

## **EMCP 507: Chest and Abdominal Emergencies**

### **Abdominal Emergencies Objectives**

At the end of the course the learner will integrate material covered in online lectures, reading assignments, and vignettes and apply this knowledge to clinical problem solving. Specifically, the learner should be able to:

1. Describe how abdominal wall hernias are diagnosed and explain the appropriate treatment and disposition patients that present with this condition.
2. Explain how the following disorders of the esophagus may present, how they are diagnosed, and their appropriate treatment: esophagitis, GERD, caustic exposures, dysmotilities, Boerhaave's syndrome, foreign bodies, Mallory-Weiss syndrome, strictures and stenosis, tracheoesophageal fistulas, and varices.
3. Describe the complications of liver failure and cirrhosis, such as bleeding, hepatic encephalopathy, hepatorenal syndrome, spontaneous bacterial peritonitis. List the laboratory abnormalities that may be encountered with these conditions.
4. Explain how cholecystitis may present, how one would work up a patient with this suspected diagnosis, and the appropriate management of this disease.
5. Describe the syndrome of ascending cholangitis and how it is treated.
6. Explain how pancreatitis is diagnosed and treated.
7. Compare and contrast acute and chronic pancreatitis.
8. Explain the clinical scenario in which one may suspect a pancreatic tumor.
9. Describe the syndrome of pyloric stenosis and how it is diagnosed.
10. Describe the common symptoms of peptic ulcer disease and gastritis, and how they may be managed in the ED.
11. Explain the management of GI foreign bodies.
12. Compare and contrast the clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment of upper versus lower GI bleeding.
13. Explain the complications of ulcerative colitis.
14. Describe the clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment of toxic megacolon.
15. Describe the typical manifestations of Crohn's disease.
16. Explain the diagnostic approach to the patient with Crohn's disease who presents to the ED with abdominal pain.
17. Describe the appropriate diagnostic approach and treatment for the patient that presents with diarrhea.
18. Explain the syndrome of Meckel's diverticulum.
19. Describe the risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment for partial and complete bowel obstruction.
20. Compare and contrast a mechanical bowel obstruction versus an ileus.
21. Explain the risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment of an aortoenteric fistula.
22. Describe the manifestations of mesenteric ischemia as well as the risk factors, diagnosis, and treatment.

23. Describe the typical and atypical manifestations of acute appendicitis as well as the diagnostic approach to the patient with possible appendicitis.
24. Describe the patient populations in which acute appendicitis is commonly missed.
25. Compare and contrast the pathophysiology, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment of gastric, cecal, and sigmoid volvulus.
26. Describe the pathophysiology and presentation of Hirschsprung's disease.
27. Describe the diagnosis and management of irritable bowel syndrome.
28. Explain the proper approach to bilious vomiting in the newborn.
29. Describe the syndrome of intussusception, how it is diagnosed, and how it is managed.
30. Describe the manifestations of the following disorders of the rectum and anus as well as the appropriate treatment: fissures, fistulas, internal/external hemorrhoids, rectal foreign bodies, rectal prolapse, and perirectal abscesses.

### **Chest Emergencies Objectives:**

At the end of the course the learner will integrate material covered in online lectures, reading assignments, and vignettes and apply this knowledge to clinical problem solving. Specifically, the learner should be able to:

1. Explain the typical presentation and the appropriate management of croup, epiglottitis, and bronchiolitis.
  2. Describe the presentation and treatment of pertussis.
  3. Describe an approach to a patient with an upper airway obstruction.
  4. List some of the complications of a tracheostomy and how they are evaluated.
  5. Discuss some of the etiologies of noncardiogenic pulmonary edema and how to treat this entity.
  6. Discuss the pathophysiology and nuances of treatment of an exacerbation of asthma.
  7. Define bronchitis and describe its treatment.
  8. Explain the diagnosis and treatment of an exacerbation of COPD.
  9. List some of the complications of cystic fibrosis.
  10. Describe the clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment for a patient that presents to the ED following exposure to toxic gases/fumes.
  11. Describe the entity of costochondritis
  12. Explain the diagnosis and treatment of mediastinitis.
  13. Explain the presentation and treatment of a pleural effusion.
  14. Define pleurisy.
  15. Explain the risk factors, clinical presentation, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment for pneumomediastinum and pneumothorax.
  16. Compare and contrast the pathophysiology, diagnostic evaluation, and treatment for spontaneous pneumothorax versus tension pneumothorax.
  17. Discuss the various types of pneumonia including patterns of presentation and treatment: aspiration, atypical, bacterial, fungal, viral, and pulmonary tuberculosis.
  18. Define ARDS.
- Discuss the presentation and treatment of acute mastitis.