# DMS 60B: CRITIQUE & PATHOLOGY II

## Foothill College Course Outline of Record

| Heading | Value |
|---|---|
| **Units:** | 2 |
| **Hours:** | 2 lecture per week (24 total per quarter) |
| **Prerequisite:** | DMS 60A. |
| **Degree & Credit Status:** | Degree-Applicable Credit Course |
| **Foothill GE:** | Non-GE |
| **Transferable:** | CSU |
| **Grade Type:** | Letter Grade Only |
| **Repeatability:** | Not Repeatable |

## Student Learning Outcomes

- Recognize normal and abnormal anatomical structures.
- List the differential diagnosis that is responsible for sonographic changes.

## Description

Interpretation and critique of normal and abnormal anatomy with correlation of didactic, clinical and image information. Written and oral case presentations with emphasis on abdominal subjects. Intended for students in the Diagnostic Medical Sonography Program; enrollment is limited to students accepted in the program.

## Course Objectives

The student will be able to:
A. demonstrate listening, writing, and speaking communication skills through performance and sonographic nomenclature with an emphasis on abdominal structures.
B. define ethical and professional values related to sonography and medicine and its impact on patient/workers from various cultures, gender, and age populations.
C. define the components to acquire and present patient examinations meeting the industry standards for quality.
D. prepare and present a case study using the criteria provided to conform to quality case studies.

## Course Content

A. Communication characteristics for listening, verbal, and written skills
1. listen to patient's history and write findings using medical nomenclature
2. interview patients and prepare written reports
B. Communication using profession specific nomenclature
1. applying described techniques to patients from diverse cultural, emotional, and socioeconomic status with sensitivity to their rights and comforts
C. Image quality recognition for interpretation, presentation, and technical quality
1. assessing and obtaining pertinent clinical information
2. components of the clinical report
3. assessing relevant from non relevant data
4. produce quality studies for the physician to interpret
5. contrast diagnostic quality of examinations from suboptimal studies
6. artifacts - determine useful artifacts from other types of artifacts
D. Components of a case review and presentation including research
1. internet research to develop the case review and presentation
2. internet research for the differential diagnosis
E. all with an emphasis on abdominal subjects

## Lab Content

Not applicable.

## Special Facilities and/or Equipment

A. DVD/TV, computer, monitor, viewboxes.
B. When taught via Foothill Global Access, on-going access to computer with email software and hardware; email address.

## Method(s) of Evaluation

Methods of Evaluation may include but are not limited to the following:

A. Written quizzes
B. Case presentations and analysis
C. Comprehensive final exam

## Method(s) of Instruction

Methods of Instruction may include but are not limited to the following:

A. Lecture presentations
B. Classroom discussions
C. Canvas internet, including online assessments

## Representative Text(s) and Other Materials

Kawamura, D., and T. Nolan. Abdomen and Superficial Structure. 4th ed. Philadelphia, PA: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2018.

## Types and/or Examples of Required Reading, Writing, and Outside of Class Assignments

A. Written case reports:

1. To include presenting medical history, including signs and symptoms, laboratory findings, a discussion of the examination findings, diagnostic differentials leading to a final diagnosis.

2. To include a critique of the studies quality, substance, and depth of findings.

3. To include research and citation of reputable medical literature, journals, and publications.

B. Case presentation - the oral presentation of the case(s) following the format of the written form and to include substantive research. Medical images and documents are included with well researched comment.

The student is to be prepared to answer questions involving the case, including the patient history and clinical findings, etiology, laboratory data, image acquisition, post op and prognosis.

C. Case analysis:

1. To include presenting medical history, including signs and symptoms, laboratory findings, a discussion of the examination findings, including differentials and leading to a final diagnosis.

2. To include a critique of the study quality, substance, and depth of findings.

3. Example:

a. An 18 y/o female with clinical symptoms of 2-month abdominal pain, n&v, low-grade fever. Does not take medications. Her abdomen is distended but no guarding or rigidity is noted. No erythemia, pallor, or venous distension.

b. Significant laboratory analysis included hematocrit, platelet count, WBC, carcinoembryonic antigen, hCG, APF and others which were WNL.

c. Pelvic sonogram indicated a normal sized uterus and endometrial stripe, it also sows a complex, midline pelvic mass of 11x 9 cm mass in size, with both solid and cystic components. This is thought to represent either an abscess or ovarian neoplasm.

d. Laparotomy, a large pelvic abscess was drained of turbid fluid. The biopsies reveal multiple caseating and noncaseating granulomas with organisms compatible with Mycobacterium tuberculosis on AFB staining.

# Discipline(s)

Diagnostic Medical Technology