

STUDENTS' MODULE 1

COUGH & SHORTNESS OF BREATH IN ADULT



**Given to 4th Semester Medical Students Of
Hasanuddin University**

**Created By
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Lecturers of Respiratory System**

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
MEDICAL FACULTY
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
2016**

STUDENTS' TASKS

1. After reading the above scenarios thoroughly, the students must discuss the cases in a leader-led group discussion. Both the leader and the secretary are chosen by the students themselves.
2. Conducting a self study by providing data information that will support the discussion
3. Conducting a self-coached group discussion (without tutor)
4. Consulting the problems revealed during the PBL to the experts for better understanding
5. Attending provided experts lecture for unsolved problems

PROBLEM SOLVING PROCESS

In a leader-led group discussion, the students are expected to solve the problems in the scenarios by conducting these following 7 jumps of problem solving process:

1. Clarifying the un-clear terms stated in the scenario, then defining the keywords/key statement(s)
2. Identifying the basic problem of the scenario, by creating some leading important questions
3. Analyzing the problems by answering the above questions
4. Classifying the answers
5. Developing study objectives that must be achieved by the students during the case discussion
6. Looking for other supporting information related to the above case
7. Reporting the result of discussion and synthesizing the other identified information

Important Notes:

- Step 1 to 5 are conducted during the first coached-tutorial with the tutor
- Step 6 is a self study; performed out of the class either by a group discussion or by student solely, which will then be discussed together in an un-coached group
- Step 7 is conducted during the second coached-tutorial with the tutor

ACTIVITIES SCHEDULE

1. First meeting in a general class lecture; the lecture delivers a one way communication lecturing followed with asking question session

Objectives:

- explaining the module and how to complete the provided tasks
- and developing several discussion groups. During this first meeting, the module will also be distributed to the students.

2. Second meeting: self-study. **Objectives:**

- choosing a group leader and secretary
- brain storming for step 1 to 3
- distributing tasks for members of the group

3. Third meeting: a leader-led group discussion, facilitated by a tutor. **Objective:** to report the self-study result and accomplish the PBL process to the fifth step
4. Self-study, either together with other students in a group discussion or solely. **Objective:** Collecting other new necessary information
5. Fourth meeting: a leader-led group discussion, facilitated by a tutor. **Objective:** reporting the last discussion result as well as for synthesizing the recently identified information
6. Fifth meeting (last one): conducted in a general class, applying a panel discussion form, in which students report the final results of each group's discussion, and clarifying things that remain unsolved by the groups.

TIME-TABLE

Meeting activity						
I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1 st Meeting Explanation	2 nd Meeting; self study (Brain Storming)	1 st Tutorial Collecting information, analyzing and synthesizing data	Self Study Practical Work, CSL	Lecture, Consultation	2 nd Tutorial (Reporting and discussing)	Last Meeting (Reporting)

STUDY STRATEGIES

1. A leader-led group discussion, facilitated by a tutor
2. A leader-led group discussion, without a tutor
3. Experts consultation
4. Experts lecture in a general class
5. Self-study activities in the library with books, magazines, slides, tape recorder, video or the internet.
6. Conducting practical work of Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry, Histology, Pathology Anatomy, Microbiology, Clinical Pathology and Nutrition

INTRODUCTION

This module is designed for the fourth semester students of Medical Faculty, as part of the Respiratory System Curriculum. The goal is to provide students with the ability in managing diseases of the respiratory system; the module is completed with a scenario that represents the most frequently found diseases in respiratory system, which are *coughing* and *shortness of breathing*. The students are expected to discuss not only the chief complain (as the main problem) of the scenario, but also everything that considered associated to it, e.g. diseases' pathomechanism in which the students must discuss about the related anatomy, physiology and biochemical process. The ultimate goal is directed more to the problem solving process rather than the diagnosis.

Prior to the PBL process, both students and tutors must read the goals and objectives of the module to assure the process is accomplish according to the designated objectives, as well as to achieve the desired competition. Discussion materials can be obtain either from lecture handouts or other references provided by the lecturers or tutors.

We strongly hope that this module can be very useful in helping the students confirming diagnosis of the respiratory system diseases as well as the management.

Creative Team,

COUGHING & SHORTNESS OF BREATH IN ADULT

MODULE

STUDY GOALS

After learning the module, the students are expected to have the ability in explaining the principal concept of knowledge related to cough symptom as well as able to distinguish between several respiratory system diseases that might develop the symptom.

CASES

Scenario 1

A 25 year old medical faculty male student, came to his doctor telling that he could not attending the academic activities in the hospital, and at the same time also wanted to consult his problem. He had been complaining of severe productive mucoid coughing, sometimes with yellowish mucus accompanied with disrupted on and off fever since the last 2 weeks. He also complained of having headache, myalgia, anorexia and frequent diarrhea. His temperature reached 38,5⁰ C, pulse rate: 100bpm, BP: 115/70 mmHg, breathing rate of 20x/min. About a month ago, he had coughing and a runny nose but got better after taking antitussives and antibiotics.

Scenario 2

A 69 year old mechanic retirement is taken to the hospital by his son and a physician due to severe dyspnoe and weakness. He claims of suffering the weakness since 4 months ago, when he started to have non-productive cough and fever, but got better after taking antibiotics for 6 days plus other symptomatic medication.

Since 4 days ago, he started to have brown-sputum cough, and fever and frequent vomiting for the last 2 days. No history of smoking and alcohol recorded. Never been on a long distance trip for the past year, nor contact with other sick people before. He claims to have gastric reflux with nausea and vomiting for years.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND REFERENCE

1. Respiratory System Lecture Notes
2. Text books/journals related to respiratory system problems
3. Grant Boileau JC.The Thorax in : A Method of Anatomy,6th ed.,The Williams & Wilkins co.,Baltimore,1958 page 506-586
4. Gray Henry,Mayo Goss C.The respiratory System in :Anatomy of The Human Body,17th ed.,Lea and Febiger,Philadelphia,1959,page:1167-1202
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9. Buku Ajar Patologi,Robbins dan Kumar
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16. Laurel,Guide to management of Infection Disease,New York,1983

STUDENTS' MODULE 2

**COUGH & SHORTNESS
OF BREATH IN
CHILD**



**Given to 4th Semester Medical Students Of
Hasanuddin University**

**Created By
dr. Sri Asriyani, Sp.Rad
Lecturers of Respiratory System**

**RESPIRATORY SYSTEM
MEDICAL FACULTY
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
2015**

INTRODUCTION

This module is designed for the fourth semester students of Medical Faculty, as part of the Respiratory System Curriculum. The goal is to provide students with the ability in managing diseases of the respiratory system; the module is completed with a scenario that represents the most frequently found diseases in respiratory system, which are *coughing* and *shortness of breathing*. The students are expected to discuss not only the chief complain (as the main problem) of the scenario, but also everything that considered associated to it, e.g. diseases' pathomechanism in which the students must discuss about the related anatomy, physiology and biochemical process. The ultimate goal is directed more to the problem solving process rather than the diagnosis.

Prior to the PBL process, both students and tutors must read the goals and objectives of the module to assure the process is accomplish according to the designated objectives, as well as to achieve the desired competition. Discussion materials can be obtain either from lecture handouts or other references provided by the lecturers or tutors.

We strongly hope that this module can be very useful in helping the students confirming diagnosis of the respiratory system diseases as well as the management.

Creative Team,

COUGHING & SHORTNESS OF BREATH IN ADULT

MODULE

STUDY GOALS

After learning the module, the students are expected to have the ability in explaining the principal concept of knowledge related to cough symptom as well as able to distinguish between several respiratory system diseases that might develop the symptom.

CASES

Scenario 1

A 3 year old boy is taken to the hospital by his mother due to severe fever, the boy has not had enough sleep since last night and getting very irritable. According to the mother, she has frequently taken her boy to several doctors within the last 3 months for coughing and unstopabel runny nose, sometimes even with difficulty in breathing. His last month recorded body weight from POSYANDU was 10 kgs. He is the third boy, the other two older brothers are also experiencing similar problems, but not as bad as this one.

Scenario 2

A 14 months old boy administered to the hospital due to shortness of breathing, which he had been having for the last 3 days. He also complained about productive cough and fever. He was born with body weight of 3 kgs, spontaneous and aterm. This time his weight is 6 kilograms. No history of difficulty in breathing ever recorded previously. Immunitation history : just given polio and BCG immunitation after a few days after birth.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND REFERENCE

4. Respiratory System Lecture Notes
5. Text books/journals related to respiratory system problems
6. Grant Boileau JC. The Thorax in : A Method of Anatomy, 6th ed., The Williams & Wilkins co., Baltimore, 1958 page 506-586
4. Gray Henry, Mayo Goss C. The respiratory System in : Anatomy of The Human Body, 17th ed., Lea and Febiger, Philadelphia, 1959, page: 1167-1202
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13. Mahan LK, Arlin MT., Nutritional Care in Pulmonary Disease in : Krause's Food, Nutrition & diet therapy, 9th ed., Philadelphia, W.B.
14. Melmon & Morell's, Clinical Pharmacology Basic Principles in Therapeutics 3rd, Mc Grow Hill, 1992
15. Boies, Hilger, Priest. Fundamental of Otolaryngology. A Text Book of Ear Nose & Throat Diseases Fundamental of Otolaryngology
16. Laurel, Guide to management of Infection Disease, New York, 1983

STUDENTS' MODULE 3

SMOKING



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MEDICAL FACULTY
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
2015

INTRODUCTION

This module is designed for the fourth semester students of Medical Faculty, as part of the Respiratory System Curriculum. The goal is to provide students with the ability in managing smoking patient and kind of diseases with underlying cause by smoking habit; Students are expected to have ability in explaining kind of diseases that cause by smoking and pathomechanism of those diseases. Beside that student are expected to explain the management the disease cause by smoking and the method how patient could stop smoking. The ultimate goal is directed more to the problem solving process rather than the diagnosis.

Prior to the PBL process, both students and tutors must read the goals and objectives of the module to assure the process is accomplish according to the designated objectives, as well as to achieve the desired competition. Discussion materials can be obtain either from lecture handouts or other references provided by the lecturers or tutors.

We strongly hope that this module can be very useful in helping the students confirming diagnosis of the respiratory system diseases as well as the management.

Creative Team,

SMOKING MODULE

STUDY GOALS

After learning the module, the students are expected to have the ability in explaining the principal concept of knowledge explaining the correlation between smoking and several respiratory system disease and as well as able to know the management of patient related with the develop diseases, include stop smoking methodes for the patient

CASE

A 56 years old man, came to the hospital with chief complain severe cough and shortness of breath. He claim that he has shortness of breath history since last 3 months. From vital sign examination : His temperature about 37oC, pulse rate 104 bpm, and breathing rate 34x/minute. From thorax phisycal examination, the docter found that he was seen breathinglessly. The docter perform spirometry test and the result show that PEF 50% from prediction value. Oksimetri test 84%. He is a heavy smoker who's starting smoking since 15 years old. Every day he usually smokes 2 pack of cigarette, but since he has theses complaints he just smokes 1 pack cigarette day.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION AND REFERENCE

7. Respiratory System Lecture Notes
 1. Arcavi L, Benowitz NL. Cigarette smoking and infection. Arch Intern Med 2004;164(20):2206-16.
 2. Bates MN, Khalakdina A, Pai M, Chang L, Lessa F, Smith KR. Risk of tuberculosis from exposure to tobacco smoke: a systematic review and meta-analysis. Arch Intern Med 2007;167(4):335-42.
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