

長庚大學醫學系 102 學年度第一學期六年級課程資料

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課程名稱：外科學 Surgery

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Reconstructive Plastic Surgery Volume 1:General Principles By Converse
2. Surgery of the Chest 2 Vols By Sabiston
3. .419-4350 Essential Neurosurgery By Kaye Churchill-Livingstone
4. Surgery of the Anus Rectum and Colon 2Vols By Keighley
5. 451-7499 Textbook of Musculoskeletal Disease By Salter Lippincott
6. Fundamental of Orthopedics By Gartland
7. Essentials of Neurosurgery By Spencer & Smith
8. Pediatric Surgery By ashcraft

參考書：

1. Reconstructive Plastic Surgery Volume 1:General Principles By Converse
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整體教學目標：

教導外科疾病的診斷、治療及預防。

教學方法：

以上課為基礎，做系統性的講解及討論。重視雙向溝通，提昇學生的理解。

中文課程簡介：

包括外科的所有的次專科課程：一般外科、泌尿科、心臟外科、胸腔外科、神經外科、小兒外科、大腸直腸外科、整形外科、外傷科及骨科。

英文課程簡介：

Surgery is comprised of 9 divisions：General surgery、Neurosurgery、

Urology、Orthopedics、Pediatrics、Plastic surgery、Proctology、Thoracic and Cardiovascular surgery and Traumatic surgery

Surgery is comprised of 9 divisions：General surgery、Neurosurgery、

Urology、Orthopedics、Pediatrics、Plastic surgery、Proctology、Thoracic and Cardiovascular surgery and Traumatic surgery

成績考核：

期中考(50%)+期末考(50%)

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-14 (三)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 徐榆堡	<p>Response to injury 學習目標：學習外傷初始評估及處置，胸腹部挫傷及穿刺傷處置原則，腹部挫傷非手術治療原則，肢端外傷處置原則。 大綱： A.ATLS guideline 1.Primary survey 2.Secondary survey B.Chest Injury 1.Blunt trauma 2.Penetrating trauma C.Abdominal Injury 1.Blunt trauma 2.Non-operative management and pitfalls 3.Penetrating trauma D.Musculo-skeletal Injury 1.General principle of management 2.Compartment syndrome</p>
2	2013-08-14 (三)	4 - 4	1	醫學系 游明晉	<p>The liver 學習目標：學習肝臟解剖、肝臟外科相關影像學、肝癌治療現況及處理原則、肝臟切除併發症、肝硬化肝切除之問題、肝膿瘍及門靜脈高壓之處理原則。 大綱：</p>

					<p>A.Diagnostic Imaging in Liver Surgery B.Surgeon’s Role in Hepato-biliary Disease C.Current Treatment Modalities for HCC D.Ablation of Liver Tumors E.Complications of Hepatic Resection F.Challenges in Management of HCC G.Risks and Complications of Liver Resection in Cirrhosis H.肝癌肝切除今昔不同</p>
3	2013-08-14 (三)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 張慧朗	<p>Clinical Bioinformatics 學習目標：生物資訊的來源與用處、生物資訊的資料庫與工具、生物資訊在臨床上的應用 大綱： A.Definition of clinical bioinformatics B.Aims of clinical bioinformatics 1.Building bioinformatics databases 2.Developing tools and resources for analysis of biological data 3.Using tools to interpret the clinical results C.Bioinformatics databases 1.Bioinformatics: CBC、NCBI、EMBL-EBI、CGAP、DDBJ 2.Genes: GeneCards、Gene Ontology、Ensembl Mouse 3.Proteins: RCSB、UniProt、ExPASy 4.SNPs: SNP-RFLPing、V-MitoSNP、seeSNP 5.Antibodies: Invitrogen、Abcam、BIOMOL 6.Pathways: KEGG 7.References: PubMed 8.Clinical Trials: ClinicalTrials D.Developing databases and tools E.Tools for analysis and interpretation of biological data 1.BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tool) 2.Cluster and Tree View for microarray data analysis 3.Discovery Studio for protein analysis F.Clinical applications of clinical bioinformatics</p>

					G.Personalized Medicine
4	2013-08-14 (三)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 張慧朗	<p>Ethics in surgical practice</p> <p>學習目標：醫事倫理的回顧,現況與展望、新藥倫理、緩和醫療、動物實驗倫理、消費者保護法、器官移植倫理、醫療隱私權</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. 變遷中的醫療環境</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 意識抬頭的醫療消費者 • 能符合 E-health 發展的機構,方能存續 • 基因科技將使醫療照護治療轉為預防 <p>B. 醫學倫理過去與當今的情勢</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.規範評估 2.個人主義 (以病人的利益為考慮的依據) 社會責任, 醫藥資源與經濟效益. 3.父親與子女知的權利,自主權,醫療不當訴訟 4.個人良知, 判斷學會,委員會,或 非醫事專業人員. <p>C. 醫學倫理將來的問題</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.電腦科技的迅速發展,非人化,教學模擬機訓練住院醫師,電腦操作員. 2.後天免疫缺乏症候群,醫師,病人的角色. 3.基因治療,植入物誘發突變. 4.老年人口及老年病患手術逐年增加,醫療適應性,社會成本,活的遺囑. <p>D.醫學倫理 — 醫病關係</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 病患的健康將是我的首要顧念. • 愛滋病患者需要受到稱職而具同理心的對待. • 即使拒絕治療會導致殘障或死亡,有自主能力的病患還是有拒絕治療的 權利. • 醫師沒有義務提供病患無效或無益的治療. • 病患是否有權使用醫師不建議的醫療服務? • 必需盡量讓病患在其能力範圍內參與決定過程. • 醫師對其病患的一切所知,都應絕對保密,即使在病患過世之後也不例外. • 對於任何需要透露病患隱私的法律要求,醫師們皆應嚴格加以檢視,並在遵守之前,確認遵守的理由是正當的.

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 最重要的是,醫師絕不能放棄臨終的病患,即使他們不可能痊癒,仍應繼續提供富有同理心的照護. E. 臨床試驗新藥及倫理常規人體試驗 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * 1964 (1975, 1983 revised) * Declaration of Helsinki * 醫療法第 56 條及 57 條 * 人體試驗規範 F. 面對死亡的反應 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 庫不勒—蘿絲 1969 1. 否認 2. 憤怒 3. 討價還價 4. 憂鬱 5. 接受 — 希望能有安詳面對死亡的勇氣 G. 安寧緩和醫療之原則 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 沒有痛苦的死亡 • 承認死亡為醫療過程的一部份,也是生命過程的一部份 • 使痛苦折磨終止順其疾病之自然過程 • 順其疾病之自然過程 H. 外科研究使用動物之倫理考量 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 公平對待原則: 人類與動物 2. 互蒙其利 3. 考慮其他取代方式 4. 接受實驗時, 動物之意識狀態, 及痛苦之處理 5. 實驗動物數目 6. 動物實驗之必需性
5	2013-08-14 (三)	7 - 7	1	<p>醫學系外科 林萍章</p> <p>Legal Aspects in Surgical Practice 學習目標：本節主要討論台灣外科醫師所面對的醫療過失的刑事、民事、與行政責任 大綱：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 案例 B. 基礎法規 C. 外科醫師的注意義務 D. 臺灣地區醫療過失的法律責任 E. 臺灣地區醫療過失案例的實證分析 F. 案例分析

6	2013-08-14 (三)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 詹昆明	<p>Liver transplantation</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>A. Understand liver transplantation.</p> <p>B. Understand the indications of liver transplantation</p> <p>C. Understand prognosis and complication of liver transplantation</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Purpose of Liver transplantation</p> <p>B. Indications and contra-indications of liver transplantation</p> <p>C. Organ donors and Organ allocation</p> <p>D. Classification of liver transplantation</p> <p>1. Decreased liver transplantation</p> <p>2. live donor liver transplantation</p> <p>E. Liver transplantation technique</p> <p>1. Whole liver transplantation</p> <p>2. Split liver transplantation</p> <p>3. live donor liver transplantation</p> <p>F. Treatment of rejection</p> <p>G. Complications of liver transplantation</p> <p>1. Immunosuppressive adverse effects</p> <p>2. Infection</p> <p>3. Vascular complications</p> <p>H. Special topics in Liver transplantation</p> <p>1. Hepatitis B</p> <p>2. Hepatitis C</p> <p>3. Hepatocellular carcinoma</p>
7	2013-08-15 (四)	3 - 3	1	醫學系 葉大森	<p>Endoscopic surgery</p> <p>學習目標:使學生了解內視鏡/腹腔鏡手術之歷史沿革、優劣點、潛在之併發症及風險及未來發展方向大綱:</p> <p>A.過去、現在、未來內視鏡/腹腔鏡手術之概況</p> <p>B.內視鏡/腹腔鏡手術之空間、設備、軟硬體</p> <p>C.上述手術適應症之擴展</p> <p>D.實例演出</p>
8	2013-08-15	4 - 4	1	醫學系	Varicose vein

	(四)			陳晃洋	學習目標:學習靜脈曲張症狀、診斷、手術適應症及手術方法 大綱: A.Varicose vein B.Chronic venous insufficiency C.Diagnosis D.Treatment
9	2013-08-15 (四)	5 - 5	1	醫學系 謝宏昌	An integrated approach to trauma and resuscitation 學習目標:了解外傷機轉、診斷、手術適應及手術方法 大綱: A.Trauma mechanism B.Primary,secondary and tertiary survey C.Management of multiple injury D.Priority of multiple injury E.Damage control reuscitation F.Damage control laparotomy
10	2013-08-15 (四)	6 - 6	1	醫學系 林炳川	An integrated approach to trauma and resuscitation 學習目標:了解外傷機轉、診斷、手術適應及手術方法 大綱: A.Trauma mechanism B.Primary,secondary and tertiary survey C.Management of multiple injury D.Priority of multiple injury E.Damage control reuscitation F.Damage control laparotomy
11	2013-08-15 (四)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 葉俊男	The pancreas and spleen 學習目標:了解胰臟及脾臟正常生理解剖及疾病的處置 大綱: A.胰臟正常生理解剖 B.胰臟:急性胰臟炎、慢性胰臟炎、胰臟癌 C.脾臟正常生理解剖
12	2013-08-15	8 - 8	1	中醫系	Degenerative disc disease of lumbar spine

	(四)			陳力輝	<p>學習目標:學習腰椎退化性椎間盤病變的臨床病因、種類、診斷、治療原則</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>A.pathophysiology of degenerative disc of lumbar spine</p> <p>B.herniation of lumbar disc</p> <p>(1)symptoms and signs</p> <p>(2)clinical diagnosis</p> <p>(3)treatment principle</p> <p>(4)surgical indications</p> <p>C.lumbar spine stenosis</p> <p>(1)pathophysiology of sss</p> <p>(2)clinical presentations</p> <p>(3)general management</p> <p>D.spondylosthesis</p> <p>(1)classifications</p> <p>(2)clinical diagnosis</p> <p>(3)surgical indications and prognosis</p>
13	2013-08-16 (五)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 詹益銀	<p>The biliary system</p> <p>學習目標:學習膽道系統之解剖、膽囊及膽道疾病之診斷,膽石症之自然史,膽道疾病之治療手術適應症及手術方法</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>A.Diagnosis of hepatobiliary system</p> <p>B.anatomy and physiology of biliary tract</p> <p>C.natural history of gall stone disease</p> <p>D.treatment of gall bladder stone, bile duct and intrahepatic stones</p> <p>E.pre-operative evaluation of obstructive jaundice</p>
14	2013-08-16 (五)	4 - 4	1	中醫學系外科 沈陳石銘	<p>Surgical complications, including infection and sepsis</p> <p>學習目標:外科併發症的壞處、原因、分類、預防及處理</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>A.disadvantage of surgical complication</p> <p>B.cause of surgical complication</p>

					<p>C.how to prevent and minimise surgical complication</p> <p>D.principal categories of surgical complication</p> <p>E.complication of any surgical complication</p>
15	2013-08-16 (五)	5 - 5	1	醫學系 吳庭榕	<p>Hemostasis and disorders in surgical bleeding</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>Introduction- Biology of hemostasis</p> <p>nEvaluation of the surgical patients as a hemostatic disorders</p> <p>nCongenital Hemostatic disorders</p> <p>nAcquired hemostatic disorders</p> <p>nBlood transfusion</p> <p>Hemostasis</p> <p>Primary vs. Secondary vs. Tertiary</p> <p>Primary Hemostasis</p> <p>Platelet Plug Formation</p> <p>Dependent on normal platelet number & function</p> <p>Initial Manifestation of Clot Formation</p> <p>Secondary Hemostasis</p> <p>Activation of Clotting Cascade, Deposition & Stabilization of Fibrin</p> <p>Tertiary Hemostasis</p> <p>Dissolution of Fibrin Clot</p> <p>Dependent on Plasminogen Activation</p> <p>Primary Hemostasis</p> <p>An immediate (seconds to minutes) but temporary response to vessel injury.</p> <p>Platelets and von Willebrand factor (vWF) interact to form a primary plug, after which platelet activation occurs and blood vessels constrict, limiting flow.</p> <p>Secondary Hemostasis</p> <p>A slower process (minutes to hours) that results in the formation of a fibrin clot.</p> <p>Coagulation is initiated when vascular damage ex</p>

					<p>poses extravascular tissue factor to factor VII, with subsequent activation of factors V, VIII, and XI, leading to accelerated and sustained generation of thrombin, conversion of fibrinogen to fibrin, and formation of a durable clot</p> <p>Severe infections (e.g. septicemia)</p> <p>Malignant disease (metastatic carcinoma, leukemia)</p> <p>Shock</p>
16	2013-08-16 (五)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 徐潤德	<p>Diseases of the stomach and duodenum</p> <p>學習目標：認識胃和十二指腸有外科手術適應症的重要疾病。幽門螺旋桿菌致病的機轉。術前的評估，手術治療的策略，介紹各種手術的病態生理基礎，和手術方法的選擇和術後照顧。</p> <p>課程大綱：</p> <p>本堂課共一小時： 上半堂講授良性疾病的手術主要以消化性潰瘍為主，下半堂課講授惡性疾病以胃癌為主。</p> <p>I. 消化性潰瘍手術</p> <p>1.Surgical indication</p> <p>Emergency operation – perforation, bleeding-</p> <p>Elective operation-mainly for stenosis</p> <p>2.Preoperative assessment</p> <p>3.Choice of operative procedures for peptic ulcer perforation</p> <p>Operative risk, general conditions, local tissue condition</p> <p>Alternative procedures-- laparoscopic ; non-operative</p> <p>4.Simple procedures or local treatment in peptic ulcer surgery</p> <p>Perforation --- simple closure or plication</p> <p>Bleeding -suture-ligation hemostasis</p> <p>Stenosis - bypass procedure</p> <p>5.Definite procedures of peptic ulcer surgery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <p>Not indicated if the etiology is Helicobacter pylori infection.</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resection – (mostly for gastric ulcer)--partial gastrectomy including the ulcer. Billroth I/II gastrectomy • Vagotomy – (mostly for duodenal ulcer)truncal selective, or highly selective 6.Postoperative care II. 胃癌 1. Classifications of gastric neoplams 2. Workup studies for gastric cancer Preoperative work up (preop. staging) Intraoperative exploration (surgical staging) Operatbility, resectability Operative finding: HPNS—Curability (R0, R1-2) TMN system 3. Surgical treatment of gastric cancer Non-surgical treatment— EMR, ESD Surgical treatment Curative Total gastrectomy Subtotal (partial) gastrectomy Local resection Palliative Resection bypass Jejunostomy or gastrostomy 4. Detail of surgical treatment Systemic lymphadenectomy D1,D2,D3,D4 Total or subtotal gastrectomy? Reconstruction after total gastrectomy 5. Treatment of early gastric cancer D2 gastrectomy— Endoscopic surgery Endoscopic mucosal resection (EMR) Endoscopic submucosal dissection (ESD) 6. 未來展望。
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17	2013-08-16 (五)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 李威震	<p>Transplantation immunology</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>A.understand immunological reaction in organ transplantation.</p> <p>B.understand acute rejection in transplantation</p> <p>C.understand how to treat acute rejection</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Purpose of organ or tissue transplantation</p> <p>B.MHC molecules in transplantation</p> <p>C.Classification of alloantigen presentation in transplantation</p> <p>1.Direct pathway</p> <p>2.Indirect pathway</p> <p>D.Classification of rejection</p> <p>1.Hyperacute rejection</p> <p>2.Acute rejection</p> <p>3.Chronic rejection</p> <p>E.Immunological reaction in Transplantation</p> <p>1.Antigen presenting cells</p> <p>2.T lymphocytes reaction</p> <p>F.Treatment of rejection</p> <p>1.Immunosuppressants</p> <p>2.Mechanisms of immunosuppressive agents</p> <p>G.Major topics in transplantation research</p>
18	2013-08-19 (一)	3 - 3	1	顏顏所 羅綸洲	<p>Neonatal surgery: part I</p> <p>學習目標：學習新生兒常見先天性胸、腹腔疾病之診斷、治療與預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Two common neonatal disorders manifested with respiratory distress: esophageal atresia with distal tracheoesophageal fistula and diaphragmatic hernia.</p> <p>B.Newborn infants with gastrointestinal obstruction:</p> <p>1.Upper GI tract: Idiopathic hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, duodenal atresia, jejunoileal atresia and malrotation</p> <p>2.Lower GI tract: Hirschsprung's disease and anor</p>

					<p>ectal malformation.</p> <p>C.Newborn infants with abdominal wall defect: Gastroschisis and omphalocele.</p> <p>Special emphasis is on the clinical manifestations, associated anomalies, prompt diagnosis and appropriate surgical management that may change the survival rate of the patients from extremely low in the past to acceptable levels at present.</p>
19	2013-08-19 (一)	4 - 4	1	<p>顏顏所 羅綸洲</p>	Cleft Lip and Palate
20	2013-08-19 (一)	5 - 5	1	<p>醫學系 陳正昌</p>	<p>Neonatal surgery: part II</p> <p>學習目標:先天畸形手術的演變 如何發現異常與嬰兒發展正常現象的區別 大綱: 1.Normal development of prepuce 2.Pros and cons of neonatal and children circumcision 3.Spectrum of imperforate anus 4.Development and concept of posterior-sagittal anorectal plasty</p>
21	2013-08-19 (一)	6 - 6	1	<p>醫學系外科 周宏學</p>	<p>Short bowel syndrome</p> <p>學習目標：認識小腸之先天、手術感染引發之疾病及良性、惡性腫瘤。營養吸收及小腸切除引發之症候群。</p> <p>大綱： A.Crohn's disease B.Tuberculosis enteritis C.Typhoid enteritis D.Benign lesions E.Peutz-Jegher's syndrome F.Malignant lesions G.Diverticular disease H.Small bowel fistula I.Blind loop syndrome J.Short bowel syndrome</p>
22	2013-08-19	7 - 7	1	醫學系小兒科	Common Pediatric surgical disease: part II

	(一)			<p>賴勁堯</p> <p>學習目標：學習兒童外科常見疾病的診斷、治療及預後。本部分不包含新生兒，新生兒外科有專門一堂課。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. 兒童外科的特性</p> <p>B. 兒童外科常見的門診手術 (minor operations)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inguinal hernia 2. Undescended testis 3. Phimosis 4. Congenital neck cyst and fistula <p>C. 兒童外科常見的急診手術 (emergent operations)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acute appendicitis 2. Intussusception 3. Hollow organ perforation <p>D. 兒童外科常見的住院手術 (major operations)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GI system <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Gastroesophageal reflux (2). Meckel's diverticulum 2. Hepatobiliary system <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Choledochal cyst (2). Biliary atresia 3. Chest <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Pectus excavatum (2). Empyema (3). Pneumothorax 4. Oncology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Neuroblastoma (2). Wilms' tumor (3). Hepatoblastoma (4). Rhabdomyosarcoma (5). Germ cell tumor
23	2013-08-19 (一)	8 - 8	1	<p>醫學系外科 蔡峰鈞</p> <p>Introduction of cardiac and aortic Surgery</p> <p>學習目標：I. 了解開心手術如何進行。II. 瓣膜手術的選擇與術後注意事項。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. History of open heart surgery</p> <p>B. How to perform open heart surgery:</p>

					<p>1. Cardiopulmonary bypass machine: basic equipment and function</p> <p>2. Step by step open heart procedures demonstration</p> <p>C. Valvular surgery</p> <p>1. Common pathologies in different valvular disease</p> <p>2. Choices of valvular prosthesis and their indications</p> <p>3. Prophylaxis of prosthetic valve endocarditis</p> <p>4. Food interactions with coumdin</p>
24	2013-08-20 (二)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 黃燦龍	<p>Fluid and electrolyte management of the surgical patient</p> <p>Surgical nutrition and morbid obesity</p> <p>學習目標：了解 Fluid and electrolyte 的重點及六例實例的計算</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Fluid balance</p> <p>B. Dehydration</p> <p>C. Electrolytes imbalance</p> <p>D. Case 1: Surgery after laparoscopic cholecystectomy</p> <p>E. Case 2: Surgery after subtotal gastrectomy</p> <p>F. Case 3: Water Dehydration</p> <p>G. Case 4: Fluid and water dehydration</p> <p>H. Case 5: Surgery after bowel resection in a ESR D patient</p> <p>I. Case 6: Surgery after Whipple operation</p>
25	2013-08-20 (二)	4 - 4	1	醫學系 劉耿豪	<p>Metabolic disorders and morbid obesity</p> <p>學習目標：了解病態性肥胖症的定義及治療大綱：</p> <p>A. Definition of morbid obesity</p> <p>B. Medical treatment and excise</p> <p>C. Program of weight reduction</p> <p>D. Liposuction</p> <p>E. Intestinal bypass and its side effect</p> <p>sF. Gastric partition</p> <p>G. Gastric bypass</p>
26	2013-08-20 (二)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 張仁平	<p>Coronary artery surgery valvular heart surgery</p> <p>學習目標：I. 學習主動脈剝離之機轉、診斷，</p>

				<p>臨床意涵、治療及預後；II. 學習冠狀動脈繞道之演進，臨床意涵、未來發展。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>I.</p> <p>A. Images of Aortic Dissection:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Type A: Intraoperative, Figure, CT, Operative movie 2. Type B: Intraoperative, Figure, CT <p>B. Variation of Aortic Dissection related aortopathy and the evolving strategy:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Marfan syndrome with Annuloaortic Ectasia (AAE). 2. Historical views of surgery for AAE. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Separated valve and aortic replacement (2). Bentall operation (3). Root remodeling and reimplantation (4). Stentless bioprosthesis full root replacement <p>C. State of the art: Endovascular Aortic Repair and Thoracic EVAR (TEVAR)</p> <p>D. Medical aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pathology 2. Incidence 3. Clinical pictures 4. Diagnosis 5. Managements: Medical and Surgical <p>II.</p> <p>A. Anatomy of coronary arteries:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gross figures 2. Coronary angiogram (CAG) <p>B. History of CABG and the impacts of Percutaneous Coronary Intervention (PCI):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of CABG 2. PCI: Trends and impacts to CABG <p>C. Indications and Conduits for CABG</p> <p>D. CABG, from classic to state of the art:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Arrested CABG with saphenous vein graft 2. Arrested CABG with arterial grafts 3. Classic CABG and Off-Pump CAB (OPCAB)
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					<p>E. Coronary related diseases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Postinfarct ventricular septal rupture 2. Ischemic mitral regurgitation 3. Left ventricular aneurysm
27	2013-08-20 (二)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 莊正鏗	<p>Urological Oncology</p> <p>學習目標：認識腫瘤之生成、致病因子、預後因素以及泌尿腫瘤(包括攝護腺癌、膀胱癌、腎細胞癌、上泌尿道泌尿上皮細胞癌)之診斷、分期、治療。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. The development of the cancer B. Classification, staging of renal cell carcinoma C. Current treatment of renal tumor... radical nephrectomy, nephron-sparing surgery, cryoablation and targeted therapy D. Diagnosis of prostate cancer E. Treatment of prostate cancer.. radical prostatectomy, high dose rate brachytherapy, IMRT, hormone therapy and management of castration-resistant prostate cancer F. Urothelial carcinoma: diagnosis and management of bladder tumor G. Urine-based molecular markers
28	2013-08-20 (二)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 鄭明輝	<p>Microsurgery</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>Knowing the history, definition, and operative principles of microsurgery and its application</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A.Introduction <p>Microsurgery uses the operating room microscope or high-powered loupe magnification to aid in the techniques of microvascular surgery to anastomose small vessels and nerves.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> B.History of the procedures <p>1)The term of microvascular surgery: described by vascular surgeon, Jules Jacobson, of the University of Vermont in 1960</p>

					<p>2) Rabbit ear replantation: Buncke in 1966</p> <p>3) Great toe to hand transfer: Buncke in 1966</p> <p>C. Indication:</p> <p>Reconstruction ladder: depending on the type of tissue required and the size and location of the defect</p> <p>D. Free tissue transfer</p> <p>1) First done in the early 1970s and has become a popular "one-stage" (single operation) procedure for many surgical reconstructive applications</p> <p>2) Common flaps:</p> <p>Myocutaneous flap</p> <p>Axial flap</p> <p>Perforator flap</p>
29	2013-08-20 (二)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 謝敏璋	<p>Chest Wall, Mediastinum, Trachea</p> <p>學習目標：學習氣管、縱膈腔、肋膜之外科解剖，疾病之種類，臨床病程及診斷，以及外科治療之術式、結果及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Trachea anatomy tumor, stricture, post-trachea complication and surgical management including stenting.</p> <p>B. Mediastinum anatomy.</p> <p>1. tumor origin from different anatomic site has its identity.</p> <p>2. myasthenia gravis classification, nature course, surgical indication and surgical approach (including Thoracoscopic, (VATS) method), result & prognosis.</p> <p>C. Pleura disease</p> <p>1. Pleural effusion & empyema – pathogenesis, staging and treatment, timing of Thoracoscopic surgery.</p> <p>2. Pneumothorax, Bullous disease – indication of surgery and thoracoscopic procedures.</p> <p>3. Chest trauma – Blunt & sharp trauma.</p> <p>(1) first aid management</p> <p>(2) pneumothorax. Hemothorax. Hemopneumotho</p>

					<p>rax. Ribs Fracture.</p> <p>(3) Flail chest</p> <p>(4) Traumatic Asphyxia</p> <p>(5) Diaphragmatic injury</p> <p>(6) Esophageal injury</p> <p>(7) Great vessels injury</p> <p>(8) Cardiac injury</p> <p>D. Each immediate diagnosis method, management for life saving, prevent further complication.</p> <p>E. Indication & timing of surgery, (Thoracotomy or Mediastrotomy).</p> <p>est Wall, Mediastinum, Trachea</p>
30	2013-08-21 (三)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 陳進勛	<p>Diverticular diseases and chronic ulcerative colitis</p> <p>學習目標：三種疾病之形成原因，臨床表癥、診斷、藥物治療及外科治療之角色</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Diverticular disease</p> <p>1.Etiology</p> <p>2.Symptom and sign</p> <p>3.Diagnostic tool</p> <p>4.Different diagnosis</p> <p>5.Medical treatment</p> <p>6.Surgical options</p> <p>7.Operative options</p> <p>B.Inflammatory Bowel disease</p> <p>1.CUC (chronic ulcerative colitis)</p> <p>(1).Etiology</p> <p>(2).Symptom and sign</p> <p>(3).How to make diagnosis</p> <p>(4).Extra colic manifestation</p> <p>(5).Surgical indication</p> <p>(6).Surgical evolution in CUC</p> <p>2.Crohn's disease</p> <p>(1).Disease pattern</p> <p>(2).Microscopic picture</p> <p>(3).Gross pathology</p> <p>(4).Anatomic location</p>

					(5).Risk of cancer (6).Differences between Crohn's and CUC Treatment
31	2013-08-21 (三)	4 - 4	1	醫學系外科 王正儀	Principles of preoperative preparation of the surgery patient 學習目標：如何做病人手術前的評估及準備工作，如考試前的準備愈周詳，病人手術的成功機率增加，減少合併症，同時恢復也會加速。 大綱： Operation is the central action of surgical cares Surgical cares have three different stages A. Pre-operative assessments 1. History 2. The diagnosis is established from 3. Surgery or not depends on 4. Personal relationship B. Psychologic preparation 1. Anxiety 2. Fantasy 3. Rumor 4. Hearsay 5. Physician-patient relationship 6. Operative consent C. Physiologic preparation 1. Blood volume (anemia) and fluid 2. Nutrition 3. Infection D. Specific organs 1. Heart 2. Lung 3. Liver 4. Kidney 5. Specific systems 6. Other considerations 7. A sample preoperative checklist
32	2013-08-21 (三)	5 - 5	1	中醫系 唐瑞平	Genetics , genome and proteomics in surgery 學習目標：

					<p>Basics knowledge in Genomics especially focusing on surgery-related cancer genomics</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Introduction</p> <p>B.What is cDNA microarrays and molecular state of cancer?</p> <p>C.Schema of cDNA microarrays</p> <p>D.Experimental considerations of cDNA microarray</p> <p>1.Biological sample</p> <p>2.Tissue handling</p> <p>3.Tissue sampling</p> <p>4.Variability</p> <p>5.Data analysis</p> <p>E.Clinical uses of Genetic expression</p> <p>1.Cancer diagnosis</p> <p>2.Prognosis and prediction of outcome</p> <p>3.Treatment and response</p> <p>F.Metastasis and Genetic expression</p> <p>G.Conclusion and Future of personalized medicine</p>
33	2013-08-21 (三)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 陳文哲	<p>Spinal deformity</p> <p>學習目標：了解脊椎側彎的原因，學習脊椎側彎的診斷，背架治療，手術治療及其預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Normal coronal and sagittal curvature and balance</p> <p>B.Etiology of scoliosis</p> <p>C.Diagnosis of scoliosis: physical and radiographic examination</p> <p>D.Treatment</p> <p>1.Observation</p> <p>2.Bracing</p> <p>3.Surgical treatment</p> <p>E.Goals of surgical treatment</p> <p>F.Complications of surgical treatment</p> <p>Prognosis of bracing and surgical treatment</p>

34	2013-08-21 (三)	7 - 7	1	醫學系 吳怡成	<p>Lung , VATS 學習目標： A.學習肺腫瘤及相關肺外科疾病、症狀、診斷、手術適應症及手術方法 B.學習微創胸腔鏡手術臨床應用。 大綱： A.Benign Lung tumor: 1.Symptom / Sign 2.Dx & surgical indications. 3.Postoperative care B.Lung cancer: 1.Clinical staging 2.Surgical indications. 3.Postoperative care 4.Survival 5.Adjuvant therapy C.Surgical lung diseases 1.Bronchiectasis: Surgical indications and postoperative care 2.Lung abscess: Surgical indications and postoperative care D.Video-assisted thoracic surgery (VATS) : Clinical applications.</p>
35	2013-08-21 (三)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 王清貞	<p>Recent Advance in Orthopedic Surgery 學習目標：學習最新骨科知識，包括人工關節置換，微創運動外傷手術，脊椎內固定新知，基因治療和體外震波等，以全人工關節置換的最新演變為主題。 大綱： A. Overview 最新骨科新知的發展。 B. 全人工膝關節置換的演變。 手術技術的細節與術後結果的關聯性。 強調 alignment, stability 及 range of motion 等正確手術技巧對術後預期後果有直接關係。 C. 全人工膝關節設計及材質的演變，從 fixed bearing 到 mobile bearing, Uni-TKA 到 TKA, high flex TKA 等。傳統的 polyethylene 到 high cross-linked insert 等等。抗生素及血栓</p>

					<p>預防措施及使用。</p> <p>D. 失敗原因：</p> <p>1. 感染－急性與慢性，治療方式不同，大多的慢性感染都用 two-stage reimplantation，早期診斷早期治療為妙。</p> <p>2. 鬆動（aseptic loosening），主因 polyethylene wear 而產生 debris 而造成 osteolysis 及 prosthesis loosening 等，Revision TKA 既複雜又困難。</p> <p>3. 其他原因包括 periprosthetic fracture, arthrofibrosis 等，要個案處理。</p> <p>Minimal invasive endoscopic ligament reconstruction provides faster recovery and less postoperative complications</p>
36	2013-08-22 (四)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 游耀東	<p>Clinical evaluation and management of idiopathic</p> <p>學習目標: 學習慢性便秘的臨床診斷、大腸橫越時間的檢測、及大腸無力症的治療</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>1. Definition of constipation</p> <p>2. Pathophysiological Classification of constipation</p> <p>a) Obvious causes for constipation</p> <p>b) Colonic dysmotility</p> <p>c) Abnormal defecation</p> <p>3. Series of tests</p> <p>a) Colon transit time</p> <p>b) Balloon expulsion test</p> <p>c) Anal sphincter resting and squeeze pressures</p> <p>d) Rectal sensitivity</p> <p>e) Defecography</p> <p>4. Management of idiopathic constipation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pure colon dysmotility colectomy pure pelvic outlet obstruction (anismus) biofeedback anal training • colon dysmotility combined with pelvic outlet

					obstruction (anismus) biofeedback anal training ± colectomy
37	2013-08-22 (四)	4 - 4	1	醫學系 何治軍	Cervical spine degenerative 學習目標：學習正常頸椎的解剖及生理、頸椎退化性病變的原因和致病機轉，產生的神經功能變化、診斷、治療和預後。 大綱： A. Normal anatomy and physiology of cervical spine and cord. B. Etiology and epidemiology of degenerative cervical spine. C. Pathophysiology of degeneration. D. Diagnosis. E. Treatment. F. Prognosis. G. Prevention and education.
38	2013-08-22 (四)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 吳杰才	Paediatric neurosurgery 學習目標：學習各種小兒神經外科病的發生原因;病理變化;診斷方法; X 光片之判讀 大綱: A. Myelomeningocele B. Meningocele C. Encephalocele D. Chiari I, II E. Tethered Cord syndrome F. Hydrocephalus G. Moyamoya Disease
39	2013-08-22 (四)	6 - 6	1	醫學系 杜柏勳	Functional neurosurgery 學習目標：學習功能性神經外科之演變範圍及手術方法。 大綱： A. History of functional neurosurgery B. Method of stereotactic surgery 1. Frame system 2. Frameless system C. Target for functional Radiosurgery 1. Thalamus

					<p>2. Subthalamic ne</p> <p>3. Globus pallidus</p> <p>D. Functional development of functional Neurosurgery</p>
40	2013-08-22 (四)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 張承能	<p>Neurosurgical oncology</p> <p>學習目標：腦瘤的分類、成因、臨床症狀、以及各種腦瘤的臨床特色，以及各種治療方法。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>總論</p> <p>A. Etiology</p> <p>B. Classification：</p> <p>1. Pathological</p> <p>2. anatomical</p> <p>C. Incidence</p> <p>D. Clinical symptoms</p> <p>1. Focal sign</p> <p>2. Generalized IICP sign, headache, blurred vision, nausea/vomiting</p> <p>3. Hormone: eg. Pituitary</p> <p>4. Non-specific</p> <p>5. Pathophysiology of IICP</p> <p>E. Diagnosis</p> <p>1. History taking</p> <p>2. Images：Skull, C-T, MRI, Angio</p> <p>3. Functional Image：PET, SPECT, MRS, fMRI</p> <p>4. Hormone study</p> <p>F. Treatment</p> <p>1. Medical：</p> <p>Steroid, hypertonic solu, anti-epileptic drug, hormone</p> <p>2. Surgical</p> <p>3. Radiosurgery</p> <p>4. Radiotherapy</p> <p>5. Chemotherapy</p> <p>6. Gene therapy?</p> <p>7. Immunotherapy!</p> <p>8. Stem cell therapy? & future!</p> <p>分論：各種腦瘤的</p>

					<p>Clinical s/s, image and treatment</p> <p>A. Glioma</p> <p>B. Meningioma</p> <p>C. Pituitary tumor</p> <p>D. Acoustic neuroma</p> <p>Others</p>
41	2013-08-22 (四)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 陳志豐	<p>Thoraco-Lumbar degenerative disease</p> <p>學習目標：學習胸腰椎退化性疾病的發生原因、病理變化、診斷方法、治療目的及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. 背部解剖構造:</p> <p>B. 椎體基本解剖構造:</p> <p>C. 退化原因</p> <p>D. 椎體構造上的變化</p> <p>E. 流行病學</p> <p>F. 臨床上的表現</p> <p>G. 診斷的方法</p> <p>H. 病例分析</p> <p>I. 手術目的</p> <p>J. 術後照顧方法</p> <p>預後</p>
42	2013-08-23 (五)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 林子滄	<p>Neurosurgical vascular disorder</p> <p>學習目標：了解常見及重要的神經系統血管病變，及其臨床表現和外科治療。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Concise cerebrovascular anatomy & physiology</p> <p>B. Spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage:</p> <p>1. Clinical presentation, classification, and diagnosis</p> <p>2. Common complications and their treatments</p> <p>C. Intracranial arteriovenous malformation: Clinical presentation and treatment</p> <p>D. Dural arteriovenous fistula: Clinical presentation, classification, and treatment</p> <p>E. Carotid endarterectomy for stenosis: Diagnosis and treatment</p>

					<p>F. Supratentorial large infarction: Clinical presentation and surgical indication</p> <p>G. Spontaneous intracerebral hematoma: Common location, hematoma measurement, and treatment strategy</p>
43	2013-08-23 (五)	4 - 4	1	中醫系 楊仁宗	<p>Neurosurgical emergency and infectious diseases in neurosurgery</p> <p>學習目標：學習腦部急症的診斷及處置</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Normal brain</p> <p>B. Increased intracranial pressure (reversible)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. signs and symptoms 2. brain CT 3. ICU monitor <p>C. Brain herniation and brain death (irreversible)</p> <p>D. Head injury: recent past, present, and future</p> <p>E. Guideline of hemorrhagic stroke</p> <p>F. Status epilepticus</p>
44	2013-08-23 (五)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 江支銘	<p>Disease of anus and perineum</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>To learn common anal and perineal diseases</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Review of anus and perineum anatomy</p> <p>B. Inflammatory:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hemorrhoid 2. Pruritus ani 3. Hypertrophy anal papilla 4. Coccyxdynia <p>C. Infections disease:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Perianal / ischiorectal abscess 2. Anal fistula 3. Fournier's gangrene 4. AIDS 5. Anal condyloma <p>D. Malignancies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Squamous cell carcinoma 2. Paget's disease

					<p>3. Melanoma</p> <p>E. Functional disease</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anismus 2. Paradoxical puborectalis contraction 3. Levator ani syndrome 4. Anal incontinence 5. Perineal descent syndrome
45	2013-08-23 (五)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 陳訓徹	<p>The breast</p> <p>學習目標：乳房疾病大綱，乳癌診治原則，國內現況分析</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. 乳癌發生機轉 B. 高危險群篩檢等略 C. 國內外乳癌異同 D. 乳癌治療大綱，NCCN 及本院治療準則 E. 乳癌外科治療(保留手術、前哨淋巴、腫瘤整形手術) F. 乳癌輔助療法(化學治療、荷爾蒙及標靶治療) G. 乳癌的預防策略 <p>乳癌特殊狀況：原位癌處理、局部嚴重型乳癌</p>
46	2013-08-23 (五)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 葉建裕	<p>Heritable colorectal cancer</p> <p>學習目標：由遺傳性大腸直腸癌的認識，知道對它的預防、治療以及親屬的篩檢。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. 大腸直腸癌的發生率、機轉及重要性。 B. 各種不同遺傳性大腸直腸癌的介紹： <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAP 2. HNPCC 3. Familial colorectal cancer 4. Rare colon cancer syndromes： <p>PJ-syndrome, juvenial polyposis, Turcot's syndrome.</p> <p>大腸直腸癌的預防</p>
47	2013-08-26 (一)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 詹益聖	<p>Infection of bone and joint, hyperbaric oxygen therapy</p> <p>學習目標：學習骨骼關節系統感染之機轉、診斷，臨床及預後，與高壓氧治療之機轉與適應</p>

				<p>症。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Bone Infection : Osteomyelitis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification 2. Clinical Features 3. Radiology 4. Differential Diagnosis: Trauma/ Nonspecific synovitis / Rheumatoid arthritis Osteoarthritis / Gouty arthritis / Rheumatic fever 5. Treatment method 6. Surgical indication 7. Staging system and host B definition 8. Role of antibiotic beads in chronic osteomyelitis 9. Management of soft tissue and bone defects in chronic osteomyelitis 10. Management of joint infection Antibiotics / Aspiration / Arthrotomy/ arthroscopy / Synovectomy Excisional arthroplasty / Arthrodesis 11. Total knee replacement <p>B. Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBO)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mechanism of HBO Action 2. Potential Mechanisms of Action of HBO in Musculoskeletal Disorders 3. Indications of Adjunctive HBO Therapy for Musculoskeletal Disorders 4. The role of HBO in the treatment of Refractory Osteomyelitis
48	2013-08-26 (一)	4 - 4	1	<p>醫學系外科 王俊聞</p> <p>Surgery for arthritis</p> <p>學習目標：學習膝關節炎致病原因、機轉、臨床檢查、放射線診斷、實驗室診斷及骨科治療方法。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Clinical diagnosis of knee arthritis B. Radiological and laboratory diagnosis of knee arthritis

					<p>C. Mechanism and biomechanics of knee arthritis</p> <p>D. Osteoarthritis, rheumatoid arthritis, crystal-induced arthritis, pyogenic arthritis and posttraumatic arthritis</p> <p>E. Surgery of knee arthritis including corrective osteotomy, joint debridement, arthrodesis and arthroplasty.</p>
49	2013-08-26 (一)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 吳基銓	<p>Principles in the management of fractures and dislocations</p> <p>學習目標：骨折與脫臼發生之原因及機轉，診斷，分類，治療原則及方法。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Mechanism of fractures or dislocations:</p> <p>B. Diagnosis of fractures or dislocations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. symptoms and signs 2. radiograph 3. bone scan or CT <p>C. Initial management of fractures or dislocations:</p> <p>D. Complications associated with fractures or dislocations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. neurovascular injury 2. fat embolism 3. compartment syndrome <p>E. Classification of fractures:</p> <p>F. Principles of treatment of fractures or dislocations::</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. factors favoring fracture healing 2. definite management of fractures or dislocations 3. methods for enforcing fracture healing <p>Complications related to fracture treatment:</p>
50	2013-08-26 (一)	6 - 6	1	醫學系 張毓翰	<p>Tissue engineering and stem cell</p> <p>學習目標：瞭解組織工程與幹細胞，目前的研究成果與未來臨床應用的可能。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Definition of Tissue Engineering</p> <p>B. Aims of Tissue Engineering</p>

					<p>1. What is Scaffold?</p> <p>2. What is growth factor?</p> <p>3. What is stem cells?</p> <p>C. Cloning</p> <p>1. History</p> <p>2. Regulation</p> <p>3. Current Research</p> <p>D. Mesenchymal stem cell</p> <p>1. Past, now and future</p> <p>2. Pre-clinical study</p> <p>3. Clinical application</p> <p>E. Future development of Tissue Engineering</p> <p>F. Discussion</p>
51	2013-08-26 (一)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 張嘉獻	<p>Congenital deformities in orthopedic practice 學習目標：骨骼先天性疾病臨床評估的重點、要項及主要常見的疾病。 大綱：</p> <p>A. 骨骼肌肉系統在胚胎發育的回顧</p> <p>B. 先天性骨骼肌肉功能的問題： 1. 何謂先天性的骨骼肌肉疾病 2. 臨床評估的重點：外觀性問題、功能性問題、發育性問題、退化性問題</p> <p>C. 先天性骨骼肌肉疾病上肢功能的臨床評估要點</p> <p>D. 先天性骨骼肌肉疾病下肢功能的臨床評估要點</p> <p>E. 先天性脊椎疾病功能的評估要點及例項</p> <p>F. 上肢先天性骨骼肌肉疾病臨床分項及例項</p> <p>G. 下肢先天性骨骼肌肉疾病臨床分項及例項</p>
52	2013-08-26 (一)	8 - 8	1	中醫學系外科 陳永仁	<p>Bone metabolism and metabolic bone disease 學習目標： metabolic bone disease: Etiology, Pathomechanism, Treatment, Prognosis。 大綱：</p> <p>A. Normal physiology in bone metabolism</p> <p>B. Hormonal regulation of cell differentiation</p> <p>C. The role of vitamin D in calcium regulation</p>

					<p>D. Sex steroid / estrogen in bone density</p> <p>E. Osteoporosis: etiology, clinical symptom, treatment</p> <p>F. Ricket, and vitamin deficiency</p> <p>G. Renal osteodystrophy, chronic renal failure, with multiple disorders of bone metabolism</p> <p>H. Paget's disease: familial pattern of aggregation, increasing bone resorption, abnormal osteoclast</p>
53	2013-08-27 (二)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 施信農	<p>Neoplasms of musculoskeletal system</p> <p>學習目標及大綱：</p> <p>A. 認識各類骨腫瘤及軟組織肉瘤</p> <p>B. 性骨腫瘤之分期</p> <p>C. 治療骨腫瘤的目的</p> <p>D. 各類骨腫瘤的重建手術法</p> <p>E. 惡性骨腫瘤之治療療程</p> <p>軟組織肉瘤之治療原則</p>
54	2013-08-27 (二)	4 - 4	1	醫學系外科 張承仁	<p>外科臨床技巧(OSCE)</p> <p>Cosmetic surgery</p> <p>學習目標：解剖美學、整形美容手術。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Anatomy</p> <p>B. Face</p> <p>1. Hair transplants</p> <p>2. Brow lift for ptosis of eyebrows or excessive forehead wrinkles</p> <p>3. Blepharoplasty for excessive eyelid skin and/or periorbital fat</p> <p>4. Rhinoplasty for nasal deformity (broad tip, dorsal hump, etc.)</p> <p>5. Facelift for facial and neck sagging</p> <p>6. Otoplasty for prominent ears</p> <p>7. Lasers for facial wrinkles</p> <p>C. Breast</p> <p>1. augmentation</p> <p>2. Mastopexy to reposition ptotic breasts</p> <p>D. Trunk and Extremities</p>

					<p>1. Liposuction</p> <p>2. Abdominoplasty</p> <p>Discussion</p>
55	2013-08-27 (二)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 林志鴻	<p>Reconstruction for trauma disorder 學習目標,手的解剖,功能,及重建</p> <p>A. Hand anatomy</p> <p>B. Thumb functional anatomy</p> <p> Thenar muscle</p> <p> 60-80o to metacarpal arch</p> <p> Unique motion of circumduction</p> <p>C. Basic hand definition</p> <p> 1. Radial component</p> <p> 2. Ulnar component</p> <p> 3. Opposition</p>
56	2013-08-27 (二)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 陳國鼎	<p>Maxillofacial surgery, congenital or acquired . 學習目標&大綱 :</p> <p>A. What are “Craniofacial surgery” dealing with?</p> <p> 1. Congenital craniofacial anomalies</p> <p> Cleft lip/palate, hemifacial microsomia, craniosynostosis, craniofacial dysostosis, rare facial clefts, benign tumors(hemangioma, lymphangioma, neurofibroma...).</p> <p> 2. Acquired craniofacial anomalies</p> <p> Facial trauma, dentofacial anomalies, Contour problems</p> <p>B. What is the etiology of congenital craniofacial anomalies?</p> <p> Genetic factors, environmental factors</p> <p>C. The related problems of craniofacial anomalies</p> <p> 1. Cleft lip/palate</p> <p> 2. Craniosynostosis</p> <p>D. Team approach to craniofacial anomalies</p> <p>E. Timing of treatment</p> <p> 1. Principles of soft tissue management</p> <p> 2. Principles of bony surgery</p> <p> Timing of bony surgery in different parts of the cr</p>

					aniofacial skeleton
57	2013-08-27 (二)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 莊垂慶	<p>Introduction of plastic surgery</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>A. the brief history of Plastic Surgery;</p> <p>B. wound approach and management from the plastic surgeon's point of view;</p> <p>C. categories of plastic surgery</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. history of Plastic Surgery, what plastic surgeons are; meanings of plastic surgery</p> <p>B. skin surgery, techniques of wound incision and closure, knowing different skin lines, rest-tension skin line, scars concern, Z-plasty, V-Y plasty, W-plasty</p> <p>C. skin graft for wound coverage</p> <p>D. concept of skin flap: including axial flaps VS. randomized flap, local flap VS. distant flap, pedicled flap vs. free flap; advanced flap, rotation flap, transposition flap, transposed flap, jumping flap et cetera concept of muscle flap, musculocutaneous flap, osseous flap, osseocutaneous flap, osseomyocutaneous flap, functioning free muscle transplantation, and other composite flap</p> <p>E. replantation, transplantation, vascular surgery, lymphatic surgery, nerve transfer, nerve graft et cetera</p> <p>F. categories: craniofacial, micro-, burn, general plastic surgery, traumatic plastic surgery, cosmetic surgery</p>
58	2013-08-27 (二)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 朱肇基	<p>Congenital Cardiac Surgery</p> <p>學習目標：先天性心臟病之分配</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Cyanotic Heart Diseases</p> <p>B. Non-Cyanotic Heart Disease</p> <p>C. ASD (Atrial Septal Defect)</p> <p>D. VSD (Ventricular Septal Defect)</p> <p>E. T/F (Tetralogy of Fallot)</p>

					<p>F. ECD (Endocardial Cushion Defect)</p> <p>G. TAPVR (Total Anomalous Pulmonary Venous Return)</p> <p>H. TGA (Transposition of the Great Arteries)</p> <p>I. Truncus Arteriosus</p> <p>J. PDA (Patent Ductus Arteriosus)</p> <p>Coarctation of Aorta</p>
59	2013-08-28 (三)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 林有德	<p>Hand surgery</p> <p>學習目標：了解手外科之基本概念</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Congenital Hand</p> <p>Radial deficiency</p> <p>Syndactyly</p> <p>Polydactyly</p> <p>B. Traumatic Hand</p> <p>1. Fractures</p> <p>2. Dislocation and ligament injury</p> <p>3. Tendon rupture</p> <p>Open injuries</p>
60	2013-08-28 (三)	4 - 4	1	中醫學系外科 楊瑞永	<p>Burn & wound healing</p> <p>學習目標：學習燒燙傷深度及面積的判斷，水份流失的機轉，輸液治療的方法，特殊傷害，如吸入性灼傷、電傷、化學性灼傷、幼兒及老人燙傷的處置。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Burn Depth</p> <p>B. Total Burn Surface Area (TBSA)</p> <p>C. Inhalation injury</p> <p>1. CO intoxication</p> <p>2. Bronchoscope findings in parenchyma injury</p> <p>D. Fluid Resuscitation</p> <p>1. Mechanism</p> <p>2. Fluid therapy</p> <p>E. Burn wound treatment</p> <p>1. Topic agents</p> <p>2. Wound closure</p> <p>F. Electrical injury</p>

					<p>1.Mechanism 2.Complications 3.Managements G.Chemical burn 1.Initial treatment 2.Antidote H.Burn Complication Burn wound sepsis 學習目標：瞭解傷口癒合機轉，病態癒合的原因，疤痕形成的原因及處置，慢性傷口的處理，傷口癒合的將來。 大綱： A.Definition of wound healing B.The role of various cells in wound healing 1.Platelet 2.WBC 3.Lymphocyte 4.Macrophage 5.Mast cell 6.Fibroblast C.Collagen and other matrix D.Hypertrophic scar and keloid E.Chronic wound F.Wound dressing G.Fetal wound healing Aftercare after wound healing</p>
61	2013-08-28 (三)	5 - 5	1	醫學系外科 朱聖賢	<p>Kidney disease and Renal transplantation 學習目標：學習腎移植與血液透析治療末期腎衰竭的優、缺點。腎臟捐贈與腎移植的適應條件，及臨床的問題。 大綱： A. Brief history of organ transplantation B. Advantage and disadvantage of renal transplantation and hemodialysis. C. Indication and contraindication to cadaveric donation D. Indication and contraindication to cadaveric and living relative renal transplantation.</p>

					E. The surgical procedures of cadaveric donor and renal transplantation The complication of renal transplantation
62	2013-08-28 (三)	6 - 6	1	醫學系外科 魏福全	New trends and technologies in reconstructive surgery 學習目標：了解目前在國際整形外科界的新技術、新趨式 大綱： 認識自體移植與異體移植 世界上自體與異體組織移植之現況 自體與異體組織移植之發展 異體組織移植之問題及瓶頸 異體組織移植之未來
63	2013-08-28 (三)	7 - 7	1	中醫系 崔克宏	Geriatric Urology 學習目標：高齡泌尿疾病，良性攝護腺肥大症之發生率，診斷及治療。 大綱： A.Definition of geriatric urology B.Aims of Geriatric incontinence 1.How to definition 2.How to diagnosis 3.Treatment guideline C.Aims of Benign Prostate Hyperplasia 1.How to definition 2.How to diagnosis 3.Flow chart of diagnosis 4.Treatment guideline 5.Future study for BPH research D.Developing flow chart of geriatric disease E.Developing clinical guideline for geriatric urology F.Research for BPH and incontinence Personalized Medicine
64	2013-08-28 (三)	8 - 8	1	顱顏所 陳昱瑞	Craniofacial surgery, philosophy and art 學習目標： the principles, applications, effectiveness and psychosocial influence of craniofacial surgery and cr

					<p>aniofacial anomalies</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Definition and principles of craniofacial surgery and craniofacial anomalies</p> <p>B. Applications or scope of craniofacial surgery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congenital anomalies 2. Traumatic deformities 3. Benign tumors: craniofacial fibrous dysplasia, neurofibromatosis 4. Developmental maxillofacial anomalies <p>C. Facial evaluation and facial aesthetics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Facial midline 2. Facial symmetry 3. Facial proportion 4. Facial function <p>D. Congenital craniofacial anomalies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Craniofacial synostosis, non-syndromatic 2. Syndromes : Crouzon, Apert 3. Rare Facial Clefts (other than common cleft lip /palate and hemifacial microsomia) <p>E. Developmental maxillofacial (dentofacial) anomalies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mandible prognathism (Class III malocclusion) 2. Mandible retrognathism (Class II malocclusion) 3. Maxillary protrusion (excess), Bimaxillary protrusion 4. Maxillary retrusion (deficiency) 5. Facial asymmetry <p>F. Psychosocial effect of craniofacial anomalies</p>
65	2013-08-29 (四)	3 - 3	1	醫學系外科 謝明里	<p>Disorders of Prostate and Andrology</p> <p>學習目標：了解前列腺常見的疾病，包括 BPH, prostatic Ca 及前列腺炎的診斷及治療，另外能對男性生殖系統疾病有進一步了解。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. What is Andrology</p> <p>B. Benign prostatic disorders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anatomy and function of prostate gland

					<p>2. The etiology and management of prostatitis</p> <p>3. BPH : prevalence, diagnosis and treatment options</p> <p>C. Malignant prostatic diseases:</p> <p>1. Prostatic cancer diagnosis and staging</p> <p>2. Prostatic Ca treatment guideline</p> <p>3. prognostic factors and evaluation</p> <p>D. Male infertility:</p> <p>1. Definition</p> <p>2. Etiology and Classification</p> <p>3. Clinical evaluation and Treatment modality</p>
66	2013-08-29 (四)	4 - 4	1	醫學系外科 劉永恆	<p>Esophagus, Pleura, Diaphragm</p> <p>學習目標：學習食道癌、氣胸及膿胸的診斷，臨床意涵、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Definition of pneumothorax & empyema thoracis</p> <p>B. Classification and causes of pneumothorax</p> <p>1. primary spontaneous pneumothorax</p> <p>2. secondary spontaneous pneumothorax</p> <p>C. Surgical indication of spontaneous pneumothorax</p> <p>1. recurrence</p> <p>2. prolong air leak</p> <p>3. association with complication</p> <p>4. large bullae</p> <p>5. lung collapse</p> <p>D. Pathophysiology of empyema thoracis</p> <p>1. exudate phase</p> <p>2. fibrinopurulent phase</p> <p>3. chronic organized phase</p> <p>E. Symptoms and signs of empyema thoracis</p> <p>F. Surgical indication of sponta empyema thoracis</p> <p>G. Epidemiology of esophageal cancer</p> <p>H. Treatment choice of esophageal cancer</p> <p>I. Surgical resection of esophageal cancer & reconstruction of esophagus</p>

					J. Prognosis factors in esophageal cancer
67	2013-08-29 (四)	5 - 5	1	護理系 陳文祥	Urolithiasis, Urinary obstruction 學習目標：了解尿路結石成因及治療 大綱： A. Pathophysiology of urolithiasis B. Stone analysis C. Evaluation of stone former D. Clinical symptoms of urolithiasis E. Management of Urolithiasis Stone prevention
68	2013-08-29 (四)	6 - 6	1	中醫系 陳志碩	Female urology and sexual dysfunction 學習目標：學習膀胱過動症、婦女尿失禁與骨 盆脫垂的機轉、臨床症狀與治療。 學習男性性功能障礙與早洩的機轉、診 斷、與治療方法。 大綱： A. Pelvic floor anatomy B. Classification of incontinence and pelvic organ prolapse C. Clinical presentation and differentiation of urin e incontinence D. Conservative and surgical treatment of urine in continence E. Mechanism of penile erection and premature ej aculation F. Diagnosis of erectile dysfunction Medical and surgical treatment for erectile dysfun ction
69	2013-08-29 (四)	7 - 7	1	醫學系外科 陳孝文	Pediatric Urology, endourology, and laparoscopic surgery 學習目標: 了解小兒泌尿異常之特徵，與遺傳學 之關係及臨床診斷之依據。 大綱: A. Urinary tract infection in children B. Congenital abnormalities of urinary tract 1. Vesicoureteral reflux 2. Duplex collecting system

					<p>3.Urethral valve syndrome</p> <p>4.Ureteropelvic obstruction</p> <p>5.Voiding dysfunction</p> <p>C.Congenital abnormalities of genital tract</p> <p>1.Undescended testis or nonpalpable tests</p> <p>2.Inguinal hernia and acute scrotum</p> <p>3.Hypospadias</p> <p>4.Intersex</p>
70	2013-08-29 (四)	8 - 8	1	醫學系 許文蔚	<p>Sports injury</p> <p>學習目標：讓學生瞭解運動外傷之發生或然率 原因分類、臨床診斷、治療及健康原則</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Incidence and cause, mechanism</p> <p>B. Classification, diagnosis</p> <p>Management and prevention</p>
71	2013-08-29 (四)	8 - 8	1	醫學系外科 趙子傑	<p>Endocrine disease</p> <p>學習目標：學習內分泌疾病的診斷、外科治療 及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Thyroid diseases</p> <p>1. Anatomy of thyroid gland</p> <p>2. Classification of thyroid diseases</p> <p>3. Diagnosis of benign and malignant thyroid diseases</p> <p>4. Surgical treatment of thyrotoxicosis</p> <p>5. Surgical treatment of benign nontoxic goiters</p> <p>6. Surgical treatment of malignant thyroid tumors</p> <p>B. Parathyroid diseases</p> <p>1. Anatomy of parathyroid gland</p> <p>2. Classification of parathyroid diseases</p> <p>3. Diagnosis of parathyroid diseases</p> <p>4. Surgical treatment of parathyroid diseases</p> <p>C. Insulinoma</p> <p>1. Diagnosis of insulinoma</p> <p>2. Surgical treatment of insulinoma</p>
72	2013-09-02 (一)	1 - 1	1	顱顏所 羅綸洲	Final examination

課程名稱：婦產科學 Obstetrics and Gynecology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. F. Cunningham: Williams Obstetrics. 23rd ed. McGraw-Hill Professional, 2009.
2. Laura Goetzl MD MPH: Obstetrics: Normal and Problem Pregnancies. Churchill Livingstone. Current (電子書)
3. Jonathan S. Berek: Berek and Novak's Gynecology. 15th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2012.

參考書：

1. John T. Queenan: Queenan's Management of High-Risk Pregnancy: An Evidence-Based Approach. 6th ed. Wiley-Blackwell, 2012.
2. Camran Nezhat: Nezhat's Operative Gynecologic Laparoscopy and Hysteroscopy. 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2008.
3. Philip J. DiSaia MD: Clinical Gynecologic Oncology. 8th ed. Mosby, 2012.
4. John Schorge: Williams Gynecology. McGraw-Hill Professional, 2008.
5. Jerome F. Strauss III MD PhD: Yen & Jaffe's Reproductive Endocrinology. Saunders, 2009.
6. John A Rock: TeLinde's Operative Gynecology. 10th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2008.
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整體教學目標：

1. 瞭解懷孕、自然生產及剖腹產過程。
2. 熟悉接生的方式。
3. 推行婦女癌症篩檢，如子宮頸抹片、乳房篩檢。
4. 知道懷孕、授乳期間內外科疾病的處理原則及用藥選擇。
5. 瞭解婦產科各項疾病及致病機轉，以作為以後鑑別診斷參考。
6. 認識微創手術在各項婦產科疾病的應用。
7. 認識常見婦科癌症的致病機轉、診斷、治療及防治。
8. 認識不孕症原因及治療方法。
9. 認識婦女尿失禁骨盆腔鬆弛之致病機轉及內外科處理方式。
10. 因瞭解女性生理而以更人性化的態度關懷女性病患。

教學方法：

1. 以問題導向學習（problem-based learning）PBL 的方式就實際的教案讓學生主動學習增進解決問題的能力，和同儕間良性互動的關係。
2. 經由參與教學門診和跟診，培養學生思考，推理並做鑑別診斷的能力。
3. 每週的查房，床邊教學後讓學生透過寫報告的方式，來深入瞭解病患的病情及治療，也增加了對病患人性化關懷（humanistic）。
4. 利用各種特殊檢查的作法及結果、判讀的實際示範課程讓學生的推理更延伸，更準確。
5. 藉由觀察手術讓學生的學習更具體化。
6. 輔以系統性演講，以確保其知識深度。
7. 參與醫療團隊實際照顧病患以務實“做中學”的理念。
8. 實習醫學生經由第一線照顧病人的工作中學習到如何接觸病人（approach patient），進行理學檢查，安排檢查、判讀檢驗數據，鑑別診斷及施行治療。

中文課程簡介：

為了落實“做中學”的理念，讓實習醫學生能夠實際參與照護團，又不被中間穿插的 lectures 影響，在婦產科的 7 週之中完全由 clinical rotation 進行，每位學生必須到產科及產房 2 週，在這 2 週中間，每位實習醫學生每週要到產房 2 個整天。我們要求實習醫學生要陪著產婦進行整個待產及生產過程來學習產成進展之生理、心理變化，也學習如何接生、新生兒的第一步處理。在產科的 2 週中間實習醫學生也會看到剖腹產、安胎、高危險妊娠、產科合併症等的處理。剩下的 5 週，實習醫學生會被安排到婦科之次專科實習，婦科次專科包括內視鏡科、生殖內分泌及不孕症科、婦女泌尿科以及婦癌科。每一個次專科都是國內最好的治療團對及教學陣容，內視鏡科以精湛的手術方式，讓實習醫學生看到微創手術的奧妙。生殖內分泌及不孕症科所涉獵之賀爾蒙及尖端的生殖科技引領學生進入不孕政治療的殿堂。婦女泌尿科的教學則讓學生不再懼怕一堆檢查結果，曲線的尿動

力學檢查，也瞭解各種尿失禁、骨盆腔鬆弛的成因、解剖位置及重建手術的方式。婦癌科的 rotation 中，實習醫學生可以看到各種婦科癌症的治療，從手術、化學治療、支持性療法到安寧療護，可以由婦癌團隊會議中看到跨領域的合作，包括：治療 guideline 的建立，治療計畫的擬定及前瞻性臨床試驗的進行。實習醫學生為了真正在照護團隊發揮功能，必須在病患床頭排中標示其姓名、職級及醫院手機號碼，以便於護理人員隨時呼叫前來做第一線處置，除了每天查房、書寫病歷，跟診之外，實習醫學生必須實際刷手上陣，參與所照顧病患的手術，也可以他早發現自己為來的志趣是否喜歡外科系的工作性質，婦產科教學病房每天都有晨會以不同內容落實 ACGME 六大能力；每天還安排主治醫師進行 teaching round。實行多年的 problem-based learning (PBL)和七週的婦產科 course 之中要進行 3 個題目，藉由每個題目的小組討論中，學生要用 EBM 的基礎，學習自我學習，同儕合作及人際溝通技巧。整個 rotation course 之中，會有老師指導學習的進行，並進行回饋。婦產部也訂有學習手冊已確保每一位學生的基本學習內容。另外，醫病溝通、醫學倫理、醫療法律等等也是婦產科的 intern 之中重要的議題。

英文課程簡介：

Abstract of Ob/Gyn course for 6th grade medical students

The gynecologic block is a 7-week course on women's health. Lectures are given before the 6-grade medical students start their rotation. Medical students join the care team to take part in patient care under the concept of "learning by doing". Every student must rotate the obstetric, including delivery room, for 2 weeks. They spend 2 days a week in the delivery room accompanying pregnant women through entire delivery course. They are also exposed with Cesarean section, tocolysis, high risk pregnancy and various medical/surgical complications during pregnancy. Besides the obstetric course, gynecologic rotation includes gynecologic endoscopy, reproductive endocrinology & reproductive medicine, female urology & pelvic reconstruction and gynecologic oncology. Each of the subspecial team leads the role in Taiwan or even in the world, and provides teaching to medical student from basic knowledge to cutting edge medicine. Medical students are required to identify themselves to the care nurse with a sign board in order to be called to the bedside for patients' complaints. They will also scrub on surgery their patients undergoing.

Morning meetings are everyday's first teaching activities that help students build up the six competencies defined by the ACGME of US. Teaching rounds take place every day by attending doctors in the teaching ward. There will be Problem-based learning (PBL) covering three topics during the 7-week course. Attending doctors medical students are attached to will look at the leaning path not only knowledge and skill but also attitude.

Students are required to fill in a case-log to ensure the minimal requirement of learning. Issues concerning interpersonal communication, patient-doctor relationship, medical ethics & law are also covered in this 7-week female health course.

成績考核：

1. PBL 課：指導老師評分數。
2. 系統性演講：學期考試。
3. 查房（bedside teaching）：繳交案例報告。
4. 特別專題（special issue）：繳交實際參與心得報告。
5. 手術觀察：課後討論，手術中的討論。
6. Teaching round：針對每位學生每週所分配照顧到的唯一病例進行小組討論。
7. 導師時間：每週由週導師評估該週之學習成效。
8. 學習護照。
9. 晨會出席率。
10. 總醫師的加減分。

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-12 (一)	1 - 2	2	醫學系婦產科 謝燦堂	Physiology of pregnancy Fetal development Pregnancy endocrinology Maternal adaptation to pregnancy 學習目標： A. 胎膜的起源及發生 B. 胎盤的起源及發育 C. 胎盤主要製造的荷爾蒙及其功用 D. 羊水的生成及功用 E. 胎兒生理學 F. 母體因應懷孕的生理變化 大綱： A. Implantation B. Embryogenesis and formation of fetal membranes 1. Origins of amnion, chorion, yolk sac and allantois 2. Functions of fetal membranes

					<p>C. Placental development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Origin, development and structure of placenta 2. Placental hormones <p>D. Fetal growth and development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fetal erythropoiesis 2. Fetal circulation <p>E. Maternal adaption to pregnancy</p>
2	2013-08-12 (一)	3 - 4	2	醫學系婦產科 張舜智	<p>Genetic analysis (Cytogenetics, molecular genetics) and Prenatal Diagnosis (Amniocentesis, CVS, cordocentesis)</p> <p>學習目標：學習產前篩檢、染色體和基因異常診斷及產前遺傳諮詢。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Prenatal screening for Fetal Aneuploidies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1st trimester Combined test 2. 2nd trimester Quad (quadruple test) <p>B. Prenatal diagnosis techniques (invasive and noninvasive)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chorionic villous sampling (CVS) 2. Second-trimester genetic amniocentesis (Amnios) 3. Percutaneous umbilical cord blood sampling (PUBS, cordocentesis) 4. Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD) 5. Fetal cells (or DNA) in maternal circulation <p>C. Diagnosis of Chromosomal Abnormalities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Standard Nomenclature of Chromosome 2. Autosome and Sex Chromosome (Gonosome) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Numerical anomalies (trisomy, monosomy, triploidy, tetraploidy, etc) (2). Structural anomalies (balanced and unbalanced) (3). Mosaicism 3. Conventional cytogenetics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1). Banding technique (G-banding, Q-banding, R-banding, NOR-banding, C-banding, DA/DAPI banding, etc)

					<p>(2). High resolution banding</p> <p>4. Molecular cytogenetics</p> <p>(1). Fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH): probes, metaphase and interphase</p> <p>(2). Comparative genomic hybridization (CGH, array-CGH)</p> <p>(3). Short tandem repeat (STR polymorphism markers)</p> <p>D. Diagnosis of genetic disorders</p> <p>1. Molecular techniques</p> <p>2. Single gene: Autosomal and X-linked recessive or dominant inheritance</p> <p>3. Epigenetics: imprinting disorder, uniparental disomy (UPD)</p> <p>4. Mitochondrial inheritance</p> <p>5. Polygenic and multifactorial inheritance</p> <p>E. Prenatal genetic counseling about diagnostic procedure and genetic test result</p>
3	2013-08-12 (一)	5 - 6	2	中醫學系婦科 王子豪	<p>The normal pelvis; Attitude, lie, presentation, and position of the fetus; Parturition: biomolecular & physiological processes; Mechanisms of normal labor</p> <p>學習目標：學習人類陣痛與分娩之解剖學、生理機轉。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.</p> <p>Three Ps to consider: Passage (birth canal), Passenger (fetus), Power (uterine contraction)</p> <p>B. the pelvis</p> <p>C. the fetus (lie, attitude, presentation, position, molding)</p> <p>D. parturition (anatomical, physiological, biochemical)</p> <p>E. mechanisms of labor and delivery (engagement, synclitism, station, cervical evaluation, cardinal movements of labor and delivery)</p>
4	2013-08-12	7 - 8	2	生技系	Teratology, fetal and placental abnormalities: Inhe

	(一)			劉瑞德	<p>rited and acquired disorders; Drugs and medications during pregnancy; Disorders of amniotic fluid volume; Abnormalities of the placenta, umbilical cord, and membranes</p> <p>學習目標：學習子宮頸、陰道、外陰等上皮細胞贅瘤之病因、診斷及治療。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Cervical intraepithelial Neoplasia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cervical anatomy. 2. Human Papilloma virus. 3. Pap test classification. 4. colposcopy. 5. Evaluation of the abnormal pap smear. 6. Treatment of CIN. 7. Glandular cell abnormalities. <p>B. Vaginal intraepithelial Neoplasia.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Signs. 2. Screening. 3. Diagnosis. 4. Treatment. <p>C. vulva intraepithelial Disease.</p>
5	2013-08-13 (二)	1 - 2	2	醫學系婦產科 陳光昭	<p>Chronic pelvic pain, Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID), pelvic abscess, STD, and vaginitis</p> <p>學習目標：學習骨盆腔炎症及各種性病（包括尖頭濕疣、疱疹、披衣菌、淋病、梅毒及愛滋病）之公共衛生學、臨床症狀、診斷及治療方式。</p> <p>大綱：。</p> <p>A. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition 2. Epidemiology 3. Cause 4. Risk factors 5. Diagnostic criteria 6. Differential diagnosis 7. Medical treatments 8. Criteria for surgical intervention <p>B. Sexually Transmitted Diseases</p>

					<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condyloma Acuminata 2. Herpes Simplex 3. Neisseria Gonorrhoeae 4. Chlamydia Trachomatis 5. Syphilis 6. Clinical manifestations 7. Treatments
6	2013-08-13 (二)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 洪泰和	<p>Obstetric Complications (Hypertensive Disorders in Pregnancy, Obstetrics Hemorrhage, Preterm Birth, Post-term Pregnancy, Fetal Growth Disorders, Multiple Gestation).</p> <p>學習目標：讓學生了解常見產科合併症的診斷、病理生理學及處理原則</p> <p>內容大綱：</p> <p>Part 1. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Diagnosis II. Pathophysiology of preeclampsia III. Management of preeclampsia IV. Prediction and prevention of preeclampsia <p>Part 2. Obstetrics hemorrhage</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Antepartum hemorrhage: diagnosis and management <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Placenta previa 2. Placental abruption II. Postpartum hemorrhage: diagnosis and management <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Uterine atony 2. Placenta accrete 3. Uterine inversion 4. Uterine rupture <p>Part 3. Preterm birth</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I. Causes of preterm birth II. Identify women at risk III. Management of preterm ruptured membranes IV. Management of preterm labor with intact membranes V. Tocolysis: an evidence-based approach

					Part 4. Postterm pregnancy I. Definition and epidemiology II. Pathophysiology III. Management Part 5. Fetal growth disorders I. Fetal growth restriction 1. Definition 2. Risk factors for fetal growth restriction 3. Management of fetal growth restriction II. Macrosomia 1. Definition 2. Risk factors 3. Controversies of macrosomia Part 6. Multifetal gestation I. Etiology II. Determination of zygosity III. Pregnancy outcomes IV. Unique complications
7	2013-08-13 (二)	5 - 6	2	醫學系 鄭博仁	Prenatal Screening in antenatal examination, congenital infection and maternal vaccination. 大綱：產前篩檢的意涵 第一孕期產前唐氏症(染色體異常)篩檢 第二孕期產前唐氏症篩檢 遺傳超音波(Soft Markers)臨床意義 產前篩檢的告知抉擇(Informed Choice) 其他遺傳(基因)疾病的產前篩檢
8	2013-08-13 (二)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 陳芳萍	Menopausal transition and postmenopause; HT and WHI studies 學習目標：學習輸卵管、卵巢及子宮異常的診斷，臨床意涵、治療及預後。 大綱： A. Tubal reconstructive surgery 1. Investigation of tubal factor: incidence of infertility, mechanism, diagnosis 2. Microsurgical approach of fallopian tube 3. Tubal reanastomosis 4. Ectopic pregnancy of fallopian tube

					<p>B. Ovarian reconstructive surgery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anatomy of ovary 2. ovarian cystectomy and reconstruction 3. Treatment of endometriosis 4. Management of polycystic ovary 5. Principle of microsurgical technique 6. Prevention of adhesion <p>C. Uterine reconstructive surgery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Congenital anomaly of uterus 2. Uterine leiomyomas 3. Asherman's syndrome: etiology, diagnosis, management 4. Technique of transcervical resectoscopy
9	2013-08-14 (三)	1 - 2	2	中醫學系婦科 王錦榮	<p>Abnormal uterine bleeding and Hysteroscopy: diagnosis and operation</p> <p>學習目標</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 學習不正常子宮出血之原因、鑑別診斷、評估及處理。 2. 學習子宮鏡之發展沿革、器械設備、使用適應症、子宮擴腔介質之介紹及選擇，子宮鏡手術之可能合併症及預防。 <p>大綱：</p> <p>Abnormal uterine bleeding：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. introduce normal menses and abnormal uterine bleeding B. differential diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding C. valuation of abnormal uterine bleeding D. management of abnormal uterine bleeding <p>Hysteroscopy: diagnosis and operation：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> E. History of hysteroscopy F. indications of diagnostic and operative hysteroscopies G. equipments of diagnostic and operative hysteroscopies H. Patient preparations I. Uterine distension media J. Complications of hysteroscopy

					K.Prevention of fluid overload
10	2013-08-14 (三)	3 - 4	2	醫學系婦產科 梁景忠	<p>Non-surgical management of lower urinary tract dysfunction: physiotherapy, medical therapy, electrical therapy, and neuromodulation</p> <p>授課宗旨與目標：</p> <p>一. 介紹婦女最常見的下泌尿道功能不良病症.</p> <p>二. 介紹婦女應力性尿失禁的發生率, 以及治療方式選擇時的考量. 讓上完課程的學員能對各種非手術療法有所瞭解, 包括: 骨盆底肌肉運動、電刺激、磁波椅、子宮托、膀胱注射與藥物治療.</p> <p>三. 介紹發生率很高的過動性膀胱 (overactive bladder). 讓上完課程的學員能清楚瞭解過動性膀胱的定義, 發生率, 對生活的影響, 以及處理的各種方式包括: 行為治療, 物理治療, 以及藥物治療.</p> <p>授課綱要：</p> <p>Non-surgical management of lower urinary tract dysfunction</p> <p>A.Non-surgical management of urinary incontinence</p> <p>1. Prevalence</p> <p>2.Non-surgical treatment for stress urinary incontinence</p> <p>a.Pelvic muscle exercise (Kegel exercise)</p> <p>b. Functional electrical stimulation</p> <p>c. Magnetic (chair) therapy</p> <p>d. Vaginal cone</p> <p>e. Pharmacological therapy</p> <p>f. Pessary</p> <p>g. Injectable substances</p> <p>B. Overview of the overactive bladder</p> <p>1. Terminology</p> <p>2. Prevalence</p> <p>3. Non-surgical treatment options</p> <p>a. Behavior therapy</p> <p>b. Pharmacological therapy</p> <p>c. Botulinum toxin</p> <p>d. Functional electrical stimulation</p>

					e. Neuromodulation f. Experience of CGMH
11	2013-08-14 (三)	5 - 6	2	醫學系婦產科 邱宗鴻	Medical and surgical complications in pregnancy I: (Diabetes Mellitus, Chronic hypertension, Cardiac disease, Immunologic disease, Thyroid disease, Hematologic disorders). 大綱： 1. Overviews on medical diseases during pregnancy 2. Cardiac disease during pregnancy 3. Thyroid disease during pregnancy 4. Immune disorder during pregnancy 5. Hematological disease during pregnancy 6. Chronic hypertension 7. Diabetic pregnancy 8. General principles on managing these pregnant women 9. Emphasis on specific disease entities of chronic hypertension and diabetic pregnancy
12	2013-08-14 (三)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 羅良明	Normal labor and delivery; Intrapartum assessment; Intrapartum fetal heart rate monitoring; The newborn infant; Diseases and injuries of the fetus and newborn. 大綱： I. Normal Labor and Delivery i. Characteristics of Normal labor 1. First stage of labor 2. Second stage of labor 3. Third stage of labor 4. Forth stage of labor ii. Management of Normal labor and Delivery II. Intrapartum Assessment i. Electronic fetal monitoring 1. Baseline rate 2. Baseline variability 3. Periodic changes ii. Management Criteria for nonreassuring fetal he

					<p>art rate pattern</p> <p>III. The Newborn Infant</p> <p>i. Immediate care</p> <p>ii. Method used to evaluate Newborn condition</p> <p>1. Apgar score</p> <p>2. Umbilical cord blood Acid-base</p> <p>iii. Prevent care</p> <p>iv. Routine Newborn care</p> <p>v. Diseases and injuries of the fetus and Newborn</p>
13	2013-08-15 (四)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 林益豪	<p>Pelvic floor anatomy, standardization of terminology of pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and pelvic floor dysfunction, theories, diagnosis, and treatments.</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>1. Pelvic bony structure</p> <p>2. Pelvic floor support</p> <p>3. Standardization of terminology of pelvic organ prolapse (POP) and pelvic floor dysfunction</p> <p>4. Evaluation of pelvic organ prolapse</p> <p>5. Management of pelvic organ prolapse</p>
14	2013-08-15 (四)	3 - 4	2	醫學系婦產科 曾令鴻	<p>Standardization of terminology of lower urinary tract function, diagnosis, and investigations: Urodynamic & video-urodynamic study, cystourethroscopy, ultrasound and MRI.</p> <p>學習目標:</p> <p>Standardization of terminology of lower urinary tract function; Indication of Urodynamic & video-urodynamic study, Cystourethroscopy, Ultrasound and MRI.</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>A. Standardization of terminology of lower urinary tract function, diagnosis, and investigations</p> <p>1. Lower Urinary Tract Symptoms (LUTS)</p> <p>2. Signs suggestive of Lower Urinary Tract Dysfunction (LUTD)</p> <p>3. Urodynamic observations</p> <p>4. Conditions</p> <p>5. Treatment</p>

					<p>B. Urodynamic & Videourodynamic study</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indications 2. Uroflometry 3. Cystometry 4. UPP 5. Neurogenic bladder <p>C. Cystourethroscopy</p> <p>D. MRI</p>
15	2013-08-15 (四)	7 - 8	2	醫學系 吳凱筠	<p>Breast disease.</p> <p>學習目標：學習乳房的解剖、生理及病理學，瞭解乳癌的流行病學、症狀、診斷、治療預後及乳癌與荷爾蒙的關係。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Anatomy of breast</p> <p>B. Physiology of breast</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. breast change in puberty (Tanner stage) 2. menstrual cycle change of breast 3. breast change during pregnancy and lactation <p>C. Breast complaints – evaluation and treatment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. mastalgia 2. palpable breast mass 3. nipple discharge <p>D. Benign breast disease</p> <p>E. Breast cancer</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. epidemiology of breast cancer in Taiwan 2. symptoms and signs of breast cancer 3. predisposing factor of breast cancer 4. diagnosis of breast cancer 5. stage of breast cancer 6. treatment of breast cancer 7. histology of breast cancer 8. prognosis factor of breast cancer 9. hormone and breast cancer 10. breast cancer during pregnancy
16	2013-08-16 (五)	1 - 2	2	醫學系婦產科 賴瓊慧	<p>Ovarian cancer and low malignant potential ovarian tumor</p> <p>學習目標及大綱：1. Definition of adnexa</p>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Clinical assessment and differential diagnosis of adnexal mass 3. Benign adnexal lesions 4. Ovarian cancer epidemiology 5. Histologic diagnosis of ovarian cancer 6. Staging of ovarian cancer 7. Prognostic factors 8. Cytoreductive surgery 9. Role of Chemotherapy 10. Role of other local therapy 11. Second look laparotomy/laparoscopy 12. Intraperitoneal chemotherapy 13. Germ cell malignancy
17	2013-08-16 (五)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 張明揚	<p>Assisted reproductive technology, Intrauterine insemination [IUI], in vitro fertilization [IVF], intracytoplasmic sperm injection [ICSI], assisted hatching; embryo or blastocyst transfer.</p> <p>學習目標：學習人工生殖之機轉、各項不孕症的診斷，臨床意涵、人工輔助治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Infertility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abnormal ovulation 2. Organic infertility 3. Male infertility 4. Unexplained infertility <p>B. Intrauterine insemination (IUI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indication, Success and limitation 2. Sperm preparation <p>C. In vitro fertilization (IVF)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indication, Success rate 2. Oocyte retrieval 3. In Vitro Fertilization 4. Embryo grading 5. Embryo transfer <p>D. Intracytoplasmic Sperm Injection (ICSI)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indication, Success rate 2. Male infertility <p>E. Assisted hatching (AHA), Embryo or Blastocyst transfer</p>

					ansfer 1. Multiple pregnancy and embryo selection
18	2013-08-19 (一)	1 - 2	2	臨醫所 王馨世	<p>Steroidogenesis (Hormone biosynthesis, metabolism, mechanism of action), folliculogenesis, anovulation and polycystic ovary (PCO), premenstrual syndrome</p> <p>學習目標：學習女性生殖內分泌功能之機轉、無月經症的診斷，臨床表徵、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Normal menstrual and ovarian cycle</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pattern of menstrual cycle 2. Mechanism of follicular growth 3. Steroidogenesis 4. Endocrine changes during menstrual cycle <p>B. Amenorrhea</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition 2. Clinical presentation 3. Diagnosis 4. Treatment
19	2013-08-19 (一)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 陳俊凱	<p>Cryopreservation, Oocyte donation、PGD、人工生殖之醫療法規及倫理。</p> <p>學習目標：了解目前冷凍胚胎與卵子的應用狀況以及著床前胚胎診斷的現況與目前台灣人工生殖法的規定與倫理考量。</p> <p>Ethic issues and Taiwan laws about ART.</p> <p>Outline：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 冷凍胚胎與卵子的應用狀況 <p>Cryopreservation of embryos and oocytes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. 著床前胚胎診斷的現況 <p>Pre-implantation genetic diagnosis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. 目前台灣人工生殖法規與倫理 <p>Medical ethics and current regulation about ART</p>
20	2013-08-19 (一)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 張廷彰	<p>Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD). 婦產科常用的 Chemotherapeutic agents</p> <p>學習目標：妊娠滋養細胞腫瘤介紹、診斷、分期及治療</p> <p>大綱：</p>

					<p>A. General Information</p> <p>B. Epidemiology</p> <p>C. Hydatidiform mole</p> <p>1. Complete mole: Pathogenesis and chromosome pattern</p> <p>2. Partial mole: Pathogenesis</p> <p>3. Symptoms</p> <p>4. Diagnosis</p> <p>5. Management</p> <p>6. Pregnancy and risk of second mole after successful management</p> <p>D. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia</p> <p>1. Histologic classification</p> <p>(1). Choriocarcinoma</p> <p>(2). Placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT)</p> <p>2. Diagnosis</p> <p>3. Staging and scoring system</p> <p>4. Treatment</p> <p>E. Extraordinary manifestation in gestational trophoblastic disease</p>
21	2013-08-20 (二)	1 - 2	2	醫學系婦產科 黃寬仁	<p>Uterine cancer (EM ca, sarcoma), tumors of the fallopian tubes and peritoneum</p> <p>Outline:</p> <p>Endometrial cancer: Clinical features</p> <p>--Type I endometrial carcinoma(estrogen-related)</p> <p>--Type II endometrial carcinomas (unrelated to estrogen stimulation)</p> <p>Endometrial cancer: Staging</p> <p>Synchronous ovarian and endometrial cancer</p> <p>Prognostic factors of endometrial cancer</p> <p>Uterine sarcoma: Classification, clinical manifestations, and diagnosis</p> <p>--Endometrial stromal sarcomas</p> <p>--Undifferentiated endometrial sarcoma</p> <p>--Leiomyosarcomas</p> <p>Uterine carcinosarcoma</p>
22	2013-08-20	3 - 4	2	醫學系	The Puerperium: Involution changes; Lactation; R

	(二)			許德耀	<p>return to ovulation and menstruation; Postpartum complication; Postpartum health care</p> <p>Outline:</p> <p>Involution changes;</p> <p>Lactation;</p> <p>Return to ovulation and menstruation;</p> <p>Postpartum complication;</p> <p>Postpartum health care</p>
23	2013-08-20 (二)	5 - 6	2	醫學系婦產科 黃泓淵	<p>Infertility evaluation, Ovulation induction (controlled ovarian hyperstimulation [COH]).</p> <p>學習目標：學習生殖內分泌、不孕症之診斷與定義、控制排卵人工協助生殖之臨床、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Normal reproduction and menstrual cycle</p> <p>B. Mechanism of folliculogenesis and implantation</p> <p>C. Infertility workup</p> <p>D. Control ovarian hyperstimulation</p> <p>甲、Ovulation induction</p> <p>乙、Gonadotropin</p> <p>丙、GnRH analogue</p> <p>丁、Monitoring of ovulation induction</p> <p>戊、Ovulation induction and assisted reproductive techniques</p> <p>E. Risk and outcome of assisted reproductive technique</p>
24	2013-08-20 (二)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 林政道	<p>HPV virology and vaccinology. Biotherapy, target therapy in GYN cancer</p> <p>Outline:</p> <p>1. Vaccinology</p> <p>2. HPV Virology</p> <p>3. Biotherapy</p> <p>4. Targeted therapy</p> <p>5. Evasion of host immunosurveillance</p>
25	2013-08-21 (三)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 周宏學	<p>Pap smear programs and interpretation. Management of abnormal pap smear and cervical intraepith</p>

				<p>elial disease of the cervix. Tumors of the vulva & vagina</p> <p>學習目標 (1)：認識子宮頸抹片檢查及抹片檢查異常時治療方式之選擇。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>Pap smear and screening of cervical cancer (Screen of pre-cancer lesions)</p> <p>Pap smear report – introduction of Bethesda system</p> <p>Management of ASCUS & AGUS</p> <p>Management of LSIL</p> <p>Management of HSIL</p> <p>學習目標 (2)：認識會陰癌及陰道癌之致病機轉、危險因子以及治療方式之選擇。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>Part A: Vulvar cancer</p> <p>A. Anatomy of vulva and vagina, including blood supply and lymphatic drainage</p> <p>B. Incidence of vulvar cancer</p> <p>C. Histology: the cell types</p> <p>D. Clinical symptom and sign</p> <p>E. Etiology, location of disease</p> <p>F. Risk factor of outcome</p> <p>G. Staging</p> <p>H. Management</p> <p>1. Surgery: vulvectomy and inguinal lymph node dissection</p> <p>2. Sentinel lymph node dissection</p> <p>3. Adjuvant treatment after surgery</p> <p>4. Morbidity and mortality</p> <p>I. Recurrence</p> <p>J. Survival</p> <p>K. Introduction of other variant vulvar cancer</p> <p>Part B: Vaginal cancer</p> <p>A. Age distribution</p> <p>B. Clinical profile</p> <p>C. Clinical staging</p> <p>D. Treatment</p>
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					E. Survival F. Recurrence pattern
26	2013-08-21 (三)	5 - 6	2	醫學系婦產科 謝景璋	Dystocia and operative delivery: abnormal labor; Induction of labor; Forceps delivery and vacuum extraction; Breech presentation and delivery; Ces arean delivery; Prior Cesarean delivery 學習目標及大綱： 1. 正常生產,產程及難產之認識 2. 產程不順利之種類及處理方式 3. 難產之分類,處理方式及後遺症 4. 催生及產程積極介入及加速 5. 輔助性器械生產 6. 臀位種類及其生產 7. 剖腹生產之適應症,併發症 8. 產後子宮切除
27	2013-08-21 (三)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 宋永魁	Osteoporosis and health care in aged women 學習目標： Understand and educate the disease and therapy 大綱： A. 停經過渡期及更年期醫療 B. 荷爾蒙治療的意義及病人的態度，社會團體 意識 C. 荷爾蒙治療的評估 D. 荷爾蒙治療的方法 E. 荷爾蒙治療的監測 張廷彰 estational trophoblastic disease (GTD). 婦 產科常用的 Chemotherapeutic agents 學習目標：妊娠滋養細胞腫瘤介紹、診斷、分 期及治療 大綱： A. General Information B. Epidemiology C. Hydatidiform mole 1. Complete mole: Pathogenesis and chromosome pattern 2. Partial mole: Pathogenesis 3. Symptoms

					<p>4. Diagnosis</p> <p>5. Management</p> <p>6. Pregnancy and risk of second mole after successful management</p> <p>D. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia</p> <p>1. Histologic classification</p> <p>(1). Choriocarcinoma</p> <p>(2). Placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT)</p> <p>2. Diagnosis</p> <p>3. Staging and scoring system</p> <p>4. Treatment</p> <p>E. Extraordinary manifestation in gestational trophoblastic disease</p>
28	2013-08-22 (四)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 黃富仁	<p>Normal menstrual cycle, Amenorrhea, dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB). Adolescent gynecology: sexual development, Tanner stage. Abortion, and contraception</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>Normal menstrual cycle</p> <p>Amenorrhea</p> <p>Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB)</p> <p>Adolescent gynecology</p> <p>Sexual development and Tanner stage</p> <p>Abortion</p> <p>Contraception</p>
29	2013-08-22 (四)	5 - 6	2	醫學系 江其鑫	<p>Basic knowledge of laparoscopy (instruments, electrosurgery, pneumoperitoneum). Preoperative and postoperative evaluation</p> <p>學習目標：學習腹腔鏡手術之基本知識及術前術後評估。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. The essential equipment for performing diagnostic or operative laparoscopy</p> <p>1. pneumoperitoneum apparatus and insufflating needles</p> <p>2. laparoscope</p> <p>3. light source</p>

					<p>4. trocars</p> <p>5. forceps and scissors</p> <p>6. electro- and thermocoagulation</p> <p>7. instruments for introduction of laser</p> <p>8. needle holders</p> <p>9. flushing cannula</p> <p>10. clips and rings for tubal sterilization</p> <p>11. chip camera</p> <p>B. Preoperative evaluation</p> <p>1. CONTRA-INDICATIONS</p> <p>2. Classification of laparoscopic procedures</p> <p>3. Preparation of the patient</p> <p>4. Insertion of pneumoperitoneum</p> <p>5. Insertion of laparoscopy</p> <p>c. postoperative evaluation</p> <p>1. Complications</p> <p>2. Patient's postoperative condition</p>
30	2013-08-22 (四)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 盧佳序	<p>Classification of urogynecological disorders, theories, and surgical management of SUI, fistula repair, other bladder and ureter surgeries</p> <p>學習目標及大綱：</p> <p>Understand</p> <p>Pelvic anatomy</p> <p>Terms for urinary symptoms</p> <p>Urogynecological disorders, Various forms of urinary incontinence</p> <p>SUI</p> <p>Theories Diagnosis tool & treatment plans</p> <p>Surgical management of SUI Fistula</p> <p>Various forms of fistula</p> <p>Surgical management VVF</p>
31	2013-08-23 (五)	1 - 2	2	醫學系婦產科 趙安祥	<p>Obstetric imaging (Ultrasonography, Doppler, fetal MRI) and fetal therapy.</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>1. prenatal management of the fetus with a correctable defect。</p> <p>2. The role of magnetic resonance imaging in obst</p>

					<p>etrics 大綱： 1. Fetal therapy Risks and procedure: Hysterotomy Fetoscopy Shunts and radiofrequency ablation Disease entities Monochorionic twin problems Congenital diaphragmatic hernia Congenital Cystic adenomatoid malformation Sacrococcygeal teratoma Myelomeningocele Lower urinary tract obstruction Pleural effusions Fetal cardiac intervention 2. Magnetic resonance imaging for fetus Safety issues Safety of magnetic resonance imaging in pregnancy Fast magnetic resonance imaging T2-weighted imaging T1-weighted imaging Maternal imaging Pelvimetry Placental evaluation Safety of computed tomography in pregnancy Imaging beyond anatomy Diffusion-weighted imaging Magnetic resonance spectrometry Oxygenation imaging Magnetic resonance volumetry</p>
32	2013-08-23 (五)	3 - 4	2	醫學系婦產科 林浩	<p>Cervical cancer: diagnosis, staging, treatment, and prognosis 學習目標： 學習子宮頸癌之致病機轉、臨床表徵、篩檢及診斷、臨床分期方法及目的、治療方法及疾病預後。</p>

					<p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Cervical cancer overview</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epidemiology of cervical cancer: worldwide and Taiwan 2. Cervical cancer and HPV 3. Cervical cancer: prevention and screening <p>B. Cervical cancer management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinical presentation and diagnosis 2. Clinical staging information 3. Treatment option and prognosis 4. Surveillance after treatment 5. Recurrent cervical cancer
33	2013-08-23 (五)	5 - 6	2	醫學系 李奇龍	<p>Advanced laparoscopic surgery: pelvic reconstructive surgery, Mullerian anomalies, GYN-cancer laparoscopy, and robotic surgery. Surgical complications: diagnosis and management</p> <p>學習目標：學習如何安全的執行內視鏡手術，並學習先天性生殖道異常的胚胎發生、分類、診斷與當前治療的方法。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>B. History of endoscopic surgery</p> <p>C. Indication and contraindication of endoscopy</p> <p>C. Safety entry of laparoscopic surgery</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anatomy of abdominal wall 2. The choice of laparoscopic portal sites 3. Operative Technique <p>D. Congenital uterine anomalies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Embryological process of G-U Tract 2. Classification of Mullerian Anomalies 3. Diagnosis of Mullerian Anomalies 4. The method of intervention
34	2013-08-23 (五)	7 - 8	2	醫學系婦產科 顏志峰	<p>Endometrium and endometriosis (and dysmenorrhea): theories, diagnosis, treatment, and reproductive outcomes</p> <p>大綱 1：</p> <p>Pathogenesis, Clinical features, diagnosis</p> <p>Conclusive remarks.</p>

					<p>大綱 2 :</p> <p>Treatments edical treatment urgical treatment ostoperative medical treatment ancer correlation? Debate of Emsis on infertile patient. Ovarian reserve? Current available guidelines. Conclusive remarks.</p>
35	2013-08-26 (一)	1 - 2	2	<p>中醫學系婦科 龔福財</p>	<p>Benign gynecologic diseases (Ectopic pregnancy, benign ovarian tumor (except Emma & TOA), and uterine myoma): diagnosis, conservative and laparoscopic management</p> <p>1. Mullerian anomaly: Classification of Mullerian Anomalies and management</p> <p>2. Ectopic pregnancy: (2 in 100 pregnancies, >95 % in Fallopian tube)</p> <p>Diagnosis</p> <p>3 A: Amenorrhea, Abdominal pain, Abnormal vaginal bleeding hemodynamic change, mild fever</p> <p>Pelvic exam: adnexal mass, uterine size/consistency change, culdocentesis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lab test: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hCG: urine assay (+ in 95%) serum β-hCG (doubling time 48 hours, lowest normal value 66% increase) 2. Serum progesterone: >25ng/mL (exclusion) 3. Hb, Hct, WBC count • Ultrasound <p>Management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tubal ectopic pregnancy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medical: methotrexate (MTX), actinomycin, PGF2α, hyperosmolar glucose Surgery: salpingectomy, salpingostomy, salpingotomy, segmental resection • Non-tubal ectopic pregnancy:

					<p>MTX versus Surgery</p> <p>3. Benign ovarian tumor (except endometriosis & tubo-ovarian abscess):</p> <p>Functional, inflammatory, neoplastic, epithelial</p> <p>4. Uterine leiomyoma</p> <p>Most common GYN tumor in the genital tract</p> <p>Need to be treated:</p> <p>Symptoms: menorrhagia, dysmenorrhea, compression</p> <p>Mass phobia (?)</p> <p>Treatment Principle: “No symptom, no treatment” but follow-up</p> <p>Treatment Options:</p> <p>Medical (Controversial): sex hormone, GnRH-a, --.</p> <p>Uterine artery blockage</p> <p>Waiting for menopause</p> <p>Definite: surgery (myomectomy, hysterectomy), minimal invasion approach</p> <p>Malignancy: rare, incidence</p>
36	2013-08-26 (一)	3 - 4	2	醫學系婦產科 徐振傑	<p>Medical and surgical complications in pregnancy</p> <p>II: (Deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, Liver and alimentary diseases, Renal diseases, Acute abdomen, Adnexal mass, Trauma, laparoscopy)</p> <p>學習目標：產前檢查意義、產前照護方法、胎兒健康評估技巧、產前診斷工具如羊膜穿刺術及絨毛膜取樣術。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Prenatal Care</p> <p>1. Diagnosis of pregnancy</p> <p>(1). Sign and symptoms</p> <p>(2). Confirmation of gestational age</p> <p>(3). Expected days of confinement</p> <p>2. Initial prenatal evaluation</p> <p>(1). Prenatal record</p> <p>(2). History of reproduction</p> <p>(3). Physical examination of pregnancy</p>

				<p>(4). Laboratory tests counseling</p> <p>3. Subsequent prenatal visit</p> <p>(1). Prenatal surveillance</p> <p>(2). Assessment of gestational age</p> <p>(3). Subsequent laboratory tests counseling</p> <p>4. Ancillary prenatal tests</p> <p>(1). Fetal Down syndrome screening</p> <p>(2). Gestational diabetes mellitus screening</p> <p>(3). Hepatitis B prevention strategy</p> <p>(4). Group B streptococcus screening</p> <p>(5). Special screening for genetic disease</p> <p>5. Nutrition during pregnancy</p> <p>(1). Recommendation for weight gain</p> <p>(2). Recommendation dietary allowance</p> <p>B. Techniques to Evaluate Fetal Health</p> <p>(1). Daily fetal movement record</p> <p>(2). Contraction stress testing</p> <p>(3). Nonstress tests</p> <p>(4). Biophysical profile</p> <p>(5). Umbilical artery Doppler velocimetry</p> <p>C. Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques</p> <p>(1). Amniocentesis</p> <p>(2). Chronic villus sampling (CVS)</p> <p>(3). Percutaneous umbilical cord blood sampling (PUBS)</p>
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課程名稱：眼科學 Ophthalmology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

- 1.Kanski, Clinical Ophthalmology, 6th edition, Butterworth, 2011
- 2.Daniel G. Vaughan & Taylor Asbury, General Ophthalmology, 16th edition, Appleton & Lange, 2011
- 3.Krachmer JH,MD; Mannis MJ,MD; Holland EJ,MD
Cornea 2nd edition, Mosby, 2010
- 4.Robert Ritch The glaucomas 2nd Mosby, 1996
- 5.Baltimore Chandler and Grant's glaucoma 4th Williams and Wilkins Company, 1997

參考書：

1. American Academy of Ophthalmology,
Basic and Clinical Science Course, 2011—2012
2.
Thomas D. Duane, Willian S. Tasman, Edward A Jaeger, Duanes Clinical Ophthalmology, Lippincott Company, 2009
3. Daniel M. Albert & Frederick A. Jacobiec,
Principles and Practice of Ophthalmology (Vol. 1-6), 2nd edition, Saunders, 2008
4.
H.D. Hoskins Becker-Shaffer's Diagnosis and therapy of the Glaucoma Mosby 2009

整體教學目標：

1. 眼科門診常見疾病臨床見習：屈光異常、斜視、白內障、青光眼、眼部整型、眼角膜、視網膜及視神經疾病。
2. 眼科儀器的認識：
細隙燈、眼底鏡、眼壓計、隅角鏡、電腦驗光、角膜弧度儀、視野計、超音波、鐳射。
3. 眼科一般檢查：視力檢查、眼壓測量。
4. 眼底鏡之實際操作、認識眼底病變。
5. 門診住院病患病史，病歷之問診記載。
6. 眼科一般手術治療：開刀房見習。

教學方法：

1. 以小組上課討論方式就各次專科的專題、實際的教案，讓學生與臨床教師研討，學習各專題與解決問題的能力，及培養和同儕間良性互動的關係。
2. 經由參與教學門診，培養學生思考，推理並做鑑別診斷的能力。
3. 每週的病房巡視、門診及手術室見習，個案教學後，讓學生透過寫報告的方式，來深入瞭解病患的病情及治療，也增加了對病患之人性化關懷。
4. 利用各種特殊檢查的操作及結果、判讀等的實際示範課程讓學生的推理更延伸，更準確。
5. 藉由觀察手術讓學生的學習更具體化。
6. 輔以系統性演講，以確保其知識深度。

中文課程簡介：

眼科學見習採用小組教學，學生被分成 10 個人左右的小組相互合作學習，以練習人際關係及互動，而整個課程就設計成以專題及臨床問題為導向，讓學生與臨床教師以互動學習小組研討的方式進行。在 3 週之中，每週每天設計不同之主題，包括屈光異常、斜視、白內障、青光眼、眼部整型、眼角膜、視網膜及視神經疾病各專題，主題內容以常見疾病為優先考量，每天安排臨床病理討論會，由各次專科臨床教師主持，小組互動式教學確保教學品質與學習成效。再輔以適切之系列演講。本課程另一特點就是臨床教學非常的實際，其中包括門診教學（OPD teaching）、手術觀察、特別專題、每月一次的值班，並讓學生隨同住院醫師參與住院病患及急診病患診視，同時有學習護照以確保學習內容。在每週一例見習報告的要求之下，學生主動診視病人，寫病例報告後再由臨床教師確認學習成效。成績的評估除了系列性演講之外，學生在臨床病理討論會的表現、值班狀況及病例報告的討論深度，也成為評分的要項。

英文課程簡介：

The course of ophthalmology includes lectures and clinical rotation in a 3-week period. Students are grouped into 10 during each rotation. The main aim of this course is to teach students the knowledge about ophthalmology as well as the attitude of initiative learning. The 3-week course covers topics in cornea, retina, refraction, strabismus, cataract, glaucoma, optic neurology and oculoplasty. Students also attend each week's morning meeting and clinical pathology conference. The topics of clinical pathology conference are ophthalmologic disease, taught by our clinical staffs. Small group gives better learning quality and learning efficacy. To ensure the efficacy of clinical conference and to pass the medical license board, background knowledge is given in organized lectures. Outpatient rotations and observation of surgery are arranged in a basically one-on-one setting. Clinical teachings and care of admitted patient allow students to approach patients and learn more actively. One case presentation will be required each

week during their rotation at our department. At the end of the 3 week rotation, each student is required to take an examination. The evaluation of each student includes their performance during the rotation, presentation of case reports, examination, and on-duty responsibility.

成績考核：

100% 筆試成績

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-27 (二)	2 - 2	1	醫學系眼科 趙安年	<p>Ocular pharmacology and laser treatment</p> <p>學習目標： 了解眼科常見藥物及其基礎藥理學眼科需要雷射治療的常見疾病</p> <p>大綱： 1. A.Pharmacokinetics of ocular drugs Bioavailability, formulations and factors affecting drug delivery to the eye B.CMechanisms and possible side effects of common drug types used in Glaucoma, corneal ulcers, dry eye, endophthalmitis, uveitis and cycloplegics for refraction and surgeries. 2. Lasers used in ocular diseases Basic concepts Indications and possible side effects Glaucoma – laser iridotomy, cycloablation Retinal diseases-focal and pan-retinal photocoagulations Refractive surgeries</p>
2	2013-08-27 (二)	3 - 3	1	醫學系 王南凱	<p>Retina and Vitreous (III)</p> <p>學習目標(主旨)：了解視網膜血管,腫瘤及外傷常見的疾病。</p> <p>大綱(內容)： A. Retinal vascular disease.</p>

					<p>B. Inflammatory & infectious disorders.</p> <p>C. Traumatic disorders.</p> <p>D. Tumors.</p>
3	2013-08-27 (二)	4 - 4	1	醫學系眼科 郭錫恭	<p>Retina and Vitreous (II)</p> <p>學習目標: 學習常見的黃斑部病變及視網膜失養症之診斷及治療</p> <p>大綱:</p> <p>A.</p> <p>Acquired macular disorders, including choroidal, retinal, and epiretinal disorders.</p> <p>B. Retinal dystrophy, e.g. retinitis pigmentosa.</p>
4	2013-08-28 (三)	1 - 1	1	醫學系 陳永豐	<p>Corneal dystrophy, corneal degeneration and immune-mediated disorder of cornea</p> <p>學習目標：學習角膜失養症、角膜退化、角膜免疫性疾病診斷、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Corneal dystrophy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anterior dystrophy 2. Stromal dystrophy 3. Endothelial dystrophy <p>B. Ectatic disorder</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Keratoconus 2. Pellucid marginal degeneration 3. Keratoglobulus <p>C. Corneal degeneration</p> <p>D. Immune-mediated disorder of cornea</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thygeson's superficial punctate keratitis 2. Interstitial keratitis 3. Marginal corneal infiltrate associated with blepharitis 4. Peripheral ulcerative keratitis associated with systemic immune diseases 5. Mooren ulcer
5	2013-08-28 (三)	2 - 2	1	醫學系眼科 林耕國	<p>Contact Lens, Spectacle Lens and Refraction</p> <p>學習目標：學習隱形眼鏡、框架眼鏡及屈光學。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>I. Contact Lens</p>

					<p>A. Hard contact lens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. conventional hard contact lens 2. rigid gas permeable contact lens 3. hard contact lens fitting <p>B. Orthokeratology:</p> <p>C. Soft contact lens</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hydrogel soft contact lens 2. silicone hydrogel soft contact lens 3. tinted soft contact lens 4. soft contact lens fitting <p>II. Spectacle Lens</p> <p>A. Lens materials:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. crown glass 2. plastic lens 3. polycarbonate lens <p>B. Refraction:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. refractive index 2. reflection 3. anti-reflective coating <p>C. Sun-protective lens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ultraviolet and visible light 2. sunglasses 3. photochromic lens 4. polaroid lens <p>D. Special lens:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. aspheric lens 2. bifocal and multifocal lens
6	2013-08-28 (三)	3 - 3	1	醫學系眼科 楊孟玲	<p>Pediatric Ophthalmology</p> <p>學習目標(主旨)：了解 Amblyopia 弱視，strabismus 斜視，小兒眼睛常見的疾病。</p> <p>大綱(內容)：</p> <p>A. Normal visual development</p> <p>B. Amblyopia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. definition 2. causes 3. diagnosis 4. treatment 5. prognosis

					<p>C. Strabismus</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition 2. Causes 3. Diagnosis 4. Treatment 5. prognosis <p>D. Common pediatric eye disease</p>
7	2013-08-28 (三)	4 - 4	1	醫學系 馬惠康	<p>Diagnosis and Management of Ocular Surface Disorders</p> <p>學習目標：學習眼角膜上皮細胞維持恆定之機轉、角膜上皮幹細胞缺乏之病理生理及其處理、乾眼症與眼瞼及結膜疾病之診治。</p> <p>A. Homeostasis of ocular surface epithelia</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Localization of corneal epithelial stem cells 2. Characteristics of limbal epithelial stem cells 3. Identification of limbal epithelial stem cells <p>B. Limbal stem cell disorders and management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinical signs of limbal stem cell deficiency 2. General strategies of ocular surface reconstruction 3. Use of amniotic membrane for ocular surface reconstruction 4. Limbal stem cell transplantation 5. Cultivated corneal epithelial and oral mucosal epithelial stem cell transplantation <p>C. Disorder of tear film production</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Neuro-anatomical regulation of tear film production 2. Diagnosis of dry eye 3. Treatment of dry eye <p>D. Disorders of the lid and conjunctiva</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Blepharitis 2. Meibomian gland dysfunction 3. Microbial infections of the lid
8	2013-08-28 (三)	5 - 5	1	醫學系眼科 譚欣媛	<p>Basic Science in Ophthalmology</p> <p>學習目標(主旨):介紹基本眼科解剖構造及胚胎學以期與臨床醫學連接，並帶入生理及藥理學使學生了解基本光學、淚液生理學及眼科用藥</p>

					<p>之吸收途徑，免疫學在過敏性結膜炎及角膜移植上之應用及基因之於眼科學上之研究。</p> <p>大綱(內容)：</p> <p>A. Anatomy of the eye.</p> <p>B. Embryology of the eye and adnexa.</p> <p>C. Physiology & Pharmacology. D. Immunology.</p> <p>E. Genetics.</p>
9	2013-08-28 (三)	6 - 6	1	醫學系眼科 高玲玉	<p>Neuro- Ophthalmology</p> <p>學習目標：學習視神經通路之基本結構與視野缺損的相關性。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>與眼球運動相關的第 III、IV、VI 對腦神經其功能及麻痺所引起的臨床表現。</p>
10	2013-08-28 (三)	7 - 7	1	解剖科 蔡悅如	<p>Basic Science in Ophthalmology</p> <p>學習目標(主旨):介紹基本眼科解剖構造及胚胎學以期與臨床醫學連接，並帶入生理及藥理學使學生了解基本光學、淚液生理學及眼科用藥之吸收途徑，免疫學在過敏性結膜炎及角膜移植上之應用及基因之於眼科學上之研究。</p> <p>大綱(內容)：</p> <p>A. Anatomy of the eye.</p> <p>B. Embryology of the eye and adnexa.</p> <p>C. Physiology & Pharmacology.</p> <p>D. Immunology.</p> <p>E. Genetics.</p>
11	2013-08-28 (三)	8 - 8	1	中醫系 孫啓欽	<p>Infectious Diseases of the Cornea</p> <p>學習目標(主旨)：了解常見的角膜感染性疾病。</p> <p>大綱(內容)：</p> <p>A. Anatomy of the Cornea</p> <p>B. Introduction of Infectious Keratitis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition 2. Key features 3. Associated Features <p>C. Bacterial Keratitis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction & Epidemiology 2. Pathogenesis 3. Clinical Features

					<p>4. Common Pathogens</p> <p>5. Diagnosis & Differential Diagnosis</p> <p>6. Treatment & Outcome</p> <p>D. Fungal keratitis</p> <p>1. Introduction & Epidemiology</p> <p>2. Pathogenesis</p> <p>3. Classification</p> <p>4. Clinical Features</p> <p>5. Diagnosis</p> <p>6. Treatment & Outcome</p> <p>E. Parasitic Keratitis – Acanthamoeba</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>2. Pathogenesis</p> <p>3. Clinical Features</p> <p>4. Diagnosis</p> <p>5. Treatment & Outcome</p> <p>F. Viral Keratitis – Herpes Simplex Virus</p> <p>1. Introduction</p> <p>2. Clinical Features</p> <p>3. Diagnosis</p> <p>4. Treatment</p>
12	2013-08-29 (四)	1 - 1	1	醫學系眼科 陳墩祿	<p>Retina and Vitreous(I)</p> <p>學習目標與大綱：</p> <p>A. Retinal Detachment and Vitreous Disorders</p> <p>B. Diabetic Retinopathy</p> <p>1. Back ground diabetic retinopathy</p> <p>2. pre-proliferative diabetic retinopathy</p> <p>3. proliferative diabetic retinopathy</p>
13	2013-08-29 (四)	2 - 2	1	醫學系 林逸民	<p>Low Vision Rehabilitation</p> <p>1. Definition of rehabilitation</p> <p>2. WHO Categories of visual impairment</p> <p>3. WHO Definition, terminology for impairment and disability</p> <p>4. Causes of world blindness</p> <p>5. Healthcare system service</p> <p>6. Guideline for children low vision</p>

					<p>7. Adult daily activities in low vision</p> <p>8. Adaptive low vision self- management tools and techniques</p> <p>9. Computer technology in low vision rehabilitation</p> <p>10. Non-optical assistive device</p> <p>11. Optic assistive device</p> <p>12. Low vision care and quality of life</p>
14	2013-08-29 (四)	4 - 4	1	醫學系眼科 陳賢立	<p>Glaucoma(I)</p> <p>學習目標(主旨)：</p> <p>Introduction and understanding of classification and diagnosis of glaucoma.</p> <p>大綱(內容)：</p> <p>A. Definition of glaucoma</p> <p>B. Classification and causes of glaucoma</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Primary open angle glaucoma 2. Primary angle closure glaucoma 3. Secondary glaucoma 4. Congenital glaucoma <p>C. Diagnosis and clinical course of glaucoma</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intraocular pressure 2. Optic Disc 3. Retinal nerve fiber layer 4. Retinal ganglion cells 5. Visual field <p>D. Pathophysiology, symptoms and signs and mechanisms of glaucoma</p> <p>E. Management and treatment goal of glaucoma.</p>
15	2013-08-29 (四)	5 - 5	1	醫學系眼科 吳秀琛	<p>Treatment of Glaucoma</p> <p>學習目標(主旨)：介紹青光眼藥物，雷射，以及手術治療的方式、機轉、適應症及禁忌。</p> <p>大綱(內容)：</p> <p>A. Clinical Therapy of Glaucoma</p> <p>Medication</p> <p>Laser Surgery</p> <p>Incisional Surgery</p> <p>B. Key Pathway of Aqueous Outflow</p>

					<p>C. Mechanism of Hypotensive Agents¹</p> <p>D. Introduction Years of Topical IOP- Lowering Medications</p> <p>E. Rules of Medical Therapy</p> <p>F. Fixed-Combination Drugs</p> <p>G. Laser Surgery</p> <p>Primary Angle Closure Glaucoma: Laser Iridotomy (LI)</p> <p>Primary Open Angle Glaucoma: Argon Laser Trabeculotomy (ALT), Selective Laser Trabeculoplasty (SLT)</p> <p>Cyclodestructive Procedures: Laser Cyclophotocoagulation</p> <p>H. Incisional Surgery:</p> <p>(1) Guarded Filtering Surgery (Trabeculectomy)</p> <p>(2) Non-Penetrating Filtering Surgery</p> <p>(3) Tube and Plate in Refractory Glaucoma</p> <p>(4) Surgery for Congenital Glaucoma: Goniotomy, External Trabeculotomy</p>
16	2013-08-29 (四)	6 - 6	1	醫學系眼科 李建興	<p>Lens & Cataract</p> <p>學習目標：複習正常水晶體的構造與生理，學習白內障的成因、種類、症狀、與治療等。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Structure & Function of Normal Lens</p> <p>B. Lens Diseases:</p> <p>1. Presbyopia</p> <p>2. Cataract</p> <p>3. Lens Subluxation</p> <p>C. Cataract:</p> <p>1. Risk Factors</p> <p>2. Classification</p> <p>3. Symptoms & Signs</p> <p>4. Treatment</p> <p>D. After Cataract:</p> <p>1. Mechanism</p> <p>2. Treatment</p> <p>E. Ectopia Lentis</p>

17	2013-08-29 (四)	7 - 8	2	醫學系 馬惠康	Final Examination
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課程名稱：耳鼻喉科學 Otorhinolaryngology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Otolaryngology: Head and Neck Surgery:
2. Clinical Reference Guide
3. DeWeese and Saunders' Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (8th ed.) David E. Schuller, Alexander J. Schleuning Mosby 1993
4. Otolaryngology: Head and Neck Surgery (15th ed.) J. Ballenger, J.B. Snow, Jr Williams & Wilkins 1996
5. Boies Fundamentals of Otolaryngology (6th ed.) Adams - Boies - Hilger Saunders 1989
6. Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases A Pocket Reference (2nd ed.) Becker, Naumann, Pfaltz Thieme 1994

參考書：

1. Essential Otolaryngology: Head & Neck Surgery 8/e;
2. Otolaryngology: The Essentials
3. 耳鼻喉科醫典
4. Pearls and Pitfalls in Head and Neck Surgery Practical Tips to Minimize Complications
5. Practical Head and Neck Oncology

整體教學目標：

了解耳鼻喉科學及其臨床運用。

1. 配合耳鼻喉科學授課內容輔以臨床教學。
2. 實地實習耳鼻喉科學，包括門診、開刀、病房處置及追縱。

教學方法：

每一實習醫學生由一專任教學主治醫師負責，由主治醫師分配 1-2 名病患由實習醫學生負責照顧，從中學習各種 ENT 疾病之診斷、治療、追蹤及預後，教學地點包括 ENT 門診（含聽語治療室）、開刀房、病房及實驗室，教學的實務包括晨會（病例討論、論文研讀、topic review、surgical morbidity and mortality、tumor board (pathology、radiology combined meeting)），每日主治醫師查房，teaching round，CR bedside teaching，開刀房內實際參予手術進行，術後的照護，

追蹤，病患基本資料的建檔及分析，預後的評估.....等。

中文課程簡介：

在耳鼻喉科實習課程中，在資深主治醫師的指導下，學生將藉著參加長庚醫院耳鼻喉科之每日作習－包括晨會、查房、門診（包括聽語治療、鼻阻力檢查）、開刀房及住院病人照護來充份學習耳鼻喉科學。

在主治醫師帶領指導下，親自詢問病史，檢查及照護病人，並協助手術進行，參與病人治療計劃的制定，實際照護病人。在病人離院之後，探討其併發症，研究如何避免或預防。在課程結束後，學生將要繳交見習報告，並和指導的資深主治醫師 1 對 1 討論。

英文課程簡介：

The aim of otolaryngology observe is to fully understand the practice of otolaryngology and its allied science by attending the daily schedule of Department Otolaryngology in CGMH such as morning meeting, ward round, outpatient clinics (including speech-swallow lab, rhinology lab), operation room, and in patient care etc. The students will have the chance to take history, examine, and care patients under senior VS guide and also to participate the treatment plan, assist surgery, practice ward care and review the morbidity and mortality.

成績考核：

晨會問答：10%

門診實際操作：30%

手術過程：30%

實習報告：30%

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-09-04 (三)	5 - 6	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科 林新景	Diseases of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses 學習目標： 1.鼻及鼻竇的解剖及重要生理功能 2.鼻及鼻竇常見的疾病 3.其他頭頸顏面部與鼻子相關之疾病 4.以問題導向的鼻部疾病診斷實例 大綱： A. Anatomy/Physiology

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Gross appearance of nose / sinus -Nasal mucosa -Blood Supply -Nerve Supply -Function/ physiology B. Disease of nose/sinus -Infectious/Inflammatory disease 1. Allergic Rhinitis 2. Sinusitis 3. Cavernous sinus thrombosis - Neoplasm - Epistaxis: Woodruff's region, Little's area - Others C. Disease of adjacent tissue of nose and paranasal sinus - Facial bone fracture
2	2013-09-04 (三)	7 - 8	2	醫學系 簡志彥	<p>NPC</p> <p>學習目標：學習 NPC 的病因、診斷、治療及併發症處理。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Etiology (EBV & others) 2.Epidemiology 3.Diagnosis & Pathology, including molecular diagnosis 4.Treatment 5.Complications, esp RT related 6.Prognosis
3	2013-09-05 (四)	1 - 2	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科 廖俊達	<p>Head & Neck Cancer</p> <p>學習目標：學習常見頭頸部腫瘤成因、頭頸部腫瘤的診斷，臨床意涵、臺灣常見頭頸部腫瘤治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A.Epidemiology and etiology of common head and neck neoplasm B.Diagnosis of head and neck cancer 1.Endoscopy 2.Image study

					<p>3.Pathological findings</p> <p>C.Salivary gland tumor</p> <p>D.Neurogenic and vascular tumor of the head and neck</p> <p>E.Common malignant neoplasm of the head and neck</p> <p>1.Oral cancer</p> <p>2.Oropharyngeal cancer</p> <p>3.Laryngeal cancer</p> <p>4.Hypopharyngeal cancer</p> <p>5.Neck metastatic cancer, unknown primary site</p> <p>F.Management of neck metastasis</p>
4	2013-09-05 (四)	3 - 4	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科 陳一豪	<p>Diseases of Salivary Glands & Facial nerve</p> <p>學習目標：了解唾液腺之解剖位置、生理機轉及常見疾病的病因、診斷、治療和預後；了解顏面神經麻痺之原因、機轉、病程、診斷、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Anatomy and physiology of salivary glands</p> <p>1.Clinical approach of salivary glands</p> <p>2.Anatomy and physiology of salivary glands</p> <p>3.Clinical approach of neck mass</p> <p>B.Non-neoplastic salivary gland disease</p> <p>1.Acute inflammatory lesion</p> <p>2.Granulomatous disease</p> <p>3.Sialolithiasis</p> <p>4.Sialadenosis</p> <p>5.Cystic lesions</p> <p>C.Salivary Gland Neoplasm</p> <p>1. Benign Neoplasm-- Pleomorphic adenoma, Warthin's tumor, Monomorphic Adenoma, Oncocytoma</p> <p>2.Malignant Neoplasm-- Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, Adenoid cystic carcinoma, Acinic cell carcinoma, Carcinoma Ex- pleomorphic adenoma</p> <p>3.Complication of parotidectomy-- Frey's syndrome</p> <p>D.Acute paralysis of the facial nerve</p>

					1.Classification 2.Differential diagnosis 3.Assessment 4.Bell’s palsy 5.Herpes zoster oticus (Ramsay-Hunt syndrome) 6.Trauma 7.Otitis media, mastoiditis, cholesteatoma 8.Management
5	2013-09-05 (四)	5 - 6	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科 黃俊生	Diseases of Inner Ear and Clinical Audiology, including otoneurology 學習目標 熟悉常用聽力學檢查及如何運用於疾病診斷 瞭解聽覺路徑的傳遞 常見內耳疾病的診斷與治療 大綱 基礎聲學 臨床聽力學 耳神經學 內耳的疾病 臨床病例討論
6	2013-09-06 (五)	1 - 2	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科 吳哲民	Diseases of the external and middle ear 學習目標: 學習耳之解剖構造、外耳和中耳疾病之臨床病程、診斷、治療及預後 大綱: A.Development and Anatomy of the Ear 1.auricle 2.external ear canal 3.tympanic membrane 4.ossicles B.Diseases of the external ear 1.inflammation and infectious diseases 2.neoplasm of the external ear C.Diseases of the middle ear 1.acute otitis media 2.chronic otitis media 3.cholesteatoma
7	2013-09-06	3 - 4	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科	Tumor of the Nose and Paranasal sinuses

	(五)		<p>科 李達人</p>	<p>學習目標：學習鼻腔及鼻竇腔構造、鼻腔及鼻竇腔腫瘤分類、鼻腔及鼻竇腔腫瘤的診斷，治療方式及其預後，並了解疾病可能引致之併發症。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.Epidemiology and etiology of neoplasm the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses</p> <p>B.Diagnosis of neoplasm the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.History 2.Physical examination 3.Radiology image <p>C.Benign Epithelial Tumors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.inverted papilloma 2.fungiform papilloma 3.cylindrical papilloma <p>D.Malignant Epithelial Tumors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Squamous cell carcinoma 2.Adenocarcinoma 3.Adenoid cystic carcinoma 4.Melanoma 5.Olfactory neuroblastoma 6.Undifferentiated carcinoma 7.Transitional cell carcinoma <p>E.Benign Nonepithelial Tumors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Fibrous origin 2.Benign peripheral nerve sheath tumors 3.Hemangioma 4.Neurogenic and vascular tumor of the head and neck <p>F.Malignant Nonepithelial Tumors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.Soft-tissue sarcoma 2.Rhabdomyosarcoma 3.Leiomyosarcoma 4.Fibrosarcoma 5.Angiosarcoma 6.Myxosarcoma 7.Hemangiopericytoma
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					<p>G.Tumor staging: American Joint Committee on Cancer</p> <p>H.Treatment of Sinonasal Tumors</p> <p>1.Surgery</p> <p>2.Radiation Therapy</p> <p>3.Chemotherapy</p> <p>I.Emergencies of Sinonasal Tumors</p> <p>J.Complications of Sinonasal Tumors</p>
8	2013-09-06 (五)	5 - 6	2	醫學系耳鼻喉科 李立昂	<p>Pediatric Otolaryngology</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 小兒耳鼻喉的解剖及重要生理功能 • 小兒耳鼻喉常見的疾病 • 小兒耳鼻喉疾病的診斷、治療及預後 <p>大綱：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A. Educational Objectives • B. Anatomy/Physiology <p>–Gross appearance of pediatric otolaryngology</p> <p>–Function/ physiology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C. Disease of pediatric otolaryngology <p>–Congenital malformations</p> <p>–Microtia</p> <p>–Choanal atresia</p> <p>–Cleft lip and palate</p> <p>–Laryngomalacia</p> <p>–Subglottic Stenosis</p> <p>–Stridor</p> <p>–Hearing impairment</p> <p>–Infectious disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Otitis Media • Rhinosinusitis • Adenotonsillitis • Supraglottitis • Croup <p>–Airway foreign body</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • D. Take home messages
9	2013-09-06 (五)	7 - 8	2	醫學系內科 李學禹	<p>Diseases of Larynx, Bronchoesophagology</p> <p>學習目標：喉部生理與臨床解剖、常見相關疾</p>

				<p>病的診斷、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A. Anatomy of the larynx</p> <p>B. Anatomy and physiology of the endolarynx</p> <p>C. Examination of the larynx:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Indirect laryngoscopy 2. Direct laryngoscopy 3. Videostroboscopy <p>C. Mucosal and submucosal disorders:</p> <p>Benign</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocal nodules 2. Vocal polyps 3. Vocal cyst 4. Sulcus vocalis 5. Reinke's edema <p>Premalignant and malignant</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vocal leukoplakia 2. Laryngeal cancer <p>E. Neurologic disorders:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bilateral vocal paralysis 2. Unilateral vocal paralysis 3. Spasmodic dysphonia <p>F. Surgical treatment of the laryngeal disorders</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laryngomicrosurgery 2. Laser surgery of the larynx 3. Laryngeal injection 4. Laryngeal framework surgery
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課程名稱：皮膚科學 Dermatology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Fitzpatrick's Dermatology in General Medicine, 7th dition, 2003 Irwin M. Freedberg et al.; McGraw Hills.
2. Lever's Histopathology of the Skin, 9th edition, 2005 David E. Elder et al.; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
3. McKee PH: Pathology of the skin, 3rd edition,2005

參考書：

1. Clinical Dermatology (2002), Hunter/Savin /Dabl, Blackwell Science.
2. Dermatology in Practice, 1990, Anthony du vivier, Mosby-Wolf.

整體教學目標：

- 1.認識基礎皮膚解剖學、皮膚生理學、皮膚病理學
- 2.熟悉常見皮膚疾病
- 3.了解不同內科疾病在皮膚上的表現
- 4.認識各種皮膚疾病的治療方法
- 5.一般醫學訓練（包括全人醫療，病人安全醫療品質，醫病溝通，醫學倫理與法律，感染管控，實證醫學及病例寫作）
- 6.皮膚科之基本臨床技能要求，核心能力（依一般性，基本常見之疾病訓練為主），協助見習醫師學習實用知識與技能。

教學方法：

- 1.以系統性的幻燈片及講義教學建立學生對皮膚科學的概念
- 2.輔佐以實際教案讓學生加深印象及學習臨床鑑別診斷的能力
- 3.病理切片配合臨床表現，讓學習更加具體化

中文課程簡介：

課程內容除涵蓋有一般皮膚生理學、成人皮膚疾病、兒童皮膚病外，也包括了皮膚外科、皮膚美容、職業性皮膚病、指甲毛髮疾病、白斑及色素異常、女性外陰皮膚疾病等特殊領域。醫學生以分組方式參與與一般門診、臨床治療來學習常見皮膚疾病，至於每日住院病人的床邊教學，則著重在慢性皮膚病及嚴重疾病，如乾癬、水皰病、藥物疹等，而學生在見習期間也將由指導老師指定參與一至兩位

病患照顧與病例寫作，實地體驗皮膚科全貌。另外，課堂教學的部份，則是以系統性的幻燈片及講義教學建立學生對皮膚科學的整體概念。

英文課程簡介：

The course of dermatology, including dermatological surgery, cosmetic dermatology, occupational dermatology, nail and hair disorder, vitiligo/pigmentation disorder, and vulvar skin diseases in addition to general skin physiology, and adult and pediatric dermatology. Each medical student is given the learning opportunity in the outpatient clinic and the treatment room for a better understanding of common dermatologic diseases. During bedside teaching in in-patient ward rounds, student acquires knowledge of chronic and critical dermatological illnesses, such as psoriasis, bullous diseases, and drug eruptions. Under the supervision of senior residents, medical clerks are responsible for the care and chart writing of 1 to 2 patients and thus gain a more comprehensive knowledge in the care of dermatology patients. Clinical pathology conferences, which bring classroom lecture and clinical dermatopathology together, are held twice weekly to provide a complete clinical course of dermatological diseases.

成績考核：

1. 課堂教學：由學期考試來評核學生學習成果
2. 導師時間：每週由導師評核估該週之學習成效

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-09-02 (一)	1 - 1	1	醫學系 楊志勳	<p>Introduction, basic examination & diagnosis</p> <p>學習目標：介紹皮膚科學的觀念、原則及常見的診斷方法。</p> <p>Goal: This session of dermatology lecture will focus on the basic science and the diagnosis clue of various skin lesions. During the teaching hour, each medical student will gain a comprehensive knowledge in the diagnosis of dermatology patients.</p> <p>大綱(Summary)：</p> <p>A. Introduction</p> <p>B. How to study dermatology</p> <p>C. Dermatological diagnosis</p> <p>D. General etiology of skin disease</p>

					<p>E. Types of skin lesions</p> <p>F. Laboratory tests</p> <p>G. Special diagnostic procedures</p>
2	2013-09-02 (一)	2 - 2	1	醫學系皮膚科 張雅菁	<p>Eczema, Pruritus, Erythema & Urticaria</p> <p>Eczema</p> <p>Objectives: understand the definition, clinical manifestations, diagnosis and treatment of eczema; the application of patch test for the diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis; common contact allergens.</p> <p>Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of eczema 2. Classification of eczema <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Morphology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute eczema , subacute eczema , chronic eczema b. Location c. Etiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endogenous vs. exogenous Irritant contact dermatitis vs. allergic contact dermatitis d. Characteristic eczema <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keratoderma tylodes palmaris progressive (KTPP) Keratolysis exfoliativa Pompholyx (dyshidrosis) Asteatotic eczema (eczema craquele) Nummular eczema Juvenile plantar dermatosis Lichen simplex chronicus Prurigo nodularis Stasis dermatitis 3. Patch test for diagnosis of allergic contact dermatitis <p>Pruritus</p> <p>Objectives: understand the possible associated diseases of generalized pruritus, how to evaluate and treat patient presented with generalized pruritus</p>

					<p>Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification and types of itch 2. Etiology of generalized pruritus 3. Investigation of generalized pruritus 4. Treatment of generalized pruritus <p>Urticaria</p> <p>Objectives: understand the clinical manifestation, pathogenesis, possible causes and investigation and treatment of urticaria/angioedema</p> <p>Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Clinical manifestations of urticaria and angioedema 2. Pathogenesis of urticaria and angioedema 3. Causes of urticaria and angioedema 4. Investigation and treatment of urticaria and angioedema <p>Erythema</p> <p>Objectives: understand the definition of figurate erythema, the associated disease of specific type of figurate erythema</p> <p>Outline:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of figurate erythema 2. Specific types of figurate erythema <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Erythema annulare centrifugum Erythema gyratum repens Erythema migrans Annular lupus erythematosus Erythema marginatum Necrolytic migratory erythema
3	2013-09-02 (一)	3 - 3	1	醫學系皮膚科 胡倩婷	<p>Disorders of skin appendages & related disorders</p> <p>學習目標及大綱</p> <p>(Leanning objectives & Outline) :</p> <p>Acne Vulgaris</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一. DISORDERS OF THE SEBACEOUS GLANDS 二. 痤瘡形成的原因 三. 痤瘡的分類 四. Drug-induced acne

					<p>五. Differential Diagnosis of Acne</p> <p>六. Treatment of Acne</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Topical Agents. 2. Topical RETINOIDS 3. Oral medication 4. SYSTEMIC THERAPY 5. HORMONAL THERAPY OF ACNE 6. Oral Isotretinoin 口服 A 酸 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 口服 A 酸使用法則 b. 口服 A 酸副作用 c. 案例分享 7. Other acne Treatment <p>七. Treatment of Pitted Acne Scar</p> <p>八. Introduction of Fractional Photothermolysis</p> <p>Rosacea 酒糟</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 一. Rosacea: 4 types 二. Etiology and Pathogenesis 三. Therapy of Rosecea 四. Topical therapy for rosacea 五. ORAL THERAPY of Rosacea 六. LASER AND LIGHT THERAPY 七. 案例分享
4	2013-09-02 (一)	4 - 4	1	醫學系 紀景琪	<p>Pigmentary disorders & disorders of the oral mucosa</p> <p>學習目標：學習常見皮膚色素異常與口腔黏膜疾病的臨床表現、診斷、伴隨疾病、治療及預後。</p> <p>Learning objective: To have a basic understanding of clinical presentation, diagnosis, comorbidity, intervention and prognosis of common pigmentary disorders and disorders of the oral mucosa</p> <p>大綱(Outline)：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Skin color B. Hyperpigmentation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Melasma 2. Freckles 3. Naevus zygomaticus

					<p>4. Naevus of Ota</p> <p>5. Incontinentia pigmenti</p> <p>6. Postinflammatory hyperpigmentation</p> <p>7. Drug-induced hyperpigmentation</p> <p>8. Generalised hyperpigmentation secondary to systemic disease</p> <p>C. Hypopigmentation</p> <p>1. Vitiligo</p> <p>2. Piebaldism</p> <p>3. Pityriasis versicolor</p> <p>4. Pityriasis alba</p> <p>5. Hypomelanotic macules of tuberous sclerosis</p> <p>D. Disorders of the oral mucosa</p> <p>1. Aphthous ulcer</p> <p>2. Behcet's disease</p> <p>3. Mucocele</p> <p>4. Geographic tongue</p>
5	2013-09-02 (一)	5 - 5	1	醫學系皮膚科 洪宏翔	<p>Connective tissue disease</p> <p>學習目標：學習結締組織疾病的診斷，臨床意涵、治療及預後。強調其臨床膚表徵</p> <p>Learning objective: To learn the diagnosis, clinical significance, treatment and prognosis of Connective Tissue Disease, emphasize the skin manifestations of Connective tissue disease.</p> <p>大綱(Summary)：</p> <p>A. Definition and diagnosis of Connective tissue disease</p> <p>B. Gilliam Classification of Skin Lesions Associated with LE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute Cutaneous LE (ACLE) • Subacute Cutaneous LE (SCLE) • Chronic Cutaneous LE (CCLE) <p>C. Dermatomyositis & Polymyositis</p> <p>Dermatomyositis (DM) and polymyositis (PM) are rare inflammatory muscle diseases.</p> <p>There is evidence that DM results from immune-mediated vessel injury in which complement is bound and activated in the intramuscular arterioles a</p>

				<p>nd capillaries.</p> <p>The term polymyositis is reserved for cases in which skin inflammation is absent.</p> <p>D. Dermatologic Features</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heliotrope erythema of eyelids • Gottron's papules • Photosensitive violaceous eruption • Periungual telangiectasia • Poikiloderma <p>E. Scleroderma</p> <p>Scleroderma is a disease that causes alteration and fibrosis of connective tissue in skin and internal organs</p> <p>The spectrum of disease is wide, with systemic and localized forms</p> <p>F. Classification of Scleroderma</p> <p>Systemic scleroderma–Progressive systemic sclerosis (PSS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –CREST syndrome –Overlap syndrome • <p>Localized scleroderma–Localized morphea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> –Generalized morphea –Guttate morphea –Nodular morphea –Subcutaneous morphea –Linear scleroderma <p>G. CREST Syndrome</p> <p>A more benign, chronic, and localized variant of scleroderma, usually have anti-centromere Ab in the serum.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C: Calcinosis <p>R: Raynaud's phenomenon</p> <p>E: Esophageal involvement</p> <p>S: Sclerodactyly</p> <p>T: Telangiectasia</p> <p>Overlap Syndrome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSS + DM/PM • PSS + SLE • SLE + DM/PM
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PSS + SLE + DM/PM <p>I. Other CTDs •</p> <p>Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sjogren's syndrome • Rheumatoid arthritis • Relapsing polychondritis
6	2013-09-02 (一)	6 - 6	1	醫學系皮膚科 李華恩	<p>Topic : Autoimmune Bullous Disease</p> <p>學習目標：了解水皰的定義及鑑別診斷；學習重要之自體免疫水皰病的臨床表現、診斷及治療。</p> <p>Learning objective :</p> <p>Understand the definition and differential diagnosis of bullous dermatosis ;</p> <p>Describe the unique of clinical presentation and immunopathologic features of individual autoimmune bullous diseases.</p> <p>大綱(abstrat) :</p> <p>(1)Introduction</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Differential Diagnosis of Blistering</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">Primary—Genetic or Acquired</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">Secondary—Infection, Chemical, Physical, Vascular</p> <p>(2)Autoimmune Bullous Diseases: Historical Perspectives</p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;">Definition: these disorders are autoimmune in nature and characterized by a specific loss of tolerance to autoantigens in skin</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">*Immunofluorescence studies showing that patients with these diseases have in situ deposits of immunoreactants in skin at the site of blister formation</p> <p style="padding-left: 4em;">*circulating autoantibodies that bind normal human skin at the same</p> <p>(3)Clinical and Molecular Characterization of Autoimmune Bullous Diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Pemphigus Vulgaris *Bullous Pemphigoid *Dermatitis Herpetiformis

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Cicatricial Pemphigoid *Linear IgA Dermatitis *Chronic Bullous Disease of Childhood *Pemphigoid Gestationis *Epidermolysis Bullosa Aquisita <p>(4)Pathophysiology of Autoimmune Bullous Diseases</p> <p>(5)Relationship between Autoimmune Bullous Disease and Systemic Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Dermatitis herpetiformis (DH) and Celiac disease–Gluten sensitive *Linear IgA dermatosis and IBD *Epidermolysis bullosa aquisita and IBD *Paraneoplastic pemphigus
7	2013-09-02 (一)	7 - 7	1	中醫系 黃毓惠	<p>Psoriasis and other papulosquamous dermatosis 學習目標：學習乾癬的診斷，臨床表徵及治療，以及其他 papulosquamous dermatosis 的臨床表現。</p> <p>Study objective :</p> <p>To study the diagnosis of psoriasis, its clinical manifestation and treatment as well as the clinical features of other papulosquamous dermatosis.</p> <p>大綱(Outlines) :</p> <p>A. Psoriasis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Epidemiology 2. Genetics 3. Clinical features Auspitz sign, Woronoff's ring 4. Differential diagnosis 5. Clinical manifestations of different types of psoriasis 6. Nail psoriasis 7. Psoriatic arthritis CASPAR criteria 8. Pathology 9. Treatment : <p>Topical agents: corticosteroid, tazarotene, calcipotriol</p>

					<p>Phototherapy: nbUVB, PUVA</p> <p>Systemic agents: MTX, acitretin, cyclosporine</p> <p>Biologics: etanercept, adalimumab</p> <p>10. Psoriasis and metabolic syndrome</p> <p>B. Other papulosquamous dermatosis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pityriasis rubra pilaris 2. Seborrheic dermatitis 3. Pityriasis rosea 4. Lichen planus 5. Lichen sclerosus et atrophicus 6. Pityriasis lichenoides
8	2013-09-03 (二)	1 - 1	1	醫學系 許仲瑤	<p>Metabolic skin disease & Genodermatoses</p> <p>學習目標：學習代謝性疾病及遺傳性疾病的皮膚表現及機轉，以協助診斷及治療。</p> <p>Aim :</p> <p>To learn the cutaneous manifestations and the mechanisms of metabolic disease and genodermatoses</p> <p>大綱(Outline) :</p> <p>A. Key cutaneous components to examine in Metabolic disease and Genodermatoses</p> <p>B. Skin manifestation of common Metabolic diseases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Nutritional disease *Errors in amino acid metabolism *Porphyria *Amyloidosis *Gout and pseudogout *Xanthomatoses and lipoprotein disorders *Cutaneous mineralization and ossification *Diabetes – (to be learned in Endocrine disease) <p>C. Skin manifestation of common Heritable Disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Tuberous sclerosis complex (AD): TSCI/TSCI I *Neurofibromatosis (AD): NFI/ NFII *Connective tissue disease: e.g. Ehler-Danlos syndrome (AD/AR) COL5A1-2

					<p>*Genome instability and DNA repair : e.g. Xeroderma pigmentosa (AR) XPA-G</p> <p>*Incontinentia pigmenti (Xq28): NEMO</p> <p>*Hereditary bullous dermatoses: inherited epidermolysis bullosa, Hailey-Hailey, Darier Disease</p> <p>*Hereditary disorders of keratinization: e.g. Ichthyosis</p> <p>*Ectodermal dysplasias</p> <p>*Genetic immunodeficiency diseases</p>
9	2013-09-03 (二)	2 - 2	1	醫學系 陳建勳	<p>Skin tumor, Benign and malignant</p> <p>學習目標：學習常見惡性及良性皮膚腫瘤之臨床表現及診斷,了解每一種皮膚腫瘤的臨床典型表現,好發部位以及惡性腫瘤的行爲(轉移性或復發性的發生機率高低)及適當的臨床處置。</p> <p>Objectives :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the typical clinical features and diagnosis of common malignant and benign skintumors. 2. Differential diagnosis of skin tumor 3. common location of various skin tumor 4. Behavior of malignant skin tumor (common site, recurrence rate, rate of metastasis , mortality) 5. Simple introduction to clinical management of skin tumors <p>大綱(outline) :</p> <p>A. Malignant skin tumor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 甲、Basal cell carcinoma 乙、Actinic keratosis 丙、Bowen's disease 丁、Squamous cell carcinoma 戊、Malignant melanoma 己、Extramammary Paget's disease <p>B. Benign skin tumor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 甲、Epidermal inclusion cyst 乙、Pilar cyst 丙、Steatocystoma multiplex 丁、Seborhiec keratosis 戊、Soft fibroma

					己、Cutaneous horn 庚、Syringomatosis 辛、Glomus tumor 壬、Pilomatricoma 癸、Keratoacanthoma
10	2013-09-03 (二)	3 - 3	1	醫學系皮膚科 林靜怡	<p>Cutaneous vascular disease</p> <p>學習目標：學習血管炎之原因、機轉、臨床病程、診斷、治療及預後。</p> <p>大綱(Concept)：</p> <p>A. Introduction</p> <p>B. Common Etiologies of Cutaneous Vasculitis</p> <p>C. Pathology</p> <p>D. Classification</p> <p>E. Predominantly Medium-sized Vessels Vasculitis</p> <p>*Polyarteritis nodosa</p> <p>F. Predominantly Small and Medium-sized Vessels Vasculitis</p> <p>*Wegener's Granulomatosis</p> <p>*Churg-Strauss syndrome</p> <p>*Microscopic polyangiitis</p> <p>G. Small-sized Vessels Vasculitis</p> <p>*Henoch-Schonlein purpura</p> <p>*Urticarial Vasculitis</p> <p>*Cutaneous Small-Vessel Vasculitis</p> <p>H. Vasculitis secondary to connective tissue disease</p> <p>I. Management of vasculitis</p>
11	2013-09-03 (二)	4 - 4	1	醫學系皮膚科 李美青	<p>Superficial fungal diseases and Syphilis</p> <p>學習目標：</p> <p>一、學習 Syphilis 在各個不同時期的皮膚表現及治療方法</p> <p>二、學習了解各種 Superficial fungal disease 的臨床表現以及診斷、治療方法</p> <p>Goal:</p> <p>1. To understand the Skin manifestation and Treatment of Syphilis indifferent stages</p>

					<p>2. To understand the clinical manifestation, diagnosis, and treatment of superficial fungal diseases 大綱(Summary) :</p> <p>A. Syphilis</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Etiology – Treponema Pallidum 2. Classification and stages 3. Clinical manifestation 4. Diagnosis – VDRL/ PRP/ RPR TPHA / FTA-ABS 5. Treatment <p>B. Superficial Fungal Disease</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dermatophyte fungal infections 2. Candidiasis 3. Tinea versicolor
12	2013-09-03 (二)	5 - 5	1	醫學系 陳明君	<p>Bacterial disease & Mycobacterial</p> <p>學習目標：學習各種皮膚細菌感染疾病的診斷，臨床意涵、治療及預後。</p> <p>Goal: Bacterial infections in the skin often have distinct morphologic characteristics which should alert the clinician that a potentially treatable and reversible condition exists. These cutaneous signs may be an indication of a generalized systemic process or simply an isolated superficial event.</p> <p>大綱(Summary):</p> <p>Cutaneous bacterial infections may be divided into primary and secondary types. Primary infections tend to have a characteristic morphology and course, are incited initially by a single organism, and arise in normal skin. Secondary infections originate in diseased skin as a superimposed condition, and this results in an acute or chronic intermingling of the underlying skin disease and the infection.</p> <p>I. Primary skin infections:</p> <p>A. Impetigo</p>

					<p>B. Ecthyma C. Bacterial folliculitis D. Furuncles and Carbuncles E. Paronychia F. Erysipelas G. Cellulitis and abscess H. Lymphangitis I. Necrotizing Fasciitis II. Secondary bacterial infections: III. Cutaneous involvement in systemic bacterial infections: IV MYCOBACTERIAL DISEASES A. Tuberculosis of the skin B. Leprosy C. Atypical mycobacteri</p>
13	2013-09-03 (二)	6 - 6	1	醫學系皮膚科 吳唯銘	<p>Skin changes due to physical & mechanical factors Goal: To learn the normal and abnormal reactions of skin to various physical insult Summary: 1. Cold injury 2. Thermal injury 3. Ionizing radiation 4. UV radiations 5. Infrared radiation.</p>
14	2013-09-03 (二)	7 - 7	1	醫學系 施一新	<p>Pediatric dermatology 學習目標：認識兒童皮膚科學及常見兒童皮膚病。 Learning objective : To learn pediatric dermatology & common skin diseases in children 。 大綱(Summary) : A. Introduction to pediatric dermatology B. Birthmarks and genodermatosis: 1. Birthmarks 2. Nevi and hemangiomas</p>

					<p>3. Genodermatosis and associated syndromes</p> <p>C. Atopic and seborrheic dermatitis</p> <p>D. Infectious diseases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Viral infections 2. Bacterial infections 3. Fungal infections <p>E. Autoimmune skin diseases</p> <p>F. Allergy and urticaria</p> <p>G. Hair and nail diseases</p> <p>H. Parasites and infestations</p> <p>I. Miscellaneous</p>
15	2013-09-04 (三)	1 - 2	2	醫學系皮膚科 莊雅慧	<p>Hair Disorders & Dermatological Therapeutics</p> <p>1. Hair Disorders</p> <p>Learning objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Understand the basic hair biology. *Know the classifications of hair disorders and the causes of hair loss. *Learn the diagnosis and treatment of common hair disorders. <p>Summary:</p> <p>A. Biology of hair follicles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Types of hair *Transformation of hair *Hair growth cycle <p>B. Diagnosis & assessment of hair loss</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *General hair history *Scalp examination *Investigations <p>C. Outline of hair disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Causes of hair loss (alopecia) <p>D. Common hair disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Androgenetic alopecia (雄性基因禿) *Alopecia areata (圓禿) *Telogen effluvium (休止期落髮) *Trichotillomania (拔毛癖) <p>2. Dermatological Therapeutics</p> <p>Learning objective:</p>

					<p>*Learn the concept, principle, and common therapy in dermatological therapeutics.</p> <p>*Understand the indications and adverse reactions between different therapeutics.</p> <p>Summary :</p> <p>A. Topical therapy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Topical glucocorticoids 2. Topical antifungal agents 3. Topical antibiotics 4. Topical antiviral agents 5. Topical retinoids 6. Keratolytic agents 7. Sunscreens <p>B. Systemic therapy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Antihistamines 2. Antibiotics 3. Antifungal agents 4. Antiviral drugs 5. Retinoids 6. Systemic glucocorticoids 7. Phototherapy <p>C. Surgical therapy</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intralesional therapy 2. Cryosurgery 3. Wound dressings 4. Lasers in Dermatology
16	2013-09-04 (三)	3 - 3	1	醫學系 鐘文宏	<p>Cutaneous Adverse Drug Reactions</p> <p>學習目標：瞭解皮膚藥物不良反應在臨床上如何診斷與治療及其發生的原因</p> <p>Goal: Understanding of the diagnosis, management and pathogenesis of cutaneous adverse drug reactions (cADRs)</p> <p>大綱(Summary) :</p> <p>1 · 皮膚藥物不良反應之各種臨床表現與監別診斷:</p> <p>(The clinical manifestation of different cADRs and their differential diagnosis)</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maculopapular exanthema, • Acute generalized exanthematous pustulosis (AGEP) • Drug induced hypersensitivity syndrome or DRESS (drug rash with eosinophilia and systemic symptoms) • Fixed drug eruption • Erythema multiforme • Stevens-Johnson syndrome (SJS) and toxic epidermal necrolysis (TEN) <p>2 · 皮膚藥物不良反應之流行病學介紹 (Epidemiology of cADRs)</p> <p>3 · 皮膚藥物不良反應之處理與治療 (Management and treatment of cADRs)</p> <p>4 · 皮膚藥物不良反應之分子致病機轉 (Molecular pathogenesis of cADRs)</p>
17	2013-09-04 (三)	4 - 4	1	<p>醫學系皮膚科 何宜承</p> <p>Topic: Disease due to virus, arthropods & insects Viral dermatoses Learning objective : Viral infection is a common type of skin disease. Brief classification of viral diseases, clinical manifestations, therapy, and prognosis will be discussed in this class with an emphasis on paths of viral transmission and prevention through vaccination. Summary: A. Classification of herpes virus: a. ALPHA---Herpes simplex virus type I & II, Varicella-zoster virus (HHV-3). b. BETA---Cytomegalovirus (CMV), Human herpes virus-6, HHV-7. c. GAMMA---Kaposi sarcoma-associated herpesvirus (KSHV, HHV-8), Epstein-Barr virus (EBV). B. Complication and treatment of chicken pox. C. Complication and treatment of herpes zoster: Ramsay-Hunt syndrome, post-herpetic neuralgia. D. Complication and treatment of herpes simplex: Erythema multiforme.</p>

				<p>E. Classification of pox virus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Milker's nodules or Orf. ii. Molluscum contagiosum <p>F. Classification of human papilloma virus (HPV)</p> <p>G. Clinical presentation and treatment of human papilloma virus (HPV)</p> <p>H. HPV vaccine for cervical cancer and condyloma acuminata currently.</p> <p>I. Viral dermatoses presented as fever and rash.</p> <p>Cutaneous disease caused by arthropods</p> <p>Learning objective :</p> <p>Scabies is a common skin infestation. Brief summary of clinical manifestations, therapy, and prognosis will be discussed in this class with an emphasis on paths of transmission and infection control within hospital facilities.</p> <p>Summary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Definition of arthropoda phylum B. Mechanisms of skin injury by arthropods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mechanical trauma, secondary infections. 2. Injection of injurious substance. 3. Transmission of contagious diseases. 4. Contact or foreign body reaction. 5. Hypersensitivity reactions. D. Clinical classification of scabies E. Characteristic presentation of scabies. F. Treatment of scabies.
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課程名稱：麻醉科學 Anesthesiology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

Morgan GE Jr. and Mikhail MS: Clinical Anesthesiology. 4th ed. 2005

參考書：

Miller RD: Anesthesia. 7th ed. Churchill Livingstone, 2009

整體教學目標：

整體瞭解麻醉基礎學理，輔以相關臨床病例討論。

教學方法：

麻醉學採用大班教學操作方式授課。

採用筆試測驗方式評估學習成績。

中文課程簡介：

共排 9 堂大班授課，內容以麻醉相關基礎理論為主，老師主要由資深講師或助理教授以上負責授課。

英文課程簡介：

The curriculum of clerkship consists of 9 lectures. Each lecture takes 2 hours (see Table). The objective of this curriculum is to get better understand of the basic principle about anesthesia. Faculty involved on teaching is senior anesthesiologist or at least assistant professor.

成績考核：

筆試：100%。

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-12 (一)	1-2	2	呼治系 劉宏濱	Topic : airway management Time course : 100 minutes

					<p>Powerpoint : total 66 slides Aim of education : The basic and advanced technique of airway management, Guideline of assessment and treatment, Understanding the importance of personnel safety when dealing with airway and sequence of ventilation/intubation.</p> <p>Outline : 1, The basic and advanced technique of airway management 2, Development of traditional instruments dealing with airway 3, Introducing new products of airway management and instructions 4. The sequence and safety of difficult airway management</p>
2	2013-08-12 (一)	3-4	2	醫學系 柳復兆	<p>Topic : Local anesthetic Teacher : Fu-chao Liu (柳復兆) Time course : 90 minutes Powerpoint : total 80 slides Aim of education : 1.Understand the indications and clinical applications of local anesthetics. 2.Prevention and treatment of local/regional anesthesia toxicity and complications.</p> <p>Outline : A.History of Local Anesthetics B.Types of Local Anesthetics C.Chemical Structure and Mechanism of Local Anesthetics D.Pharmacology of Local Anesthetic E.Factors Affect the Reaction of Local Anesthetic F.Effect of Addition to Local Anesthetics G.Loca Anesthetics Toxicity and Dosage H.Loca Anesthetics Toxicity Treatment I.Clinical Uses</p>
3	2013-08-12 (一)	5-6	2	藥理科 高聖欽	<p>Topic: pain management Course duration: 90 minutes Teaching tools: powerpoint slides 107 Objective of curriculum: Understanding definition of pain, knowing available tools for assessment of pain intensity, and principles of managing acute post-operative, chronic non-cancer and cancer pain</p>

					<p>Outline</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of pain 2. Tools for assessing intensity of pain 3. Principles of managing acute post-operative pain 4. Principles of managing chronic non-cancer pain 5. Principles of managing cancer pain
4	2013-08-12 (一)	7-8	2	醫學系 沈振庭	<p>The subject of curriculum : Inhalational anesthetics Time of curriculum : 50min Powerpoint : 67 slides Objective of learning :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of inhalational anesthetics. 2. Uptake and distribution of inhalational anesthetics. 3. Physiology and Pharmacology. 4. Toxicity and side effects of inhalational anesthetics. <p>content :</p> <p>A. History of inhalational anesthetics B. Uptake and distribution of inhalational anesthetics: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. anesthetic uptake in blood, tissue and brain 2. anesthetic tissue distribution and redistribution. 3. Onset time of inhalational anesthetics C. Physiology of inhalational anesthetics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. cardiac effect of inhalational anesthetics 5. respiratory effect of inhalational anesthetics 6. gastrointestinal effect of inhalational anesthetics D. Pharmacology of inhalational anesthetics E. Toxicity and side effects of inhalational anesthetics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. hepatic toxicity 2. renal toxicity </p>
5	2013-08-13 (二)	1-2	2	醫學系 戴元基	<p>Topic : Pre-Operative Evaluation Time:60 minutes Powerpoint : 44 slides</p> <p>Study goal :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How to evaluate the anesthesia risk. 2. How to prepare the patient for anesthesia preoperatively. <p>Outline :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Risk of Anesthesia—issues related to study

					<p>design, mortality related to anesthesia, risks related to the patient, special patient groups, risk directly related to the anesthetic drug, risk related to surgery.</p> <p>2.Preoperative Evaluation—The changing nature of preoperative evaluation, uncovering patient factors that increase the risk of anesthesia, detecting disease, preoperative and preprocedure testing, implementing accuracy and efficiency in preoperative evaluation, information management in preoperative and preprocedure evaluation and outcome enhancement.</p> <p>3.Anesthetic implications of concurrent diseases—special emphasize on cardiac, pulmonary, metabolic and hematopoietic diseases.</p>
6	2013-08-13 (二)	3-4	2	護理系 陳俊宇	<p>Topic : Anesthetic Monitoring Time course : 90 minutes Powerpoint : 71 slides</p> <p>Aim of education : The process by which anesthesiologists recognize and evaluate potential physiologic problems in a timely manner.</p> <p>Outline : 1.Standards for basic anesthetic monitoring 2.Monitoring of expired gases: multiple expired gas analysis, capnography 3.Oxygenation monitoring: pulse oximetry 4.Blood Pressure Monitoring: invasive & indirect 5.Central venous & pulmonary artery monitoring 6.Transesophageal Echocardiography 7.Monitoring Neurologic function: EEG, BIS, evoked potential monitoring 8.Temperature monitoring</p>
7	2013-08-13 (二)	5-6	2	醫學系 蘇百川	<p>Subject : Regional Anesthesia Teaching time : 90 Minutes Teaching tool: PowerPoint with 62 Slides</p> <p>Object : Students to know the physiology, indications, contraindications, procedures and detection and anagements of complications of regional anesthesia.</p> <p>Outline :</p>

					<p>A. Anatomy of spine B. Physiological response to central blockade 1. somatic blockade 2. visceral blockade C. Spinal anesthesia D. Contraindications to central blockade E. Epidural anesthesia F. Post-dural puncture headache G. Peripheral Nerve Block H. Bier Block</p>
8	2013-08-13 (二)	7-8	2	醫學系 蔡永豐	<p>Topic : Intravenous Anesthetics Time course : 90 minutes Powerpoint : total 81 slides Aim of education : How to use intravenous anesthetics properly and describe the differences of intravenous anesthetics from each other</p> <p>Outline :</p> <p>A. Intravenous anesthetics 1. Barbiturates 2. Non-barbiturates Intravenous Anesthetics 3. Intravenous Opioid Anesthetics B. Barbiturates 1. Basic Pharmacology a. Chemistry and Formulation b. Structure-Activity Relationships c. Mechanism of Action d. Pharmacokinetics/Pharmacodynamics 2. Clinical Pharmacology and Uses a. Pharmacokinetic Bases of Altered Dose Requirement b. Induction of General Anesthesia c. Central Nervous System Effects d. Respiratory Effects C. Nonbarbiturate Intravenous Anesthetics 1. Benzodiazepines a. Physicochemical Characteristics b. Pharmacokinetics c. Pharmacology d. Effects on the Respiratory System e. Induction and Maintenance of Anesthesia 2. Ketamine a. Physicochemical Characteristics b. Pharmacology c. Side Effects and Contraindications 3. Etomidate a. Physicochemical Characteristics b. Clinical Uses</p>

					<p>4. Propofol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Physicochemical Characteristics b. Pharmacokinetics c. Clinical Uses d. Side Effects and Contraindications <p>D. Intravenous Opioid Anesthetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nausea and Vomiting 2. Clinical Uses
9	2013-08-28 (一)	1-2	2	醫學系麻醉科 高宜娟	<p>Topics: Muscle relaxants Teaching duration: 50 minutes Powerpoint: 43 slides Learning objectives: This section reviews the principles of neuromuscular transmission and presents the mechanisms of action, physical structures, routes of elimination, recommend dosages, monitoring and side effects of several muscle relaxants.</p> <p>Outline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Definition of muscle relaxants B. Classification of muscle relaxants C. The structure of muscle relaxants D. Principles of neuromuscular transmission E. Mechanisms of action F. Clinical application of muscle relaxants G. Metabolism and muscle relaxant properties H. Side effects of muscle relaxants I. Response to peripheral nerve stimulation and monitoring of muscle relaxants

課程名稱：核醫學 Nuclear Medicine

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Hans-Jurgen Biersack, Leonard M. Freeman, Clinical Nuclear Medicine, 2007.
2. Henry D. Royal, Society of Nuclear Medicine Procedure Guidelines.
The Society of Nuclear Medicine. (<http://interactive.snm.org/index.cfm?PageID=772>)

參考書：

1. Harvey A. Ziessman, Nuclear Medicine: The Requisites, third Edition, Mosby, 2005.
2. Kathryn A. Morton, Paige B. Clark, Carl R. Christensen, Janis P. O'Malley, Diagnostic Imaging: Nuclear Medicine, AMIRSYS, 2007.
3. Peter J. Ell, Nuclear Medicine in Clinical Diagnosis and Treatment. third Edition, Churchill Livingstone, 2004.
4. Gopal B. Saha, Physics and Radiobiology of Nuclear Medicine, Third Edition, Springer-Verlag, New York, 2010.

整體教學目標：

學習核醫造影以及放射免疫分析的基本原理，瞭解核醫對臨床進行鑑別診斷以及研究之運用。

教學方法：

老師以幻燈片或投影片在課堂上教授。

中文課程簡介：

學生在課堂上學習核醫造影的基本放射物理基礎，理解造影過程，瞭解功能影像對疾病診斷的重要性。課程含括：腦神經系統、內分泌系統、心臟系統、泌尿系統、腸胃系統、骨骼系統、呼吸系統、淋巴腫瘤系統、核醫腫瘤治療、以及正子掃描。

英文課程簡介：

The students will study the basic physic about nuclear medicine. The lectures provided including current utilization rates, a brief history, the common system procedures an

d their clinical indications, and necessary basic radiopharmaceutical and dosimetry information.

成績考核：
 期末考佔 100%

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-17 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫放系 林昆儒	1.Introduction 2.Physics and Instrumentation
2	2013-08-24 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫放系 張祐銓	1.Nuclear Medicine Studies in Genitourinary System 2.Nuclear Medicine Studies in Gastrointestinal System
3	2013-08-31 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 詹勝傑	1.Nuclear Medicine Studies in Skeletal System 2.Nuclear Medicine Studies in Pulmonary System
4	2013-09-07 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系核醫科 劉豐源	1.Nuclear Oncology and Therapy (I) 2.Nuclear Oncology and Therapy (II)
5	2013-09-14 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫放系 何恭之	1.Nuclear Medicine Studies in Infection/Inflammation 2.Correlative Imaging of Nuclear Medicine & Radiology
6	2013-09-21 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系內科 葉森洲	1.Cardiovascular Nuclear Medicine (I) 2.Cardiovascular Nuclear Medicine (II)
7	2013-09-28 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 翁意欣	Nuclear Medicine in CNS
8	2013-09-28 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 鄭乃銘	Nuclear Endocrinology
9	2013-10-05 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 陳世欣	1.Clinical Application of PET/CT in Oncology 2.The Future Development in Nuclear Medicine
10	2013-10-12 (六)	1 - 2	2	醫學系 陳世欣	Final Exam

課程名稱：醫病關係 Doctor-Patient Relationship

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

參考書：

1. 健康體系溝通理論與技巧

編著者：台大醫學院

出版者：金名

出版日期：2002年09月01日

2. 如何精熟高階 OSCE

作者：李石增

出版社：台灣愛思唯爾

出版日期：2011年01月01日

3. 醫學人文教育

編著者：謝博生

出版者：國立台灣大學醫學院

出版日期：2000年12月初版第二刷

4. A practical guide to teaching and assessing the ACGME core competencies

Rider, Elizabeth A./ Nawotniak, Ruth H./ Smith, Gary

Hcpro Inc

出版日期：2007年04月19日

5. 臨床溝通技巧指南

Harry Dalton/Simon Noble

簡竹君 審閱

章亦嚴 編譯

出版日期：2008-05-29

6. 在你穿上白袍之前-醫生媽媽給兒子的10封信

原著：佩莉·柯來斯

譯者：廖月娟

出版者：天下文化

出版日期：2009-02-27

7. 白袍：一位哈佛醫學生的歷練

原著：艾倫·羅絲曼

譯者：廖月娟

出版者：天下文化
出版日期：2004年02月19日第一版

8. 用心聆聽 黃達夫改寫醫病關係

作者：黃達夫

出版者：天下遠見出版股份有限公司

出版日期：1999年7月8日第一版

9. 日本醫學人文大師:日野原重明回憶錄

作者：日野原重明著;楊超然譯

出版者：望春風文化

出版日期：2008年8月初版

10. 幽谷伴行

Sheila Cassidy 著，趙可式譯，

出版者：光啓文化

出版日期：1999年

11. 生活之道：現代臨床醫學之父奧斯勒醫師生活與行醫哲學 A Way of Life

原著作者：奧斯勒 (Sir William Osler)

譯者：鄧伯宸

出版者：立緒

出版日期：2006年07月03日第一版

12. 台灣法律網 www.lawtw.com 林萍章 教授 文集

(http://www.lawtw.com/article.php?template=article_category_list&article_category_id=1231&area=free_browse)

13. The Accreditation Council for Graduate Medical Education (ACGME): <http://www.acgme.org/acWebsite/home/home.asp>

14. Roter D.L. and Hall, J.A.

Doctors Talking to Patients/Patients Talking to Doctors :

Improving Communication in Medical Visits.

Westport, CT : Auburn House, 1992

15. Philip R.M. and Michael F.

Talking with Patients : key to good communication

Oxford University Press Inc. New York

Third edition published 1996

16. Jerome Groopman.

How Doctors Think

Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. New York 2007

整體教學目標：

醫學是以人爲中心的照護，隨著科技的演進，醫學教育逐漸偏向科學知識的傳授、疾病診療、技術訓練，人文教育逐漸被忽略，醫療逐漸遠離人性；在此同時醫病關係亦趨複雜化，爲使醫學生在進入實際臨床醫療中有良好、完整的醫病關係、人際關係概念與專業素養，特設計本課程。

本課程以多樣性、活潑性教授爲原則，包括：演講、討論會、影片觀賞心得討論、角色扮演、座談會等方式來呈現整個課程，其中包括各科不同領域的醫病關係介紹，醫師誓詞、病人權利討論、經經濟分析、口語溝通、臨床溝通技巧、醫療爭議、專業人員間溝通、死亡與腦死判定等，企望能讓學生有完整、優質醫病觀念與良好溝通訓練。

教學方法：

A. 討論會：醫師之專業素養、醫師的情緒管理---創造醫病護關係的多贏、白袍褪色否與同理心評估

B. 演講會：內科、網路時代與外科等之現代醫病關係、醫病關係演進、口語溝通、臨床溝通技巧與醫師之專業素養。

C. 影片觀賞心得：心靈病房

D. 角色扮演、短劇與情境討論：扮演病人、醫師、家屬、護理人員、護工、轉送員等，實際進行情境演出短劇

緩和與安寧共照醫療：告知與支持; 癌症病人之醫病關係; 溝通與同理心勸服病人接受治

E. 座談會：面對病人與對話：心靈之光

中文課程簡介：

醫學是以人爲中心的照護，隨著科技的演進，醫學教育逐漸偏向科學知識的傳授、疾病診療、技術訓練，人文教育逐漸被忽略，醫療逐漸遠離人性；在此同時醫病關係亦趨複雜化，爲使醫學生在進入實際臨床醫療中有良好、完整的醫病關係概念，特設計本課程。

英文課程簡介：

Medical care is centered on human being, with rapid progress in technology; medical education gradually puts emphasis toward continuation of scientific knowledge, diagnosis and treatment of diseases, and technical training. However, issues of medical humanity are often ignored. The course is designed to recognize the importance of success

ful physician-patient relationship, thus medical students will incorporate these principles when they are embarking on clinical practices.

The course is proceeding with versatile and interesting manner. The entire course is presented through many lectures, conferences, debates, discussion, facing patients, movie viewing with its commentary discussion, and patient, doctor role-playing (in which students get the opportunities to experience being patients.) In addition, the differences of physician-patient relationships among various departments, patient's right, post-SARS era relationship, physician's communication skills, medical lawsuits, communication skills among the other professional settings, and the Hippocratic Oath are also incorporated into this course.

As our ultimate goal, we wish students to learn these complete principles of complicated relationships between physicians and patients. This course will hopefully help the medical students to build an integrated and good conception with the caring of patients in their entire medical career.

成績考核：

- 1.醫病關係的研討報告及心得報告(全班分成八組，設小組長一名負責小組協調整合，每次上課各組必需提出一份心得報告，每組組員為共同體，強調團隊合作，由授課教師依報告內容來評核)
- 2.設隨堂思考題或問卷，提供出席率、參與度及考核
- 3.角色扮演短劇、討論會由各組策劃(小組長負責協調策劃事宜)
 - A. 醫師之專業素養(討論會)：由 A 組策劃負責
 - B. 醫病關係之經濟分析(討論會)：由 B 組策劃負責
 - C. 緩和與安寧共照醫療：告知與支持(角色扮演及討論)：由 C 組策劃負責
 - D. 癌症病人之醫病關係(角色扮演及討論)：由 D 組策劃負責
 - E. 溝通與同理心勸服病人接受治療(角色扮演及討論)：由 E 組策劃負責
 - F. 同理心評估討論及建立良好人際關係(討論會)：由 F 組策劃負責
 - G. 醫師的情緒管理---創造醫病護多贏的關係：由 G 組策劃負責
 - H. 面對病人座談會：心靈之光：由 H 組策劃負責
- A+B 組負責協助 11 月 14 日林萍章教授: 醫事糾紛鑑定與訴訟實務
- 4.每位學生繳交期末心得報告一份及問卷一份(10%)
- 5.曠課四次需重修本課程

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-14	9 - 9	1	醫學系	Introduction

	(三)			方基存	醫病關係演進及課程簡介 1.醫病關係演進 2.課程內容簡介 3.考核方式說明
2	2013-08-21 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系 張恒嘉	doctor-patient relationship of Internal medicine 內科系之醫病關係“醫師被打，醫病關係緊張，該如何自保！” 學習目標：使醫學生在進入實際臨床醫療中有良好、完整的醫病關係概念。 大綱： A.良好的醫病關係是很重要的。 B.你確定要當內科醫生嗎? 1.內科醫師應該如何避免自己成為醫病關係的受害者 2.醫生社會地位的變遷 3.救人反被告: 醫師犯罪率最高行業 C.醫生須要“視病猶親”嗎? D.內科系良好的的醫病關係的秘訣 E.為什麼有些醫生從來不會有“醫療糾紛” F.良好的醫病關係:我的建議 1.Building on trust (以互信做基礎) 2.Focused on listening(用心聆聽) 3.Think together(同心協力) 4.Achieving results:(達成目標) G.內科系之醫病關係“四大皆空之際，談什麼醫病關係?
3	2013-08-28 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系外科 林萍章	Doctor-Patient relationship of the obstetrics and gynecology 網路時代及健保制度下之外科系醫病關係 學習目標：學習健保制度與醫病關係，外科醫師工作技能以外的能力需要，重症醫療人員的困境、如何爭取病人最佳利益。 大綱： A.健保制度與醫病關係 B.外科醫師工作技能以外的能力需要: C.重症醫療人員的困境 E.合法的醫療行為

					D.以病人為中心，爭取病人最佳利益 E.親自診察義務
4	2013-09-04 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系 周宏學	Professionalism 醫師之專業素養討論會 學習目標：認識廣義的醫療專業素養 (medical professionalism)及實踐。 大綱： A.Definition of medical professionalism B.Professionalism in surgery C.病人權利 D.Take-home message
5	2013-09-11 (三)	9 - 10	2	社會學科 王光正	Professionalism 醫病關係之經濟分析（討論會） 大綱： 1.從反向選擇(adverse selection)問題談起，二手車市場的啓示。 2.道德危機(moral hazard)問題。 3.一個好醫師的價值建立—由行為經濟學 (Behavior Economics)談起
6	2013-09-18 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系 張宏旭	Dead and Brain dead determination 認識死亡與腦死判定 1.死亡的概念與腦死觀念的形成 2.腦死判定 3.腦幹反射測試 4.無自行呼吸測試 5.腦死即為死亡
7	2013-09-25 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系精神科 莊永毓	Doctor role-playing 緩和與安寧共照醫療：告知與支持 學習目標：學習緩和與安寧共照醫療之臨床應用。 大綱： A.Definition of hospice care B.Classification of hospice care service C.Clinical course of end of life H.Good death I.Bereavement J.Care for caregiver

8	2013-10-02 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系 李豐楙	Folk belief and medicals 民間信仰與醫療
9	2013-10-09 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系內科 林宗男	基層醫療的面面觀 Aspects of Primary Care 大綱： A. 基層醫療介紹 B. 由教學醫院至基層醫療的轉變
10	2013-10-16 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系 王正旭	Patient of cancer's Doctor-Patient Relationship 癌症病人之醫病關係（角色扮演及討論） 學習目標：瞭解癌症病人身心社靈的變化與需求，以及學習溝通的技巧。 大綱： A. 癌症的威脅 B. 癌症的臨床病程與心理反應 C. 溝通的涵義與基本模式 D. 溝通的基本原則與應用: SPIKES E. 溝通技巧與同理心的訓練
11	2013-10-23 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系 許文耀	Common Sense of Everyday Illness 溝通與病人心理學 大綱： 1.Common Sense of Everyday Illness 2.Common sense in Behavioral Terms 3.The medical encounter 4.以指涉性語言互動行為分析醫生與病人的互動
12	2013-10-30 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系內科 簡竹君	Movie viewing with its commentary discussion(The Doctor) 臨床溝通技巧與 OSCE 大綱： 1. 溝通的一般性原則 A. 倫理上的原則 B. 技巧上的原則 2. 棘手的情境 A. 忘詞 B. 激動的病患或家屬 C. 告知壞消息

13	2013-11-06 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系 陳日昌	<p>Doctor role-playing</p> <p>應用溝通與同理心勸服病人接受治療（角色扮演及討論）：急重症病人為例</p> <p>學習目標：學習同理心在急重症病人之應用、同理心與同情心之不同，醫師變病人時之體會。</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.以短劇表現出在緊急情況下病人及家屬之反應，醫師如何應對，探討同理心之運用。</p> <p>B.急重症病人家屬對於面臨重大處置時心理反應是如何？</p> <p>醫護人員可以如何協助病人及家屬面臨此情況？</p> <p>C.劇中人物行為之檢討。</p> <p>D.可能的改進方法。</p> <p>E.1.培養耐心和憐憫心 2. 透過觀察學習溝通技巧</p> <p>F.當醫生變成病人-建議醫學生應該被當成病人般地住進病房，去體會「被干擾、不方便、無助及羞辱」等病人常有的遭遇及感受。</p>
14	2013-11-13 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系外科 林萍章	<p>醫事糾紛鑑定與訴訟實務(討論會)</p> <p>medical lawsuits</p>
15	2013-11-20 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系 李舒中	<p>Movie viewing with its commentary disdussion</p> <p>醫人文短片賞析及討論</p> <p>學習目標：就觀賞影片中有關醫病關係的議題，進行心得分享與討論</p> <p>大綱：</p> <p>A.影片命題與主旨</p> <p>B.醫師觀點與經驗的呈現</p> <p>C.醫療限制之外的醫病關係</p> <p>D.死亡的問題性與禁忌，對於生物醫療的衝擊：疾病與醫療中的文化意義</p> <p>E.人際關係內涵的重現</p> <p>F.語言的重量</p>
16	2013-11-27 (三)	9 - 9	1	醫學系 李舒中	<p>conference</p> <p>討論會：同理心評估討論及建立良好人際關係</p> <p>學習目標：醫療專業形象與象徵的自我評析，以及同理心（empathy）的探索</p>

					大綱：本次討論會，由 F 組同學負責呈現與進行討論。並由全班進行經驗的分享與意見交流，以及由授課老師作綜合性的整理與評述。
17	2013-12-04 (三)	9 - 9	1	中醫系 劉嘉逸	Doctor's emotion control 醫師的情緒管理--創造醫、病、社、護多贏的關係 大綱： 1.醫病關係之演變 2.殘酷的事實 3.醫療人員與病患/家屬衝突的原因 4.良好的醫病溝通
18	2013-12-11 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系 方基存	Facing patients discussion 面對病人座談會：心靈之光
19	2013-12-11 (三)	9 - 10	2	醫學系 李舒中	Facing patients discussion 面對病人座談會：心靈之光

課程名稱：醫療法規概論 Introduction to Medical Law

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

自編「醫療法規概論講義」

參考書：

1. 吳憲明：「衛生法規概論-醫事法規」
2. 李聖隆：「醫護法規概論」

整體教學目標：

瞭解醫療法規之基本原理，運用各相關醫療保健法律規範，順利執行醫療業務。

教學方法：

教師講授，同學適時參與討論（選定主題）。

中文課程簡介：

介紹醫療法規之基本原理原則，探討醫事人員、醫療機構、醫療保健業務、病人權利、及相關醫療行為規範。

英文課程簡介：

Study on the principle and regulations of medical care and health promotion,including the Act of physician and nurse,regulations of hospital and medical management,patient's right,and relevant health affairs.

成績考核：

期中測驗（是非、選擇為主）。

教學進度

項次	上課日期/ 星期	開始/ 結束 節次	時數	授課教師	教學進度
1	2013-08-17 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫療法規基本原理原則。 The priciple of medical regulations

2	2013-08-24 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫師資格、執業管理與業務分工。 Governing the licensing of medical personnel、 and business-related
3	2013-08-31 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫師之義務與獎懲。 The discipline of physician
4	2013-09-07 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫療資源分布及醫療機構分類。 Medical resources and institution
5	2013-09-14 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫療法人、醫療機構設立及管理規範。 governing of Medical foundation and institution
6	2013-09-21 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫療業務、病人權利、醫事評議等規範。 Regulations of Medical business ,patient's right, clinical trial related
7	2013-10-05 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	精神醫療、器官移植法規 Regulations of mental disease ,organ transplant
8	2013-10-12 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	優生保健、人工生殖等規範 Regulations of genetic Health Care, artificial repr oduction
9	2013-10-19 (六)	3 - 4	2	醫學系 吳憲明	醫療糾紛處理與全民健保爭議審議 Handle of Medical dispute and mediation for Nati onal Health Insurance 期末測驗 Test

課程名稱： 外科學實習 Clinical Clerkship-Surgery

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Hans Troidl, Walter O. Spitzer, Bucknam McPeck, David S. Mulder, Martin F. McKneally. Principles and Practice of Research – Strategies for Surgical Investigators. Springer-Verlag New York Inc., 1986.
2. Bernard R. Glick, Jack J. Pasternak. Molecular Biotechnology- Principles and Applications of Recombinant DNA. American Society for Microbiology, 1994.

1. 林天佑等中華現代外科學全書,台灣商務印書館
2. Sabiston Textbook of Surgery By saunders 16e
3. 外科學原理手冊 作者:孫長怡 合記出版社 1997 1e
4. 基礎外科學問題診斷與處理 作者:曾昱綸等編譯合記出版社 89/6 初版二刷
5. Principles of Surgery (1E) 2Vols By McGraw-Hill 1998 7e

參考書：

1. Reconstructive Plastic Surgery Volume 1:General Principles By Converse 1997 2e
2. Surgery of the Chest 2 Vols By Sabiston 1996 6e
3. 419-4350 Essential Neurosurgery By Kaye Churchill-Livingstone
4. Surgery of the Anus Rectum and Colon 2Vols By Keighley 1999 2e
5. 451-7499 Textbook of Musculoskeletal Disease By Salter Lippincott
6. Fundamental of Orthopedics By Gartland 1986 4e
7. Essentials of Neurosurgery By Spencer & Smith
8. Pediatric Surgery By ashcraft 2000 3e

整體教學目標：

教導外科疾病的診斷、治療及預防。

教學方法：

以上課為基礎，做系統性的講解及討論。重視雙向溝通，提昇學生的理解。

中文課程簡介：

包括外科的所有的次專科課程：一般外科、泌尿科、心臟外科、胸腔外科、神經外科、小兒外科、大腸直腸外科、整形外科、外傷科及骨科。教學課程包含了兩

個部分：為期三週的課室教學及為期十六週的臨床學習；在臨床學習方面則依據不同科別安排一至二週的學習時程。

英文課程簡介：

Surgery is comprised of 9 divisions : General surgery 、Neurosurgery 、Urology 、Orthopedics 、Pediatrics 、Plastic surgery 、Proctology 、Thoracic and Cardiovascular surgery and Traumatic surgery. The curriculum includes two parts: a three-week of classroom instruction and a 16-week clinical learning. The program is arranged with one to two weeks of learning time which is based on the different subjects in clinical learning.

成績考核：

出席表 10% 考核表 60% 值班紀錄表 10% 護照 10% 外科臨床技巧訓練評分 10%

課程名稱： 婦產科學實習 Clinical Clerkship-Obstetrics & Gynecology

學年： 102

學期： 1

年級： 6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. F. Cunningham: Williams Obstetrics. 23rd ed. McGraw-Hill Professional, 2009.
2. Laura Goetzl MD MPH: Obstetrics: Normal and Problem Pregnancies. Churchill Livingstone. Current (電子書)
3. Jonathan S. Berek: Berek and Novak's Gynecology. 15th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2012.

參考書：

1. John T. Queenan: Queenan's Management of High-Risk Pregnancy: An Evidence-Based Approach. 6th ed. Wiley-Blackwell, 2012.
2. Camran Nezhat: Nezhat's Operative Gynecologic Laparoscopy and Hysteroscopy. 3rd ed. Cambridge University Press, 2008.
3. Philip J. DiSaia MD: Clinical Gynecologic Oncology. 8th ed. Mosby, 2012.
4. John Schorge: Williams Gynecology. McGraw-Hill Professional, 2008.
5. Jerome F. Strauss III MD PhD: Yen & Jaffe's Reproductive Endocrinology. Saunders, 2009.
6. John A Rock: TeLinde's Operative Gynecology. 10th ed. Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2008.
7. Linda Cardozo: Textbook of Female Urology and Urogynecology, 3rd ed. Informa Healthcare, 2010.
8. Sandip P. Vasavada: Female urology, urogynecology, and voiding dysfunction. Informa Healthcare, 2005.
9. Paul Abrams: Urodynamics. 3rd ed. Springer, 2006.
10. Patricia J. Eifel: Gynecologic cancer. Springer, 2006.
11. Douglas A. Levine: Atlas of Procedures in Gynecologic Oncology. 2nd ed. Informa Healthcare, 2008.
12. Gauanm N Allahbadia: Gynecological endoscopy and infertility. Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publishers, 2006.
13. David K. Gardner: Textbook of Assisted Reproductive Techniques: Laboratory Perspectives. 4th ed. Informa Healthcare, 2012.

整體教學目標：

1. 瞭解懷孕、自然生產及剖腹產過程。
2. 熟悉接生的方式。
3. 推行婦女癌症篩檢，如子宮頸抹片、乳房篩檢。
4. 知道懷孕、授乳期間內外科疾病的處理原則及用藥選擇。
5. 瞭解婦產科各項疾病及致病機轉，以作為以後鑑別診斷參考。
6. 認識微創手術在各項婦產科疾病的應用。
7. 認識常見婦科癌症的致病機轉、診斷、治療及防治。
8. 認識不孕症原因及治療方法。
9. 認識婦女尿失禁骨盆腔鬆弛之致病機轉及內外科處理方式。
10. 因瞭解女性生理而以更人性化的態度關懷女性病患。

教學方法：

1. 以問題導向學習（problem-based learning）PBL 的方式就實際的教案讓學生主動學習增進解決問題的能力，和同儕間良性互動的關係。
2. 經由參與教學門診和跟診，培養學生思考，推理並做鑑別診斷的能力。
3. 每週的查房，床邊教學後讓學生透過寫報告的方式，來深入瞭解病患的病情及治療，也增加了對病患人性化關懷（humanistic）。
4. 利用各種特殊檢查的作法及結果、判讀的實際示範課程讓學生的推理更延伸，更準確。
5. 藉由觀察手術讓學生的學習更具體化。
6. 輔以系統性演講，以確保其知識深度。
7. 參與醫療團隊實際照顧病患以務實“做中學”的理念。
8. 實習醫學生經由第一線照顧病人的工作中學習到如何接觸病人（approach patient），進行理學檢查，安排檢查、判讀檢驗數據，鑑別診斷及施行治療。

中文課程簡介：

為了落實“做中學”的理念，讓實習醫學生能夠實際參與照護團，又不被中間穿插的 lectures 影響，在婦產科的 7 週之中完全由 clinical rotation 進行，每位學生必須到產科及產房 2 週，在這 2 週中間，每位實習醫學生每週要到產房 2 個整天。我們要求實習醫學生要陪著產婦進行整個待產及生產過程來學習產成進展之生理、心理變化，也學習如何接生、新生兒的第一步處理。在產科的 2 週中間實習醫學生也會看到剖腹產、安胎、高危險妊娠、產科合併症等的處理。剩下的 5 週，實習醫學生會被安排到婦科之次專科實習，婦科次專科包括內視鏡科、生殖內分泌及不孕症科、婦女泌尿科以及婦癌科。每一個次專科都是國內最好的治療團對及教學陣容，內視鏡科以精湛的手術方式，讓實習醫學生看到微創手術的奧妙。生殖內分泌及不孕症科所涉獵之賀爾蒙及尖端的生殖科技引領學生進入不孕政治療的殿堂。婦女泌尿科的教學則讓學生不再懼怕一堆檢查結果，曲線的尿動

力學檢查，也瞭解各種尿失禁、骨盆腔鬆弛的成因、解剖位置及重建手術的方式。婦癌科的 rotation 中，實習醫學生可以看到各種婦科癌症的治療，從手術、化學治療、支持性療法到安寧療護，可以由婦癌團隊會議中看到跨領域的合作，包括：治療 guideline 的建立，治療計畫的擬定及前瞻性臨床試驗的進行。實習醫學生為了真正在照護團隊發揮功能，必須在病患床頭排中標示其姓名、職級及醫院手機號碼，以便於護理人員隨時呼叫前來做第一線處置，除了每天查房、書寫病歷，跟診之外，實習醫學生必須實際刷手上陣，參與所照顧病患的手術，也可以他早發現自己為來的志趣是否喜歡外科系的工作性質，婦產科教學病房每天都有晨會以不同內容落實 ACGME 六大能力；每天還安排主治醫師進行 teaching round。實行多年的 problem-based learning (PBL)和七週的婦產科 course 之中要進行 3 個題目，藉由每個題目的小組討論中，學生要用 EBM 的基礎，學習自我學習，同儕合作及人際溝通技巧。整個 rotation course 之中，會有老師指導學習的進行，並進行回饋。婦產部也訂有學習手冊已確保每一位學生的基本學習內容。另外，醫病溝通、醫學倫理、醫療法律等等也是婦產科的 intern 之中重要的議題。

英文課程簡介：

The gynecologic block is a 7-week course on women's health. Lectures are given before the 6-grade medical students start their rotation. Medical students join the care team to take part in patient care under the concept of "learning by doing". Every student must rotate the obstetric, including delivery room, for 2 weeks. They spend 2 days a week in the delivery room accompanying pregnant women through entire delivery course. They are also exposed with Cesarean section, tocolysis, high risk pregnancy and various medical/surgical complications during pregnancy. Besides the obstetric course, gynecologic rotation includes gynecologic endoscopy, reproductive endocrinology & reproductive medicine, female urology & pelvic reconstruction and gynecologic oncology. Each of the subspecial team leads the role in Taiwan or even in the world, and provides teaching to medical student from basic knowledge to cutting edge medicine. Medical students are required to identify themselves to the care nurse with a sign board in order to be called to the bedside for patients' complaints. They will also scrub on surgery their patients undergoing.

Morning meetings are everyday's first teaching activities that help students build up the six competencies defined by the ACGME of US. Teaching rounds take place everyday by attending doctors in the teaching ward. There will be Problem-based learning (PBL) covering three topics during the 7-week course. Attending doctors medical students are attached to will look at the leaning path not only knowledge and skill but also attitude.

Students are required to fill in a case-log to ensure the minimal requirement of learning. Issues concerning interpersonal communication, patient-doctor relationship, medic

al ethics & law are also covered in this 7-week female health course.

成績考核：

1. PBL 課：指導老師評分數。
2. 系統性演講：學期考試。
3. 查房 (bedside teaching)：繳交案例報告。
4. 特別專題 (special issue)：繳交實際參與心得報告。
5. 手術觀察：課後討論，手術中的討論。
6. Teaching round：針對每位學生每週所分配照顧到的唯一病例進行小組討論。
7. 導師時間：每週由週導師評估該週之學習成效。
8. 學習護照。
9. 晨會出席率。
10. 總醫師的加減分。

課程名稱：眼科學實習 Clinical clerkship-Ophthalmology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

- 1.Kanski, Clinical Ophthalmology, 6th edition, Butterworth, 2011
- 2.Daniel G. Vaughan & Taylor Asbury, General Ophthalmology, 16th edition, Appleton & Lange, 2011
- 3.Krachmer JH,MD; Mannis MJ,MD; Holland EJ,MD
Cornea 2nd edition, Mosby, 2010
- 4.Robert Ritch The glaucomas 2nd Mosby, 1996
- 5.Baltimore Chandler and Grant's glaucoma 4th Williams and Wilkins Company, 1997

參考書：

- 1.American Academy of Ophthalmology,
Basic and Clinical Science Course, 2011-2012
- 2.Thomas D. Duane, Willian S. Tasman, Edward A Jaegeer, Duanes Clinical Ophthalmology, Lippincott Company, 2009
- 3.Daniel M. Albert & Frederick A. Jacobiec, Principles and Practice of Ophthalmology (Vol. 1-6), 2nd edition, Saunders, 2008
- 4.H.D. Hoskins Becker-Shaffer's Diagnosis and therapy of the Glaucoma Mosby 2009

整體教學目標：

- 1.眼科門診常見疾病臨床見習：屈光異常、斜視、白內障、青光眼、眼部整型、眼角膜、視網膜及視神經疾病。
- 2.眼科儀器的認識：裂隙燈、眼底鏡、眼壓計、隅角鏡、電腦驗光、角膜弧度儀、視野計、超音波、鐳射。
- 3.眼科一般檢查：視力檢查、眼壓測量。
- 4.眼底鏡之實際操作、認識眼底病變。
- 5.門診住院病患病史，病歷之問診記載。
- 6.眼科一般手術治療：開刀房見習。

教學方法：

1. 以小組上課討論方式就各次專科的專題、實際的教案，讓學生與臨床教師研

討，學習各專題與解決問題的能力，及培養和同儕間良性互動的關係。

2. 經由參與教學門診，培養學生思考，推理並做鑑別診斷的能力。
3. 每週的病房巡視、門診及手術室見習，個案教學後，讓學生透過寫報告的方式，來深入瞭解病患的病情及治療，也增加了對病患之人性化關懷。
4. 利用各種特殊檢查的操作及結果、判讀等的實際示範課程讓學生的推理更延伸，更準確。
5. 藉由觀察手術讓學生的學習更具體化。
6. 輔以系統性演講，以確保其知識深度。

中文課程簡介：

眼科學見習採用小組教學，學生被分成 10 個人左右的小組相互合作學習，以練習人際關係及互動，而整個課程就設計成以專題及臨床問題為導向，讓學生與臨床教師以互動學習小組研討的方式進行。在 3 週之中，每週每天設計不同之主題，包括屈光異常、斜視、白內障、青光眼、眼部整型、眼角膜、視網膜及視神經疾病各專題，主題內容以常見疾病為優先考量，每天安排臨床病理討論會，由各次專科臨床教師主持，小組互動式教學確保教學品質與學習成效。再輔以適切之系列演講。本課程另一特點就是臨床教學非常的實際，其中包括門診教學（OPD teaching）、手術觀察、特別專題、每月一次的值班，並讓學生隨同住院醫師參與住院病患及急診病患診視，同時有學習護照以確保學習內容。在每週一例見習報告的要求之下，學生主動診視病人，寫病例報告後再由臨床教師確認學習成效。成績的評估除了系列性演講之外，學生在臨床病理討論會的表現、值班狀況及病例報告的討論深度，也成為評分的重要項。

英文課程簡介：

The course of ophthalmology includes lectures and clinical rotation in a 3-week period. Students are grouped into 10 during each rotation. The main aim of this course is to teach students the knowledge about ophthalmology as well as the attitude of initiative learning. The 3-week course covers topics in cornea, retina, refraction, strabismus, cataract, glaucoma, optic neurology and oculoplasty. Students also attend each week's morning meeting and clinical pathology conference. The topics of clinical pathology conference are ophthalmologic disease, taught by our clinical staffs. Small group gives better learning quality and learning efficacy. To ensure the efficacy of clinical conference and to pass the medical license board, background knowledge is given in organized lectures. Outpatient rotations and observation of surgery are arranged in a basically one-on-one setting. Clinical teachings and care of admitted patient allow students to approach patients and learn more actively. One case presentation will be required each week during their rotation at our department. At the end of the 3 week rotation, each student is required to take an examination. The evaluation of each student includes thei

r performance during the rotation, presentation of case reports, examination, and on-duty responsibility.

成績考核：

1. 80%主治醫師評
2. 20%學習護照評核

課程名稱：耳鼻喉科學實習 Clinical Clerkship-Otorhinolaryngology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Otolaryngology: Head and Neck Surgery:
2. Clinical Reference Guide
3. DeWeese and Saunders' Otolaryngology-Head and Neck Surgery (8th ed.) David E. Schuller, Alexander J. Schleuning Mosby 1993
4. Otolaryngology: Head and Neck Surgery (15th ed.) J. Ballenger, J.B. Snow, Jr Williams & Wilkins 1996
5. Boies Fundamentals of Otolaryngology (6th ed.) Adams - Boies - Hilger Saunders 1989
6. Ear, Nose, and Throat Diseases A Pocket Reference (2nd ed.) Becker, Naumann, Pfaltz Thieme 1994

參考書：

1. Essential Otolaryngology: Head & Neck Surgery 8/e;
2. Otolaryngology: The Essentials
3. 耳鼻喉科醫典
4. Pearls and Pitfalls in Head and Neck Surgery Practical Tips to Minimize Complications
5. Practical Head and Neck Oncology

整體教學目標：

了解耳鼻喉科學及其臨床運用。

1. 配合耳鼻喉科學授課內容輔以臨床教學。
2. 實地見習耳鼻喉科學，包括門診、開刀、病房處置及追縱。

教學方法：

每一實習醫學生由一專任教學主治醫師負責，由主治醫師分配 1-2 名病患由實習醫學生負責照顧，從中學習各種 ENT 疾病之診斷、治療、追蹤及預後，教學地點包括 ENT 門診（含聽語治療室）、開刀房、病房及實驗室，教學的實務包括晨會(病例討論、論文研讀、topic review、surgical morbidity and mortality、tumor board (pathology、radiology combined meeting))，每日主治醫師查房，

teaching round，CR bedside teaching，開刀房內實際參予手術進行，術後的照護，追蹤，病患基本資料的建檔及分析，預後的評估.....等。

中文課程簡介：

在耳鼻喉科見習課程中，在資深主治醫師的指導下，學生將藉著參加長庚醫院耳鼻喉科之每日作習－包括晨會、查房、門診（包括聽語治療、鼻阻力檢查）、開刀房及住院病人照護來充份學習耳鼻喉科學。

在主治醫師帶領指導下，親自詢問病史，檢查及照護病人，並協助手術進行，參與病人治療計劃的制定，實際照護病人。在病人離院之後，探討其併發症，研究如何避免或預防。在課程結束後，學生將要繳交見習報告，並和指導的資深主治醫師 1 對 1 討論。

英文課程簡介：

The aim of otolaryngology observe is to fully understand the practice of otolaryngology and its allied science by attending the daily schedule of Department Otolaryngology in CGMH such as morning meeting, ward round, outpatient clinics (including speech-swallow lab, rhinology lab), operation room , and in patient care etc. The students will have the chance to take history, examine, and care patients under senior VS guide and also to participate the treatment plan, assist surgery, practice ward care and review the morbidity and mortality.

成績考核：

晨會問答：10%

門診實際操作：30%

手術過程：30%

實習報告：30%

課程名稱：皮膚科實習 Clinical clerkship-Dermatology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

1. Fitzpatrick's Dermatology in General Medicine, 7th edition, 2003 Irwin M. Freedberg et al.; McGraw Hills.
2. Lever's Histopathology of the Skin, 9th edition, 2005 David E. Elder et al; Lippincott Williams & Wilkins.
3. McKee PH: Pathology of the skin, 3rd edition, 2005

參考書：

1. Clinical Dermatology (2002), Hunter/Savin/Dabl, Blackwell Science.
2. Dermatology in Practice, 1990, Anthony du vivier, Mosby-Wolf.

整體教學目標：

1. 熟悉常見皮膚疾病
2. 了解不同內科疾病在皮膚上的表現
3. 認識各種皮膚疾病的治療方法
4. 一般醫學訓練（包括全人醫療，病人安全醫療品質，醫病溝通，醫學倫理與法律，感染管控，實證醫學及病例寫作）
5. 皮膚科之基本臨床技能要求，核心能力（依一般性，基本常見之疾病訓練為主），協助見習醫師學習實用知識與技能。

教學方法：

1. 經由每週兩次的臨床病理討論會，讓學生經由病理切片配合臨床表現，使學習更加具體化。
2. 經由門診教學，培養學生思考、推理並做鑑別診斷能力，落實實證醫學應用。
3. 床邊教學的參與，搭配學生以書寫病例報告的方式，來深入瞭解病程變化及治療過程，及醫病互動關係之培養
4. 值班機制: 觀摩實際醫療照護作業，需隨同當日病房值班住院醫師接新病患以及完成 admission note。且應隨同當日急診值班住院醫師前往急診看診，以熟悉本科急診病患之處置。

中文課程簡介：

課程內容除涵蓋有一般皮膚生理學、成人皮膚疾病、兒童皮膚病外，也包括了皮

膚外科、皮膚美容、職業性皮膚病、指甲毛髮疾病、白斑及色素異常、女性外陰皮膚疾病等特殊領域。醫學生以分組方式參與與一般門診、臨床治療來學習常見皮膚疾病，至於每日住院病人的床邊教學，則著重在慢性皮膚病及嚴重疾病，如乾癬、水皰病、藥物疹等，而學生在見習期間也將由指導老師指定參與一至兩位病患照顧與病例寫作，實地體驗皮膚科全貌。另外，課堂教學的部份，則是以系統性的幻燈片及講義教學建立學生對皮膚科學的整體概念。至於每週舉辦皮膚臨床病理研討會，則是將課堂教學與臨床病例做一完整的介紹。

英文課程簡介：

The course of dermatology, including dermatological surgery, cosmetic dermatology, occupational dermatology, nail and hair disorder, vitiligo/pigmentation disorder, and vulvar skin diseases in addition to general skin physiology, and adult and pediatric dermatology. Each medical student is given the learning opportunity in the outpatient clinic and the treatment room for a better understanding of common dermatologic diseases. During bed side teaching in in-patient ward rounds, student acquires knowledge of chronic and critical dermatological illnesses, such as psoriasis, bullous diseases, and drug eruptions. Under the supervision of senior residents, medical clerks are responsible for the care and chart writing of 1 to 2 patients and thus gain a more comprehensive knowledge in the care of dermatology patients. Clinical pathology conferences, which bring classroom lecture and clinical dermatopathology together, are held twice weekly to provide a complete clinical course of dermatological diseases. Through the various teaching courses provided by the attending physicians, most of whom are further trained in dermatology subspecialties, the curriculum tailors to give medical students an optimal learning environment in the field for dermatology.

成績考核：

- 1.床邊教學(bed side teaching)：繳交案例報告
- 2.Chart round：針對每位學生每週所分配照顧到的唯一病例進行小組討論
- 3.導師時間：每週由導師評核估該週之學習成效
- 4.臨床成績 (成績之評核分為兩方面)：
 - (1).住院醫師評分：住院醫師將視病房學習、治療室學習之表現予以評分。
 - (2).主治醫師評分：主治醫師將視、門診學習、床邊教學及 chart round 之表現予以評分。

課程名稱：麻醉學實習 Clinical Clerkship-Anesthesiology

學年：102

學期：1

年級：6

課程大綱

教科書：

Morgan GE Jr. and Mikhail MS: Clinical Anesthesiology. 4th ed. 2005

參考書：

Miller RD: Anesthesia. 7th ed. Churchill Livingstone, 2009

整體教學目標：

經過為期二週的實習，學生們應可了解麻醉過程的整體概念，包括：

- (一)、術前評估：包括病人病史查詢、物理檢查、實驗室檢查與放射科檢查等。
- (二)、麻醉方式規劃：包括麻醉誘導與維持、麻醉後甦醒、氣管插管及術後照會等；還可參與協助併發症的處理。
- (三)、學會面罩呼吸、氣管插管、靜脈或中央靜脈導管置放。
- (四)、學會如何使用吸入性及靜脈注射麻醉劑、生命徵象、監視系統、呼吸道處理、動脈氣體分析、體液平衡、輸血及體溫維持等技巧。
- (五)、學會如何處理麻醉時發生的低血壓、高血壓、低血氧及呼吸道

教學方法：

配合為期二週的實習課，將學生分組，每組依序排入不同手術室中，觀察各種類型的手術，以增加實習的廣度。並於每天下午安排各組與該日負責指導的主治醫師作病例討論，以增加實習的深度。

中文課程簡介：

一、「良好的人際關係及溝通技巧核心課程訓練」與二、「優質的專業精神及倫理核心課程訓練」

二、麻醉前評估：麻醉前訪視

(History Taking Physical Examination, CXR, EKG, Lab Data, ASA Score)

三、「實作為基礎之終身、自我學習與改進核心課程訓練」

呼吸道維護：呼吸道通暢術、面罩式被動呼吸、Airway 置放、插管工具之認識及應用

四、「完整與優質的專業醫學知識核心課程訓練」

麻醉監視：NIBP, ABP, CVP, EKG, SPO2, ABG 等

五、「制度與體系下之醫療工作核心課程訓練」

一般麻醉：麻醉誘導、麻醉維持、麻醉劑、麻醉機、麻醉恢復及拔管
六、「臨床照護病人能力核心課程訓練」

合併症：麻醉相關合併症之認識與處理(at PACU 及病房)

英文課程簡介：

The curriculum of clerkship consists of 9 lectures. Each lecture takes 2 hours (see Table). The objective of this curriculum is to get better understand of the basic principle about anesthesia. Faculty involved on teaching is senior anesthesiologist or at least assistant professor.

成績考核：

- 1.臨床實習成績 40 %
- 2.OSCE 客觀評估 10 %
- 3.minicex 10%
- 4.護照成績 20 %
- 5.晨會學術活動出席紀錄 10%
- 6.值班日誌紀錄 10%