



Foundation – II Module

For

YEAR – 3 (MBBS)

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Teaching Hours Allocation

Table 1 Hours Allocation

S. No	Subject	Hours needed
1	Pharmacology	32
2	Pathology	25
3	Forensic medicine	12
4	Community medicine	8
5	Family medicine	1
6	PRIME and Research	4+3
7	Eye	3
8	ENT	1
	Total	86

List of Themes

Theme	Duration
Molecules, bacteria and cell injury	3 weeks
Ageing and death	2 weeks

Learning Objectives

By the end of Foundation-2 Module, 3rd year MBBS students will be able to:

- 1) Define pathology, its different branches and enumerate clinically important bacteria.
- 2) Describe the structure of bacterial cell and mechanisms by which they cause the disease.
- 3) Describe methods used to identify different microbes in laboratory and explain the interventions employed to prevent infections including vaccines.
- 4) Describe cell injury, its different mechanisms and sub cellular responses to cell injury.

- 5) Describe necrosis, apoptosis and adaptive changes seen in clinical settings and its identification in surgical specimens.
- 6) Define common terms related to Pharmacology.
- 7) Describe the basic principles of pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics and apply these principles to clinical practice as they relate to drug absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, mechanism of action, clinical action and toxicity.
- 8) Describe the cellular and biochemical sites where drugs bind to act.
- 9) Describe the general principles of drug interactions in relation to clinical practice.
- 10) Describe the process of new drug development.
- 11) Identify different dosage forms of drugs.
- 12) Demonstrate searching accurate information quickly in a formulary.
- 13) Demonstrate administration of a drug through intramuscular and intravenous routes.
- 14) Write down the basic format of drug prescription and describe the general principles of prescribing drugs.
- 15) Write correctly medical abbreviations used in clinical practice.
- 16) Identify commonly used equipments in pharmacy.
- 17) Describe Forensic medicine, its different branches and importance.
- 18) Describe law and its various components.
- 19) Explain medicolegal system and legal procedure for a doctor.
- 20) Describe the contents of medical jurisprudence.
- 21) Describe the diagnosis of death and WHO death certificate.

- 22) Describe different refractive errors and its management.
- 23) Explain causes of watery eyes in both infants and elders and its management.
- 24) Describe the basic concept of health, disease and primary health care.
- 25) Demonstrate different pathological laboratory procedures and identify gross and microscopic features in the given specimens.
- 26) Demonstrate professionalism, respect, honesty and compassion by behaving in a courteous manner with colleagues and teachers during course activities like long lectures, SGDs and Practicals.
- 27) Describe the PMC code of Ethics
- 28) Describe the steps of process of developing a research protocol

Specific Learning Objectives

Theme-1 (Molecules and Bacteria)

Subject	Topic	Hours	Learning objectives
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Pharmacology	Introduction to the subject	1	Define basic terms like Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology, Therapeutics, drug, medicine, pro-drugs, prototype drugs, Materia medica, pharmacopoeia, formulary, national formulary, poisons, toxins, pharmacokinetics, pharmacodynamics, excipient, compounding and dispensing.
			Describe the branches of Pharmacology like Pharmacy, Pharmacognosy, pharmacogenetics, pharmacogenomics, toxicology and posology.
			Define prescription drugs, OTC drugs, WHO essential drugs and Orphan drugs with examples.
	Nomenclature of drugs	1	Describe how drugs are named, i.e. chemical, generic, approved, official and trade names of drugs with examples.
	Sources of drugs	1	Enlist various sources of drugs.
			Give examples of drugs obtained from plants, animals, mineral and synthetic sources.
Describe the genetic engineering source of drugs with examples.			
	Active principles of crude drugs		Enlist important principles of crude drugs with examples.

	2	Enlist various routes of drug administration.
Routes of drug administration		Describe the merits and demerits of oral, sublingual, rectal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intravenous, intra-arterial, inhalational, spinal, topical and transdermal routes of drug administration.
		Give examples of drugs given through oral, sublingual, rectal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal, intravenous, intra-arterial, inhalational, spinal, topical and transdermal routes of drug administration.
		Describe the difference between topical and transdermal routes of drug administration.
		Describe the difference between subcutaneous and intradermal routes of drug administration.
Absorption of drugs	1	Define drug absorption.
		Describe various mechanisms of drug absorption like simple diffusion, facilitated diffusion, active transport, ion-pair transport, endocytosis and filtration with examples.
		Describe the concept of ionization of drug molecules and clinical significance of ion trapping.

		Describe factors affecting drug absorption.
	1	Define bioavailability, bioequivalence and pharmaceutical equivalence.
Bioavailability and Bioequivalence		Explain Time-Concentration curve.
		Describe AUC (Area Under the Curve).
		Describe the factors affecting bioavailability.
Hepatic firstpass effect (Pre-systemic elimination)	1	Describe hepatic first-pass effect (Pre-systemic elimination) and its clinical significance.
		Define enterohepatic circulation.
		Describe enterohepatic circulation with examples and its clinical significance.
Distribution of drugs	1	Define distribution of drugs.
		Define redistribution of drugs with example.
		Describe plasma protein binding and its clinical significance in diseased conditions.
		Describe factors affecting drug distribution.

	Volume of distribution	Define volume of distribution.
		Enlist drugs with small volume of distribution.
		Enlist drugs with large volume of distribution.

	Loading dose		Apply formula for calculating volume of distribution.
			Describe volume of distribution with reference to its clinical significance.
			Define loading dose of a drug.
			Enlist some drugs whereby loading dose is administered.
			Apply formula for calculating loading dose.
	Physiological barriers to transport of drugs	1	Enlist important physiological barriers to transport of drugs.
			Describe important physiological barriers to transport of drugs like bloodbrain barrier and placental barrier with reference to their clinical significance.
	Biotransformation (metabolism) of drugs	1	Define biotransformation.
			Define xenobiotics.
			Describe the objectives of biotransformation and fate of drugs after biotransformation.

			Name major sites of biotransformation.
			Describe major drug metabolizing enzymes i.e. microsomal (P450) and nonmicrosomal enzymes.
			Describe the phases and reactions of biotransformation.
			Describe the factors affecting drug biotransformation.
		1	Define pharmacogenetics and pharmacogenomics.
	Genetic influence on		Define idiosyncrasy with examples.

	biotransformation of drugs		Describe the genetic factors influencing biotransformation of drugs with examples.
	Enzyme induction		Define enzyme induction.
			Enlist enzyme inducers.
	Enzyme inhibition		Describe enzyme induction and its clinical significance.
			Define enzyme inhibition.
			Enlist enzyme inhibitors.
			Describe enzyme inhibition and its clinical significance.
			Describe suicide inhibition (mechanism-based inhibition) with examples of drugs.

	Excretion of drugs and drug clearance	1	Define drug excretion and drug clearance.
			Enlist major and minor routes of drug excretion.
			Differentiate between excretion, elimination and clearance.
			Apply the formula for calculating drug clearance.
	Maintenance dose		Define maintenance dose of a drug.
			Apply the formula for calculating the maintenance dose.
			Apply Young's formula, Dilling's formula and Clark's formula for calculating doses of drugs.
			Define plasma half-life.
			Enlist drugs with short half-life.
Plasma half life		Enlist drugs with long half-life.	

			Apply the formula for calculating plasma half life.
			Explain the clinical significance of half life.
	Steady-state concentration of drugs	1	Define steady-state concentration of drugs.
			Describe the time to reach steady-state concentration of drugs.
			Describes the importance of steady-state concentration in clinical practice.

	First- and zero-order kinetics	2	Define first- and zero-order kinetics.
	Bioassay and standardization		Differentiate between first- and zero-order kinetics with examples.
			Explain the clinical significance of first- and zero-order kinetics
	Pharmacodynamics		Define bioassay and standardization.
			Describe the relative importance of bioassay compared with physical or chemical assays.
			Describe the most common type of bioassay, i.e. three-point assay.
	Pharmacodynamics		Define pharmacodynamics.
			Define agonist, antagonist, partial agonist and inverse agonist with examples.
			Describe receptors.
			Define orphan receptors, serpentine receptors and spare receptors.
Describe the biochemical and cellular sites of drug targets.			
Describe intracellular Second-messenger system and enlist some important Secondmessengers.			
			Describe up regulation and down regulation of receptors with examples.
			Define drug selectivity and specificity.

Dose-response curves (Graded and Quantal)	1	Define dose response curve, graded dose-response curve and quantal dose response curve.
		Describe graded dose-response curve and quantal dose-response curve.
		Describe the limitations of graded dose-response curve and its remedy in a quantal dose-response curve.
		Describe the significance of constructing dose-response curves.
		Explain the advantages of taking log dose values on the dose axis.
	1	Define therapeutic index.
Therapeutic index		Describe therapeutic index with reference to its clinical importance.
		Apply formula for calculating therapeutic index
		Define median lethal dose, median toxic dose and median effective dose.
		Enlist some drugs with narrow therapeutic index.
		Enlist some drugs with broad therapeutic index.
Protective index		Define protective index.
		Differentiate between therapeutic index and protective index.
Therapeutic window	1	Define therapeutic window.
		Describe therapeutic window with reference to its clinical importance.

		Define potency and efficacy.
Potency and efficacy		Describe potency and efficacy with examples.

		Describe the clinical importance of efficacy compared to potency.
Drug antagonism		Define drug antagonism.
		Enlist types of antagonism.
		Describe chemical, physiological (functional) and pharmacological (competitive/surmountable and non-competitive) antagonisms with examples.
Drug interactions	1	Define drug interaction.
		Define drug incompatibilities with examples.
		Describe pharmacokinetic drug interactions with examples and its clinical significance.
		Describe pharmacodynamics drug interactions with examples and its clinical significance.
		Describe drug-food interactions and drug-disease interactions with examples.
		Define summation, synergism and potentiation with examples.

	Tolerance and Tachyphylaxis	1	Define Tolerance, cross tolerance, reverse tolerance (sensitization), innate tolerance, tachyphylaxis and drug resistance.
			Describe the mechanisms of development of tolerance and tachyphylaxis.
			Define drug holidays with example.
	Adverse drug reactions	1	Define adverse drug effect, secondary effect and intolerance to a drug.
			Classify adverse drug reactions.
Describe non-dose-related adverse effects (idiosyncrasy and drug allergy) with examples.			
Describe causes of adverse drug reactions.			
Enlist some drugs causing hepatotoxicity.			
Enlist some drugs causing renal toxicity.			
Enlist some cardio toxic drugs.			
Enlist some drugs causing adverse effects on reproduction.			
New drug development		1	Describe the processes involved in drug discovery and development.
			Define lead compound and drug screening.

			Describe pre-clinical and clinical studies.
			Define placebo, placebo response and nocebo response.
			Define no-effect dose and minimum lethal dose.
			Describe 04 phases of clinical trials.
			Define post-marketing surveillance.
			Define single-blind, double-blind, crossover and ADME studies.
			Describe the role of Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in the drug development process.
			Differentiate between IND (Investigational New Drug) and NDA (New Drug Application).

Pathology		1	Define pathology, microbiology and list its major branches
	Introduction to the subject		Describe essential characteristics of five major groups of microorganisms
			Differentiate between prokaryotes and eukaryotic cells based on their structure and complexity of their organization
	Introduction to cell	1	Define cell
			Describe structure of cell membrane

			Describe cell organelles
Classification of Bacteria	1		Describe classification of bacteria based on oxygen requirement as aerobes and anaerobes with examples.
			Describe classification of bacteria based on staining characteristics, nature of cell wall, ability to grow in the presence of oxygen and ability to form spores.
Structure of bacterial cell	1		Describe structure and function of each of various parts of the bacterial cell including cell wall, cytoplasmic membrane, Mesosome, ribosomes, granules and nucleoid
			Describe specialized structures outside the cell wall including capsule, flagella, pilli and glycocalyx
			List the differences between cell wall characteristics of Gram Positive and Gram Negative Bacteria
			Describe classification and important functions of plasmids.

			Describe functions and arrangement of transposons.
			Describe structure, functions and medical importance of bacterial spores with examples.

			Describe stages/determinants of bacterial pathogenesis.
	Bacterial growth curve	1	Describe various phases of bacterial growth curve
	Normal Flora		Describe medically important members of normal flora and their anatomic location
	Bacterial genetics	1	Define mutation
			Describe the classification of various types of mutations and their common causes.
			Describe methods of transfer of DNA within bacterial cells including process of conjugation, transduction, recombination and transformation.
	Lab diagnosis of bacterial infections	1	Describe the bacteriologic approach to diagnosis of bacterial infections including blood, throat, stool, sputum, spinal fluid, urine, genital tract and wound cultures.
Describe general principals of various immunologic and nucleic acid based methods for identification of an organism.			
Bacterial pathogenesis	1	Define the term pathogen, infection, virulence, communicable, endemic, epidemic and pandemic diseases, carrier, pathogens, opportunists, commensals and colonizers.	

			Describe colonization, invasion, toxins, immune-pathogenesis.
			Differentiate between exotoxins and endotoxins.
			Describe the various modes of action of endotoxins and endotoxins produced by gram positive and gram-negative bacteria.
			Describe the four stages of a typical infectious disease and Koch's postulates for establishing the causal role of an organism in the disease.
	Antibacterial Vaccines	1	Define immunization and vaccination.
			Describe role of immunization in inducing active and passive acquired immunity.
			Enlist the current bacterial vaccines and their indications.
			Describe various types of bacterial vaccines in terms of composition, preparation, indications, route of administration and common side effects.
Forensic medicine	Introduction to the subject of Forensic Medicine	1	Describe forensic medicine and its various branches
			Describe pillars of forensic medicine
			Describe the various terminologies used in forensic medicine

	Introduction to medicolegal system		Discuss different prevailing medicolegal systems in the world
		1	Define law.
	Introduction to Law		Describe its various types.
	Legal proceedings		Describe court procedures for a doctor
	Chain of evidence		Describe evidence, its types and recording of evidence
	PPC and CrPC		Describe the relevant sections of Pakistan penal code and CrPC
	Medical jurisprudence		Describe the components of medical jurisprudence (consent, negligence, secrecy, professional misconduct and privileged communication)
			Describe code of medical ethics
			Describe the duties of a registered medical practitioner
ENT		1	Describe common ENT symptoms.

	Introduction to the subject		Name common diseases of ENT.
			Name recommended books that students must read.
Ophthalmology	Introduction to the subject;	1	Define Ophthalmology and its branches
	Career in Ophthalmology		Highlight the scope of field of Ophthalmology as a future career

	Refractory errors	1	Describe refractive error and its effect on vision.
			Describe the concept of myopia and its correction.
			Describe the concept of hypermetropia and its correction.
			Describe the concept of astigmatism & cylindrical lens.
			Describe the concept of presbyopia, its possible causes and correction.
			Describe aphakia and possible methods of its correction.
	Watery Eyes	1	Explain the structural details, development and functions of lacrimal system.

			Correlate the clinical presentation of watery eye with anatomical structures.
			Correlate the clinical features with a disease entity.
			Describe the causes, clinical features and treatment of congenital nasolacrimal duct obstruction.
			Assess the time of probing.
			Describe the causes, clinical presentation and treatment modalities.
			Differentiate between acute and chronic dacryocystitis.
Community medicine	Introduction to the subject	1	Define Community medicine and Public health
			Describe the role of teaching of public health in prevention of diseases
	Health system of Pakistan:	1	Define health care system of Pakistan using WHO Health system frame work

	Introduction		
	Health and disease	2	Define community medicine, public health and preventive medicine.
			Discuss the history and philosophy of public health as well as its concepts and functions regionally & globally.
			Describe the stages in the natural history of a disease.

			Describe epidemiological triad, web of causation and multifactorial causation
			Describe the dimensions and determinants of health
			Describe the indicators of health and its characteristics
			Discuss the concept of disease control
			Discuss the different levels of prevention and their modes of interventions.
			Explain the natural history of disease.
			Describe the iceberg phenomenon
			Describe mode of intervention of diseases with emphasis on health education.
	Primary Health Care	1	Define Primary health care (PHC).
			Describe the elements of PHC, its principles and strategies for implementation of PHC.
			Describe Health for all by the year 2000.
			Enumerate the MDGS & SDGS related to health.
			Describe the history of development of PHC

		Describe comprehensive & selective PHC
		Describe reasons for failure of PHC
		Describe Health Systems before & after PHC
		Describe district health care system
		Enumerate indicators for assessing PHC

PRIME	Personal identity	1	Describe personal identity in the context of medical education
	Professional identity		Define professional identity and Describe the basic pre-requisites of professional identity formation
	Patient safety, clinical governance and quality improvement	1	Explain the concept of patient safety, clinical governance and quality improvement in primary healthcare
	ProfessionalismTrust	1	Explain the dynamics of professionalism and trust in health professionalpatient relationship
			Adheres to principles of trust in day to day professional interactions
	Professional identity formation-		Define professional identity formation and explain the Students' roles in terms of professional identity

	Types and Multiple identities		
	Motivation	1	Explain motivational skills for team members for clinical tasks

Theme-2 (Aging and Death)

Subject	Topic	Hours	Learning objectives
Pathology	Cellular injury, cell death	2	Define the following terms: Pathology, disease, etiology, pathogenesis, morphology, cell injury and homeostasis.
			Describe the causes of cell injury from gross physical trauma to single gene defect.
			Describe the nature and severity of cell injury with cellular responses.
			Enumerate different classes of pathology.
			Describe the following basic mechanisms of cell injury: General Biochemical mechanisms, Ischemic and hypoxic injury, Ischemic/reperfusion injury, Free radical induced cell injury and chemical injury.

			Differentiate between reversible and irreversible cell injury.
			Describe the mechanism, morphological and biochemical changes and functional alterations in reversible and irreversible cell injury.

			Define phagocytosis, endocytosis, pinocytosis, autophagy and heterophagy.
			Describe the subcellular responses to injury including lysosomal catabolism, heterophagy and autophagy.
Cellular adaptation	1		Describe types of cellular adaptations.
			Differentiate between physiologic and pathologic adaptation.
			Define hypertrophy, hyperplasia, atrophy and metaplasia.
			Describe the causes and mechanism of hypertrophy, hyperplasia, atrophy and metaplasia.
			Describe hypertrophy of the smooth endoplasmic reticulum with examples and mitochondrial alterations.
			Describe cytoskeletal abnormalities in pathological states with examples.
	1		Define necrosis.

Necrosis	Describe types of necrosis with examples.
	Describe the mechanism and morphology of necrosis.
Apoptosis	Define apoptosis.
	Describe physiological and pathological causes of apoptosis with examples.
	Describe morphology with alterations in cell structure.
	Describe the biochemical features of apoptosis altering the cell structure.

			Describe the intrinsic and extrinsic pathways of apoptosis.
			Differentiate between necrosis and apoptosis.

			Describe role of apoptosis in health and disease.
			Describe the mechanism and causes of cellular ageing including genetic & environmental factors, structural & biochemical changes.
			Describe adaptive changes in clinical settings.
	Steatosis	1	Describe causes and mechanism of steatosis.
			Explain the morphology and consequences of steatosis.
	Intracellular accumulations		Describe three general pathways for abnormal intracellular accumulations.
			Define steatosis.
			Describe causes, mechanism, morphology and consequences of lipid accumulation.
			Describe causes, mechanism, morphology, consequences of protein and glycogen accumulation
			Describe types of pigments
			Differentiate between endogenous and exogenous pigments.
			Define Pathologic calcification

	Pathologic calcification		Describe types, morphology and functional alterations of pathologic calcification with examples.
			Differentiate between dystrophic and metastatic calcification.
Forensic Medicine	Introduction to Thanatology;	1	Define death and describe its phases.
			Describe criteria of diagnosis of death.
			Enlist the importance of diagnosis of death
	Death		Describe the medicolegal aspects of brain stem death and suspended animation
			Define cause, mode, manner and mechanism of death
			Enlist various methods of disposal of dead body
	Death certificate	1	Define cause of death
			Describe the WHO format of death certificate
Ophthalmology	Cataracts	1	Define cataract
			Describe the types of cataracts
			Describe the pathogenesis and complications of cataracts
			Describe the management of cataracts

PRIME Research	Research Protocol	1	Describe the steps of developing a research protocol
	Health system research	1	Define research and health system research.
			List types of research.
			Describe characteristics of health system research.
			Describe building blocks of health system.
			Discuss key areas of concern in health system.
			Discuss briefly research methodology.
		Define and categorize types of health research	

	Purpose and process of health research	1	
			Explain the purpose of health research
Family Medicine	History and current structure of general practice	1	Describe the historical perspectives of general practice
			Explain the structure of general practice nationally and internationally

Models of
healthcare

describe the models of healthcare

Essential health
service package
(levels of
health services in
KP)

Describe the levels of health services in the province of KP.

Practical work

Pharmacology	Lab protocols; Introduction to Pharmacy; Apparatus used in Pharmacy	1.5	Identify and name common apparatus used in pharmacy laboratory.
			Identify and label common apparatus used in the field of Pharmacy.
Metrology & Medical abbreviations		1.5	Define metrology.
			Describe metric and imperial systems of measurements.
			Calculate the equivalency of metric system with imperial system.
			Describe the common medical abbreviations.
			Apply these abbreviations correctly in medical documentations.
Dosage forms of drugs		1.5	Define dosage form.
			Enlist the types of dosage forms.
			Describe the characteristic properties of each dosage form.
			Identify dosage forms administered through different routes.
Searching information in a formulary		1.5	Define formulary.
			Describe National Formulary.

			Demonstrate searching accurate information quickly in a formulary.
		1.5	Describe the general protocols for IM and IV injection of a drug.

	To demonstrate		Demonstrate standard protocols during administration of a drug through Intramuscular route.
	IM and IV injection of drugs on a dummy (manikin)		Demonstrate standard protocols during administration of an IV drug through Intravenous route.
	Prescription writing	1.5	Define a medical prescription.
			Describe the components of a prescription.
			Describe how to reduce medication errors.
			Define compliance to the prescribed treatment.
			Write down the basic format of drug prescription.
Pathology	Biosafety procedures/Precautions in Microbiology Lab	1.5	Define sterilization and disinfection.
			Demonstrate steps of hand washing.
			Enlist various physical and chemical methods of sterilization and disinfection.

		Define biosafety and biosecurity.
Tissue processing	1.5	Describe steps involved in tissue processing.
		Identify various tools/instruments involved in tissue processing and their indications.
		Demonstrate slide focusing.

	Gram staining	1.5	Describe principal and significance of Gram staining.
			Enlist steps of Gram staining.
			Demonstrate Gram staining procedure.
			Identify Gram positive and Gram-negative bacteria morphologically under the microscope.
	ZN staining	1.5	Describe principal and significance of ZN staining.
			Enlist steps of ZN staining.
			Demonstrate ZN staining procedure.
			Identify AFB and inflammatory cells microscopically.
	Culture media	1.5	Define terms like culture, bacterial colony, media, aerobe, anaerobe, agar, selective and differential.
			Describe classification of culture media.
			Describe basic and enriched media, transport media, selective media and differential media.
			Describe preparation/ inoculation of culture media.

			Enlist ingredients, indications, important properties and organisms grown on various culture media.
	Bacterial motility	1.5	Enumerate motile bacteria
			Identify motile bacteria under the microscope
	Hyperplasia (BPH)	1.5	Define hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
			Differentiate between hypertrophy and hyperplasia.
			Describe gross and microscopic morphology of BPH.
			Identify the slide of BPH.
	Atrophy (Testicular atrophy)		Define atrophy
			Describe gross and microscopic features of atrophy over a slide of testicular atrophy as an example
	Pathologic calcification		Describe causes and various types of calcification.
			Identify the slide.
Forensic medicine	Death certificate	1.5	Formulate death certificate based on WHO criteria
	Legal procedure	1.5	Doctor in a witness box- role play

	Recording of evidence	1.5	Recording of dying declaration
	Consent form	1.5	Take written informed consent for various procedures

Learning Resources

S.No	Subjects	Textbooks
1.	Community Medicine	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Community Medicine by Parikh2. Community Medicine by M Illyas3. Basic Statistics for the Health Sciences by Jan W Kuzma
2.	Forensic Medicine	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Nasib R. Awan. Principles and practice of Forensic Medicine 1st ed. 2002.2. Parikh, C.K. Parikh's Textbook of Medical Jurisprudence, Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. 7th ed.2005.3. Knight B. Simpson's Forensic Medicine. 11th ed.1993.4. Knight and Pekka. Principles of forensic medicine. 3rd ed. 20045. Krishan VIJ. Text book of forensic medicine and toxicology (principles and practice). 4th ed. 20076. Dikshit P.C. Text book of forensic medicine and toxicology. 1st ed. 20107. Polson. Polson's Essential of Forensic Medicine. 4th edition. 2010.8. Rao. Atlas of Forensic Medicine (latest edition).9. Rao. Practical Forensic Medicine 3rd ed ,2007.10. Knight: Jimpson's Forensic Medicine 10th 1991,11th ed.199311. Taylor's Principles and Practice of Medical Jurisprudence. 15th ed.1999

3.	Pathology	1. Robbins & Cotran, Pathologic Basis of Disease, 9th edition. 2. Rapid Review Pathology, 4th edition by Edward F. Goljan MD
4.	PHARMACOLOGY	1. Lippincott Illustrated Pharmacology 2. Basic and Clinical Pharmacology by Katzung
5.	ENT	Diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat, 7 th Edition by P. L. Dhingra

Assessment Plan - 3rd Year MBBS

The year-3 will be assessed in 3 blocks

- 1) Block-1 (Foundation 2 and Infection and Inflammation modules) will be assessed in paper-G
- 2) Block-2 (Multisystem, blood and MSK modules) will be assessed in paper-H
- 3) Block-3 (CVS and Respiratory module) will be assessed in paper-I
- 4) Each written paper consists of 120 MCQs and
- 5) Internal assessment will be added to final marks in KMU as shown in below table.
- 6) In OSPE, each station will be allotted 6 marks, and a total of 120 (+10% marks of internal assessment) marks are allocated for each OSPE/OSCE examination.

Year 3 Professional Exam in System-based Curriculum

Theory paper	Modules	Theory marks	Internal assessment theory (10%)	OSPE/OSPE	Internal assessment OSPE/OSPE (10%)	TOTAL MARKS
Paper G	Foundation-II Inf.&Inflamm.	120	14	120	14	268
Paper H	Multisystem Blood MSK-II	120	13	120	14	267
Paper I	CVS-II Respiratory-II	120	13	120	12	265
TOTAL MARKS		360	40	360	40	800

*Research viva of 20 marks will be conducted in paper-L. However, the rest of 15 marks will be decided by the concerned department internally for the contribution of the students in research project/thesis.

Assessment Blueprints

Table 2: Paper G (Infection & Inflammation & Foundation II)

Subjects	Total MCQs
Infection & Inflammation	54
Foundation 2	66
Total	120

Table 3: Paper G OSCEs

Subject	Total OSCE stations
Infection & Inflammation	10
Foundation 2	10
Total	20

A minimum of 20 stations will be used in final exams. Total marks will be 120 (6 marks for each station).

