

Intended Learning Outcomes: Cardiology Block at the Golden Jubilee

Cardiothoracic component

Pneumothorax	Classify pneumothoraces , describing their aetiology, presentation and management
Pleural Effusion	Discuss the causes, investigation and surgical management of pleural effusions
Lung Cancer	State the surgical management lung cancer, and the surgeon's role in multidisciplinary care
COPD	Describe the novel interventions for advanced COPD and the patients who would benefit from this

Cardiology

General Clinical skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate a cardiac focussed history and examination, presenting and discussing your finding • Identify common cardiac diagnoses, and describing your findings in more complex cases.
Cardiac Cath Lab Sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the general basis, indications and process of cardiac catheterization, coronary arteriography, angioplasty and coronary stenting and revascularization. • Describe the anatomy of access sites for catheterization, the clinical considerations and common complications of procedures.
Cardiac & Thoracic Theatre Sessions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the patient's journey through cardiac and thoracic surgery from diagnosis and pre-op to intra-operative management, post-operative care, and subsequent care. • Gain further experience in the theatre environment and etiquette.
Cardiac Imaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the common imaging techniques in cardiology and outline clinical indications for different imaging techniques

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Specific Cardiac Conditions

Valvular Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize the common aortic and mitral valvular disorders, their aetiology, presentation and clinical features.• Compare the options for valve replacement surgery in different patients, including TAVI, and the considerations of women of childbearing age.• Explain the rationale of anti-coagulation in patients with artificial heart valves, and the management principles of over-coagulation (i.e. patients with high INR)• Explain the need for coronary artery assessment in Aortic Stenosis, and the impact atherosclerotic disease has on management of Aortic Stenosis.
Ischaemic Heart Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Classify the different types of Acute Coronary Syndrome and differentiate between the initial management strategies.• Demonstrate methodical ECG interpretation and illustrate how ischaemia translates into acute ECG changes, and the implications of these changes• Summarise the pharmacological management for all stages of ischaemic heart disease and explain the rationale, practicalities, and the considerations of prescribing these medicines
Congenital Heart Disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise the common congenital heart lesions, common associated congenital disorders associated with them and the lifelong management strategies that these conditions require.• Identify the clinical implications of untreated congenital heart disease in adults, with reference to alterations in cardiac physiology, shunt, and how these patients present clinically.
Aortic Dissection	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• List the important risk factors, typical symptoms and signs of acute aortic dissection• Discuss the applications of different imaging modalities to identify dissection, and the appropriate approaches to treatment for differing types of dissecting aortic aneurysm.
Pericardial Disease	Describe the aetiology and pathophysiology, the clinical and ECG findings, and the management strategies of pericardial disease

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Cardiomyopathy	Identify the 4 main subtypes of cardiomyopathy and outline their aetiology and clinical presentation, and the management strategies towards cardiomyopathy
Heart Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the role of advanced heart failure services and the criteria patients must meet for this service, including indications for cardiac transplant – and how this carried performed.• Describe the cardiac compensatory mechanisms in the failing heart including hypertrophy, dilatation and increased filling pressure, and the responses of the peripheral vasculature, both arterial and venous, and the neuroendocrine changes in heart failure.• Summarise the pharmacological management of Heart Failure and explain the rationale, practicalities, and the considerations of prescribing these medicines
Tachyarrhythmias and bradyarrhythmias	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe and Identify the common tachyarrhythmias and bradyarrhythmias on the 12 lead ECG• Construct differential diagnosis and approach to management for Atrial Fibrillation, SVT, VT & Heart Block• Discuss emergency management of tachy and brady arrhythmias and the role of emergency drugs, DC cardioversion (DCCV), and transcutaneous pacing