

Izmir Katip Celebi University School of Medicine

Medical Training Qualifications

Students who receive this training,

- 1. Grasp the concept of medical knowledge and develop necessary attitudes for self-learning**
 - a. Can specify their learning requirements. Can access to information and evidence on which they can base their practices in the process of health and disease,
 - b. Can produce necessary knowledge by applying the basic principles of scientific methodology,
 - c. Are aware that the information and evidence is subject to change. Trained to develop the habit of accessing the information through a variety of channels in accordance with their needs.
 - d. Have a critical approach to their advanced knowledge and skills in their particular fields.
 - e. Can develop a positive attitude towards lifelong learning.
- 2. Possess a knowledge of psychological and social factors affecting the normal structure, function, operation and health.**
 - a. Know the normal structure of the human body, physiological (molecular, cellular, tissue, organ, system level) mechanisms of action and the phases of life. Can distinguish age-dependent anatomical and physiological changes from pathological states.
 - b. Can define the psychological and social determinants of health.
- 3. Possess a knowledge regarding prediagnosis, diagnosis and treatment of the disease, can get detailed medical history and assess its reliability.**
 - a. Can describe the socio-economic, cultural and psychological factors which poses a threat on health. Possess evidence-based knowledge and skills regarding the prediagnosis, diagnosis, and treatment of frequently seen diseases in the society.
- 4. Can undertake a complete and detailed physical examination for diagnosis**
 - a. Can examine the patient for anthropometric measurements, vital signs, and perform the inspection of all body systems.
 - b. Are able to evaluate the mental status of the patient.
 - c. Can identify and evaluate special patient groups (judicial cases, patients with psychiatric disorders, geriatric patients, etc.)
- 5. Can apply basic diagnostic methods, and if necessary, make the required intervention, and refer the patient to experts**
 - a. Have the basic skills for undertaking diagnostic and interventional procedures such as peripheral blood smear, urinalysis, phlebotomy, and intravenous line.
 - b. Conduct the individual, age, and gender-specific follow-up.
 - c. Can make differential diagnosis.
 - d. Identify and evaluate the emergency cases.
 - e. Are able to manage a trauma patient.
 - f. Have necessary skills to provide the basic life support
 - g. Holds the patient consultation and referral.

- 6. Plan and implement effective, safe, convenient, and evidence-based therapies for their patients**
 - a. Know how to evaluate drug adverse effects, drug-drug, and drug-food interactions, make referrals or reporting when necessary.
 - b. Solve the health problems of the patients and community with evidence-based approaches.
 - c. Use the resources allocated to health care delivery in the pursuit of the public interest.

- 7. Know and practice basic principles of family and preventive medicine.**
 - a. Know basic epidemiological and statistical principles. Can carry out the critical assessment of health indicators.
 - b. Apply preventive medicine principles for the individual, family, society, and environment. Give training to the community regarding health.
 - c. Know the structure and regulations of the healthcare system in the country.
 - d. Facilitate the coordination of hospice care.
 - e. Know how to follow-up the chronic and infectious diseases and is able to manage epidemics.

- 8. Ensure safe documenting and recording of medical applications**
 - a. Safely and effectively document their professional activities, record the documents safely and effectively using electronic media and statistical programs
 - b. Know the informed consent process and how to apply it.

- 9. Know the code of ethics, and adhere strictly to these rules during their professional practice**
 - a. Approach the patient considering the biological, social, cultural, and behavioral aspects as a whole, and treat the patients regardless of their religion, race, gender, social, and economic status.
 - b. Hold the empathy, responsibility, reliability, honesty, and similar professional values and act accordingly.
 - c. Act in accordance with the professional and social values considering the rights of the patient and physician in the framework of current legal regulations and are aware of their medical responsibility.

- 10. Have the competencies peculiar to the medical professional and have the knowledge and skills of management and communication.**
 - a. Know how to establish communication with patients, relatives, and health care personnel.
 - b. Are able to work independently and take responsibility.
 - c. Know the basic principles of teamwork, have basic management and organization skills to lead a healthcare team.
 - d. Assume leadership in the protection and development of health, and actively participates in the efforts to improve his/her professional values and practices.
 - e. Cooperate with all the partners at the individual and community level in order to prevent disease and improve health.