

## 2024 Akita University Faculty of Medicine Syllabus

**Category** : 臨床医学 VII (CC2)  
**Course Title** : Emergency & Critical Care Medicine  
**Eligible Students** : grade 6 Elective Course  
**Code** : 71644006-22

### 1. Lead Instructor

Hajime Nakae (Professor, Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, 6183, Office Hour: 8:30-17:00)

### 2. Instructors

Hajime Nakae (Professor, Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, 6183, Office Hour: 8:30-17:00)

Manabu Okuyama (Associate Professor, Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, 6184, Office Hour: 8:30-17:00)

### 3. Course Description Outline(Course Objectives)

#### 1. 授業の概要及びねらい

救急外来診療、ICU・病棟での入院患者診療に診療チームの一員として参加し、指導医とともに診療し、カルテを記載し、翌朝のカンファレンスで症例プレゼンテーションを行う。これを指導医のフィードバックを受けながら毎日繰り返す。診療を通して、診療技能、コミュニケーション能力、多職種連携能力を習得する。カルテを記載しながら、自分の診療を振り返り、疑問点を明らかにして教科書やITツールを利用してその場で医学知識を取得し正確なカルテ記載を行うことを心がける。これにより専門知識に基づいた問題解決能力、リサーチマインド、診療現場における情報・科学技術の活用能力を習得する。診療終了後に再び振り返り、得られた経験を一般化するために教科書またはITツールを用いて新たな知識の取得と知識の整理を行い、翌日のカンファレンスでプレゼンテーションする。これによって得られた知識は徐々に体系化され自分のものになり、次の診療に活かしていくことが出来る。この経験学習サイクルは医師に必須の生涯にわたって共に学ぶ姿勢に他ならない。

また、救急外来では軽症から重症まで専門臓器にとらわれない様々な病態と様々な社会的背景をもつ方々を診療し、ICUでは重症患者に対してEBMに基づいた臓器横断的な集中治療を行う。加えて終末期医療について深く考えなければならず、総合的に患者・生活者を見る姿勢を習得することができる。

救急・集中治療医学の臨床実習を上記のような姿勢で行うことでプロフェッショナリズムも身についていくことが出来ると考えている。

#### 1) 救急外来

担当医と共に救急患者の病歴聴取、身体診察を行い、鑑別診断を考え、各種検査オーダー、方針決定、安定化処置を行う。SOAP形式でカルテを記載する。(1-1,2 2-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 3-1,2,3,4, 4-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 5-1,2,3, 6-1,2)

#### 2) 病棟・ICU

担当医と共にICU入室患者及び一般病棟入院患者の診療を行い、by system方式でカルテを記載する。(1-1,2 2-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 3-1,2,3,4, 4-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 5-1,2,3, 6-1,2)

#### 3) カンファレンス

前日に担当した患者の症例プレゼンテーションを行う。その準備過程で疾患、病態に関して調べ考察することで知識を整理すると共に症例プレゼンテーションの技術を習得する。(1-1,2, 3-1,2,3,4,5, 4-3,4,5, 5-1,2,3,4,5, 6-1,2)

#### 2. 学修目標

- ・バイタルサインや身体徵候から緊急性の高い状態にある患者を認識できる
- ・頻度や緊急性の高い患者に対する初期対応(二次救命処置を含む)の実施を補助できる
- ・医療面接における基本的コミュニケーション技法を用いることができる
- ・病歴(主訴、現病歴、常用薬、アレルギー歴、既往歴、家族歴、嗜好、生活習慣、社会歴・職業歴、生活環境、家庭環境、海外渡航歴、システムレビュー)を聞き取り、情報を取捨選択し整理できる
- ・患者に関わる人達から必要な情報を得ることができる

- ・患者の状態に応じた診察ができる
- ・部位毎の身体診察ができる
- ・適切に患者の情報を収集し、問題志向型医療記録（SAOP）を作成できる。
- ・主要症候（下記）について鑑別診断を検討し、診断の要点を説明できる
- ・主要症候（下記）について初期対応を計画し、専門的診療が必要かどうかを考えることができる。
- ・自己学習や協同学習の場に適切なICT(e ラーニング、モバイル技術等)を活用できる。
- ・臓器不全(多臓器不全、サイトカインストーム、播種性血管内凝固症候群)について理解する
- ・集中治療及び集中治療室の概要を理解する
- ・侵襲(手術、外傷、熱傷)で生じる生体侵襲と生体反応を理解する
- ・人工呼吸管理・体外式膜型肺・補助循環・急性血液浄化法が必要な病態とその意義を理解する
- ・重症患者に対する体温管理(体温維持療法を含む)及び栄養管理を理解する
- ・集中治療後症候群について概念を理解する
- ・人生の最終段階における医療(エンド・オブ・ライフ・ケア)について理解する
- ・ACP、事前指示書遵守、延命治療、蘇生不要指示、尊厳死と安楽死、治療の中止と差し控え等について理解する

1. 発熱 2. 全身倦怠感 3. 食思(欲)不振 4. 体重減少 5. 体重増加 6. 意識障害 7. 失神 8. けいれん 9. めまい 10. 浮腫 11. 発疹 12. 咳・痰 13. 血痰・喀血 14. 呼吸困難 15. 胸痛 16. 動悸 17. 嘔下困難 18. 腹痛 19. 悪心・嘔吐 20. 吐血 21. 下血 22. 便秘 23. 下痢 24. 黄疸 25. 腹部膨隆・腫瘍 26. リンパ節腫脹 27. 尿量・排尿の異常 28. 血尿 29. 月経異常 30. 不安・抑うつ 31. 認知機能障害 32. 頭痛 33. 運動麻痺・筋力低下 34. 歩行障害 35. 感覚障害 36. 腰背部痛 37. 関節痛・関節腫脹

本科目は実務経験のある教員による授業科目です

#### 1. Outline and Aim of the Class

Participate in emergency outpatient care and inpatient care in the ICU and wards as a member of the treatment team, treat patients together with the supervising physician, document their medical records, and present their cases at the next morning's conference. This is repeated daily while receiving feedback from the supervising physician.

Through medical care, the trainee will acquire medical skills, communication skills, and multidisciplinary cooperation skills. While writing medical records, the trainees reflect on their own medical care, clarify questions, and acquire medical knowledge on the spot using textbooks and IT tools to ensure accurate medical record writing. In this way, students acquire problem-solving skills based on specialized knowledge, a research mindset, and the ability to utilize information and scientific technology in the clinic. After the completion of the medical examination, the students will again reflect on and generalize their acquired experience by acquiring new knowledge and organizing their knowledge using textbooks or IT tools, which will be presented at a conference on the following day. In this way, the acquired knowledge is gradually systematized and becomes one's own and can be applied to the next stage of practice. This experiential learning cycle is nothing less than a lifelong attitude of learning together, which is essential for physicians.

In the emergency room, they treat patients with various conditions and social backgrounds, from mild to severe, regardless of their organ specialties. In addition, they are required to think deeply about end-of-life care and learn how to look at patients and their families comprehensively.

We believe that students can acquire professionalism through clinical practice in emergency and intensive care medicine with the above attitude.

#### 1)Emergency department

The patient's medical history and physical examination will be conducted in conjunction with the physician in charge of the patient, and the differential diagnosis will be considered, various tests will be ordered, policies will be determined, and stabilization procedures will be performed (1-1,2 2-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 3-1,2,3,4, 4-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 5-1,2,3, 6-1,2).

#### 2)ICU, Hospital ward

The students will treat patients admitted to the ICU and general ward together with the physician in charge and will record the

medical records in a by system manner (1-1,2 2-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 3-1,2,3,4, 4-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8, 5-1,2,3, 6-1,2).

### 3)Conference

The students will give a case presentation on a patient they were in charge of the day before. In the process of preparation, the students will learn presentation skills as well as organize their knowledge by researching and discussing diseases and pathological conditions ( 1-1,2, 3-1,2,3,4,5, 4-3,4,5, 5-1,2,3,4,5, 6-1,2 ) .

## 2.Learning Goals

- Recognize patients with emergent conditions based on vital signs and physical signs.
- Assist in performing initial response (including secondary life-saving procedures) for patients with high frequency and urgency.
- Use basic communication techniques in medical interviewing.
- Listen to medical history (chief complaint, current medical history, medications, allergies, medical history, family history, preferences, lifestyle, social and occupational history, living environment, family environment, overseas travel history, systems review), selects and organizes the information.
- Get the information you need from the people involved with your patients.
- Examine patients according to their condition.
- Perform a physical examination of each part of the body.
- Gather appropriately patient information and create a problem-oriented medical record (SAOP).
- Review the differential diagnosis of the main symptoms (\*listed below) and explain the main points of diagnosis.
- Plan the initial response to the major symptoms (\*listed below) and consider whether specialized care is needed.
- Use appropriate ICT (e.g., e-learning, mobile technology, etc.) for self-learning and cooperative learning.
- Understand organ failure (multiple organ failure, cytokine storm, disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome).
- Understand intensive care and intensive care units.
- Understand the biological invasion and biological reactions that occur in invasive procedures (surgery, trauma, burns).
- Understand the conditions that require ventilatory management, extracorporeal membrane lung, assisted circulation, and acute blood purification procedures and their significance.
- Understand temperature management (including temperature maintenance therapy) and nutritional management for critically ill patients.
- Understand the concept of post-intensive care syndrome.
- Understand end-of-life care.
- Understand ACP, advance directive compliance, life-prolonging treatment, do-not-resuscitate orders, death with dignity and euthanasia, treatment suspension and withholding, etc.

1. fever, 2. general malaise, 3. anorexia, 4. weight loss, 5. weight gain, 6. disorientation, 7. syncope, 8. convulsion, 9. dizziness, 10. edema, 11. rash, 12. cough/phlegm, 13. blood/sputum, 14. dyspnea, 15. chest pain, 16. palpitations 17. dysphagia 18. abdominal pain 19. nausea/vomiting 20. hematemesis 21. hematuria 22. constipation 23. diarrhea, 24. jaundice, 25. abdominal distension/obstruction, 26. lymphadenopathy, 27. abnormal urinary volume/urination, 28. hematuria, 29. menstrual abnormalities, 30. anxiety/depression, 31. cognitive dysfunction, 32. headache, 33. motor palsy/muscle weakness, 34. gait disturbance, 35. sensory disturbance, 36. back pain, 37. joint pain/swelling

This course is taught by faculty members with practical experience.

## 4. Textbook/Reference Books

Up To Date

## 5. Assessment

出席、診療手技、カルテ記載内容、症例プレゼンテーション

## 6. Out of Class Study/Message

- 1 ) 毎朝 8 時 15 分 ICU カンファランス室集合
- 2 ) 半袖の白衣を着用すること。ICU では感染制御の観点から長袖の白衣の着用を禁止しています。
- 3 ) 他施設での実習をする場合があります。

1.Start at 8:15 a.m. in the ICU conference room

2.Wear a short-sleeved white coat (Long-sleeved is prohibited for infection control purposes)

3.Prctice may be performed at separate institutions in some cases.

**救急・集中治療医学 臨床実習**

<b>Schedule</b>	<b>Contents of Class</b>
1 Mon [ 8:00-1700 ] Subtitle Clinical practice Instructor Hajime Nakae, Manabu Okuyama	1 ) 救急患者の初期診療を学ぶ 2 ) ICU 入室患者の全身管理を学ぶ 3 ) 症例プレゼンテーションを行う  1)Learn primary examinations in the ER 2)Learn whole-body management in the ICU 3)Present a case
2 Tue [ 8:00-1700 ] Subtitle Clinical practice Instructor Hajime Nakae, Manabu Okuyama	1 ) 救急患者の初期診療を学ぶ 2 ) ICU 入室患者の全身管理を学ぶ 3 ) 症例プレゼンテーションを行う  1)Learn primary examinations in the ER 2)Learn whole-body management in the ICU 3)Present a case
3 Wed [ 8:00-1700 ] Subtitle Clinical practice Instructor Hajime Nakae, Manabu Okuyama	1 ) 救急患者の初期診療を学ぶ 2 ) ICU 入室患者の全身管理を学ぶ 3 ) 症例プレゼンテーションを行う  1)Learn primary examinations in the ER 2)Learn whole-body management in the ICU 3)Present a case
4 Thu [ 8:00-1700 ] Subtitle Clinical practice Instructor Hajime Nakae, Manabu Okuyama	1 ) 救急患者の初期診療を学ぶ 2 ) ICU 入室患者の全身管理を学ぶ 3 ) 症例プレゼンテーションを行う  1)Learn primary examinations in the ER 2)Learn whole-body management in the ICU 3)Present a case
5 Fri [ 8:00-1700 ] Subtitle Clinical practice Instructor Hajime Nakae, Manabu Okuyama	1 ) 救急患者の初期診療を学ぶ 2 ) ICU 入室患者の全身管理を学ぶ 3 ) 症例プレゼンテーションを行う  1)Learn primary examinations in the ER 2)Learn whole-body management in the ICU 3)Present a case