PARKLAND COLLEGE

Course Information Form (CIF)

Course Code: SUR 210

Course Title: Surgical Specialties I

Department: Allied Health
PCS Code: 1.2 - Occupational/Technical Instruction
CIP Code: 51.0909
Repeatability: 0

Effective Date: Summer 2026

Credit Hours

Catalog Notation: 5-0-5
Credit Hour Distribution:

Lecture: 5	Lab: 0	Clinical: 0	**Total: 5**

General Course Information

Catalog Description

Surgical technology theory; asepsis; wound closures; wound healing; anesthesia; lasers and electricity; minimally invasive surgery; diagnostic testing; draping; sterile field setup, organization, and management; surgical procedures in gastrointestinal, genitourinary, gynecological, and general surgery.

General Course Objectives

1. Explain the preoperative preparations of the operating room and the surgical patient.
2. Describe the design of the operating room and surgical services and explain the environmental requirements of these areas.
3. Describe the potential hazards and safety protocols utilized in surgical services.
4. Explain the basic principles of electricity and lasers and explain the use of lasers and electrosurgery in a surgical procedure.
5. Describe postoperative patient and surgical care procedures.
6. Describe the surgical technologist's handling of medications and solutions and the legal responsibility associated with handling medications.
7. Compare and contrast anesthesia methods, agents, and techniques for administration and preparation.
8. Identify and describe surgical positions and safety concerns when positioning the surgical patient.
9. Compare and contrast suture materials, surgical needles, and suturing techniques.
10. Describe the sequence, rationale, and solutions used in the surgical skin prep.
11. Analyze and describe the wound healing process.
12. Explain surgical conscience and identify its application in relation to the surgical patient and the principles of asepsis.
13. Explain the concepts of asepsis and describe the application of sterile technique.
14. Identify and describe surgical incisions and their most common use.
15. Differentiate between hemostasis methods.

16. Describe the methods for obtaining specimens and explain how specimens are handled.
17. Compare and contrast draping materials with different anatomical areas.
18. Compare and contrast the use of endoscopy and laparoscopy in surgical procedures.
19. Explain the diagnostic tests that are performed to obtain a diagnosis for surgical intervention.

For surgical specialties in weeks 12-15, these are the general objectives:

1. Apply medical terminology as it relates to each procedure.
2. Compare and contrast the approach for each procedure.
3. Review the anatomy and physiology for each procedure.
4. Discuss the diagnostic procedures and pathology used to obtain a diagnosis.
5. Describe preoperative patient preparation and considerations for each procedure.
6. Discuss the operative sequence for each procedure.
7. Recognize the necessary supplies, instrumentation, and equipment for each procedure.
8. Evaluate the use of medications for each procedure.
9. Identify the wound classifications for each procedure.
10. Discuss postoperative care, considerations, and potential complications for each surgical procedure.

Minimum Placement Levels

English	Reading	Math
Credit in ENG 102 with a grade of C or higher	Placement out of CCS 099	Placement out of MAT 060

Prerequisites

Credit in SUR 116, SUR 118, SUR 130, SUR 150, SUR 158, SUR 170, BIO 111, BIO 123, ENG 101, ENG 102, PSY 101, and SOC 101

Concurrent enrollment in SUR 231 and SUR 232

Admission into the Surgical Technology program

Methods of Evaluation

14-16 weekly examinations with a final comprehensive examination.

Instructional Materials and Additional Supplies

Principles and Practices of Surgical Technology, Fuller, Elsevier, current edition.

Pharmacology for the Surgical Technologist, Howe and Burton, Elsevier, current edition.

Alexander's Surgical Procedures, Rothrock and Alexander, Elsevier, current edition.

Course Content

General Learning Outcomes (GLOs)

- Communication: Students will demonstrate the ability to read, write, listen, and speak effectively.
- Critical Thinking and Information Literacy: Students will demonstrate the ability to evaluate perspectives, evidence, and implications, and to locate, assess, and use information effectively.

Course Segments and Student Learning Outcomes

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) OR Team and Roles, 2) Physical Environment of the OR, 3) Equipment and Furniture, 4) Hand Hygiene, 5) Case Planning, 6) Surgical Techniques, 7) Preoperative Case Preparation, 8) Establishing the Sterile Field	1. Describe the perioperative phases of surgical case management. 2. List the common indications for surgical intervention definitions and provide examples of each. 3. List the organs involved in the various surgical specialties. 4. Differentiate between elective, urgent, and emergent surgery. 5. Compare and contrast the roles, duties, and credentials of team members in the surgical setting. 6. Identify the role of surgical team members as sterile or nonsterile. 7. Explain the three zone concept. 8. Identify the areas in the surgical department within each zone. 9. Explain the surgical attire required in each zone in the surgical department. 10. Define terminology used to describe surgical techniques. 11. Explain traffic flow concepts including the transitional zones and areas within the three zones. 12. Describe the floor plan of the operating room, including size. 13. Discuss the location of surgical services within the healthcare facility. 14. Describe the basic floor plan designs for surgical services. 15. Explain the principles underlying the design of the surgical department. 16. Summarize the components that comprise the environmental systems of the operating room. 17. Describe the principles of environmental system safety controls. 18. Describe the preoperative handling of furniture and equipment. 19. Identify equipment in the operating room and their purposes. 20. Identify the uses of the routine furniture in the operating room. 21. Identify types of surgical attire. 22. Explain the steps for preparing an operating room. 23. Describe the principles associated with establishing the sterile field. 24. Describe the use of the surgeon's preference card. 25. Describe the concepts that are applied for opening sterile items. 26. Explain the sequence of opening sterile supplies. 27. Describe the considerations that are important to maintaining hand and skin integrity. 28. Discuss the concepts for performing the medical hand wash. 29. Describe the purposes of surgical attire. 30. Identify the types of accessory attire. 31. Discuss restrictions involving surgical attire.	5	0	0
1) Host Microbe Relationships, 2) Common Infectious Pathogens, 3) Process of Infection, 4) Asepsis and Sterile Technique, 5) Surgical Scrub, 6) Gowning and Gloving	1. Define asepsis, sterile technique, and process of infection terminology. 2. Explain the process of infection. 3. Describe the inflammatory process. 4. Define each type of infection that may occur in a patient based on how they are classified. 5. Identify the microorganisms that cause surgical site infections and the source of those microorganisms. 6. Describe the relationships that exist between hosts and microorganisms. 7. Identify the microorganisms that cause disease in the body. 8. Describe the phases of infectious disease. 9. Distinguish between endogenous and exogenous sources of contamination. 10. Discuss factors that enable microorganisms to invade a host and cause a disease. 11. Differentiate between the methods of transmission in the chain of infection. 12. Describe the portals of entry and portals of exit in the chain of infection.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Host Microbe Relationships, 2) Common Infectious Pathogens, 3) Process of Infection, 4) Asepsis and Sterile Technique, 5) Surgical Scrub, 6) Gowning and Gloving (cont'd)	13. Identify the requirements necessary for an infection to develop. 14. Differentiate between the different reservoirs of infection. 15. Correlate the impact of microbiology concerning the practice of sterile technique and infection control in the operative setting. 16. Relate the infectious process to surgical practice. 17. Define surgical conscience and identify its application in relation to the surgical patient and all the principles of asepsis. 18. Discuss the methods used to perform the surgical hand scrub. 19. Explain the surgical hand rub and when it is performed. 20. Define strike-through-contamination and the aseptic principle related to wicking. 21. Name the principles of asepsis that apply to the self-gowning and closed-gloving process. 22. Explain the concepts of physical and chemical barriers. 23. Explain the purpose of a surgical hand scrub. 24. Explain the rationale behind sterile gown sterility. 25. Explain the purpose of sterile gloves and the rationale behind double gloving. 26. Discuss the concepts of the surgical scrub as related to infection control. 27. Describe the types of surgical gowns and gloves. 28. Describe the factors that affect the gown selection process.			
1) Layers of the Abdominal Wall, 2) Surgical Incisions, 3) Surgical Instruments by Tissue Type, 4) Principles of Exposure	1. Identify the tissue layers of the abdominal wall. 2. Explain the structure and characteristics of the tissue layers of the abdominal wall. 3. Describe the factors that influence the choice of surgical incision. 4. Describe abdominal surgical incisions and identify the tissue layers encountered in each abdominal incision. 5. Explain the usage of each abdominal incision and provide example(s) of surgical procedures performed using those incisions. 6. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of each abdominal incision. 7. Correlate the relationship between tissue type and instrument usage. 8. Describe the principles of exposure. 9. Identify the criteria used to select exposure devices. 10. Explain the usage of each thoracic incision and provide examples of surgical procedures performed utilizing those incisions. 11. Provide examples of instruments used on each type of tissue: skin, serosa, viscera, peritoneum, adipose, muscle, bone, fascia, and ligaments. 12. Describe the techniques used when passing each type of surgical instrument: scalpel, tissue forcep, scissors, clamps, retractors, and needle holders. 13. Describe Halsted's principles of surgery and explain why they are important. 14. Describe the contributions of the surgical technologist to prevent tissue injury. 15. Define the terminology associated with surgical incisions, tissue exposure, and instrumentation. 16. Describe the operative sequence in the opening and closing of an abdominal incision for a laparotomy.	5	0	0
1) Hemostasis, 2) Suture Materials, 3) Suture Needles	1. Identify factors that affect hemostasis. 2. Analyze the principles of surgical hemostasis. 3. Explain the surgical technologist's role in hemostasis. 4. Describe and define the temporary and permanent chemical and mechanical methods of hemostasis. 5. Describe the action, uses, and routes of administration for pharmacological hemostatic agents. 6. Define and describe terminology related to suture and suture properties. 7. Describe suture sizing and sizes appropriate for different areas of the body. 8. Define vasoconstriction, coagulation, and hemostasis. 9. Name two disorders that can affect the ability of a patient's blood to clot. 10. Describe factors that affect suture choice and absorbability. 11. Discuss the requirements of suture packaging. 12. Describe the suture protocol for an infected wound. 13. Explain the characteristics used to classify suture material. 14. Describe the characteristics of each type of suture. 15. List the desired characteristics of suture materials. 16. List common indications for Vicryl, Prolene, Surgical Gut, PDS, Monocryl, Nylon, Stainless steel, Ethibond, and Silk suture.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Hemostasis, 2) Suture Materials, 3) Suture Needles (cont'd)	17. Explain the suture and size that is commonly used for a free tie and a stick tie. 18. Provide examples of natural absorbable, synthetic absorbable, natural non-absorbable, and synthetic non-absorbable suture. 19. Identify the brand name for polydiaxonone, polyglycolic acid/polyglactic, and polypropylene suture. 20. Describe the three principles of suturing. 21. Identify the parts of a suture needle. 22. Describe the types, shapes, and characteristics of a suture needle. 23. Name the most common uses for 1/4", 1/2", 3/8", and 5/8" circle suture needles. 24. Explain the advantages of eyeless needles and French eye needles. 25. Describe the four different attachments for swaged needles. 26. Name the four most common taper and cutting needles in order of size and explain their use. 27. Identify the structures and/or tissues on which taper, cutting, and blunt needles are used. 28. Identify the factors that must be considered when selecting a needle holder for use.			
1) Suturing Techniques, 2) Tissue Layers for Approximation, 3) Tissue Replacement Materials, 4) Wound Healing, 5) Surgical Staplers	1. Describe the various types of suturing techniques. 2. Describe the techniques for cutting suture material. 3. Describe the various types of wound closure accessories. 4. Identify and describe the suturing layers in all areas of the body. 5. Determine the appropriate suture name, suture size, and type for tissue layers in all areas of the body. 6. Determine how suture is sized/paired with the size of suture needles for all suturing techniques. 7. Name the probable suture and size, needles, and suture techniques for abdominal wounds. 8. Name the probable sutures, sizes, and needles for an orthopedic wound. 9. Describe alternative skin closure techniques and applications for use. 10. Name the layers that are closed in an abdominal wound. 11. Explain the application of skin staples and the surgical technologist's role in their application. 12. Identify and describe tissue replacement materials. 13. Define the terms for the origin of tissue replacement materials. 14. Explain the handling and usage of tissue replacement materials. 15. Define and describe terminology related to wound healing. 16. Describe the three types of wound healing. 17. Analyze factors that influence wound healing. 18. Evaluate the classification of surgical wounds and identify the wound classification for selected surgical procedures. 19. Define and describe the complications that can occur and interrupt normal wound healing. 20. Describe and define the types of intentional, unintentional, and chronic wounds. 21. Identify surgical stapling devices and describe their use.	5	0	0
1) Anesthesia, 2) Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU)	1. Define the term anesthesia. 2. Explain factors that are considered in the selection of anesthesia for patients. 3. Identify and describe the methods of anesthesia administration. 4. Define and describe anesthesia patient care devices and their applications. 5. Correlate anesthesia monitoring devices with patient homeostasis. 6. Identify and explain the use of monitoring devices during anesthesia. 7. Describe the routes of administration for general, regional, and local anesthesia medications. 8. Identify and explain the equipment used in the administration of general anesthesia. 9. Explain balanced anesthesia and monitored anesthesia care (MAC). 10. Describe the phases of general anesthesia. 11. Explain the roles of surgical team members during the administration of each anesthesia method. 12. Identify the categories, names, and purposes of medications that are used in the administration of general, regional, and local anesthesia. 13. Describe the categories, names, and uses of common emergency medications.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Anesthesia, 2) Post Anesthesia Care Unit (PACU) (cont'd)	14. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of malignant hyperthermia in the OR. 15. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of cardiac arrest in the OR. 16. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of a hemolytic reaction in the OR. 17. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of an anaphylactic reaction in the OR. 18. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of hemorrhage in the OR. 19. Differentiate between laryngospasm and bronchospasm. 20. Describe the clinical manifestations and management of laryngospasm and bronchospasm. 21. Describe the surgical technologist's role during a cardiac arrest in the OR. 22. Describe the purpose of the post anesthesia care unit. 23. Describe potential postoperative complications of the surgical patient in the post anesthesia care unit. 24. Describe the assistive role of the surgical technologist in the post anesthesia care unit. 25. Identify the necessary equipment and supplies in the post anesthesia care unit. 26. Discuss discharge criteria and considerations in the post anesthesia care unit. 27. Analyze the immediate postoperative assessment of the surgical patient in the post anesthesia care unit.			
1) Medications Used in Surgery, 2) Medication Conversions and Dosages	1. Describe the different forms or preparations of medications. 2. Identify and describe routes of administration. 3. Describe each surgical team member's role with medications. 4. Describe the process of labeling medications at the sterile field. 5. Identify and describe the supplies needed for medication administration. 6. Describe the difference between local anesthetics and postoperative pain medications and uses. 7. Review the medication categories and be able to describe the drug action, routes of administration, provide examples (both trade and generic names) of the medications, and uses at the sterile field. 8. Demonstrate the subtraction of decimals related to reading a syringe. 9. Convert a decimal to a fraction and a fraction to a decimal. 10. Convert a decimal to a percentage. 11. Calculate the dilution of a solution using the dilution formula. 12. Determine a solution ratio. 13. Use metric conversions to solve problems. 14. Calculate temperature conversions. 15. Recognize unit of measure abbreviations. 16. Interpret traditional time and military time. 17. Calculate the patient dosage of a medication based on the available strength on a medication label.	5	0	0
1) Surgical Counts, 2) Maintenance of the Sterile Field, 3) Draping, 4) Specimens, 5) Environmental Disinfection	1. Describe the purpose of surgical counts. 2. Identify the items that must be counted. 3. Describe the methods of counting. 4. Discuss the frequency and timing of surgical counts. 5. Explain the intraoperative sequence for completing surgical counts. 6. Identify when additional counts are necessary. 7. Explain the concepts for organization of the back table. 8. Explain the arrangement of items on the back table. 9. Explain the duties of the surgical technologist to maintain the sterile field. 10. Discuss the concepts that apply to the maintenance of the sterile field. 11. Describe the intraoperative handling of instruments, equipment, and supplies. 12. Describe special circumstances that require the surgical technologist to make adjustments to maintain the sterile field. 13. Explain the concepts that apply to the setup of the Mayo stand. 14. Describe the purpose of draping. 15. Identify drapes as fenestrated or non-fenestrated and their uses. 16. Describe the characteristics of draping materials. 17. Describe the core principles of draping. 18. Describe the types of draping materials and their uses.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Surgical Counts, 2) Maintenance of the Sterile Field, 3) Draping, 4) Specimens, 5) Environmental Disinfection (cont'd)	19. Explain the principles of sterile technique as applied to the handling and placement of drapes. 20. Describe the correct order or sequence in the application of drapes of the abdomen, an extremity, the perineum, and a head drape. 21. Explain common techniques used in draping. 22. Explain the process of removing drapes. 23. Explain the application of drapes to equipment and furniture. 24. Discuss methods of obtaining specimens. 25. Identify specimen containers, collection devices, and culture tubes. 26. Describe types of specimens. 27. Describe specimen handling and the validation process. 28. Describe the procedure for storage and transfer of specimens. 29. Describe the handling and preservation of specimens. 30. List the required labeling components of specimen containers. 31. Describe the types of documentation completed for surgical counts. 32. Discuss the procedure for managing a specimen incident. 33. Explain the purpose of environmental disinfection. 34. Describe the procedure for performing environmental disinfection before the first procedure of the day, intraoperatively, between procedures, and terminal cleaning. 35. Name the disinfecting agents used for environmental disinfection and their specific uses. 36. Define environmental disinfection terminology.			
1) Preoperative Patient Preparation, 2) Transfer and Transportation, 3) Positioning, 4) Urinary Catheterization, 5) Surgical Skin Prep	1. Summarize the purpose of documentation. 2. Discuss the purpose of informed consent. 3. Analyze the procedure for obtaining an informed consent. 4. Analyze the legal concepts and special concerns for obtaining an informed consent. 5. Describe the types of informed constent. 6. State the purpose of patient identification. 7. Describe the patient identification procedure according to the patient situation. 8. Describe the purpose of the timeout procedure. 9. Identify the components of the timeout and the sequence of the timeout procedure. 10. Recall who will participate in the timeout procedure. 11. Describe the physical preparation of the patient prior to the surgical procedure. 12. Identify methods of patient transportation. 13. Discuss the safety principles of transporting a patient. 14. Discuss the principles and methods of transferring a patient. 15. Identify equipment utilized for transferring the surgical patient. 16. Explain the factors taken into consideration when the patient position is selected. 17. Identify sections of the OR table. 18. Explain the functions of the OR table. 19. Describe each surgical position and state its use. 20. Explain safety concerns for each surgical position. 21. Explain the guidelines for surgical positioning. 22. Identify the nerves protected during positioning for each surgical position. 23. List actions taken to prevent nerve damage during positioning. 24. Describe respiratory and circulatory concerns of the patient during positioning. 25. Identify safety measures utilized when positioning the patient on the fracture table. 26. Explain the use of OR table attachments and positioning aids utilized to achieve various surgical positions. 27. State the surgical position for selected procedures. 28. Describe the application of accessory devices to the patient following positioning. 29. List the indications for urinary catheterization. 30. List items taken into consideration when performing urinary catheterization. 31. List the supplies required for urinary catheterization. 32. Explain the risks to patients during urinary catheterization. 33. Explain the factors taken into consideration when performing the patient skin prep. 34. Explain the steps for performing urinary catheterization.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Preoperative Patient Preparation, 2) Transfer and Transportation, 3) Positioning, 4) Urinary Catheterization, 5) Surgical Skin Prep (cont'd)	35. Discuss the principles of monitoring urine output. 36. Describe the supplies used to perform the patient skin prep. 37. Compare different prep solutions. 38. Explain the mechanics of the patient skin prep. 39. Explain the procedure for completing a one-step and two-step skin prep. 40. Explain the purpose and goal of the patient skin prep. 41. Identify methods of hair removal from the surgical site and the rationale behind hair removal. 42. Describe the safety precautions necessary while performing the patient skin prep. 43. Explain the procedure for performing the skin prep in contaminated areas. 44. Describe the process for performing the skin prep on a patient requiring multiple procedures. 45. Discuss the documentation required before and after the surgical skin prep. 46. Explain skin prep parameters for selected surgical procedures.			
1) Electricity and Electrosurgery, 2) Lasers	1. Define terminology related to electricity and electrical flow. 2. Describe the basic principles of electricity. 3. Explain a simple electrical current. 4. Identify the pathway of a monopolar and bipolar electrosurgical unit. 5. Explain the relationship between electricity and magnetism. 6. Recognize electrosurgical hazards relating to the surgical team and the patient. 7. Identify the modes used in monopolar electrosurgery. 8. Describe the components of the electrosurgical unit and their uses. 9. Recognize the advantages of electrosurgery. 10. Explain the surgical technologist's role when electrosurgery is being used. 11. Differentiate between monopolar and bipolar electrosurgery. 12. Discuss capacitive and direct coupling and explain how each is prevented. 13. Identify ultrasonic energy devices and their uses. 14. Define cryosurgery and describe its use. 15. Describe the types of lasers. 16. Explain the safety precautions necessary when using a laser. 17. Describe the specific applications of each type of laser. 18. Explain the safety precautions that are used with electrosurgery. 19. Describe the biophysics of lasers. 20. Discuss the advantages of using lasers.	5	0	0
1) Diagnostic Procedures, 2) Minimally Invasive Surgery - Laparoscopy and Endoscopy	1. Describe diagnostic procedures and their uses. 2. Describe blood tests performed to obtain a diagnosis and explain what each test measures. 3. Recognize important electrolytes and their function in the body. 4. Explain the precautions taken during ionizing radiation use. 5. Describe each piece of equipment used in MIS surgical cases. 6. Describe the trocar-cannula system used in minimally invasive surgery. 7. Describe the electrosurgical risks in minimally invasive surgery. 8. Explain the use of laparoscopic instrumentation. 9. Discuss the process of insufflation and its purpose. 10. List the risks associated with insufflation. 11. Explain the process of retrieving specimens in laparoscopic surgery. 12. Describe how tissue is approximated and hemostasis is maintained during laparoscopic surgery. 13. Describe the process of converting from a laparoscopic case to an open case. 14. Describe the components of a flexible endoscope and their function. 15. Describe instruments utilized when performing a flexible endoscopic procedure. 16. Compare and contrast rigid and flexible endoscopes. 17. Identify the uses of specialty endoscopes. 18. Explain the role of the ST during the setup and maintenance of the sterile field during MIS surgery. 19. Explain the techniques utilized during endoscopy procedures. 20. Examine diagnostic and treatment methods along with effects of cancer with its systemic effects. 21. Identify the supplies used in laparoscopic surgery.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Diagnostic Procedures, 2) Minimally Invasive Surgery - Laparoscopy and Endoscopy (cont'd)	22. Differentiate between the Verres and Hasson techniques used in laparoscopic surgery. 23. Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of laparoscopic and flexible endoscopic procedures. 24. Describe the components of minimally invasive surgical systems. 25. Discuss fluid and hemodynamic disorders. 26. Describe how tumors behave differently from one another. 27. List two examples of the stages of cancer and their meaning. 28. Name two reasons why staging is important when cancer is diagnosed.			
1) Gastrointestinal Surgery and Procedures	1. Apply medical terminology as it relates to each surgical procedure. 2. Compare and contrast the approach for each surgical procedure. 3. Review the anatomy and physiology for each surgical procedure. 4. Discuss the diagnostic procedures and pathology used to obtain a diagnosis. 5. Describe preoperative patient preparation and considerations for each surgical procedure. 6. Discuss the operative sequence for each surgical procedure. 7. Recognize the necessary supplies, instrumentation, and equipment for each surgical procedure. 8. Evaluate the use of medications for each surgical procedure. 9. Identify the wound classifications for each surgical procedure. 10. Discuss postoperative care, considerations, and potential complications for the surgical patient. 11. Describe anastomosis and stapling techniques used in gastrointestinal surgery. 12. Explain bowel technique. 13. Define pediatric gastrointestinal anomalies. 14. Define and describe terminology related to gastrointestinal surgery. 15. Describe areas of pediatric surgery case planning.	5	0	0
1) General Surgery and Procedures - Breast, liver, spleen, pancreas, thyroid and parathyroid glands, and hernias	1. Apply medical terminology as it relates to each surgical procedure. 2. Compare and contrast the approach for each procedure. 3. Review the anatomy and physiology for each surgical procedure. 4. Discuss the diagnostic procedures and pathology used to obtain a diagnosis. 5. Describe preoperative patient preparation and considerations for each surgical procedure. 6. Discuss the operative sequence for each surgical procedure. 7. Recognize the necessary supplies, instrumentation, and equipment for each surgical procedure. 8. Evaluate the use of medications for each surgical procedure. 9. Identify the wound classifications for each surgical procedure. 10. Discuss postoperative care, considerations, and potential complications for the surgical patient. 11. Differentiate between direct and indirect inguinal hernias. 12. Explain the terms used to categorize hernias by location. 13. Identify the various types of hernias.	5	0	0
1) Genitourinary Surgery and Procedures	1. Apply medical terminology as it relates to each surgical procedure. 2. Compare and contrast the approach for each surgical procedure. 3. Review the anatomy and physiology for each surgical procedure. 4. Discuss the diagnostic procedures and pathology used to obtain a diagnosis. 5. Describe preoperative patient preparation and considerations for each surgical procedure. 6. Discuss the operative sequence for each surgical procedure. 7. Recognize the necessary supplies, instrumentation, and equipment for each surgical procedure. 8. Evaluate the use of medications for each surgical procedure. 9. Identify the wound classifications for each surgical procedure. 10. Discuss postoperative care, considerations, and potential complications for the surgical patient. 11. Define and describe terminology related to genitourinary surgery. 12. Describe a basic cystoscopy setup and the operative procedures that can be performed in conjunction with a cystoscopy.	5	0	0

Course Segment	Learning Outcomes	Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
1) Gynecological Surgery and Procedures	1. Apply medical terminology as it relates to each surgical procedure. 2. Compare and contrast the approach for each surgical procedure. 3. Review the anatomy and physiology for each surgical procedure. 4. Discuss the diagnostic procedures and pathology used to obtain a diagnosis. 5. Describe preoperative patient preparation and considerations for each surgical procedure. 6. Discuss the operative sequence for each surgical procedure. 7. Recognize the necessary supplies, instrumentation, and equipment for each surgical procedure. 8. Evaluate the use of medications for each surgical procedure. 9. Identify the wound classifications for each surgical procedure. 10. Discuss postoperative care, considerations, and potential complications for the surgical patient. 11. Define and describe terminology related to gynecological surgery.	5	0	0

Total Contact Hours

Lecture Hours	Lab Hours	Clinical Hours
75	0	0