

Name of Elective	Management of Burns and Facial Trauma
Location of hospital Lab or research facility	Department of Plastic Surgery
Name of internal preceptor (s)	-----
Name of external preceptor (if applicable)	Dr R.K. Mittal
Learning objectives of elective	1. Describe the classification of burns. 2. Outline the evaluation and clinical presentation of a patient of burns. 3. Explain management and rehabilitation strategies in a patient of burns. 4. Outline the evaluation and stabilization of a patient of Facial trauma at a primary level of care.
Number of students that can be accommodated in this elective	4
Pre-requisites for elective	i. Basic knowledge of anatomy of skin and subcutaneous tissue. ii. Basic knowledge of wound healing.
Learning resources for students	Departmental books provided
List of activities of student participation	1. Clinical examination of a patient to classify the burns. 2. Examination of patient of burns to outline management strategies. 3. Inform simulated patient and/or relatives regarding prognosis and rehabilitation strategies in a case of burns. 4. Outline the evaluation and stabilization of a patient of Facial trauma at a primary level of care.
Portfolio entries required	Complete log of daily activities including documentation of patient details in case sheets.
Logbook entry required	Certifiable competencies with grade 'M' or 'E'
Assessment	a. Attendance minimum 75% b. Completion of activities of elective posting c. Assessment of 100 marks which include formative and summative assessment (passing criteria 50%)

Other comments	
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Management of Burns and Facial Trauma.

Initial assessment and primary management of burns patients is important for medical students. The Rule of Nines, or the Wallace Rule of Nines, is a tool used to assess the total body surface area (TBSA) involved in burn patients. Measurement of the initial burn surface area is important to determine the severity and intravenous fluid needs. Patients with severe burns have massive fluid loss due to the removal of the skin barrier. This tool is utilized for second-degree and third-degree burns (also referred to as partial thickness and full thickness burns).

Facial trauma may pose an immediate threat to life due to its proximity to both the airway and brain. Evaluation of a patient of facial trauma and primary care is an essential skill for medical students.

This module will enable students to classify burns on the basis of standard criteria. The students will learn primary care strategies for burns and facial trauma

patients. Students will document examination and management of the cases seen in case sheets. Assessment will focus on complete log of daily activities.