



**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), PUNE**

**Faculty of Medical Sciences
MD in Pathology
New Syllabus**



**Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University,
Pune**

Faculty of Medical Sciences

**Curriculum for MD in Pathology
As per Guidelines of
National Medical Commission**

**NATIONAL MEDICAL COMMISSION
Postgraduate Medical Education Board**

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**GUIDELINES FOR COMPETENCY BASED
POSTGRADUATE TRAINING
PROGRAMME
FOR
M.D. IN PATHOLOGY**

National Medical Commission

GUIDELINES FOR COMPETENCY BASED POSTGRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MD IN PATHOLOGY

Preamble

The purpose of PG education is to create specialists who would provide high quality health care and advance the cause of science through research & training.

This programme is meant to standardize Pathology teaching at postgraduate level throughout the country in order to achieve uniformity in teaching and create suitable manpower with appropriate expertise. The postgraduate student in pathology should be sufficiently trained, professionally competent and confident in handling, and processing, and diagnosis related to histopathology (surgical pathology), cytopathology, and hematology with reasonable working knowledge in blood banking, laboratory medicine, medical statistics, and ancillary techniques with understanding of general principles and methodology.

The purpose of this document is to provide teachers and learners illustrative guidelines to achieve defined outcomes through learning and assessment. This document was prepared by various subject-content specialists. The Reconciliation Board cum Expert group of NMC has attempted to render uniformity without compromise to the purpose and content of the document. Compromise in purity of syntax has been made in order to preserve the purpose and content. This has necessitated retention of “domains of learning” under the heading “competencies”.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the MD training programme in Pathology, the student should achieve the following goals:

1. Knowledge of Pathology

1.1. Make a diagnosis based on histopathology (surgical pathology) and cytopathology specimens, blood and bone marrow examination and various tests of Laboratory Medicine (clinical pathology, clinical biochemistry) as well as Blood Banking (Transfusion Medicine).

- 1.2. Interpret clinical and laboratory data with reasonable accuracy and prepare a succinct and lucid report
- 1.3. Compose reports following standard protocols including synoptic reporting
- 1.4. Interpret and correlate clinical and laboratory data so that clinical manifestations of diseases can be explained.
- 1.5. Advise on the selection of appropriate specimens and tests necessary to arrive at a diagnosis in a problematic case including molecular tests.
- 1.6. Correlate clinical and laboratory findings with pathology findings at autopsy, identify miscorrelations and the causes of death due to diseases (apart from purely metabolic causes).
- 1.7. Maintain quality control of all tests by being part of Internal Quality Control Monitoring program.
- 1.8. Make and record observations systematically and maintain accurate records of tests and their results for reasonable periods of time. Identify problems in the laboratory, offer solutions thereof and maintain a high order of quality control.
- 1.9. Should be aware of safe and effective disposal of laboratory waste and ensure minimization risk of exposure to infection and accidents to laboratory personnel.

2. Teaching and training

- 2.1. Should be able to teach Pathology to undergraduates, postgraduates, nurses and paramedical staff including laboratory personnel.
- 2.2. The postgraduate student should be able to teach effectively and assess undergraduate medical and allied health science students so that they become competent healthcare professionals.

3. Research

- 3.1. Plan, execute, analyze, and present research work independently or as part of a team.
- 3.2. The postgraduate student in Pathology should acquire knowledge and skills to be able to conduct a research project from the planning to the publication stage and become a life-long learner.

4. Professionalism, Ethics and Communication skills

- 4.1. The postgraduate student should learn and apply principles of professionalism, ethics, and effective communication in conduct of routine pathology services, research, and routine work.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES

A. COGNITIVE DOMAIN

A postgraduate student upon successfully qualifying the MD (Pathology) examination should have acquired the following BROAD theoretical competencies and should be:

- Capable of offering an accurate diagnostic opinion in a given clinical situation with an appropriate and relevant sample of tissue, blood, body fluid, etc. for the purpose of diagnosis.
- Conversant with the standard operating procedures of various laboratories including histopathology, cytopathology, hematology and laboratory medicine
- Able to teach and share his knowledge and competence with others. The student should be imparted training in teaching methods in the subject which may enable the student to take up teaching assignments in Medical Colleges/Institutes.
- Capable of pursuing clinical and laboratory-based research. He/she should be introduced to basic research methodology so that he/she can conduct fundamental and applied research.

At the end of the course, **the student should have acquired the following competencies as a diagnostician:**

Surgical pathology

- Be conversant in the histogenesis and pathophysiological processes associated with various diseases.
- Should be able to identify problems in the histopathology laboratory and offer viable solutions.
- Possess the background knowledge necessary for the evaluation and reporting of Surgical Pathology.
- Conversant with the various equipment used in the histopathology laboratory.
- Should have knowledge of automation and quality assurance in histopathology.

Cytopathology

- Possess the background knowledge necessary for the evaluation and reporting of Cytopathology.

- Demonstrate familiarity with, and guide clinical/radiology residents in keeping with the clinical information on the choice of site, collection, preservation, transport, type of preparation and method of obtaining various cytological specimens.
- Conversant with the various equipment used in the cytopathology laboratory.
- Should have knowledge of automation and quality assurance in cytopathology.

Hematology

- Demonstrate ability to utilize the principles of the practice of Hematology for the planning of tests, interpretation, and diagnosis of diseases of the blood and bone marrow.
- Conversant with the various equipment used in the hematology laboratory.
- Should have knowledge of automation and quality assurance in hematology.

Laboratory medicine

- Demonstrate familiarity with the normal range of values of the chemical content of body fluids, significance of altered values, and interpretation thereof.
- Possess knowledge of the following specialized organ function tests and relative utility and limitations of each and significance of altered values:
 - (i) Renal function test
 - (ii) Liver function test
 - (iii) Endocrine function test
 - (iv) Tests for malabsorption
- Principles, advantage and disadvantages, scope, and limitation of automation in laboratory.
- Learn the principle and methodology of quality control in the laboratory.

Transfusion medicine

- Possess knowledge of basic immunology, ABO and Rh groups, minor blood groups and their clinical significance, transfusion therapy, pre-transfusion testing, transfusion related infections, transfusion reactions and quality control in blood bank.

Autopsy pathology

- Conversant with the technique of autopsy.
- Possess sufficient understanding of the various disease processes so that meaningful clinico-pathological correlation can be made.

Immunopathology

- Demonstrate familiarity with current concepts of structure and function of the immune system, its aberrations, and mechanisms thereof.
- Demonstrate familiarity with the scope, principles, limitations, and interpretations of the results of ELISA techniques, HLA typing, immunofluorescence, and immunoelectrophoresis.

Immunohistochemistry and flow cytometry

- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles and procedures of performing immunohistochemistry including automation in procedure and interpretation.
- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles and procedures of performing flow cytometry.

Cytogenetics and Molecular biology

- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles of molecular biopsy especially related to the understanding of disease processes and its use in various diagnostic tests at least including but not limited to in-situ hybridization, polymerase chain reaction, Sanger Sequencing and Next generation sequencing.

Electron microscopy

- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles and techniques of electron microscopy and the working of the electron microscope.
- Demonstrate familiarity with the tissue processing and staining methods for electron microscopy, including immune-labelling techniques and use of semi-thin sections.

Enzyme histochemistry

- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles, use and interpretations of common enzyme histochemical procedures.

Quality Control

- Demonstrate familiarity with various quality control programmes running in the department, both internal and external quality.
- Demonstrate familiarity with inert and intra assay variations, batch variations, validation of chemicals and instruments.

Laboratory Safety and Good clinical lab practices

- Demonstrate familiarity with good lab practices and safety, record maintenance of capital equipment and consumables, purchase specifications, approximate costs of reagents and equipment, maintenance of store logbooks, etc.

Biomedical Waste Management

- Demonstrate familiarity with disposal methods for each specimen, reagents, instruments, autoclaving techniques, recycling of products and e-waste.

At the end of the course, **the student should have acquired the following competencies as a teacher:**

- Demonstrate familiarity with different modes, methods, and principles of teaching including microteaching.

At the end of the course, **the student should have acquired the following competencies as a researcher:**

- Conversant with the principles of basic and applied research methodology, literature search, study design, sample size estimation, selection of controls, and appropriate application of medical statistics.
- Possess knowledge about the methods of writing thesis and/or a research paper with the prescribed instructions, as expected of international standards.
- Conversant with the use of digital slide imaging, algorithms to evaluate findings in imaging, morphometry, and application of artificial intelligence.

B. AFFECTIVE DOMAIN

1. The student will show integrity, accountability, respect, compassion and dedicated patient care. The student will demonstrate a commitment to excellence and continuous professional development.
2. The student should demonstrate a commitment to ethical principles relating to providing patient care, confidentiality of patient information and informed consent.
3. The student should show sensitivity and responsiveness to patients' culture, age, gender and disabilities.
4. The student should demonstrate a commitment to ethical principles relating to research conduct and research publication.

C. PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN

1. Able to perform grossing of biopsy and surgical specimens including gross diagnosis and taking appropriate sections/ samples necessary for diagnosis, comprehensive staging, and ancillary testing.
2. Conversant in histopathology tissue processing techniques and troubleshooting, cutting of paraffin and frozen sections, making imprint smears, and staining, and immunohistochemistry.
3. Able to collect specimens by routinely performing non-invasive out-patient procedures such as venipuncture, finger-prick, fine needle aspiration of superficial lumps and bone-marrow aspirates, making smears and staining, and provide appropriate guidance to colleagues performing procedure such as a biopsy or an imaging guided biopsy including on-site microscopic assessment of specimen adequacy.
4. Perform an autopsy, dissect various organ complexes and display the gross findings.
5. Conversant with the function, handling, and routine care of equipment in the laboratory and quality assurance.
6. Able to teach and share his knowledge and competence with others. The student should be imparted training in teaching methods in the subject which may enable the student to take up teaching assignments in Medical Colleges/Institutes.
7. Able to pursue clinical and laboratory-based research. He/she should be introduced to basic research methodology so that he/she can independently conduct fundamental and applied research.

Syllabus

Course contents:

It is difficult to give a precise outline of the Course Contents for post graduate training. A postgraduate is supposed to acquire not only the professional competence of a well-trained specialist but also academic maturity, a capacity to reason and critically analyze scientific data as well as to keep himself abreast of the latest developments in the field of Pathology and related sciences. The study of Anatomic Pathology includes all aspects of Pathology as encompassed in the branches of General and Systemic Pathology. Only the broad outlines are provided.

A. COGNITIVE DOMAIN

A) General Pathology:

Normal cell and tissue structure and function:

- The changes in cellular structure and function in diseases.
- Causes of disease, its pathogenesis, reaction of cells, tissues, organ systems, and the body to various sub lethal and lethal injuries.
- Cellular adaptation, cell injury, and cell death.
- Mechanism, morphology and examples of cell injury, necrosis, apoptosis, autophagy, and newer forms of cell death including necroptosis and pyroptosis.
- Sub cellular and cellular responses and adaptation to injury.
- Intracellular and intercellular accumulations, pathological calcification, and cell aging.

Acute and chronic inflammation:

- Vascular and cellular events in acute inflammation, chemical mediators, outcome, and morphological patterns of acute inflammation.
- Chronic inflammation with special reference to granulomatous inflammation.
- Systemic effects and effects of deranged inflammation.
- Tissue renewal and repair: Regeneration healing and fibrosis.
- Control of normal cell proliferation and tissue growth, mechanism of tissue regeneration, repair by healing and fibrosis.
- Extracellular matrix and cell matrix interactions.

Hemodynamic disorders, thromboembolic disease, and shock:

- Edema, hyperemia, congestion, and hemorrhage.
- Normal Hemostasis, thrombosis, DIC, embolism, infarction, and shock.

Genetic Disorders

- Principles of genetics, normal karyotyping.
- Mutations, Mendelian disorders, disorders with multifactorial inheritance cytogenetic disorders involving autosomes and sex chromosomes.
- Single gene disorders with nonclassic inheritance.
- Diagnosis of genetic disorders involving molecular and genetic techniques.

Neoplasia

- Definition, nomenclature, and biology of tumor growth
- Molecular basis of cancer with special reference to carcinogenic agents and molecular basis of multistep carcinogenesis.
- Epidemiology and clinical features of tumors.

- Grading, staging and laboratory diagnosis of cancer.

Infectious Diseases

- Pathology and general principles of microbial pathogenesis, special techniques for diagnosing bacterial, fungal, parasitic, and viral infections.

Environmental and nutritional pathology

- Common environmental and occupational exposures leading on to diseases.
- Nutritional deficiencies and obesity related disorders.

Disease of Infancy and Childhood

- Congenital anomalies, birth injuries, diseases of neonates, inborn errors of metabolism, tumor, and tumor like lesions of infancy and childhood.

Immunopathology

- Innate immunity- Role of phagocytic cells, complement, mast cells & humoral mechanisms.
- Specific Acquired Immunity- Details about antibody production & action, Brief principles about memory, Ag specificity & vaccination.
- Cell involved in Immune response- T- Lymphocytes, B-lymphocytes, macrophages, dendritic cells, and natural-killer cells.
- Cytokines with details about their properties and functions.
- Structure and function of histocompatibility molecules and disease association.
- Disorders of the immune system.
- All hypersensitivity reactions.
- Autoimmune disorders with special reference to SLE, Rheumatoid arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, systemic sclerosis, polyarteritis nodosa and other vasculitides, Mixed connective tissue disorders and inflammatory disorders.
- Immunodeficiency syndrome – Acquired with emphasis on AIDS.
- Amyloidosis including pathogenesis, special stains & clinical correlation.
- Transplant rejection in detail.
- Graft vs Host Disease.

B) Systemic Pathology:

The study of normal structure and function of various organ systems and the etiopathogenesis, gross and microscopic alterations of structure of these organ systems in disease and functional correlation with clinical features.

Blood vessels, lymphatic and veins

- Normal morphology, congenital anomalies, atherosclerosis, hypertensive vascular disease.
- Inflammatory and neoplastic diseases of all the vessels.

Heart

- Normal morphology, its blood supply and effect of aging on heart.
- Ischemic, Hypertensive, valvular, congenital heart diseases.
- Cardiomyopathies
- Myocardial disorders
- Pericardial diseases.
- Tumors of the heart.

Lungs and Mediastinum

- Congenital anomalies
- Obstructive and restrictive pulmonary diseases
- Diseases of vascular origin
- Infections of Lung
- Infections of Mediastinum
- Tumors of lung
- Lung transplantation
- Diseases of pleura
- Thymus – Developmental, autoimmune, and inflammatory disorder and tumors.

Head and Neck

- Oral cavity: - inflammatory disease, Preneoplastic lesions and tumors.
- Diseases of teeth and supporting structures.
- Upper airways and ear – congenital anomalies, infections, and tumors.
- Salivary glands – Infections autoimmune disorders and tumors.

Gastrointestinal Tract

- Congenital anomalies, infections, inflammatory and vascular disorders and tumors of esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, appendix, and anal canal.
- Diseases of the peritoneum, Omentum and Mesentery Retroperitoneum.
- Inflammatory and neoplastic lesions.

Liver

- Normal morphology with general features of hepatic disease including LFTs.
- Infectious, autoimmune drug induced metabolic and circulatory disorders of liver.

- Hepatic diseases associated with pregnancy, neonates, organ and bone marrow transplantation.
- Liver transplantation pathology.
- Cysts, Nodules, and tumors of liver.

Biliary tract

- Congenital anomalies, injuries, Infection, inflammation, of Gallstones and tumors of gall bladder and extra hepatic bile ducts. Pancreas.
- Congenital anomalies, pancreatitis, and neoplasms of pancreas.

Kidney

- Clinical manifestations of renal diseases
- Congenital anomalies
- Diseases affecting glomeruli, tubules, interstitium and blood vessels.
- Cystic diseases of kidney
- Nephrolithiasis
- Tumors of kidney
- Kidney Transplant pathology

Lower urinary tract and male genital system

- Congenital anomalies, inflammation and tumors of bladder, ureter, urethra, penis, testis, epididymis, and Scrotum.
- Inflammation, enlargement, and tumors of prostate.

Female genital tract

- Physiology, cytology and histology of female genital tract, menstrual disorders, and hormonal abnormalities.
- Congenital anomalies, inflammation, preneoplastic and neoplastic lesions of vulva, vagina, cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes, ovaries and mesonephron.
- Gestational and placental disorders.

Breast

- Inflammations, benign epithelial lesions, and tumors of the breast.
- Diseases of male breast.

Endocrine System

- Normal hormonal levels and functions of all the endocrine glands.
- Hypo and hyperactivity of glands of endocrine system i.e., pituitary, thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, adrenals, and pineal gland.

- Autoimmune diseases, inflammations and tumors affecting these glands,
- Neuroendocrine tumors,

Skin and Subcutaneous tissue

- Disorders of pigmentation and melanocytes,
- Inflammatory, vesiculobullous, and infectious disease,
- Proliferative lesions and Tumors of the epidermis, dermis, and skin appendage.

Musculoskeletal system

- Bone Modelling, growth, and development, genetic and acquired abnormalities in bone cells, matrix and structure, fractures, necrosis and infections of bones, tumors and tumor-like lesions,
- Joints: Arthritis, tumor, and tumor-like lesions.
- Soft tissue: Tumors and tumor-like lesions.

Peripheral nerves and skeletal muscles

- General reactions of motor units.
- Inflammatory, infectious, hereditary, metabolic, and traumatic neuropathies.
- Atrophy, dystrophy, myopathies of the skeletal muscles.
- Diseases of neuromuscular junction.
- Tumors of peripheral nerves and skeletal muscles.

Skull and Central Nervous System

- Degenerative, metabolic, toxic, demyelinating, infectious, cerebrovascular malformations, and traumatic injuries.
- Tumors.

Eye and Orbit

- Infections, inflammatory, congenital diseases and neoplasms of orbit, eyelid, conjunctiva sclera, uvea, cornea, retina, and optic nerves.

C) Hematology and Transfusion medicine

The study of Hematology includes all aspects of the diseases of the blood and bone marrow.

This would involve the study of the normal, and the causes of diseases and the changes thereof.

Biology of stem cell and Hematopoiesis

- Overview of stem cell biology and cellular biology of hematopoiesis.
- Transcription factors and humoral regulation in normal and malignant hematopoiesis.
- Interaction between hematopoietic stem cells, progenitor cell and stromal compartment of bone marrow.

- Stem cell homing & mobilization.

Erythroid maturation, differentiation, and abnormality

- Pathobiology of human erythrocyte & Hemoglobin Anemia.
- Approach to anemia in adults and children in: Clinical correlation & diagnostic modalities.
- Classification of anemias (Morphological, pathophysiological, and based on erythropoiesis i.e., proliferative vs non-proliferative).
- Iron deficiency anemia including iron metabolism and differential diagnosis from other microcytic hypochromic anemias.
- Disorder of iron metabolism including iron overload.
- Anemia of chronic disorders with special reference to infections, collagen vascular disorders, inflammation etc.
- Megaloblastic anemia and other causes of megaloblastosis.
- Definition, approach, and classification of hemolytic anemia.
- Lab diagnosis of Hemoglobin disorders and hereditary anemia like Thalassemia and related hemoglobinopathies, sickle cell anemia.
- Hemoglobin associated with altered Oxygen affinity.
- Red blood cell enzymopathy, membrane disorder, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, non-immune hemolytic anemia, paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria.
- Approach to Pancytopenia/ Cytopenia.
- Bone marrow failure syndrome.
- Porphyria.

WBC disorders, complement and immunoglobulin biology

- Normal granulopoiesis.
- Acquired and congenital disorders of phagocytosis (neutrophil, monocyte, eosinophil, and macrophages).
- Disorder of leukocyte number, function, and morphology.

Storage disorder

Hematological responses to Infections

- Viral disorders - Infectious mononucleosis, Hepatitis, and dengue.
- Parasitic infections - Malaria, Kala azar.

Hematological malignancies

- Conventional & molecular cytogenetic and immunohistochemical basis of hematological malignancies.

- Classification (WHO, ICC).
- Their basis and diagnostic approach to various hematological malignancies.
- Pathophysiology, prognostic factors, cytochemistry, cytogenetics of various leukemias.
- Pathophysiology and classification of MDS, MPN/MDS, myeloproliferative disorders.
- Pathophysiology of Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Clinical staging of Hodgkin's lymphoma.
- Role of molecular cytogenetics and immunohistochemistry in Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphoma and lymphoproliferative disorders.
- AIDS related and Transplant related lymphomas.
- Plasma cell dyscrasias and gammopathies.
- Mastocytosis.
- Role of chemotherapy and antineoplastic agents based on molecular mechanism of hematological malignancies, clinical use of hematopoietic growth factors.

Hematopoietic stem cell transplantation

- Role and indications of HST, immunodeficiency state, hematological Malignancies and Non-hematological disorders.
- Practical aspect of umbilical cord stem cells transplantation.
- Peripheral stem cell collection.
- Role of stem cell in tissue repair.
- Complications of Hematopoietic stem cell transplant.
- Gene therapy and genetic engineering.

Prenatal diagnosis of genetic hematological diseases

Hemostasis & Thrombosis

- Megakaryocyte and platelet structure.
- Molecular basis of platelet function, activation.
- Role of blood vessel, coagulation system and fibrinolytic system in hemostasis.
- Clinical and lab evaluation of bleeding and coagulation disorders.
- Clinical & diagnostic aspects of factor deficiencies including hemophilia, von Willebrand disease, DIC, Vitamin K deficiency.
- Thrombotic and non-thrombotic purpura.
- Hereditary and acquired platelet disorders and its management.
- Thrombophilia (Inherited & acquired).
- Lab evaluation and management of hypercoagulable states.

Human blood group antigen and antibody and Immuno-hematology

- Selection of donor and screening..
- Principle, indication and storage of red blood cells, WBC, platelet, and plasma transfusion.
- Various methods of component separation and plasma derivatives with special reference to Fresh frozen plasma, cryo-precipitates, platelet concentrate, single donor plasma, albumin, and Immunoglobulin.
- Graft Rejection, GVH diseases, Transfusion Reactions, Blood grouping & cross matching.
- Blood bank audit.
- Apheresis

Hematological manifestations of systemic diseases

- Liver disorders, renal disorders, infections, cancers, parasitic diseases, AIDS, pregnancy, and surgical patients.

Spleen and its disorders

D) Laboratory Medicine (Clinical Pathology including Parasitology)

- Principles of testing, indications, values with ranges in normal and diseased states in relation to:
 - Liver function tests
 - Renal function tests
 - Endocrine function tests
 - Body fluid analysis including stool, urine, semen, CSF, etc.
- Principles of laboratory automation, trouble shooting, and quality assurance.

D) Special techniques

The student is expected to acquire a general acquaintance of techniques and principles and to interpret data in the following fields:

- Immunopathology,
- Electron microscopy,
- Histochemistry,
- Immunohistochemistry,
- Cytogenetics and in-situ hybridization,
- Molecular Biology,
- Digital Pathology and image analysis,

- Maintenance of records,
- Information retrieval, use of Computer and Internet in medicine.

E) Instrumentation and automation

- Principles, indications, working, maintenance, and troubleshooting of equipment used in various laboratories:
 - Histopathology laboratory – Histopathology tissue processor, microtome, water bath, embedding station, Stainer, IHC Stainer, ultramicrotome, etc.
 - Microscopes – Immunofluorescence, FISH, Confocal, Electron, etc.
 - Cytopathology Laboratory – Centrifuge, Cyto centrifuge, Cytospin apparatus, liquid-based cytology, etc.
 - Hematology Laboratory – automated cell counter, flow cytometer, coagulometer, HPLC, Electrophoresis apparatus, immunoblot, etc.
 - Clinical Pathology – Photoelectric colorimeter, Spectrophotometer, pH meter, Centrifuge, Electrophoresis apparatus, ELISA Reader, chemiluminescence, etc.
 - Digital pathology – Whole slide scanners
 - Molecular pathology – PCR, Sanger sequencer, NGS sequencers, etc.
- Automation in Pathology.
- Good lab practices and safety, record maintenance of capital equipment and consumables, purchase specifications, approximate costs of reagents and equipment, maintenance of store logbooks, etc.

F) Quality assurance program

- Internal and external quality assurance methods.
- Intra assay variations, batch variations, validation of chemicals and instruments.

G) Establishment Act and Rules and regulations formed by Govt. or regulatory bodies

H) Biomedical Waste management

- Disposal methods for each specimen, reagents, instruments, autoclaving techniques, recycling of products and e-waste.

I) Biostatistics, Research Methodology and Clinical Epidemiology

J) Ethics and Medico legal aspects relevant to Pathology

K) Current topics and recent advances in pathology

B. PSYCHOMOTOR DOMAIN

Demonstrate following predominant Psychomotor domain competencies		
Sr. No.	Competency	Perform under supervision/ perform independently/ Observation only
I.	HISTOPATHOLOGY (SURGICAL PATHOLOGY)	
1.	Given the clinical and operative data, identify and systematically and accurately describe the chief gross anatomic alterations in the surgically removed specimens and be able to correctly diagnose common lesions received on an average day from the surgical service of an average teaching hospital	Independently
2.	Perform a systematic gross examination of the tissues including the taking of appropriate tissue sections and in special cases as in intestinal mucosal biopsies, muscle biopsies and nerve biopsies, demonstrate the orientation of tissues in paraffin blocks.	Independently
3.	Identify and systematically and accurately describe the chief histomorphological alterations in the tissue received in the surgical pathology service. He/she should also correctly interpret and correlate with the clinical data to diagnose routine surgical material received on an average day.	Independently
4.	Identify common problems in histopathology processing techniques (poor fixation, delayed fixation, poor staining, etc.,) including automated tissue processing machine troubleshooting and rectify common problems	Independently
5.	Operate and maintain common equipment in the histopathology laboratory such as microtome, water bath, cryostat, tissue processor, auto Stainer, etc.	Perform under supervision
6.	Process a tissue, make a paraffin block and cut sections of good quality on a rotary microtome	Perform under supervision
7.	Stain paraffin sections with hematoxylin and eosin stain and common special stains needed for diagnosis	Independently
8.	Cut a frozen section, stain and interpret the slide in correlation with the clinical data provided	Independently

9.	Standardize and validate new antibodies for immunohistochemistry with understanding of controls, clones, and dilutions	Independently
10.	Perform immunohistochemistry on paraffin sections using manual method	Independently
11.	Identify common problems in immunohistochemistry procedure (artifacts, inadequate retrieval, section floating, IHC failure, etc.) and rectify such problems	Independently
12.	Decide on the appropriate immunohistochemical panels for diagnosis, prognosis and predictive purposes in common disease conditions based on standard recommendations and interpret their results	Independently
13.	Write histopathology reports, including synoptic reports, wherever needed, following protocols and international standards. The reports should be succinct and lucid, with clinical notes and advice, as necessary.	Independently
II	CYTOPATHOLOGY	
1.	Perform fine needle aspiration of superficial lumps and make good quality smears including collection of material for cell block preparation and decide on the type of fixative and stain in a given case	Independently
2.	Prepare and stain good quality smears for cytopathological examination	Independently
3.	Provide appropriate guidance to colleagues performing procedure such as a biopsy or an imaging guided biopsy including on-site microscopic assessment of specimen adequacy.	Independently
4.	Decide on the technique of collection, preservation, transport and concentration of various exfoliative cytology specimens (such as filters, centrifuge, liquid-based cytology, cytospin, etc.)	Independently
5.	Perform on-site adequacy assessment in image guided sampling procedures and decide on sample triage for routine diagnosis (type of preparation, stain, etc.) and ancillary tests including microbiological and molecular tests	Independently
6.	Diagnose common cases received in a routine cytopathology laboratory and categorize them into negative, inconclusive and positive, using the correct technique of screening and dotting the slides	Independently

	for suspicious cells, correctly identify the type of tumor, if present, and the presence of organisms, fungi and parasites, if present	
7.	Perform preparations (cytospin smears, liquid-based cytology, cell blocks, etc.) of common cytological samples using equipment such as centrifuge, cytocentrifuge and liquid based cytology apparatus	Observation only
III	HEMATOLOGY	
1.	Perform venipuncture for peripheral blood collection and decide on appropriate collection tubes, storage, and anticoagulant based on indication	Independently
2.	Prepare good quality peripheral blood smears, stain and report peripheral blood counts and other findings including reticulocyte and platelet counts on cell counter and manually	Independently
3.	Perform bone marrow aspirates and biopsy, prepare good quality smears and imprints	Perform under supervision
4.	Perform bone marrow aspirate staining including stain for iron	Independently
5.	Perform cytochemical characterization of leukemia with special stains on bone marrow aspirates	Perform under supervision
6.	Perform and interpret coagulation profile including PT, APTT and FDP	Independently
7.	Perform and interpret sickling test and osmotic fragility test	Independently
8.	Describe accurately the morphologic findings in the peripheral and bone marrow smears, identifying and quantitating the morphologic abnormalities in disease states and arriving at a correct diagnosis in at least common cases referred to the Hematology clinic, given the relevant clinical data	Independently
9.	Given the clinical data, interpret the results of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Red cell indices ii. Plasma hemoglobin iii. Hemosiderin in urine iv. Hemolytic anemia profile including HPLC, Hb electrophoresis etc. v. Hemoglobin and serum protein electrophoresis vi. Clotting time and other point of care tests for bleeding 	Independently

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vii. G6PD enzyme estimation viii. Platelet function tests including platelet aggregation and adhesion and PF3 release ix. Russell's viper venom time (RVVT) x. Coagulation Factor assays xi. Serum Fibrinogen xii. Screening for coagulation factor inhibitor, Bethesda Assay, xiii. Fibrin Degradation Products (FDP), D-Dimers xiv. Monitoring of anti-coagulant therapy xv. Thrombophilia profile (Lupus anticoagulant (LAC), Anticardiolipin Antibody (ACA), Activated Protein C Resistance (APCR), Protein C (Pr C), Protein S (Pr S) and Antithrombin III (AT III)) xvi. Serum ferritin, Serum iron and total iron binding capacity 	
10.	Interpret flow cytometry findings in the immunophenotyping of leukemia, CD34 enumeration, CD 3/CD 19 enumeration, PNH work up, etc.	Independently
11.	Interpret results of cytogenetics and molecular diagnostics in the work up of hematological diseases	Independently
12.	Prepare samples as appropriate for the indication, and operate equipment such as automated cell counter, flow cytometry, coagulometers, HPLC and electrophoresis apparatus	Observation only
IV	LABORATORY MEDICINE	
1.	Plan a strategy of laboratory investigation of a given case, given the relevant clinical history and physical findings in a logical sequence, with a rational explanation of each step; be able to correctly interpret the laboratory data of such studies, and discuss their significance with a view to arrive at a diagnosis.	Independently
2.	Perform urine analysis including physical, chemical and microscopic, examination of the sediment as well as by Dipstick methods.	Independently
3.	Perform macroscopic and microscopic examination of feces and identify the ova and cysts of common parasites.	Independently

4.	Perform a complete examination: physical, chemical and cell content of Cerebrospinal Fluid (C.S.F), pleural and peritoneal fluid	Independently
5.	Perform semen analysis and interpret results in the context of clinical and hormone findings	Independently
6.	Perform quantitative estimation of blood/serum by automated techniques for common biochemical tests	Independently
7.	Prepare standard solutions and reagents relevant to common biochemical tests including the preparation of normal solution, molar solution and buffers	Independently
8.	Interpret and report common laboratory biochemical tests (LFT, KFT, endocrine function tests) with understanding of clinical implications	Independently
9.	Operate, maintain and troubleshoot common equipment used such as photoelectric colorimeter, Spectrophotometer, pH meter, Centrifuge, Electrophoresis apparatus, ELISA Reader, PCR, chemiluminescence, etc.	Perform under supervision
V	TRANSFUSION MEDICINE	
1.	Perform selection and bleeding of donors, ABO and Rh grouping and cross match, antibody screening and titer, selection of blood for exchange transfusion	Independently
2.	Resolve ABO grouping problems and outline measures for investigation of transfusion medicine	Independently
3.	Perform and interpret anti-globulin test in antenatal and neonatal work up	Independently
4.	Prepare blood components such as cryoprecipitates, platelet concentrates, fresh frozen plasma, single donor plasma, red blood cell concentrates, etc. and test blood for presence of pathogens including HBV, HCV, HIV, VDRL, Malaria, etc.	Observation only
VI	AUTOPSY	
1.	Perform an autopsy, dissect various organ complexes, and display the gross findings (Note: An improvised autopsy may also be arranged in places where full autopsy is not possible. Relevant organs from wet specimens in the museum with appropriate clinical history may be arranged for a detailed description and diagnosis. At least ten such	Independently (see Note)

	improvised autopsies may be discussed by each candidate during the entire duration of the course)	
2.	Provide Provisional and Final Anatomic Diagnosis report, major findings correctly and systematically at autopsy, and the Autopsy Protocol as per prescribed instructions.	Independently
VII	MOLECULAR BIOLOGY	
1.	Interpret results of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), real time PCR, Sanger Sequencing in a given clinical context.	Independently
2.	Interpret results of in-situ hybridization (fluorescent and chromogenic) in a given clinical context	Independently
3.	Prepare sample by appropriate methods and perform Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), real time PCR, Sanger Sequencing, and in-situ hybridization including troubleshooting	Observation only
VIII	IMMUNOPATHOLOGY	
1.	Interpret direct/ indirect immunofluorescence results in the context of common diseases of the skin, medical renal diseases and autoimmune diseases	Independently
2.	Prepare sample by appropriate methods and perform indirect immunofluorescence on a frozen section from skin/ renal biopsy	Perform under supervision
IX	ELECTRON MICROSCOPY	
1.	Interpret transmission electron microscopy results in common non-neoplastic and neoplastic diseases	Independently
2.	Prepare specimen by appropriate methods and process tissue for electron microscopy, interpret semi-thin sections and view ultra-thin sections under electron microscope	Observation only
X.	DIGITAL PATHOLOGY	
1.	Navigate and annotate whole slide scanned images	Independently
2.	Select and scan slides for digitalization and perform basic image analysis functions such as length measurements, enumeration, etc.	Observation only
XI.	TEACHING	
1.	Demonstrate different methods of teaching-learning and assessments	Independently
2.	Engage and teach undergraduates and paramedical staff in the form of small group teaching and demonstrations	Independently

3.	Engage in peer teaching in the form of presenting seminars and journal clubs and be able to use different modes of teaching including PowerPoint projections and charts	Independently
XII.	RESEARCH	
1.	Write the thesis (and/or a scientific paper) in accordance with the prescribed instructions, as expected of international standards	Independently

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

General principles

Acquisition of competencies being the keystone of doctoral medical education, such training should be skills oriented. Learning in the program, essentially autonomous and self-directed, and emanating from academic and clinical work, shall also include assisted learning. The formal sessions are meant to supplement this core effort.

All students joining the postgraduate (PG) courses shall work as full-time (junior) residents/demonstrators during the period of training, attending not less than 80% of the training activity during the calendar year, and participating in all assignments and facets of the educational process. They shall maintain a logbook for recording the training they have undergone, and details of the procedures done during laboratory and clinical postings in real time. Maintenance of e-records of such procedures is encouraged.

The three-year training programme for the MD degree may be arranged in the form of postings to different assignments/laboratories for specified periods as outlined below. The period of such assignments/postings is recommended for 36 months with breaks only for examinations and mandatory postings. Posting schedules may be modified depending on needs, feasibility and exigencies. For facilities not available in the parent institution as well as for additional knowledge and skill, extramural postings may be undertaken. Departments may vary the postings slightly based on the clinical profile of the hospital, within the time period bands given below, however at least the lower limit for each of the four main components of the course must be covered during postings.

Posting schedule is given below:

S. No	Section/ Subject	Duration in months
(i)	Surgical Pathology, Autopsy, Immunohistochemistry	11-16
(ii)	Hematology, Laboratory Medicine, and Blood bank	8-10
(iii)	Cytopathology	6-9
(iv)	Basic Sciences, Immunopathology, Cytogenetics, Electron microscopy, Molecular Biology etc. and Research Techniques including Thesis	2-6
	Total	36 (including exam)

Teaching-Learning methods

This should include a judicious mix of demonstrations, symposia, journal clubs, clinical meetings, seminars, small group discussion, case-based learning, simulation-based teaching, self-directed learning, integrated learning, interdepartmental meetings, and any other collaborative activity with the allied departments. Methods with exposure to the applied aspects of the subject relevant to basic/clinical sciences should also be used. **The suggested examples of teaching-learning methods are given below but are not limited to these. The frequency of various below mentioned teaching-learning methods can vary based on the subject's requirements, competencies, workload and overall working schedule in the concerned subject. The Pathology resident is expected to sit in reporting every day, having seen the slides the previous day with written descriptions, which should be evaluated daily by the reporting faculty. This is the mainstay of training in all disciplines of Pathology.**

A. Lectures: Didactic lectures should be used sparingly. A minimum of 10 lectures per year in the concerned PG department is suggested. Topics to be selected as per subject requirements. All postgraduate trainees will be required to attend these lectures. Lectures can cover topics such as:

1. Subject related important topics as per specialty requirement
2. Recent advances
3. Research methodology and biostatistics
4. Salient features of Undergraduate/Postgraduate medical curriculum
5. Teaching and assessment methodology.

Topic numbers 3, 4, 5 can be done during research methodology/biostatistics and medical education workshops in the institute.

B. Journal club: Minimum of once in 1-2 weeks is suggested.

Topics will include presentation and critical appraisal of original research papers published in peer reviewed indexed journals. The presenter(s) shall be assessed by faculty and grades recorded in the logbook.

C. Student Seminar: Minimum of once every 1-2 weeks is suggested.

Important topics should be selected as per subject requirements and allotted for in-depth study by a postgraduate student. A teacher should be allocated for each seminar as faculty moderator to help the student prepare the topic well. It should aim at comprehensive evidence-based review of the topic. The student should be graded by the faculty and peers.

D. Student Symposium: Minimum of once every 3 months.

A broad topic of significance should be selected, and each part shall be dealt by one postgraduate student. A teacher moderator should be allocated for each symposium and moderator should track the growth of students. The symposium should aim at an evidence-based exhaustive review of the topic. All participating postgraduates should be graded by the faculty and peers.

E. Laboratory work/ Interactive slide and gross sessions: Minimum - once every 1-2 weeks.

Laboratory work, slide and gross specimen teaching sessions should be coordinated and guided by faculty from the department. Various methods like case-based discussions, oral or written quiz, etc. are to be used. Faculty from the department should participate in moderating the teaching-learning sessions.

F. Interdepartmental colloquium

Faculty and students must attend monthly meetings between the main Department and other department/s on topics of current/common interest or clinical cases. This includes institutional activities such as clinical combined rounds (CCR), clinic-pathological correlation conferences (CPC), and departmental activities like autopsy conferences.

G. a. Rotational clinical / community / institutional postings

Depending on local institutional policy and the subject specialty needs, postgraduate trainees may be posted in relevant departments/ units/ institutions. The aim would be to acquire more in-depth knowledge as applicable to the concerned specialty. Postings would be rotated

between various units/departments and details to be included in the specialty-based Guidelines. Few examples are listed below:

- Laboratory-based specialty units/departments e.g. Biochemistry / Microbiology/ Infection control unit/Laboratory Medicine, Hematology, Blood bank, Transplantation Immunology, Forensic Medicine, Proteomics, etc.
- Medical Education Unit (MEU) or Department of Medical Education (DOME): optional

G. b. Posting under “District Residency Programme” (DRP):

All postgraduate students pursuing MS/MS in broad specialties in all Medical Colleges/Institutions shall undergo a compulsory rotation of three months in District Hospitals/District Health System as a part of the course curriculum, as per the Postgraduate Medical Education (Amendment) Regulations (2020). Such rotation shall take place in the 3rd or 4th or 5th semester of the Postgraduate programme and the rotation shall be termed as “District Residency Programme” and the PG medical student undergoing training shall be termed as “District Resident”.

Every posting should have its defined learning objectives. It is recommended that the departments draw up objectives and guidelines for every posting offered in conjunction with the collaborating department/s or unit/s. This will ensure that students acquire expected competencies and are not considered as an additional helping hand for the department / unit in which they are posted. The PG student must be tagged along with those of other relevant departments for bedside case discussion/basic science exercises as needed, under the guidance of an assigned faculty.

Opportunities to present and discuss infectious disease cases through bedside discussion and ward/grand rounds with specialists / clinicians in different hospital settings must be scheduled to address antimicrobial resistance issues and strategies to deal with it.

H. Teaching research skills

Writing a thesis should be used for inculcating research knowledge and skills. All postgraduate students shall conduct a research project of sufficient depth to be presented to the University as a postgraduate thesis under the supervision of an eligible faculty member

of the department as guide and one or more co-guides who may be from the same or other departments.

In addition to the thesis project, every postgraduate trainee shall participate in at least one additional research project that may be started or already ongoing in the department. It is preferable that this project will be in an area different from the thesis work. For instance, if a clinical research project is taken up as thesis work, the additional project may deal with community/field/laboratory work. Diversity of knowledge and skills can thereby be reinforced.

I. Training in teaching skills

MEU/DOME should train PG students in education methodologies and assessment techniques. The PG students shall conduct UG classes in various courses and a faculty shall observe and provide feedback on the teaching skills of the student.

J. Logbook

During the training period, the postgraduate student should maintain a Logbook indicating the duration of the postings/work done in Wards, OPDs, Casualty and other areas of posting. This should indicate the procedures assisted and performed and the teaching sessions attended. The logbook entries must be done in real time. The logbook is thus a record of various activities by the student like: (1) Overall participation & performance, (2) attendance, (3) participation in sessions, (4) record of completion of pre-determined activities, and (5) acquisition of selected competencies.

The purpose of the Logbook is to:

- a) help maintain a record of the work done during training,
- b) enable Faculty/Consultants to have direct information about the work done and intervene, if necessary,
- c) provide feedback and assess the progress of learning with experience gained periodically.

The Logbook should be used in the internal assessment of the student, should be checked and assessed periodically by the faculty members imparting the training. The PG students will be required to produce completed logbook in original at the time of final practical examination. It should be signed by the Head of the Department. A proficiency certificate from the Head

of Department regarding the clinical competence and skillful performance of procedures by the student will be submitted by the PG student at the time of the examination.

The PG students shall be trained to reflect and record their reflections in logbook particularly of the critical incidents. Components of good teaching practices must be assessed in all academic activity conducted by the PG student and at least two sessions dedicated for assessment of teaching skills must be conducted every year of the PG program. The teaching faculty are referred to the MCI Logbook Guidelines uploaded on the Website.

K. Course in Research Methodology

All postgraduate students shall complete an online course in Research Methodology within six months of the commencement of the batch and generate the online certificate on successful completion of the course.

Other aspects

- The Postgraduate trainees must participate in the teaching and training program of undergraduate students and interns attending the department.
- Trainees shall attend accredited scientific meetings (CME, symposia, and conferences) at least once a year.
- Department shall encourage e-learning activities.
- The Postgraduate trainees should undergo training in Basic Cardiac Life Support (BCLS) and Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS).
- The Postgraduate trainees must undergo training in information technology and use of computers.

During the training program, patient safety is of paramount importance; therefore, relevant clinical skills are to be learnt initially on the models, later to be performed under supervision followed by independent performance. For this purpose, provision of skills laboratories in medical colleges is mandatory.

ASSESSMENT

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT, i.e., assessment to improve learning

Formative assessment should be continual and should assess medical knowledge, patient care, procedural & academic skills, interpersonal skills, professionalism, self-directed learning and ability to practice in the system.

General Principles

Internal Assessment should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills. The Internal Assessment should be conducted in theory and practical/clinical examination, should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills.

Quarterly assessment during the MD training should be based on:

- Case presentation, case work up, case handling/management : once a week
- Laboratory performance : twice a week
- Journal club : once a week
- Seminar : once a fortnight
- Case discussions : once a fortnight/month
- Interdepartmental case or seminar : once a month

Note: These sessions may be organized and recorded as an institutional activity for all postgraduates.

- Attendance at Scientific meetings, CME programmes (at least 02 each)

The student to be assessed periodically as per categories listed in appropriate (non-clinical/clinical) postgraduate student appraisal form (Annexure I).

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT, i.e., assessment at the end of training

Essential pre-requisites for appearing for examination include:

1. **Logbook** of work done during the training period including rotation postings, departmental presentations, and internal assessment reports should be submitted.

2. At least **two presentations** at state/national level conference. One paper (thesis or non-thesis related work) should be published /accepted/publication draft in an indexed journal.

The summative examination would be carried out as per the Rules given in the latest POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION REGULATIONS. The theory examination shall be held in advance before the Clinical and Practical examination, so that the answer books can be assessed and evaluated before the commencement of the clinical/Practical and Oral examination.

The postgraduate examination shall be in three parts:

1. **Thesis**

Thesis shall be submitted at least six months before the Theory and Clinical / Practical examination. The thesis shall be examined by a minimum of three examiners; one internal and two external examiners, who shall not be the examiners for Theory and Clinical examination. A post graduate student in broad specialty shall be allowed to appear for the Theory and Practical/Clinical examination only after the acceptance of the Thesis by the examiners.

2. **Theory examination**

The examinations shall be organized based on 'Grading' or 'Marking system' to evaluate and to certify post graduate student's level of knowledge, skill, and competence at the end of the training, as given in the latest POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION REGULATIONS. Obtaining a minimum of 50% marks in 'Theory' as well as 'Practical' separately shall be mandatory for passing examination. The examination for M.D./ M.S shall be held at the end of 3rd academic year.

There shall be four theory papers (as per PG Regulations).

Paper I: Basic sciences as applied to the subject (general pathology, pathophysiology, immunopathology, and molecular biology).

Paper II: (Systemic pathology – surgical and cytopathology).

Paper III: (Hematology, transfusion medicine and laboratory medicine including instrumentation and quality control).

Paper IV: Recent advances in the subject.

The papers should have ideally one (01) structured long answer question which will evaluate comprehensive in-depth knowledge and 6-8 short answer questions.

3. Practical/clinical and Oral/viva voce examination

Practical examination

Practical examination should be spread at least over **two** days for each student and include various major components of the syllabus focusing mainly on the psychomotor domain.

Oral/Viva voce examination on defined areas should be conducted by each examiner separately. Oral examination shall be comprehensive enough to test the post graduate student's overall knowledge of the subject focusing on psychomotor and affective domain.

The final clinical examination in broad specialty clinical subjects should include:

- Cases pertaining to major systems (e.g., one long case and three short cases),
- Stations for laboratory, procedural and communication skills,
- Logbook Records and reports of day-to-day observation during the training,
- It is emphasized that Oral/viva voce examination shall be comprehensive enough to test the post graduate student's overall knowledge of the subject.

The practical examination in Pathology should follow general guidelines outlined below which may be modified according to local university guidelines and should be spread over at least two days. The following marks distribution is suggested:

Practical 500 marks (including 100 marks for internal assessment)

Section I: Histopathology: 150 marks

- Slides (12-15)
- Grossing/autopsy
- Long case (write a full description with clinical information provided) and/or 2 biopsy cases with ancillary tests reporting (written work only, no viva)

Section II: Cytopathology and histo/cyto techniques: 80 marks

- Slides (5-8)
- Histo/Cyto techniques
- Special stain exercise

- Immunopathology, OSPE, EM

Section III: Hematology, transfusion medicine and clinical pathology: 120 marks

- Slides
- Exercises
- Case study
- Blood bank
- Clinical pathology exercises and OSPE

Section IV: Viva, basic sciences, and communication skills: 50 marks

- Pedagogy/thesis presentation
- Oral viva
- Basic Sciences

Details of exercises in individual sections are given below:

I. Clinical Pathology:

- Discussion of a clinical case history.
- Plan relevant investigations of the above case and interpret the biochemistry findings.
- Two investigations should be performed including at least one clinical pathology exercise like CSF, pleural tap etc. analysis and complete urinalysis.

II. Haematology:

- Discuss hematology cases given the relevant history. Plan relevant investigations.
- Perform complete hemogram and at least two tests preferably including one coagulation exercise.
- Identify electrophoresis strips, osmotic fragility charts etc., interpretation of data from auto analyzers, HPLC and flow cytometry.
- Examine, report, and discuss around ten cases given the history and relevant blood smears and/or bone marrow aspirate smears and bone marrow biopsy interpretation.

III. Transfusion Medicine:

- Perform blood grouping
- Perform the necessary exercise like cross matching.
- Coomb's test, gel cards interpretation.

IV. Histopathology and cytopathology:

- Examine, report, and discuss 12-15 cases histopathology and 5-8 cytopathology cases, given the relevant history and slides.
- Perform a Hematoxylin and Eosin stain and any special stain on a paraffin section. Should be conversant with histopathology techniques including cryostat.
- Long case (write a full description with clinical information provided) and/or 2 biopsy cases with ancillary tests reporting

V. Autopsy:

- Given a case history and relevant organs (with or without slides), give a list of anatomical diagnosis in an autopsy case.

VI. Gross Pathology

- Describe findings of gross specimens, give diagnosis, and identify the sections to be processed. The post graduate student should perform grossing in front of the examiners for evaluation.

VII. Basic Sciences:

- 10-15 spots based on basic sciences be included
- Identify electron micrographs
- Identify gels, results of PCR, immunological tests including interpretation of Immunofluorescence pictures, etc.
- Identify histochemical and immuno-histochemistry stains

VIII. Teaching exercise

- Teach on a small topic for about 10 min or present dissertation and research
- General Viva-Voce (Grand Viva) – structured viva may be done separately or combined with above exercises

Recommended Reading:

Books (latest edition)

1. Histology for Pathologists. Stephen S. Sternberg (Ed), Raven Press, New York.
2. Robbin's Pathologic Basis of Disease Ramzi S.Cotran, Vinay Kumar, Stanley L Robbins WB Saunders Co., Philadelphia.
3. Ackerman's Surgical Pathology. Juan Rosai Mosby. St. Louis.
4. Diagnostic Surgical Pathology. Stephen S Sternberg. Lippincott, William Wilkins. Philadelphia.

5. Diagnostic Histopathology of Tumours. Christopher DM Fletcher (Ed). Churchill Livingstone. Edinburgh.
6. Manual & Atlas of Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology. Svante R Orell, et al London.
7. Theory and Practice of Histological Techniques, Bancroft JD, Stevens A, Turner DR, Churchill Livingstone, Edinburgh.
8. Diagnostic Cytology and its Histopathologic Basis, Koss LG, J.B. Lippincott, Philadelphia.
9. Comprehensive Cytopathology, Bibbo M, W.B. Saunders Co., Philadelphia.
10. Wintrobe's Clinical Hematology, Lee GR, Foerster J, Lupeus J, Paraskevas F, Gveer JP, Rodgers GN, Williams & Wilkins, Baltimore.
11. Atlas and Text of Hematology 4th edition. Singh T. Avichal Publishing Company.
12. Dacie and Lewis Practical Hematology, Bain BJ, Bates I, Laffan MA. Elsevier.
13. Bone Marrow Pathology, Bain BJ, Clark DM, Lampert IA, Blackwell Science, Oxford.
14. Henry's clinical diagnosis and management by laboratory methods
15. WHO classification of tumors. IARC Lyon.

Journals

03-05 international Journals and 02 national (all indexed) journals.

Student appraisal form for broad specialty non-clinical disciplines											
	Elements	Less than Satisfactory			Satisfactory			More than satisfactory			Comments
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1	Scholastic aptitude and learning										
1.1	Has knowledge appropriate for level of training										
1.2	Participation and contribution to learning activity (e.g., Journal Club, Seminars, CME etc)										
1.3	Conduct of research and other scholarly activity assigned (e.g Posters, publications etc)										
1.4	Documentation of acquisition of competence (eg Log book)										
1.5	Performance in work based assessments										
1.6	Self-directed Learning										
2	Work related to training										
2.1	Practical skills that are appropriate for the level of training										
2.2	Respect for processes and procedures in the work space										
2.3	Ability to work with other members of the team										
2.4	Participation and compliance with the quality improvement process at the work environment										

2.5	Ability to record and document work accurately and appropriate for level of training																	
3	Professional attributes																	
3.1	Responsibility and accountability																	
3.2	Contribution to growth of learning of the team																	
3.3	Conduct that is ethically appropriate and respectful at all times																	
4	Space for additional comments																	
5	Disposition																	
	Has this assessment pattern been discussed with the trainee?	Ye																
	If not explain.	s	No															
	Name and Signature of the assessee																	
	Name and Signature of the assessor																	
	Date																	

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**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY), PUNE**

**Faculty of Medical Sciences
MD in Pathology
Old Syllabus**

GUIDELINES FOR COMPETENCY BASED POSTGRADUATE TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR MD IN PATHOLOGY

Preamble

The purpose of PG education is to create specialists who would provide high quality health care and advance the cause of science through research & training.

This programme is meant to standardize Pathology teaching at post graduate level throughout the country so that it will benefit in achieving uniformity in teaching and resultantly creating suitable manpower with appropriate expertise. The post graduate student should be trained in handling and processing histopathology, clinical pathology, microbiology, biochemistry and transfusion medicine samples with a knowledge of general principles and methodology.

The purpose of this document is to provide teachers and learners illustrative guidelines to achieve defined outcomes through learning and assessment. This document was prepared by various subject-content specialists. The Reconciliation Board of the Academic Committee has attempted to render uniformity without compromise to purpose and content of the document. Compromise in purity of syntax has been made in order to preserve the purpose and content. This has necessitated retention of “domains of learning” under the heading “competencies”.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC LEARNING OBJECTIVES

The learning objectives in the cognitive, psychomotor and affective domains are:

A. Cognitive Domain

1. Diagnose routine and complex clinical problems on the basis of histopathology (surgical pathology) and cytopathology specimens, blood and bone marrow examination and various tests of Laboratory Medicine (clinical pathology, clinical biochemistry) as well as Blood Banking (Transfusion Medicine).
2. Interpret and correlate clinical and laboratory data so that clinical manifestations of diseases can be explained.
3. Advise on the appropriate specimens and tests necessary to arrive at a diagnosis in a problematic case.
4. Correlate clinical and laboratory findings with pathology findings at autopsy, identify miscorrelations and the causes of death due to diseases (apart from purely metabolic causes).
5. Should be able to teach Pathology to undergraduates, postgraduates, nurses and paramedical staff including laboratory personnel.

6. Plan, execute, analyse and present research work.
7. Make and record observations systematically and maintain accurate records of tests and their results for reasonable periods of time. Identify problems in the laboratory, offer solutions thereof and maintain a high order of quality control.
8. Capable of safe and effective disposal of laboratory waste.
9. Able to supervise and work with subordinates and colleagues in a laboratory.

B. Affective Domain

1. Should be able to function as a part of a team, develop an attitude of cooperation with colleagues, and interact with the patient and the clinician or other colleagues to provide the best possible diagnosis or opinion.
2. Always adopt ethical principles and maintain proper etiquette in dealings with patients, relatives and other health personnel and to respect the rights of the patient including the right to information and second opinion.
3. Develop communication skills to word reports and professional opinion as well as to interact with patients, relatives, peers and paramedical staff, and for effective teaching.

C. Psychomotor Domain

1. Able to perform routine tests in a Pathology Laboratory including grossing of specimens, processing, cutting of paraffin and frozen sections, making smears, and staining.
2. Able to collect specimens by routinely performing non-invasive out-patient procedures such as venipuncture, finger-prick, fine needle aspiration of superficial lumps and bone-marrow aspirates, and provide appropriate help to colleagues performing an invasive procedure such as a biopsy or an imaging guided biopsy.
3. Perform an autopsy, dissect various organ complexes and display the gross findings.
4. Should be familiar with the function, handling and routine care of equipments in the laboratory.

SUBJECT SPECIFIC COMPETENCIES

A. Cognitive domain

A post graduate student upon successfully qualifying in the MD (Pathology) examination should have acquired the following broad theoretical competencies and should be:

1. Capable of offering a high quality diagnostic opinion in a given clinical situation with an appropriate and relevant sample of tissue, blood, body fluid, etc. for the purpose of diagnosis and overall wellbeing of the ill.
2. Able to teach and share his knowledge and competence with others. The student should be imparted training in teaching methods in the subject which may enable the student to take up teaching assignments in Medical Colleges/Institutes.
3. Capable of pursuing clinical and laboratory based research. He/she should be introduced to basic research methodology so that he/she can conduct fundamental and applied research.

B. Affective domain

1. The student will show integrity, accountability, respect, compassion and dedicated patient care. The student will demonstrate a commitment to excellence and continuous professional development.
2. The student should demonstrate a commitment to ethical principles relating to providing patient care, confidentiality of patient information and informed consent.
3. The student should show sensitivity and responsiveness to patients' culture, age, gender and disabilities.

C. Psychomotor domain

At the end of the course, the student should have acquired skills, as described below:

Surgical pathology

Skills

- Given the clinical and operative data, the student should be able to identify, and systematically and accurately describe the chief gross anatomic alterations in the surgically removed specimens and be able to correctly diagnose at least 80% of the lesions received on an average day from the surgical service of an average teaching hospital.
- A student should be able to demonstrate ability to perform a systematic gross examination of the tissues including the taking of appropriate tissue sections and in special cases as in intestinal mucosal biopsies, muscle biopsies and nerve biopsies, demonstrate the orientation of tissues in paraffin blocks.
- The student should be able to identify and systematically and accurately describe the chief histo-morphological alterations in the tissue received in the surgical pathology service. He/she should also correctly interpret and

correlate with the clinical data to diagnose at least 90% of the routine surgical material received on an average day.

- Be conversant with automatic tissue processing machine and the principles of its running.
- Process a tissue, make a paraffin block and cut sections of good quality on a rotary microtome.
- Stain paraffin sections with at least the following:
 - (i) Haematoxylin and eosin
 - (ii) Stains for collagen, elastic fibers and reticulin
 - (iii) Iron stain
 - (iv) PAS stain
 - (v) Acid fast stains
 - (vi) Any other stains needed for diagnosis.
- Demonstrate understanding of the principles of:
 - (i) Fixation of tissues
 - (ii) Processing of tissues for section cutting
 - (iii) Section cutting and maintenance of related equipment
 - (iv) Differential (special) stains and their utility
- Cut a frozen section using cryostat, stain and interpret the slide in correlation with the clinical data provided.
- Demonstrate the understanding of the utility of various immuno-histochemical stains especially in the diagnosis of tumour subtypes.

Cytopathology

Skills

- Independently prepare and stain good quality smears for cytopathologic examination.
- Be conversant with the techniques for concentration of specimens: i.e. various filters, centrifuge and cytocentrifuge.
- Independently be able to perform fine needle aspiration of all lumps in patients; make good quality smears, and be able to decide on the types of staining in a given case.
- Given the relevant clinical data, he/she should be able to independently and correctly:
 - (i) Diagnose at least 75% of the cases received in a routine laboratory and categorize them into negative, inconclusive and positive.

- (ii) Demonstrate ability in the technique of screening and dotting the slides for suspicious cells.
- (iii) Indicate correctly the type of tumour, if present
- (iv) Identify with reasonable accuracy the presence of organisms, fungi and parasites

Haematology

Skills

- Correctly and independently perform the following special tests, in addition to doing the routine blood counts:
 - (i) Haemogram including reticulocyte and platelet counts.
 - (ii) Bone marrow staining including stain for iron
 - (iii) Blood smear staining
 - (iv) Cytochemical characterization of leukemia with special stains like Peroxidase, Leukocyte Alkaline Phosphatase (LAP), PAS, Sudan Black, etc.
 - (v) Hemolytic anemia profile including HPLC, Hb electrophoresis etc.
 - (vi) Coagulation profile including PT, APTT, FDP.
 - (vii) BM aspiration and BM biopsy
- Demonstrate familiarity with the principle and interpretation of results and the utility in diagnosis of the following:
 - (i) Platelet function tests including platelet aggregation and adhesion and PF3 release
 - (ii) Thrombophilia profile: Lupus anticoagulant (LAC), Anticardiolipin Antibody (ACA), Activated Protein C Resistance (APCR), Protein C (Pr C), Protein S (Pr S) and Antithrombin III (AT III)
 - (iii) Immunophenotyping of leukaemia
 - (iv) Cytogenetics
 - (v) Molecular diagnostics.
- Describe accurately the morphologic findings in the peripheral and bone marrow smears, identifying and quantitating the morphologic abnormalities in disease states and arriving at a correct diagnosis in at least 90% of the cases referred to the Haematology clinic, given the relevant clinical data.

Laboratory Medicine

Skills

- Plan a strategy of laboratory investigation of a given case, given the relevant clinical history and physical findings in a logical sequence, with a rational explanation of each step; be able to correctly interpret the laboratory data of such studies, and discuss their significance with a view to arrive at a diagnosis.
- Demonstrate familiarity with and successfully perform:
 - i) routine urinalysis including physical, chemical and microscopic, examination of the sediment.
 - ii) macroscopic and microscopic examination of faeces and identify the ova and cysts of common parasites.
 - iii) a complete examination: physical, chemical and cell content of Cerebrospinal Fluid (C.S.F), pleural and peritoneal fluid.
 - iv) semen analysis.
 - v) examination of peripheral blood for commonly occurring parasites.
- Independently and correctly perform at least the following quantitative estimations by manual techniques and/or automated techniques.
 - (i) Blood urea
 - (ii) Blood sugar
 - (iii) Serum proteins (total and fractional)
 - (iv) Serum bilirubin (total and fractional)
- Demonstrate familiarity with the following quantitative estimations of blood/ serum by Automated Techniques:
Serum cholesterol, Uric acid, Serum Transaminases (ALT and AST/SGOT and SGPT), etc.
- Prepare standard solutions and reagents relevant to the above tests, including the preparation of normal solution, molar solution and buffers.
- Explain the principles of Instrumentation, use and application of the instruments commonly used in the labs eg. Photoelectric colorimeter, Spectrophotometer, pH meter, Centrifuge, Electrophoresis apparatus, ELISA Reader, flow cytometer, PCR, chemiluminiscence.

Transfusion Medicine

Skills

The student should be able to correctly and independently perform the following:

- Selection and bleeding of donors
- Preparation of blood components i.e. Cryoprecipitates, Platelet concentrate, Fresh Frozen Plasma, Single Donor Plasma, Red Blood Cell concentrates.

- ABO and Rh grouping.
- Demonstrate familiarity with Antenatal and Neonatal work up.
 - (i) Direct antiglobulin test
 - (ii) Antibody screening and titre
 - (iii) Selection of blood for exchange transfusion
- Demonstrate familiarity with principle and procedures involved in:
 - (i) Resolving ABO grouping problems.
 - (ii) Identification of RBC antibody.
 - (iii) Investigation of transfusion reaction.
 - (iv) Testing of blood for presence of:
 - (a) HBV (Hepatitis B Virus Markers).
 - (b) HCV (Hepatitis C Virus Markers)
 - (c) HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus Testing)
 - (d) VDRL
 - (e) Malaria

Immunohistochemistry

Skills (desirable)

- Be able to perform immuno-histochemical staining using paraffin section with at least one of the commonly used antibodies (Cytokeratin or LCA) using PAP method.

Syllabus

Course contents:

The study of Pathologic Anatomy includes all aspects of Pathology as encompassed in the branches of General and Systemic Pathology. Only the broad outlines are provided.

A) General Pathology:

Normal cell and tissue structure and function.

The changes in cellular structure and function in disease.

Causes of disease and its pathogenesis.

Reaction of cells, tissues, organ systems and the body as a whole to various sublethal and lethal injuries.

B) Systemic Pathology:

The study of normal structure and function of various organ systems and the aetiopathogenesis, gross and microscopic alterations of structure of these organ systems in disease and functional correlation with clinical features.

C) Haematology

The study of Haematology includes all aspects of the diseases of the blood and bone marrow. This would involve the study of the normal, and the causes of diseases and the changes thereof.

1. Laboratory Medicine (Clinical Biochemistry/Clinical Pathology including Parasitology).
2. Transfusion Medicine (Blood Banking).
3. The student is expected to acquire a general acquaintance of techniques and principles and to interpret data in the following fields.
 - a) Immunopathology
 - b) Electron microscopy
 - c) Histochemistry
 - d) Immunohistochemistry
 - e) Cytogenetics
 - f) Molecular Biology
 - g) Maintenance of records
 - h) Information retrieval, use of Computer and Internet in medicine.
 - i) Quality control, waste disposal

It is difficult to give a precise outline of the Course Contents for post graduate training. A post graduate is supposed to acquire not only the professional competence of a well-trained specialist but also academic maturity, a capacity to reason and critically analyse scientific data as well as to keep himself abreast of the latest developments in the field of Pathology and related sciences. A brief outline of what is expected to be learnt during the MD Course is given under each head.

Surgical Pathology

Knowledge

- The student should be able to demonstrate an understanding of the histogenetic and patho-physiologic processes associated with various lesions.
- Should be able to identify problems in the laboratory and offer viable solutions.

Autopsy Pathology

Knowledge

- Should be aware of the technique of autopsy.
- Should have sufficient understanding of various disease processes so that a meaningful clinico-pathological correlation can be made.
- Demonstrate ability to perform a complete autopsy independently with some physical assistance, correctly following the prescribed instructions. Correctly

identify all major lesions which have **caused, or contributed to the patient's death, on macroscopic examination alone and on microscopy in at least 90% of the autopsies in an average teaching hospital.**

- In places where non-medico-legal autopsies are not available each student should be made to observe at least five medico-legal autopsies.
- Write correctly and systematically Provisional and Final Anatomic Diagnosis reports.

Cytopathology

Knowledge

- Should possess the background necessary for the evaluation and reporting of cytopathology specimens.
- Demonstrate familiarity with the following, keeping in mind the indication for the test.
 - (i) Choice of site from which smears may be taken
 - (ii) Type of samples
 - (iii) Method of obtaining various specimens (urine sample, gastric smear, colonic lavage etc.)
 - (iv) Be conversant with the principles and preparation of solutions of stains

Haematology

Knowledge

- Should demonstrate the capability of utilising the principles of the practice of Haematology for the planning of tests, interpretation and diagnosis of diseases of the blood and bone marrow.
- Should be conversant with various equipments used in the Haematology laboratory.
- Should have knowledge of automation and quality assurance in Haematology.
- Correctly plan a strategy of investigating at least 90% of the cases referred for special investigations in the Hematology Clinic and give ample justification for each step in consideration of the relevant clinical data provided.

Laboratory Medicine

Knowledge

- Possess knowledge of the normal range of values of the chemical content of body fluids, significance of the altered values and its interpretation.
- Possess knowledge of the principles of following specialized organ function tests and the relative utility and limitations of each and significance of the altered values.
 - (i) Renal function tests

- (ii) Liver function tests
 - (iii) Pancreatic function tests
 - (iv) Endocrine function tests
 - (v) Tests for malabsorption
- Know the principles, advantages and disadvantages, scope and limitation of automation in the laboratory.
 - Know the principles and methodology of quality control in the laboratory.

Transfusion Medicine (Blood Banking)

Knowledge

The student should possess knowledge of the following aspects of Transfusion Medicine.

- Basic immunology
- ABO and Rh groups
- Clinical significance of other blood groups
- Transfusion therapy including the use of whole blood and RBC concentrates
- Blood component therapy
- Rationale of pre-transfusion testing.
- Infections transmitted in blood.
- Adverse reactions to transfusion of blood and components
- Quality control in blood bank

Basic Sciences (in relation to Pathology)

a) Immunopathology

Knowledge

- Demonstrate familiarity with the current concepts of structure and function of the immune system, its aberrations and mechanisms thereof.
- Demonstrate familiarity with the scope, principles, limitations and interpretations of the results of the following procedures employed in clinical and experimental studies relating to immunology.
 - (a) ELISA techniques
 - (b) Radioimmunoassay
 - (c) HLA typing
- Interpret simple immunological tests used in diagnosis of diseases and in research procedures.
 - (i) Immuno-electrophoresis
 - (ii) Immunofluorescence techniques especially on kidney and skin biopsies
 - (iii) Anti-nuclear antibody (ANA)
 - (iv) Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibody (ANCA)

b) Electron Microscopy

Knowledge

- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles and techniques of electron microscopy and the working of an electron microscope (including Transmission and Scanning Electron microscope: TEM and SEM)
- Recognise the appearance of the normal subcellular organelles and their common abnormalities (when provided with appropriate photographs).

c) Enzyme Histochemistry

Knowledge

- Should be familiar with the principles, use and interpretation of common enzyme histochemical procedures (Alkaline Phosphatase, Acid Phosphatase, Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase, Chloroacetate Esterase).

d) Immunohistochemistry

Knowledge

- Demonstrate familiarity with the principles and exact procedures of various immunohistochemical stains using both PAP (Peroxidase-anti-peroxidase) and AP-AAP (Alk. Phosphatase-anti-Alk. Phosphatase) ABC (Avidin-Biotin Conjugate) systems; employing monoclonal and polyclonal antibodies.
- Be aware of the limitations of immuno-histochemistry.

e) Molecular Biology

Knowledge

- Should understand the principles of molecular biology especially related to the understanding of disease processes and its use in various diagnostic tests.
- Should be conversant with the principle and steps and interpretation of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR), Western Blot, Southern Blot, Northern Blot and Hybridisation) procedures.

f) Cytogenetics

Knowledge

- Demonstrate familiarity with methods of Karyotyping and Fluorescent in-situ Hybridisation (FISH).

g) Tissue Culture

Knowledge

- Demonstrate familiarity with methods of tissue culture.

h) Principles of Medical Statistics

Knowledge

- Demonstrate familiarity with importance of statistical methods in assessing data from patient material and experimental studies.

TEACHING AND LEARNING METHODS

Post Graduate Training

Teaching methodology

Based on the available facilities, the Department can prepare a list of post graduate experiments pertaining to basic and applied Pathology. Active learning should form the mainstay of post graduate training; there should be lectures for post graduates (at least 20 per year), along with seminars, symposia, group-discussions and Journal clubs. The post graduate students should regularly do the ward rounds of various clinical departments and learn cases of interest for discussion with the clinical faculty. Each college should have a Medical Education Unit to generate teaching resource material for undergraduates and evolving of problem solving modules. Department should encourage e-learning activities.

Rotation:

Postings to laboratories/assignments

The three-year training programme for the MD degree may be arranged in the form of postings to different assignments/laboratories for specified periods as outlined below. The period of such assignments/postings is recommended for 35 months. Posting schedules may be modified depending on needs, feasibility and exigencies. For facilities not available in the parent institution as well as for additional knowledge and skill, extramural postings may be undertaken.

Section/Subject	Duration in months
(i) Surgical Pathology and Autopsy and Pathology Techniques	12
(ii) Haematology and Laboratory Medicine	10
(iii) Cytopathology	08
(iv) Transfusion Medicine/Blood Bank	02
(v) Museum techniques and record management	01
(vi) Basic Sciences including Immunopathology, Electron microscopy, Molecular Biology, Research Techniques and cytogenetics etc	02
Total	35

The training programme should be designed to enable the student to acquire a capacity to learn and investigate, to synthesize and integrate a set of facts and develop a faculty to reason. The curricular programmes and scheduling of postings must provide the student with opportunities to achieve the above broad objectives. Much of the learning is to be accomplished by the student himself. Interactive discussions are to be preferred over didactic sessions. The student must blend as an integral part of the activities of an academic department that usually revolves around three equally important basic functions of teaching, research and service. As mentioned earlier, the emphasis recommended under a PG training programme is of learning while serving/working.

The following is a rough guideline to various teaching/learning activities that may be employed.

- Collection of specimens including Fine Needle Aspiration of lumps.
- Grossing of specimens.
- Performing autopsies.
- Discussion during routine activities such as during signing out of cases.
- Presentation and work-up of cases including the identification of special stains and ancillary procedures needed.
- Clinico-pathological conferences.
- Intradepartmental and interdepartmental conferences related to case discussions.
- Conferences, Seminars, Continuing Medical Education (CME) Programmes.
- Journal Club.
- Research Presentation and review of research work.
- A postgraduate student of a postgraduate degree course in broad specialities/super specialities would be required to present one poster presentation, to read one paper at a national/state conference and to present one research paper which should be published/accepted for publication/sent for publication during the period of his postgraduate studies so as to make him eligible to appear at the postgraduate degree examination.
- Participation in workshops, conferences and presentation of papers etc.
- Laboratory work.
- Use and maintenance of equipment.
- Maintenance of records. Log books should be maintained to record the work done which shall be checked and assessed periodically by the faculty members imparting the training.
- Postgraduate students shall be required to participate in the teaching and training programme of undergraduate students and interns.
- Department should encourage e-learning activities.

During the training programme, patient safety is of paramount importance; therefore, skills are to be learnt initially on the models, later to be performed under

supervision followed by performing independently; for this purpose, provision of skills laboratories in medical colleges is mandatory.

ASSESSMENT

FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT, ie., during the training

Formative assessment should be continual and should assess medical knowledge, patient care, procedural & academic skills, interpersonal skills, professionalism, self directed learning and ability to practice in the system.

General Principles

Internal Assessment should be frequent, cover all domains of learning and used to provide feedback to improve learning; it should also cover professionalism and communication skills. The Internal Assessment should be conducted in theory and practical/clinical examination.

Quarterly assessment during the MD training should be based on:

- 1. Journal based / recent advances learning**
- 2. Patient based /Laboratory or Skill based learning**
- 3. Self directed learning and teaching**
- 4. Departmental and interdepartmental learning activity**
- 5. External and Outreach Activities / CMEs**

The student to be assessed periodically as per categories listed in postgraduate student appraisal form (Annexure I)

SUMMATIVE ASSESSMENT, ie., assessment at the end of training

The summative examination would be carried out as per the Rules given in **POSTGRADUATE MEDICAL EDUCATION REGULATIONS, 2000.**

Post Graduate Examination

The Post Graduate examination shall be in three parts:-

1. Thesis:

Every post graduate student shall carry out work on an assigned research project under the guidance of a recognised Post Graduate Teacher, the result of which shall be written up and submitted in the form of a Thesis. Work for writing the Thesis is aimed at contributing to the development of a spirit of enquiry, besides exposing the post graduate student to the techniques of research, critical analysis,

acquaintance with the latest advances in medical science and the manner of identifying and consulting available literature.

Thesis shall be submitted at least six months before the Theory and Clinical / Practical examination. The thesis shall be examined by a minimum of three examiners; one internal and two external examiners, who shall not be the examiners for Theory and Clinical examination. A post graduate student shall be allowed to appear for the Theory and Practical/Clinical examination only after the acceptance of the Thesis by the examiners.

2. **Theory:**

The examinations shall be organised on the basis of 'Grading' or 'Marking system' to evaluate and to certify post graduate student's level of knowledge, skill and competence at the end of the training. Obtaining a minimum of 50% marks in 'Theory' as well as 'Practical' separately shall be mandatory for passing examination as a whole. The examination for M.D./ MS shall be held at the end of 3rd academic year. An academic term shall mean six month's training period.

There shall be four theory papers:

- Paper I:** General Pathology, Pathophysiology, Immunopathology and Cytopathology
- Paper II:** Systemic Pathology
- Paper III:** Haematology, Transfusion Medicine (Blood Banking) and Laboratory Medicine
- Paper IV:** Recent advances and applied aspects

3. **Practicals/Clinical and Oral/viva voce Examination:**

The practical/clinical examination should consist of the following and should be spread over two days.

I. **Clinical Pathology:**

- Discussion of a clinical case history.
- Plan relevant investigations of the above case and interpret the biochemistry findings.
- Two investigations should be performed including at least one biochemistry exercise/clinical pathology exercise like CSF, pleural tap etc. analysis and complete urinalysis.

II. **Haematology:**

- Discuss haematology cases given the relevant history. Plan relevant investigations
- Perform complete hemogram and at least two tests preferably including one coagulation exercise
- Identify electrophoresis strips, osmotic fragility charts etc. Interpretation of data from autoanalysers, HPLC and flow cytometry.

Examine, report and discuss around ten cases given the history and relevant blood smears and/or bone marrow aspirate smears and bone marrow biopsy interpretation.

III. Transfusion Medicine:

- Perform blood grouping
- Perform the necessary exercise like cross matching.
- Coomb's test, gel cards interpretation.

IV. Histopathology:

- Examine, report and discuss 12-15 cases histopathology and 5-8 cytopathology cases, given the relevant history and slides.
- Perform a Haematoxylin and Eosin stain and any special stain on a paraffin section. Should be conversant with histopathology techniques including cryostat.

V. Autopsy:

- Given a case history and relevant organs (with or without slides), give a list of anatomical diagnosis in a autopsy case.

VI. Gross Pathology

- Describe findings of gross specimens, give diagnosis and identify the sections to be processed. The post graduate student should perform grossing in front of the examiners for evaluation.

VII. Basic Sciences:

- 10-15 spots based on basic sciences be included
- Identify electron micrographs
- Identify gels, results of PCR, immunological tests including interpretation of Immunofluorescence pictures.
- Identify histochemical and immuno-histochemistry stains
- Teaching exercise 10 min

All practical exercises are to be evaluated jointly by all the examiners.

An oral question-answer session should be conducted at the end of each exercise.

- (a) Viva on dissertation and research methodology
- (b) General Viva-Voce

Recommended Reading:

Books (latest edition)

1. Rosai and Ackerman's Surgical Pathology
2. Atlas and Text of Haematology by Tejinder Singh
3. Orell's Atlas of Aspiration Cytology
4. Lever's Dermatopathology
5. Novak's Gynecologic and Obstetric Pathology with Clinical and Endocrine Relations by Edmund R. Novak
6. Bone Pathology by H. Jaffe
7. MacSween's Pathology of the liver
8. Iochim's Lymph Node Pathology
9. Text Book on Breast Pathology by Tavasoli
10. Text Book on Thyroid Pathology by Geetha Jayaram
11. Theory and Practice of Histological Techniques by Bancroft
12. Gray's Diagnostic Cytopathology
13. Sternberg's Diagnostic Surgical Pathology
14. Dacie's Practical Haematology
15. Wintrobe's Haematology
16. Heptinstall's Pathology of the Kidney
17. Enzinger's Soft Tissue Tumours

Journals

03-05 international Journals and 02 national (all indexed) journals

- 1.—Acta Cytologica
- 2.—Journal of Pathology
- 3.—Histopathology
- 4.—British Journal of Haematology
- 5.—Blood
- 6.—Journal of Clinical Pathology
- 7.—Diagnostic Cytopathology
- 8.—Human Pathology
- 9.—New England Journal of Medicine
- 10.—Indian Journal of Pathology and M
- 11.—Lancet
- 12.—American Journal of Surgical Pathology

13. ~~Cancers~~

14. ~~Modern Pathology~~



Postgraduate Students Appraisal Form
Pre / Para /Clinical Disciplines

Name of the Department/Unit :

Name of the PG Student :

Period of Training : FROM.....TO.....

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Not Satisfactory			Satisfactory			More Than Satisfactory			Remarks
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Journal based / recent advances learning										
2.	Patient based /Laboratory or Skill based learning										
3.	Self directed learning and teaching										
4.	Departmental and interdepartmental learning activity										
5.	External and Outreach Activities / CMEs										
6.	Thesis / Research work										
7.	Log Book Maintenance										

Publications

Yes/ No

Remarks* _____

*REMARKS: Any significant positive or negative attributes of a postgraduate student to be mentioned. For score less than 4 in any category, remediation must be suggested. Individual feedback to postgraduate student is strongly recommended.

SIGNATURE of ASSESSEE

SIGNATURE OF CONSULTANT

SIGNATURE OF HOD