

## WISE-MD Modules Goals and Objectives

### Trauma Resuscitation

1. Describe the steps to assess the patient with multiple injuries.
2. Describe the principals and methods that are used in the initial resuscitation and definitive care phase of trauma management.
3. Describe the pathophysiology and initial treatment of both immediately life-threatening and potentially life-threatening thoracic injuries.
4. Define the Glasgow Coma Scale, its point scale and its prediction of neurologic recovery.

### Inguinal Hernia

1. Define indirect inguinal hernia, direct inguinal hernia, and femoral hernia.
2. List the risk factors for development of inguinal hernias.
3. Discuss the relative frequency of direct, indirect, and femoral hernias by age and sex.
4. Define an incarcerated inguinal hernia and strangulated hernia.
5. Describe the surgical treatment options for the repair of inguinal hernias.

### Bariatric

1. Describe the advantages and disadvantages of common procedures performed for treatment of severe obesity and list their complications.

### Appendicitis

1. Discuss the signs, symptoms and differential diagnoses of acute appendicitis.
2. Outline the diagnostic workup of the patient with suspected appendicitis including any necessary imaging studies.
3. Identify the sensitivity and specificity of each imaging procedure in diagnosing appendicitis.
4. Describe and identify the radiologic findings of acute appendicitis on abdominal CT.
5. Discuss the common complications of appendicitis and appendectomy.

### Bowel Obstruction

1. Describe the common etiologies, signs, and symptoms of small intestinal mechanical obstruction and contrast them with those of paralytic ileus.
2. Outline the appropriate laboratory tests and x-rays that are used in a diagnostic evaluation of the patient with suspected small bowel obstruction and also outline a treatment plan for this patient including the indications for operative therapy.

## Adrenal Adenoma

1. Discuss the management and evaluation of an incidentally discovered adrenal mass.
2. Describe the clinical features of Cushing's syndrome and discuss how lesions in the pituitary, adrenal cortex, and extra adrenal sites are distinguished diagnostically.
3. Discuss the indications for adrenalectomy in Cushing's syndrome.
4. Describe the pathology, clinical features, laboratory findings, workup and management of the patients with primary aldosteronism.
5. Discuss pheochromocytoma including its signs, symptoms, appropriate workup and treatment.
6. Discuss the causes of adrenal insufficiency.

## Pediatric Pyloric Stenosis

1. Describe the metabolic derangements and treatment of patients with pyloric stenosis.

## Pediatric Hernia

1. Describe the diagnostic approach to a child with a groin mass and the indications for surgery.

## Ultrasound Basic Principles and Ultrasound: E-Fast Exam

1. Explain the basic physics of ultrasound imaging
2. Utilize ultrasound terminology to describe echogenicity and image orientation
3. Cite the indications for the various ultrasound transducers and scanning modes
4. Identify the 5 windows needed for an EFAST scan and the related key anatomical structures
5. Diagnose free fluid using static ultrasound images of an EFAST scan and formulate a management plan based on it
6. Clarify the indications and limitations of various diagnostic modalities in the setting of a hypotensive trauma patient