

# Detailed Index for Dr.Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

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**ENT**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>ENT Mock Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS ENT</b>	Lec-01	0:43:17	147
	Lec-02	0:47:00	160
	Lec-03	0:33:44	115
<b>ENT Test 444</b>	Lec-01	0:38:23	131
	Lec-02	0:39:17	134
	Lec-03	0:25:56	89

<b>ENT Notes</b>	
<b>ENT Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 118</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ENT	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ External acoustic meatus</li> <li>◆ Tympanic Membrane</li> <li>◆ Pars Tensa</li> <li>◆ Pars Flaccida</li> <li>◆ Layers of Tympanic Membrane</li> <li>◆ Middle Ear</li> <li>◆ Round window or the fenestra Cochleae</li> <li>◆ Mastoid Antrum</li> <li>◆ Eustachian(Pharyngotympanic) Tube</li> <li>◆ Tympanic Cavity</li> <li>◆ Ossicles of the Middle Ear</li> <li>◆ Ossicles</li> </ul>	0:40:46	139
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Tensor tympani</li> <li>◆ Stapedius</li> <li>◆ Tympanic Plexus</li> <li>◆ Frey's syndrome</li> <li>◆ Chorda Tympani Nerve</li> <li>◆ The Internal Ear</li> <li>◆ Bony Labyrinth</li> <li>◆ Semicircular canals</li> <li>◆ Cochlea</li> <li>◆ Scala Vestibuli</li> <li>◆ Scala tympani</li> <li>◆ Membranous Labyrinth</li> <li>◆ Cochlear duct</li> <li>◆ Utricle and saccule</li> <li>◆ Endolymphatic duct and sac</li> <li>◆ Blood Suply of Labyrinth</li> <li>◆ Conductive Hearing loss</li> <li>◆ Sensorineural(SN) hearing loss</li> <li>◆ Test air Conduction (AC)</li> <li>◆ Test bone Conduction (BC)</li> <li>◆ Rinne Test</li> <li>◆ False negative rinne</li> <li>◆ Weber test</li> </ul>	0:37:45	129
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Absolute bone condition test</li> <li>◆ Schwabach's test</li> <li>◆ Interpretation of tuning fork tests</li> <li>◆ Audiometrics Tests</li> <li>◆ Pure Tone Audiometry</li> <li>◆ Speech Audiometry</li> <li>◆ Discrimination Score (DS)</li> <li>◆ Half Peak Level (HPL)</li> <li>◆ Shape of the speech audiogram</li> <li>◆ Carhart's notch</li> <li>◆ BakesyAudiometry</li> <li>◆ Impedance Audiometry</li> <li>◆ Tympanometry</li> <li>◆ Types of tympanogram</li> <li>◆ Acoustic reflex</li> <li>◆ Special test of Hearing Recruitment</li> <li>◆ Short increment sensitivity index (SISI test )</li> </ul>	0:41:54	143

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ENT	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Threshold tone decay test</li> <li>◆ Evoked Response audiometry</li> <li>◆ Electrocochleography(EcoG)</li> <li>◆ Auditorybrain-stem responses</li> <li>◆ Conductive Hearing loss and its mnagement</li> <li>◆ Clues to the diagnosis of conductive Hearing Loss</li> <li>◆ Stapededectomy</li> <li>◆ Tympanoplasty</li> <li>◆ Hearing aid</li> <li>◆ Myringoplasty</li> <li>◆ Repair of ossiculer chain</li> </ul>	0:19:33	67
	Lec 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sensorincural learning loss and its management</li> <li>◆ The characteristics of sensorineural hearing loss</li> <li>◆ Clues to the Diagnosis Hearing Loss</li> <li>◆ Aetiology of SNHL</li> <li>◆ Syphilis of the inner ear</li> <li>◆ Presbyacosis</li> <li>◆ Viral labyrinthitis</li> <li>◆ Familial Progressive Sensorineural Hearing Loss</li> <li>◆ Sudden Hearing Loss</li> <li>◆ WHO (1980)classification</li> <li>◆ Degree of hearing loss</li> <li>◆ Laboratory tests of vestibular function</li> </ul>	0:35:24	121
	Lec 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Modified kobrak test</li> <li>◆ Fitzgerald -Hallpike test (Birthermal caloric test)</li> <li>◆ Disorder of Vestibular System</li> <li>◆ Otomycosis</li> <li>◆ Otitis externa haemorrhagica</li> <li>◆ Herpes Zoster oticus</li> <li>◆ Malignant (necrotizing otitis extern)</li> <li>◆ Myrngitis bullosa</li> <li>◆ Tympanosclerosis</li> <li>◆ Acute Suppurative Otitis Media</li> <li>◆ Myringotomy</li> <li>◆ Cortical mastoidectomy</li> <li>◆ Otitis media with effusion</li> </ul>	0:30:59	106

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ENT	Lec 07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ 1.otitis media,acute (2),AD</li> <li>♦ Canal wall up procedures</li> <li>♦ Serious otitis media</li> <li>♦ Acute otitis media with effusion</li> <li>♦ Malfunction of Eustachian tube</li> <li>♦ Grommet insertion</li> <li>♦ Tympanotomy or cortical mastoidectomy</li> <li>♦ Retraction pockets and cholesteatoma</li> <li>♦ Cholesterol granuloma</li> <li>♦ Recurrent Acute Otitis Media</li> <li>♦ Cholesteatoma</li> <li>♦ Chronic Suppurative Otitive Otitis Media</li> <li>♦ Atticoantral</li> <li>♦ Differences between attricoantral and tubotypanic type of CSOM</li> <li>♦ Tubotympanic Type</li> <li>♦ Otogenic brain abscess</li> </ul>	0:49:33	169
	Lec 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Tubercular otitis media</li> <li>♦ Acute Mastoiditis: Otorrhea</li> <li>♦ Acute Mastoiditis: Subperiosteal Mastoid Abscess</li> <li>♦ Cortical mastoidectomy</li> <li>♦ Zygomatic abscess</li> <li>♦ Bezold's abscess</li> <li>♦ Citelli's abscess</li> <li>♦ Meatal abscess(Luc's abscess)</li> <li>♦ Marked(Latent) Mastoiditis</li> <li>♦ Petrositis</li> <li>♦ Gradenigo's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Facial Paralysis</li> <li>♦ Myringotomy or cortical mastoidectomy</li> <li>♦ Labyrinthitis</li> <li>♦ Diffuse serous labyrinthitis</li> </ul>	0:41:19	141
	Lec 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Diffuse suppurative labyrinthitis</li> <li>♦ Intracranial Complications of Otitis Media</li> <li>♦ Extradural Abscess</li> <li>♦ Subdural Abscess</li> <li>♦ Otogenic Brain Abscess</li> <li>♦ Cerebellar abscess</li> <li>♦ Temporal Lobe Abscess</li> <li>♦ Lateral Sinus Thrombophlebitis(synsigmoid Sinus Thrombosis)</li> <li>♦ Griesinger's sign</li> <li>♦ Tobey-Ayer test</li> <li>♦ Crowe -Beck test</li> <li>♦ Otitic hydrophatus</li> <li>♦ Clinical features</li> </ul>	0:27:24	94

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ENT	Lec 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Octosc lesions (syn-otospongiosis)</li> <li>◆ Bell's Palsy</li> <li>◆ Melkersson's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Herpes Zoster Oticus(Ramsay-Hunt Syndrome)</li> <li>◆ Schirmer's test</li> <li>◆ Stapedial reflex</li> <li>◆ Meniere's Disease</li> <li>◆ Tests to differentiate a cochlear from a retrocochlear lesion</li> <li>◆ Caloric test</li> <li>◆ Variants of Meniere's Disease</li> </ul>	0:50:50	173
	Lec 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Glomus Tumour</li> <li>◆ Acoustic Neuroma (syn.eighth Nerve Schwannoma or Neurilemmoma)</li> </ul>	0:41:20	141
	Lec 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hearing Loss</li> <li>◆ Assesment of hearing in infants and children</li> <li>◆ Bone conduction hearing aid</li> <li>◆ Indication for hearing Aid</li> <li>◆ Cochlear Implants</li> <li>◆ Speech processor</li> <li>◆ Anatomy of Nose</li> <li>◆ Nerve Suply of Nasal Cavity</li> <li>◆ The greater petrosal nerve</li> </ul>	0:47:17	161
	Lec 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Encephalocele or meningoencephalocele</li> <li>◆ Nasal septum</li> <li>◆ Deviated Nasal Septum (DNS)</li> <li>◆ Submucous resection (SMR) operation</li> <li>◆ Septoplasty</li> <li>◆ Perforation of Nasal Septum</li> <li>◆ Aetiology</li> <li>◆ Atrophic Rhinitis (Ozaena)</li> <li>◆ Young's operation</li> <li>◆ secondary Atrophec Rhinitis</li> <li>◆ Rhinitis Sicca</li> <li>◆ Rhinitis Caseosa</li> </ul>	0:20:57	72
	Lec_14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Rhinoscleroma</li> <li>◆ Mikulicz cells</li> <li>◆ Russell bodies</li> <li>◆ Lupus Vulgaris</li> <li>◆ Rhinosporodiosis</li> <li>◆ Aspergillosis</li> <li>◆ Mucormycosis</li> </ul>	0:38:55	133



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ENT	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Foreign bodies</li> <li>♦ Rhinolith</li> <li>♦ Nasal Myiasis (Maggots in Nose)</li> <li>♦ Choanal Atresia</li> <li>♦ CSF Rhinorrhoea</li> <li>♦ Bilateral Ethmoidal Polyp</li> <li>♦ Antrochoanal Polyp</li> <li>♦ Blood supply of nose</li> <li>♦ Little's area</li> <li>♦ Causes of Epistaxis</li> <li>♦ Differences between anterior and posterior epistaxis.</li> </ul>	0:39:41	135
	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Fractures of Maxilla</li> <li>♦ Oro-Antral fistula</li> <li>♦ Anatomy of paranasal sinuses</li> <li>♦ Maxillary sinus (Antrum of Highmore)</li> <li>♦ Frontal sinus</li> <li>♦ Ethmoidal Sinuses (Ethmoid Air Cells)</li> <li>♦ Sphenoid Sinus</li> <li>♦ Acute maxillary sinusitis</li> <li>♦ Acute frontal sinusitis</li> <li>♦ Acute ethmoid sinusitis</li> <li>♦ Inverted papilloma</li> </ul>	0:40:17	138
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Carcinoma of Maxillary Sinus</li> <li>♦ Herpetic gingivostomatitis</li> <li>♦ Vincent's infection(Acute necrotizing)</li> <li>♦ Aphthous ulcers</li> <li>♦ Leukoplakia</li> <li>♦ Erythroplakia</li> <li>♦ Ludwig's Angina</li> <li>♦ Killian's Dehiscence</li> <li>♦ Waldeyer's ring</li> <li>♦ Nasopharynx (epipharynx)</li> <li>♦ Hypopharynx (Laryngopharynx)</li> </ul>	0:28:12	96.7
	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pyriform sinus (fossa)</li> <li>♦ Adenoids</li> <li>♦ Nasopharyngeal fibroma (Juvenile nasopharyngeal)</li> <li>♦ Nasopharyngeal Cancer</li> <li>♦ Acute Pharyngitis</li> <li>♦ Applied Anatomy of Palatine (faucial) tonsils</li> <li>♦ Acute Tonsillitis</li> </ul>	0:32:17	110
	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Peritonsillar Abscess (Quinsy)</li> <li>♦ Interval tonsillectomy</li> <li>♦ Retropharyngeal Abscess</li> <li>♦ Chronic Retropharyngeal Abscess</li> </ul>	0:37:03	126
	<b>Lec 20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Parapharyngeal Abscess</li> <li>♦ Carcinoma of the hypopharynx</li> <li>♦ Carcinoma Pyriform Sinus</li> <li>♦ Carcinoma Postcricoid region</li> <li>♦ Anatomy of Larynx</li> <li>♦ Laryngeal cartilages</li> <li>♦ Laryngeal joints</li> <li>♦ Muscles of Larynx</li> </ul>	0:36:22	124

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ENT	Lec 21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ventricle (sinus of Larynx)</li> <li>♦ Vocal folds (true vocal cords)</li> <li>♦ Glottis (rima glottides)</li> <li>♦ Lymphatic drainage</li> <li>♦ Reinke's space</li> <li>♦ Acute Epiglottitis (Syn supraglottic laryngitis)</li> <li>♦ Acute Laryngo-Tracheo- Bronchitis</li> <li>♦ Laryngeal Diphtheria</li> <li>♦ Polypoid degeneration of vocal cords (Reinke's Oedema)</li> <li>♦ Tuberculosis of Larynx</li> <li>♦ Laryngeal web</li> <li>♦ Laryngeal Paralysis</li> <li>♦ Recurrent Laryngeal nerve</li> <li>♦ Superior Laryngeal nerve</li> <li>♦ High vagal lesions</li> <li>♦ Recurrent Laryngeal nerve paralysis</li> <li>♦ Paralysis of Superior laryngeal nerve</li> <li>♦ Combined (complete) paralysis</li> </ul>	0:39:18	134
	Lec 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Congenital vocal cord paralysis</li> <li>♦ Laryngocele</li> <li>♦ Juvenile papillomas</li> <li>♦ Adult- onset papilloma</li> <li>♦ TNM Classification of cancer larynx</li> </ul>	0:33:42	115
	Lec 23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Supraglottic cancer</li> <li>♦ Glottic cancer</li> <li>♦ Diagnosis of Laryngeal cancer History</li> <li>♦ Total laryngectomy</li> <li>♦ Functional aphonia (hysterical aphonia)</li> <li>♦ Puberphonia (mutational falsetto voice)</li> <li>♦ Phonasthenia</li> <li>♦ Hyponasality (rhinolalia clausa)</li> <li>♦ Tracheostomy</li> <li>♦ Permanent tracheostomy.</li> </ul>	0:37:30	128
	Lec 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Endotracheal intubation</li> <li>♦ Laryngeal foreign body</li> <li>♦ Types of lasers</li> <li>♦ Cryosurgery</li> </ul>	0:33:45	115

# **PATHOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Pathology Mock Tests</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Pathology</b>	Lec-01	0:39:46	136
	Lec-02	0:40:40	139
	Lec-03	0:39:17	134
	Lec-04	0:37:56	129
	Lec-05	0:39:00	133
	Lec-06	0:43:00	146
	Lec-07	0:24:46	85
<b>Pathology Test 503</b>	Lec-01	0:40:24	132
	Lec-02	0:19:43	67.7
	Lec-03	0:28:21	97.3

<b>Pathology Notes</b>	
<b>Pathology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 265</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b> Disorders of central nervous system	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Increased intracranial Pressure</li> <li>◆ Uncal herniation</li> <li>◆ Congenital disorders of the central nervous system (DNS)</li> <li>◆ communicating hydrocephalus</li> <li>◆ non communicating hydrocephalus</li> <li>◆ Hydrocephalus ex vacuo</li> <li>◆ Arnold Chiari Malformation -Gross</li> <li>◆ Dandy -Walker malformation</li> <li>◆ Open neural defects</li> <li>◆ anencephaly</li> <li>◆ Spina bifida</li> <li>◆ Spina bifida occulta</li> <li>◆ Meningocele</li> <li>◆ Sringomyelia</li> </ul>	0:40:46	139
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Neurocutaneous syndromes</li> <li>◆ Tuberous sclerosis</li> <li>◆ Infection of the CNS</li> <li>◆ Leptomeningitis</li> <li>◆ CSF findings in bacterial meningitis</li> <li>◆ CSF findings in viral meningitis</li> <li>◆ Chronic granulomatous leptomeningitis</li> <li>◆ Tuberculosis - Basal meningitis</li> <li>◆ AIDS-Cryptococcal cysts: Chronic</li> </ul>	0:38:29	131
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Inclusion bodies</li> <li>◆ Lewy bodies</li> <li>◆ Lafora's bodies</li> <li>◆ Arboviruses</li> <li>◆ Slow virus disease</li> <li>◆ SSPE</li> <li>◆ PML</li> <li>◆ Creutzfeldt -Jakob (CJ) disease</li> <li>◆ Kuru</li> <li>◆ Cerebral abscess</li> <li>◆ Neurosyphilis</li> <li>◆ Tabes dorsalis</li> </ul>	0:36:05	123
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Tabes dorsalis</li> <li>◆ CNS trauma</li> <li>◆ A cerebral concussion</li> <li>◆ Cerebral contusion</li> <li>◆ Acute epidural hematoma</li> <li>◆ A subdural hematoma</li> <li>◆ Pathophysiology of stroke</li> <li>◆ Vascular injuries in CNS</li> <li>◆ Laminar necrosis</li> <li>◆ Watershed infarcts</li> <li>◆ Hemorrhagic INFARCTION</li> <li>◆ Atherosclerotic strokes</li> <li>◆ TIAs</li> <li>◆ Intracerebral hemorrhage</li> </ul>	0:39:17	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Charcot - Bouchard microaneurysms.</li> <li>♦ Subarachnoid hemorrhages</li> <li>♦ Congenital aneurysms</li> <li>♦ Multiple sclerosis (MS)</li> </ul>	0:37:55	129
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Leukodystrophies</li> <li>♦ Adrenoleukodystrophy</li> <li>♦ Metachromatic leukokystrophy</li> <li>♦ Krabbe's disease</li> <li>♦ Alzheimer's diseases (AD)</li> <li>♦ Pick 's disease</li> <li>♦ Idiopathic parkinsonism</li> <li>♦ Huntington's disease (HD)</li> </ul>	0:39:38	135
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Friedreich 's ataxia</li> <li>♦ Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis</li> <li>♦ Metabolic and toxic encephalopathies involving the CMS and PMS</li> <li>♦ Wilson's disease</li> </ul>	0:40:31	138
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hepatic encephalopathy</li> <li>♦ Vitamin B12 deficiency</li> <li>♦ Wernicke 's encephalopathy</li> <li>♦ Korsakoff's psychosis</li> <li>♦ tumors involving the CNS and PNS</li> <li>♦ Astrocytomas</li> <li>♦ Glioblastoma multiforme (GBM)</li> <li>♦ Oligodendrogliomas</li> <li>♦ Ependymomas</li> <li>♦ Medulloblastomas</li> <li>♦ Meningiomas, Metastasis</li> <li>♦ Malignant CNS lymphomas</li> <li>♦ Schwannomas (neurilemmas)</li> <li>♦ Types of CNS and PNS diseases associated with AIDS</li> <li>♦ AIDS dementia complex (ADC)</li> <li>♦ Disorder of the peripheral nervous system</li> <li>♦ Peripheral neuropathy</li> </ul>	0:33:53	115
Female Reproductive Tract	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Nonneoplastic disorders of the vulva</li> <li>♦ Vulvar dermatoses</li> <li>♦ Lichen sclerosis</li> <li>♦ Squamous hyperplasia (Lichen simplex chronicus)</li> <li>♦ Nonneoplastic disorder of vagina</li> <li>♦ A Gartner duct cyst, Vaginal adenosis</li> <li>♦ A cervical PaP ( i.e., Papanicolaou) test</li> <li>♦ Low and High dysplasia</li> <li>♦ Endocervical polyps, Endometrial polyps</li> <li>♦ Acute and chronic cervicitis</li> <li>♦ Nonneoplastic disorders of the uterus Chronic endometritis</li> <li>♦ Endometrial hyperplasia, Hydatids of Morgagni</li> <li>♦ Cystic hyperplasia (simple hyperplasia)</li> <li>♦ Complex hyperplasia, Adenomyosis</li> <li>♦ Disorder of the fallopian (uterine ) tube Ectopic pregnancy (EP)</li> </ul>	0:40:47	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Nonneoplastic disorders of the placenta</li> <li>♦ A normal chorionic villus</li> <li>♦ Placenta Previa</li> <li>♦ Placenta accreta</li> <li>♦ Abruptio Placentae</li> <li>♦ Identical twins</li> <li>♦ Fetus - to -fetus transfusion</li> <li>♦ Chorioamnionitis</li> <li>♦ Pregnancy - induced hypertension ( PIH)</li> <li>♦ Polyhydramnios</li> <li>♦ Oligohydramnios</li> <li>♦ Neoplastic disorder of the vulva</li> <li>♦ Vulvar dysplasia</li> <li>♦ Extramammary Paget's disease</li> <li>♦ Neoplastic disorder of the vagina</li> <li>♦ Viginal SCC</li> <li>♦ Embryonal rhabdomyosarcoma</li> <li>♦ Cervical dysplasia</li> <li>♦ Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia ( CIN)</li> <li>♦ Kolocytic atypia (HPV effect )</li> <li>♦ Cervical SCC (least common of the gynecologic cancers)</li> <li>♦ Leiomyomas ("fibroids ")</li> <li>♦ Endometrial adenocarcinoma</li> <li>♦ Adenoacanthomas</li> <li>♦ Adenoasquamous carcinomas</li> <li>♦ Leiomyosarcomas</li> </ul>	0:39:12	134
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Neoplastic disorders of the ovary</li> <li>♦ Surface epithelial tumors</li> <li>♦ serious tumors</li> <li>♦ Serous cystadenocarcinomas</li> <li>♦ Mucinous tumors</li> <li>♦ Mucinous cystadenomas</li> <li>♦ Endometrioid carcinomas</li> <li>♦ Brenner tumors</li> <li>♦ Cystic teratomas</li> <li>♦ Mature cystic teratomas (dermoid cysts)</li> <li>♦ Immature teratomas</li> <li>♦ A struma ovarii</li> <li>♦ Dysgerminomas</li> <li>♦ Endodermal sinus , or yolk sac, tumor</li> <li>♦ Granulosa cell tumors</li> <li>♦ Thecomas</li> <li>♦ Hillaar cell, or Leyding cell, tumors</li> <li>♦ Gonadoblastomas</li> <li>♦ Krukenberg's tumors</li> <li>♦ Neoplastic disorder of the placenta</li> </ul>	0:19:47	68

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hydatidiform mole</li> <li>♦ Invasive mole</li> <li>♦ Choriocarcinoma</li> <li>♦ Menstrual cycle</li> <li>♦ Proliferative Phase</li> <li>♦ Secretory phase</li> <li>♦ Fertilization</li> <li>♦ Serum testosterone</li> <li>♦ Sex hormone - binding globulin (SHBG)</li> <li>♦ Menopause</li> <li>♦ Dysfunctional uterine bleeding (DUB)</li> <li>♦ Anovulatory cycle</li> <li>♦ Turner's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Primary dysmenorhea (painful menses )</li> <li>♦ Hirsutism</li> <li>♦ Breast disease</li> <li>♦ Breast mass</li> <li>♦ Lactiferous ducts and sinuses</li> <li>♦ Fibrocystic change</li> <li>♦ Acute mastitis</li> <li>♦ Traumatic fat necrosis</li> <li>♦ Neoplastic disorder of the Fibroadenomas</li> <li>♦ Intraductal papillomas</li> <li>♦ Breast cancer</li> <li>♦ Mammography</li> <li>♦ Intraductal carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Infiltrating ductal adenoacarcinoma</li> <li>♦ Medullary carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Colloid (mucinous)carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Paget's disease of the breast</li> <li>♦ Inflammatory carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Lobular carcinomas</li> <li>♦ Cystosarcoma Phyllodes</li> <li>♦ ERA/PRA receptor, Alumpectomy</li> <li>♦ modified radical mastectomy</li> </ul>	0:47:32	162
Disorders of Endocrine System	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Overview of endocrine disease</li> <li>♦ Negative feedback</li> <li>♦ Stimulation tests</li> <li>♦ Suppression tests</li> <li>♦ Pituitary hypofunction disorders</li> <li>♦ Hypopituitarism</li> <li>♦ Nonfunctioning pituitary adenoma</li> <li>♦ Pituitary Chromophobe Adenoma</li> <li>♦ Precocious Puberty</li> <li>♦ Metirapone test</li> </ul>	0:35:52	122
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Sheehan's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Craniopharyngiomas</li> <li>♦ Diabetes insipidus ( DS)</li> <li>♦ Central DI</li> <li>♦ Nephrogenic DI</li> <li>♦ Water deprivation test</li> <li>♦ Acromegaly</li> <li>♦ Prolactinoma</li> <li>♦ Thyroid function tests</li> <li>♦ Resin T3 update (RTU)</li> </ul>	0:41:35	142



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Free T4 index (FT4-1)</li> <li>♦ Serum TSH</li> <li>♦ Radioactive 131 I uptake</li> <li>♦ Nodules int the thyroid</li> <li>♦ Hot nodules</li> <li>♦ cold nodules</li> <li>♦ Nonneoplastic disorders</li> <li>♦ Thyroglossal duct cyst</li> <li>♦ Thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Acute thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis (dequervain 's thyroiditis)</li> <li>♦ Hashimoto's thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Reidel's thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>♦ Graves's disease</li> <li>♦ Toxic nodular goiter(Plummer's disease)</li> <li>♦ Thyroid scintigraphy</li> <li>♦ Hypothyroidism</li> <li>♦ Goiter</li> <li>♦ A solitary thyroid nodule</li> <li>♦ A follicular adenoma</li> <li>♦ Papillary adenocarcinoma</li> <li>♦ Follicular carcinoma</li> </ul>	0:37:09	127
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Medullary carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Hyperparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Primary hyperparathyroidism(HPTH)</li> <li>♦ Malignancy - induced hypercalcemia</li> <li>♦ Secondary HPTH</li> <li>♦ Tertiary HPTH</li> <li>♦ Hypoparathyroidism and hypocalcemia</li> <li>♦ Primary hypoparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Autoimmune hypoparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Pseudohypoparathyroidism</li> </ul>	0:22:55	79
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Zone glomerulosa</li> <li>♦ Zone fasciculate and Zone reticular</li> <li>♦ Cushing's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Ectopic Cushing's</li> <li>♦ High - dose dexamethasone test</li> <li>♦ Primary aldosteronism (Conn's syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Adrenal adenoma</li> <li>♦ Hyperfunction tumors of the adrenal medulla</li> <li>♦ Pheochromocytoma</li> </ul>	0:34:00	116
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Neuroblastoma</li> <li>♦ Autoimmune destruction</li> <li>♦ Addison's disease</li> <li>♦ Islet cell tumors</li> <li>♦ Insulinoma</li> <li>♦ Gastrinoma, Hypoglycemia</li> <li>♦ Glucagonoma</li> <li>♦ Somatostatinoma</li> <li>♦ ViPoma</li> <li>♦ Diabetes mellitus</li> <li>♦ Diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA)</li> <li>♦ Gestational diabetes(GDM)</li> </ul>	0:33:58	

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
Disorders of the Skin <b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Normal skin</li> <li>♦ Epidermis</li> <li>♦ Dermis</li> <li>♦ Acute eczema</li> <li>♦ Subacute eczema</li> <li>♦ Chronic eczema</li> <li>♦ Atopic dermatitis</li> <li>♦ Contact dermatitis</li> <li>♦ Allergic contact dermatitis</li> <li>♦ Irritant contact dermatitis</li> <li>♦ Contact urticaria</li> <li>♦ Seborrheic dermatitis</li> <li>♦ Superficial mycoses (dermatophytoses)</li> <li>♦ Tinea capitis</li> <li>♦ Favus</li> <li>♦ Tinea versicolor</li> <li>♦ Measles (rubeola)</li> <li>♦ German measles (rubella) or "3-day measles"</li> <li>♦ Erythema infection (fifth disease)</li> <li>♦ Roseola (exanthema subitum)</li> <li>♦ Toxic shock syndrome (TSS)</li> <li>♦ Scarlet fever</li> <li>♦ Actinic (solar) keratosis</li> <li>♦ Lichen planus</li> <li>♦ Lichen planopilaris</li> <li>♦ Psoriasis</li> </ul>	0:48:33	166
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pityriasis rosea</li> <li>♦ Discuss vesiculobullous and pustular disorders of the skin</li> <li>♦ Herpes zoster (shingles)</li> <li>♦ Chickenpox</li> <li>♦ Impetigo</li> <li>♦ Scalded skin syndrome</li> <li>♦ Language of Dermatology</li> <li>♦ Primary Lesions</li> <li>♦ Secondary Lesions</li> <li>♦ Distinct Lesions</li> <li>♦ Nodule</li> <li>♦ A papule</li> <li>♦ Tumor</li> <li>♦ Pustule</li> <li>♦ Cyst</li> <li>♦ Scale</li> <li>♦ Lichenification</li> <li>♦ Erosion</li> <li>♦ Ulcer, Wheal</li> </ul>	0:30:55	105
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Keloid</li> <li>♦ Acantholysis</li> <li>♦ Nilolsky 's sign</li> <li>♦ Bullous pemphigoid</li> <li>♦ Dermatitis herpetiformis</li> <li>♦ Erythema multiforme</li> <li>♦ Furuncle</li> <li>♦ Carbuncle</li> <li>♦ Acne vulgaris</li> <li>♦ Acne rosacea</li> </ul>	0:28:55	99

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Angioedema</li> <li>♦ Cellulitis</li> <li>♦ Erysipelas</li> <li>♦ Sstemic lupus erythematosus</li> <li>♦ Systemic Lupus erythematosus (SLE)</li> <li>♦ Subcutaneous mycoses</li> <li>♦ Chromoblastomycosis</li> <li>♦ Sporotrichosis</li> <li>♦ Mycobacterrium leprae</li> <li>♦ Tubeerculoid type</li> <li>♦ Lepromatous type</li> <li>♦ Eryhtema nodosum</li> <li>♦ Skin cancers</li> <li>♦ Basal cell carcinoma (BCC)</li> <li>♦ Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC)</li> <li>♦ Epiderma inclusion cyst</li> <li>♦ Pilar cyst(wen)</li> <li>♦ Melanocytic disordes</li> <li>♦ Vitiligo</li> <li>♦ Seborrheic Keratosis</li> <li>♦ Acanthosis nigricans</li> <li>♦ Freckles (ephelides)</li> <li>♦ Lentigo simplex</li> <li>♦ A nevocellular nevus</li> <li>♦ Dysplastic nevus</li> </ul>	0:33:05	113
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Multiple dysplastic naevi</li> <li>♦ Malignant melanomas</li> <li>♦ Xeroderma pigmentosm</li> <li>♦ Superficial spreading melanoma</li> <li>♦ Lentigo malanomas</li> <li>♦ Nodular melanomas</li> <li>♦ Acral Lentiginous melanomas</li> <li>♦ Breslow system of staging</li> <li>♦ Acute intermittent porphyria (AIP)</li> <li>♦ Porphyria cutanea tards (PCT)</li> </ul>	0:19:48	68
Disorders of the Musculoskeletal system and Soft Tissue	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Synovial fluid analysis</li> <li>♦ Metabolic diseases predisposing to CPPD</li> <li>♦ Osteorthritis (OA)</li> <li>♦ Gouty arthritis</li> <li>♦ Primary gout</li> <li>♦ Secondary gout</li> <li>♦ Ankylosing spondylitis (AS)</li> </ul>	1:20:54	276
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Reiter's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Psoriatic arthritis</li> <li>♦ Enteropathic arthritis</li> <li>♦ Infectious arthritis</li> <li>♦ Gonococcal septic arthritis</li> <li>♦ Lyme disease</li> </ul>	0:19:16	66.5

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Gonococcal septic arthritis</li> <li>♦ Lyme disease</li> <li>♦ Erythema chronicum migrans</li> <li>♦ Osteogenesis imperfecta</li> <li>♦ Achondroplasia</li> <li>♦ Osteopetrosis</li> <li>♦ Osteoporosis</li> <li>♦ Pyogenic osteomyelitis</li> <li>♦ Brodie's abscess</li> <li>♦ Tuberculous osteomyelitis</li> <li>♦ Paget's disease of bone (osteitis deformans)</li> </ul>	0:26:56	92
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ paget's disease</li> <li>♦ Fibrous dysplasia</li> <li>♦ Albright's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Polyostotic fibrous dysplasia</li> <li>♦ Fibrous cortical defects and nonossifying fibromas</li>   <li>♦ aneurysmal bone cyst</li> <li>♦ Neoplastic disorders of the bone primary bone tumors</li>   <li>♦ Osteochondroma</li> <li>♦ Enchondroma</li> </ul>	0:32:59	113
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Chondroblastoma</li> <li>♦ chondrosarcoma</li> <li>♦ osteosarcoma</li> <li>♦ Cincal pearls bone tumors</li> <li>♦ Patterns of growth and Bone Desturction</li> <li>♦ Type of periosteal Reaction</li> <li>♦ Patters of matrix mineralization</li> <li>♦ Osteoid</li> <li>♦ Chondroid</li> <li>♦ Bone-forming Tumors</li> <li>♦ osteoma</li> <li>♦ Osteoid osteoma</li> <li>♦ Osteoblastoma</li> <li>♦ Osteogenic sarcoma</li> <li>♦ Ewings's sarcoma</li> </ul>	0:41:08	140
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ewings's sarcoma</li> <li>♦ Osteochondroma</li> <li>♦ Enchondroma</li> <li>♦ Giant cell tumors</li> <li>♦ Chondroblastoma</li> <li>♦ Fibrous dysplasia</li> <li>♦ Chordoma</li> <li>♦ Eosinophilic Granulioma (EG)</li> <li>♦ Solitary Bone Cyst (SBC)</li> <li>♦ Aneurysmal Bone Cyst (ABC)</li> </ul>	0:38:12	130

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Aneurysmal Bone Cyst (ABC)</li> <li>♦ Osteoblastoma</li> <li>♦ Muscle disorders Type I Fibers</li> <li>♦ Muscle Weakness</li> <li>♦ Muscle dystrophy (MD)</li> <li>♦ Congenital myopathies</li> <li>♦ Myasthenia gravis (MG)</li> <li>♦ Duchenne Muscular Dystrophy; Later</li> <li>♦ Facioscapulohumeral (FSH) Dystrophy</li> <li>♦ Dupuytren's contracture</li> <li>♦ Lipomatous Tumors</li> <li>♦ Lipoma</li> <li>♦ Liposarcoma</li> </ul>	0:52:08	178
Disorders of the Liver	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Liver function tests</li> <li>♦ Cholestasis index</li> <li>♦ Cholestasis</li> <li>♦ Non Hepatic causes for abnormal LFT</li> <li>♦ Morphology of the liver</li> <li>♦ Hexagonal lobule</li> <li>♦ Portal triads</li> <li>♦ Normal bilirubin metabolism</li> </ul>	0:39:36	135
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Jaundice</li> <li>♦ USB hyperbilirubinemia</li> <li>♦ CB hyperbilirubinemia</li> <li>♦ Hereditary hyperbilirubinemias</li> <li>♦ Gilbert syndrome</li> <li>♦ Crigler-Najjar syndrome type I</li> <li>♦ Dubin Johnson syndrome</li> <li>♦ Rotor's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Approach to Jaundice</li> </ul>	0:16:19	56
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Granulomatous hepatitis</li> <li>♦ Hepatic vein thrombosis (Budd-chiari syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Peliosis hepatitis</li> </ul>	0:30:42	105
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Alcohol - related liver disease</li> <li>♦ Alcohol steatosis</li> <li>♦ Alcoholic fatty liver</li> <li>♦ Viral hepatitis</li> <li>♦ Autoimmune hepatitis</li> </ul>	0:30:32	104
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Primary bile acids</li> <li>♦ Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC)</li> <li>♦ Primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC)</li> <li>♦ Hemochromatosis</li> <li>♦ Hemosiderosis</li> <li>♦ Wilson's disease (hepatolenticular degeneration)</li> <li>♦ Von Gierke's glycogen storage disease</li> <li>♦ Liver disease in children</li> <li>♦ Acute fatty liver of pregnancy</li> </ul>	0:44:06	151

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Neonatal cholestasis</li> <li>◆ Neonatal hepatitis</li> <li>◆ Biliary atresia</li> <li>◆ Reye's syndrome</li> <li>◆ Viral Hepatitis</li> <li>◆ Histopathology of acute viral hepatitis</li> <li>◆ Chronic viral hepatitis</li> <li>◆ Liver biopsy - Chronic persistent hepatitis</li> </ul>	0:34:46	119
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cirrhosis</li> <li>◆ Morphologic patterns</li> <li>◆ Complications associated with cirrhosis</li> <li>◆ Portal hypertension</li> <li>◆ Hepatorenal syndrome</li> <li>◆ Ascites</li> <li>◆ Tumors of the liver</li> <li>◆ Cavemous hemanglomas</li> <li>◆ Liver cell (hepatic) adenomas</li> <li>◆ Hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC)</li> </ul>	0:24:47	85
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Angiosarcomas</li> <li>◆ Gallbladder cancer</li> <li>◆ Cholangiocarcinomas</li> <li>◆ Tumors of the pancreas</li> <li>◆ Pancreatic adenocarcinoma</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of the head of the pancreas</li> <li>◆ Acute peritonitis</li> <li>◆ Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis</li> <li>◆ Gallstones and acute and chronic cholecystitis</li> <li>◆ CH stones</li> <li>◆ Pigment stones</li> <li>◆ Acute cholecystitis</li> <li>◆ Chronic cholecystitis</li> <li>◆ Porcelain gallbladder</li> <li>◆ Cystic fibrosis (CF)</li> <li>◆ Chronic pancreatitis</li> <li>◆ Chronic calcifying pancreatitis</li> </ul>	0:41:29	142
Cell Injury and Adaptation	<b>Lec-01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mechanisms of Hypoxic Cell injury</li> </ul>	0:25:20	87
	<b>Lec-02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Formation, neutralization and clinical significance of Free radicals</li> <li>◆ Difference between Apoptosis and Cell necrosis</li> <li>◆ Cytoskeletal &amp; membrane abnormalities and growth abnormalities</li> </ul>	0:40:00	135

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b> Disorders of kidneys		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Congenital and Cystic disease of the Kidney</li> <li>♦ Pathogenesis of glomerular diseases which commonly present with the nephritic, nephritic or mixed syndrome</li> <li>♦ Pre-renal, Renal, Post-renal cause of acute renal failure</li> <li>♦ Causes and complications of CRF</li> <li>♦ Acute and Chronic Interstitial Nephritis</li> <li>♦ Vascular disorders involving Kidneys</li> <li>♦ Obstructive disorders of the Urinary tract</li> <li>♦ Benign nonneoplastic disorders of the Lower urinary tract and Male reproductive system</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:37:26	128
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:21:39	74.4
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:43:23	148
	<i>Lec-04</i>		0:40:31	138
	<i>Lec-05</i>		0:39:56	136
	<i>Lec-06</i>		0:39:36	135
	<i>Lec-07</i>		0:21:41	74.2
Disorders of Lymph nodes and Spleen		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lymph Node Architecture</li> <li>♦ Disease involving the Lymph Nodes</li> <li>♦ Causes and clinical significance of Lymphadenopathy</li> <li>♦ Disease that produce Reactive Hyperlasia in Lymph nodes</li> <li>♦ Non-Hodgkin's Lymphomas</li> <li>♦ Hodgkin's Disease</li> <li>♦ Plasma cell disorders</li> <li>♦ Role that mast cells play in disease</li> <li>♦ Function aspects of the Spleen</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:40:24	138
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:40:19	138
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:38:51	133
	<i>Lec-04</i>		0:15:57	54.7
Genetic Disorders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Chromosome disorders associated with abnormalities in chromosome number and microdeletions</li> <li>♦ Mendelian inheritance disorders</li> <li>♦ Disorders of involving multifactorial inheritance</li> <li>♦ Disorders associated with mitochondrial DNA</li> <li>♦ Disorders involving sex differentiation in both males and females</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:43:22	148
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:16:19	56.3

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PATHOLOGY</b> Disorders of the Red and White blood cells		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Normal and abnormal hematopoiesis in the bone marrow</li> <li>♦ Components of a complete blood cell count (CBC)</li> <li>♦ Normal components of bone marrow examination</li> <li>♦ Review of Microcytic, Normocytic and macrocytic anemia's with reference to Pathogenesis, Clinical features and laboratory abnormalities.</li> <li>♦ Quantitative and qualitative White blood cells disorders</li> <li>♦ Myeloproliferative disorders</li> <li>♦ Differential diagnosis of polycythamia</li> <li>♦ Myelodysplastic syndrome</li> <li>♦ Acute and chronic leukamias</li> <li>♦ Sepsis</li> <li>♦ Selected disorders that commonly involve blood</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:41:28	141
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:39:44	136
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:38:21	131
	<i>Lec-04</i>		0:32:59	113
	<i>Lec-05</i>		0:22:00	79
	<i>Lec-06</i>		0:41:23	141
	<i>Lec-07</i>		0:39:50	136
	<i>Lec-08</i>		0:35:10	120
	<i>Lec-09</i>		0:38:44	132
	<i>Lec-10</i>		0:42:49	146
	<i>Lec-11</i>		0:40:17	137
	<i>Lec-12</i>		0:18:24	63.3
Disorders of the Vascular system		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Outline normal and abnormal lipid metabolism</li> <li>♦ Discuss diseases of the arterial system</li> <li>♦ Review disorders involving the venous system</li> <li>♦ Review Disorders involving Lymphatic system</li> <li>♦ Vasculitis syndromes and their pathogenesis</li> <li>♦ Understand the pathogenesis of essential hypertension and cause of hyper tension</li> <li>♦ Types of cardiac hypertrophy</li> <li>♦ Similarities and differences between left, right and high-output cardiac failure</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:59:10	202
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:40:52	139
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:18:31	63.7
	<i>Lec-04</i>		0:13:11	45.5
	<i>Lec-05</i>		0:40:15	137
	<i>Lec-06</i>		0:42:51	146
	<i>Lec-07</i>		0:36:55	126
<i>Lec-08</i>		0:29:00	99.5	
Vascular System Part II	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:44:58	153
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:47:22	162
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:41:41	142
	<i>Lec-04</i>		0:51:00	174



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PATHOLOGY GIT		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Common benign and malignant disorder of the oral cavity</li> <li>♦ Nonneoplastic and neoplastic disorders involving the esophagus</li> <li>♦ Pathogenesis of Pyloric stenosis, gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, Cancer of the stomach</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiology of malabsorption and disorders</li> <li>♦ Obstructive, vascular and diverticular disorders of the small and large bowel</li> <li>♦ Compare and contrast ulcerative colitis and crohn's disease</li>   <li>♦ Polip types, polyposis syndromes</li> <li>♦ Common cancer of small and large bowel</li> <li>♦ Common disorder associated with the appendix and anus</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:40:34	138
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:41:49	143
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:31:54	109
	<i>Lec-04</i>		0:46:21	158
	<i>Lec-05</i>		0:39:15	134
	<i>Lec-06</i>		0:21:46	74.5
Immuno Pathology		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Complement components</li> <li>♦ Classical and alternative pathway</li> <li>♦ Major histocompatibility complex</li> <li>♦ Laboratory assessment in replantation</li> <li>♦ Laboratory and clinical aspects of the hypersensitivity disorders</li> <li>♦ Caplan's syndrome</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:43:56	150
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:34:19	117
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:44:45	152
Inflammation and Repair		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Vascular events in acute inflammation</li> <li>♦ Primary and specific granules in Neutrophils</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:32:40	112
Neoplasia	<i>Lec-02</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Nomenclature of tumors and tumor like conditions</li> <li>♦ Properties of malignant cells</li> <li>♦ Role of oncogenes in cancer</li> <li>♦ Grade and stage of cancer</li> <li>♦ Host-tumor and tumor-host relationships</li> <li>♦ Role of tumor markers in Oncology</li> <li>♦ Epidemiology cancer</li> </ul>	0:40:24	138
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:35:43	122
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:24:57	85.6
Pathology of Disorders of Lung		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Common upper respiratory disorders</li> <li>♦ Review disorders associated with atelectasis</li> <li>♦ Familiar with common locations in the lung associated with the aspiration of particulate matter</li> <li>♦ Review disease produced by common respiratory microbial pathogens</li> </ul>		
	<i>Lec-01</i>		0:43:56	150
	<i>Lec-02</i>		0:39:45	136
	<i>Lec-03</i>		0:38:48	132

# **MICRO BIOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Microbiology Mock test &amp; Notes</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Microbiology</b>	Lec-02	0:43:28	148
	Lec-03	0:45:59	157
	Lec-04	0:39:58	136
<b>Microbiology Test499</b>	Lec-01	0:39:47	136
	Lec-02	0:37:05	127

<b>Microbiology Notes</b>	
<b>Microbiology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 130</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Differences Between Prokaryotic and Eukaryotic cells</li> <li>◆ Supravital staining</li> <li>◆ Basic Fuchsin staining</li> <li>◆ Nigrosin stain</li> <li>◆ Gram stain</li> <li>◆ Acid Fast staining</li> <li>◆ Shape of Bacteria</li> <li>◆ The Cell Wall</li> <li>◆ Ribosomes</li> <li>◆ Mesosomes (Chondroids)</li> <li>◆ Intracytoplasmic Inclusions</li> <li>◆ A comparison of Cell Walls of Gram Positive and Gram</li> <li>◆ Slime Layer and Capsule</li> <li>◆ Flagella</li> <li>◆ Fimbriae</li> <li>◆ Haemagglutination</li> <li>◆ Pleomorphism and involutions forms</li> <li>◆ Bacterial Growth Curve</li> <li>◆ Lag phase</li> <li>◆ Log (logarithmic) or exponential phase</li> <li>◆ Stationary phase</li> <li>◆ Phase of decline</li> <li>◆ Factor Affecting Growth</li> <li>◆ Sterilisation and disinfection</li> <li>◆ Incineration</li> <li>◆ Hot air oven-dry heat</li> <li>◆ Moist heat</li> </ul>	0:42:37	145
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Coxiella burnetti</li> <li>◆ Steam at atmospheric pressure (100°C)</li> <li>◆ Sterilisation Control</li> <li>◆ Filtration</li> <li>◆ Ionising radiation</li> <li>◆ UV Radiation</li> <li>◆ Alcohols</li> <li>◆ Glutaraldehyde</li> <li>◆ Ethylene oxide</li> <li>◆ Riedel Walker test</li> <li>◆ Culture Media</li> <li>◆ Types of Media</li> <li>◆ Enriched media</li> <li>◆ Enrichment media</li> <li>◆ Selective media &amp; Indicator media</li> <li>◆ Mac Conkey's medium</li> <li>◆ Nagler's medium</li> <li>◆ Transport media</li> <li>◆ Buffered glycerol saline</li> <li>◆ Culture methods</li> <li>◆ Methods of isolating pure cultures</li> <li>◆ Identification of Bacteria</li> <li>◆ Stormy fermentation</li> <li>◆ Catalase production</li> <li>◆ Egg yolk reaction</li> </ul>	0:36:11	123

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b> Bacteriology	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Staphylococcus</li> <li>◆ Streptococcus</li> <li>◆ Serological typing (M protein) Griffith types</li> <li>◆ Streptococcus pyogenes</li> </ul>	0:40:26	138
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Impetigo</li> <li>◆ ASO titers</li> <li>◆ Group B</li> <li>◆ CAMP positive vs CAMP negative</li> <li>◆ Group D streptococcus</li> <li>◆ Pneumococcus</li> <li>◆ Pneumococcal Pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Klebsiella Pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Mycoplasmal Pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Meningococci</li> <li>◆ Modified Thayer-Martin</li> </ul>	0:39:33	135
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gonococci</li> <li>◆ Diphtheria</li> <li>◆ Toxin</li> <li>◆ Elek immunodiffusion test</li> <li>◆ Bacillus</li> <li>◆ Bacillus anthracis</li> <li>◆ Anthrax</li> </ul>	0:41:13	141
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Clostridium</li> <li>◆ Target haemolysis</li> <li>◆ Food poisoning</li> <li>◆ Gas gangrene</li> <li>◆ Clostridium tetani</li> <li>◆ Tetanolysin</li> <li>◆ Tetanus</li> <li>◆ Human antitetanus serum</li> <li>◆ Clostridium Botulism</li> <li>◆ Clostridium Difficile</li> <li>◆ Antibiotic associated colitis</li> <li>◆ Enterobacteriaceae-I Coliforms and</li> <li>◆ Escherichia Coli</li> <li>◆ IMVic</li> </ul>	0:34:42	129
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ E.coli verocytotoxin or verotoxin (VT)</li> <li>◆ Gries's nitrite test</li> <li>◆ Enteropathogenic E.coli:(EPEC)</li> <li>◆ Enteropathogenic E.coli (ETEC)</li> <li>◆ Enteroinvasive E.coli (EIEC)</li> <li>◆ Enterohaemorrhagic E.coli (EHEC)</li> <li>◆ Klebsiella</li> <li>◆ Klebsiella pneumoniae</li> <li>◆ Proteus</li> <li>◆ Enterobacteriaceae - II Shigella</li> <li>◆ Enterobacteriaceae - III Salmonella</li> <li>◆ H antigen</li> <li>◆ Somatic O antigen</li> <li>◆ Enteric fever, V: antigen</li> </ul>	0:38:37	135

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Narrow "Dryers" tube</li> <li>♦ Vibrio Cholera</li> <li>♦ Cholera</li> <li>♦ Vibrio parahaemolyticus</li> <li>♦ Vibrio vulnificus</li> <li>♦ Pseudomonas</li> <li>♦ Pseudomonas aeruginosa</li> <li>♦ Pseudomonas mallei</li> <li>♦ Yersinia pestis (Pasteurella pestis)</li> <li>♦ Plague</li> <li>♦ In bubonic plague</li> <li>♦ Pneumonic plague</li> <li>♦ Septicemic plague</li> <li>♦ Haemophilus</li> <li>♦ X factor</li> <li>♦ V factor</li> <li>♦ Satellitism' Phenomenon</li> <li>♦ Levinthal's agar</li> <li>♦ Filde's agar</li> <li>♦ Meningitis</li> <li>♦ Laryngoepiglottitis (Croup)</li> </ul>	0:44:51	153
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Haemophilus ducreyi</li> <li>♦ Bordetella pertussis</li> <li>♦ Brucellosis</li> <li>♦ Mycobacterium</li> <li>♦ Mycobacterium tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ Mycobacterium tuberculosis Acid-fast stain</li> <li>♦ Niacin test</li> <li>♦ Aryl sulphatase test</li> <li>♦ Neutral red test</li> <li>♦ catalase-Peroxidase test</li> <li>♦ Amidase test</li> <li>♦ Nitrate reduction test</li> </ul>	0:33:14	113
	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pulmonary tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ TB meningitis</li> <li>♦ Atypical Mycobacteria</li> <li>♦ Mycobacterium leprae</li> <li>♦ Leprosy</li> <li>♦ Lepromin test</li> <li>♦ Borderline Tuberculoid Leprosy (BT)</li> <li>♦ Differential Diagnosis of leprosy</li> <li>♦ Type 1: Reversal Reaction or Lepra Reaction</li> <li>♦ Type 2 Reaction: Erythema Nodosum Leprosum (ENL)</li> <li>♦ Lepromin test</li> <li>♦ Early reaction of Fernandez</li> <li>♦ Late reaction of Mitsuda</li> <li>♦ Treponema</li> <li>♦ Venereal syphilis</li> <li>♦ Endemic syphilis</li> <li>♦ Yaws</li> <li>♦ Pinta</li> <li>♦ Nicolle's strain</li> <li>♦ Reiter's strain</li> <li>♦ Syphilis, Reagin Antibody Tests</li> <li>♦ Latent syphilis</li> </ul>	0:36:00	123

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Primary atypical pneumonia</li> <li>♦ Viral Pneumonia</li> <li>♦ Cold agglutination test</li> <li>♦ Ureaplasma urealyticum</li> <li>♦ Actinomycetes</li> <li>♦ Nocardia</li> <li>♦ Madura mycosis</li> <li>♦ Listeria monocytogenes</li> <li>♦ Donovanian Granulomatis</li> <li>♦ Helicobacter pylori</li> <li>♦ Legionella Pneumophila</li> <li>♦ Gardnerella Vaginalis</li> <li>♦ Neill-Mooser or the Tunica reaction</li> </ul>	0:41:02	140
	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ General Properties of Viruses</li> <li>♦ Elution</li> <li>♦ Haemagglutination inhibition</li> <li>♦ Elution</li> <li>♦ Inoculation on the chorioallantoic membrane (CAM)</li> <li>♦ Allantoic inoculation</li> <li>♦ Organ culture</li> <li>♦ Explant culture</li> <li>♦ Cell culture</li> <li>♦ Diploid cell strains</li> <li>♦ Continuous cell lines</li> <li>♦ Tube culture</li> <li>♦ Cytopathic effect</li> <li>♦ Interference</li> <li>♦ DNA viruses</li> <li>♦ Virus host interactions</li> <li>♦ Inclusion bodies</li> <li>♦ Cowdry type A inclusions</li> <li>♦ Cowdry type B inclusions</li> <li>♦ Translation inhibiting' protein (TIP)</li> <li>♦ Alpha interferon</li> <li>♦ Live vaccines-Advantages</li> <li>♦ Live vaccines-Disadvantages</li> <li>♦ killed vaccine-Advantages</li> </ul>	0:10:32	36.5
	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lysogenic or temperate cycle</li> <li>♦ Latent period</li> <li>♦ Lysogenic Cycle</li> <li>♦ Transduction</li> <li>♦ Poxviruses</li> <li>♦ Orf (Contagious Pustular Dermatitis)</li> <li>♦ Molluscum Contagiosum</li> <li>♦ Molluscum bodies</li> <li>♦ Herpes viruses</li> <li>♦ Alpha herpesviridae</li> <li>♦ Beta herpesviridae</li> <li>♦ Herpes simplex</li> <li>♦ Virus isolation</li> <li>♦ Varicella-zoster</li> </ul>	0:37:03	127

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Varicella (Chickenpox)</li> <li>♦ Herpes zoster (Shingles, zona)</li> <li>♦ Ramsay Hunt syndrome</li> <li>♦ Cytomegaloviruses (CMV)</li> <li>♦ Active CMV infection</li> <li>♦ Nasopharyngeal carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Infectious mononucleosis (Glandular fever)</li> <li>♦ Orthomyxovirus</li> <li>♦ Haemagglutination</li> <li>♦ Antigenic Drift</li> <li>♦ Von Magnus phenomenon</li> <li>♦ Hepatitis viruses</li> <li>♦ Hepatitis A virus (HAV)</li> <li>♦ Type B hepatitis</li> </ul>	0:38:45	132
Laboratory Diagnosis	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Nucleoside and nucleotide analogs (NA)</li> <li>♦ Hepatitis B virus (HBV)</li> <li>♦ HBcAG IgG antibody to HBc</li> <li>♦ Super carriers</li> <li>♦ Simple carriers</li> <li>♦ Mother to child transmission</li> <li>♦ HBeAG</li> <li>♦ HBV DNA level in serum</li> <li>♦ Type D (Delta) Hepatitis</li> <li>♦ Type E Hepatitis</li> <li>♦ Hepatitis G virus</li> <li>♦ Specific tests for HIV infection</li> </ul>	0:43:19	148
	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Medical Mycology</li> <li>♦ Yeasts</li> <li>♦ Cryptococcosis</li> <li>♦ Yeastlike fungi</li> <li>♦ Dimorphic fungi</li> <li>♦ The systemic classifications of fungi</li> <li>♦ Phycomycetes</li> <li>♦ Ascomycetes</li> <li>♦ Fungi imperfecti</li> <li>♦ Chlamydospores'</li> <li>♦ Superficial Mycoses</li> <li>♦ Pityriases versicolor</li> <li>♦ Tinea nigra</li> <li>♦ Piedra</li> <li>♦ Dermatophytoses</li> <li>♦ Microsporum</li> <li>♦ Epidermophyton</li> <li>♦ Tinea imbricata</li> <li>♦ Moccasin-type tinea pedis</li> <li>♦ Tinea incognito or steroid modified tinea pedis</li> <li>♦ kerion lesion caused by T. verrucosum</li> <li>♦ UV light (Wood's lamp)</li> <li>♦ Tinea Unguium</li> <li>♦ Tinea capitis, Tinea corporis</li> <li>♦ Tinea cruris, Tinea pedis</li> <li>♦ Candidiasis, Deep Mycoses, Subcutaneous mycoses</li> </ul>	0:38:10	130



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Blastomycosis</li> <li>♦ Paracoccidiomycosis</li> <li>♦ Histoplasmosis</li> <li>♦ Aspergillosis</li> <li>♦ Mucormycosis</li> <li>♦ Rhinocerebral zygomycosis</li> <li>♦ Otomycosis</li> <li>♦ Oculomycosis</li> <li>♦ Mycotic poisoning</li> </ul>	0:25:40	81.8
Immunology	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Structure of Immunoglobulines</li> <li>♦ The Fc fragment</li> <li>♦ IgG</li> <li>♦ IgA</li> <li>♦ IgM</li> <li>♦ IgD</li> <li>♦ IgE</li> <li>♦ Cryoglobulinemia</li> <li>♦ Idiotype</li> </ul>	0:34:35	118
	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ring Tests</li> <li>♦ Slide test</li> <li>♦ Tube test</li> <li>♦ Elek immunodiffusion test</li> <li>♦ Counter-Immunelectrophoresis</li> <li>♦ Agglutination reaction</li> <li>♦ Treponema pallidum particle agglutination test (TPPA)</li> <li>♦ Treponema pallidum particle agglutination (TPPA) test</li> <li>♦ Weil Felix reaction</li> <li>♦ Paul Bunnell test</li> <li>♦ Cold agglutination test</li> <li>♦ Indirect Coomb's test</li> <li>♦ Passive agglutination test</li> <li>♦ Warm AIHA</li> <li>♦ cold AIHA or cold agglutinin disease</li> <li>♦ Rose-Waaler test</li> <li>♦ Complement fixation tests (CFT)</li> </ul>	1:00:07	205
	<b>Lec 20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Advantages of CFT</li> <li>♦ Opsonisation</li> <li>♦ Immunofluorescence</li> <li>♦ Direct immunofluorescence test</li> <li>♦ Indirect immunofluorescent test</li> <li>♦ Radioimmunosay (RIA)</li> <li>♦ Enzyme Immuno Assays (EIAz)</li> <li>♦ Immunoelectroblot techniques</li> </ul>	0:40:38	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>MICRO BIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ General properties of complement</li> <li>◆ Components of complement</li> <li>◆ Classical pathway</li> <li>◆ Alternative C pathway</li> <li>◆ Biological effects of C</li> <li>◆ Structure and Functions of the Immune system</li> <li>◆ Central (primary) lymphoid organs</li> <li>◆ Peripheral lymphoid organs</li> <li>◆ Thymus</li> <li>◆ Runt disease</li> <li>◆ Thymectomy</li> <li>◆ Selective areas in the peripheral lymphoid organs</li> <li>◆ Lymph nodes</li> <li>◆ White pulp of the spleen</li> <li>◆ Thymus Dependent areas</li> <li>◆ Leucocyte Differentiation Antigents (A Few Examples)</li> <li>◆ Extrachromosomal Genetic Elements</li> <li>◆ Plasmids</li> <li>◆ Transposition</li> <li>◆ Mutation</li> <li>◆ Transversion</li> <li>◆ Transformation</li> <li>◆ Transduction</li> <li>◆ Conjugation</li> <li>◆ The F factor</li> <li>◆ Resistance transfer factor (RTF)</li> <li>◆ Mutational Resistance</li> <li>◆ Blotting Techniques</li> <li>◆ Southern Blot</li> <li>◆ Northern Blot</li> <li>◆ Western Blot</li> <li>◆ Distinguishing Feature of Exotoxins ad Endotoxins</li> <li>◆ Biological Activities of Endotoxins</li> <li>◆ Types of infectious disease</li> <li>◆ Waterborne diseases</li> <li>◆ Disease that spread by person - to - person contact</li> <li>◆ Acute Phase Reactants</li> <li>◆ Acquired Immunity</li> <li>◆ Active Immunity</li> <li>◆ Passive Immunity</li> <li>◆ Comparison of Active and Passive Immunity</li> <li>◆ Bacterial vaccines</li> <li>◆ Viral vaccines</li> <li>◆ Live vaccine</li> <li>◆ Killed vaccine</li> <li>◆ Immune system</li> <li>◆ MHC Restriction</li> <li>◆ Dendritic cells</li> <li>◆ Langerhans cells</li> <li>◆ Major Histocompatibility Complex (MHC)</li> <li>◆ Class I proteins</li> <li>◆ Class II proteins</li> <li>◆ Class III proteins</li> </ul>	0:41:48	143

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ HLA complex</li> <li>◆ T cell receptor (TCR)</li> <li>◆ Th1 cells</li> <li>◆ Th2 cells</li> <li>◆ HLA class I antigens (A,B and C)</li> <li>◆ HLA class II antigen</li> <li>◆ HLA typing</li> <li>◆ HLA antigens</li> <li>◆ Monoclonal Antibodies</li> <li>◆ Hybridomas</li> <li>◆ Factors influencing antibody production</li> <li>◆ Sulzberger chase phenomenon</li> <li>◆ Anamnestic reaction</li> <li>◆ Adjuvant</li> <li>◆ Scope of CMI</li> <li>◆ Induction of CMI</li> <li>◆ Cytokines</li> <li>◆ Interleukin - 1</li> <li>◆ Immunological effects of IL-1</li> <li>◆ Interleukin - 2</li> <li>◆ Interleukin - 3</li> <li>◆ Interleukin - 4</li> <li>◆ Interleukin - 5</li> <li>◆ Interleukin - 6</li> <li>◆ Interferons: (IFN)</li> <li>◆ Detection of CMI</li> <li>◆ Wiskott - Aldrich syndrome</li> <li>◆ X-linked agammaglobulinemia</li> <li>◆ Common variable immunodeficiency</li> <li>◆ Selective immunoglobulin deficiencies</li> <li>◆ Isolated IgA deficiency</li> <li>◆ Ataxia telangiectasia</li> <li>◆ Wiskott - Aldrich syndrome</li> <li>◆ X-linked disease</li> <li>◆ Swiss type agammaglobulinemia</li> <li>◆ Adenosine deaminase (ADA) deficiency</li> <li>◆ Chronic Granulomatous Disease</li> <li>◆ Chediak - Higashi Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Job's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Hyper IgE syndrome</li> </ul>		
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# PSYCHIATRY

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Psychiatry Mock Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>Psychiatry Test</b>	Lec-01	0:40:50	139
	Lec-02	0:39:37	135
	Lec-03	0:21:53	75.2

<b>Psychiatry Notes</b>	
<b>Psychiatry Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 110</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PSYCHIATRY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Biological Assessment of Patients with Psychiatric Symptoms</li> <li>◆ Neuropsychological Tests</li> <li>◆ Folstein Mini-Mental State Examination</li> <li>◆ Glasgow Coma Scale</li> <li>◆ Drug assisted interview</li> <li>◆ Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)</li> <li>◆ Psychoanalytic theory</li> <li>◆ Freud's Theories of the Mind</li> <li>◆ Primary process</li> <li>◆ ID--Pleasure principle</li> <li>◆ EGO---Reality principle</li> <li>◆ Superego---Conscience</li> <li>◆ Defense Mechanisms</li> <li>◆ Specific defense mechanisms</li> <li>◆ Mature defense mechanisms</li> <li>◆ Repression</li> <li>◆ Altruism</li> <li>◆ Denial</li> <li>◆ Displacement</li> <li>◆ Dissociation</li> <li>◆ Humor</li> <li>◆ Identification (Introjection)</li> <li>◆ Isolation of affect</li> <li>◆ Projection</li> <li>◆ Rationalization</li> <li>◆ reaction formation</li> <li>◆ Regression</li> <li>◆ Splitting</li> <li>◆ Sublimation</li> <li>◆ Undoing</li> <li>◆ Transference Reactions</li> </ul>	0:51:24	175
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Learning theory</li> <li>◆ Habituation and Sensitization</li> <li>◆ Classical conditioning</li> <li>◆ Aversive conditioning</li> <li>◆ Learned helplessness</li> <li>◆ Operant conditioning</li> <li>◆ Features of Operant conditioning</li> <li>◆ Shaping and modeling</li> </ul>	0:24:31	84
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Development Disorders</li> <li>◆ Learning disorder</li> <li>◆ Types of learning disorders include</li> <li>◆ Communication Disorders</li> <li>◆ Pervasive Development Disorders</li> <li>◆ Autistic disorder</li> <li>◆ Idiot savants</li> <li>◆ Qualitative Impairments in communication include</li> <li>◆ Autistic disorder</li> <li>◆ Rett disorder</li> <li>◆ Childhood disintegrative disorder</li> <li>◆ Asperger disorder</li> </ul>	0:31:52	109

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PSYCHIATRY	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Disruptive Behavior Disorders</li> <li>◆ Conduct disorder</li> <li>◆ Oppositional defiant disorder</li> <li>◆ Childhood anxiety</li> <li>◆ Stranger anxiety</li> <li>◆ Separation anxiety Disorder</li> <li>◆ Social Phobia in childhood</li> <li>◆ Generalized Anxiety Disorder in Childhood</li> <li>◆ Mental Disorders Due to General</li> <li>◆ Medical Conditions</li> </ul>	0:36:16	124
	Lec 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cognitive Disorder</li> <li>◆ Aphasia</li> <li>◆ Apraxia</li> <li>◆ Agnosia</li> <li>◆ Delirium</li> <li>◆ Dementia</li> <li>◆ Amnesic Disorder</li> <li>◆ Dementia</li> <li>◆ Common Causes of Dementia</li> <li>◆ Dementia of the Alzheimer type (DAT)</li> <li>◆ Dementia due to HIV disease</li> <li>◆ Dementia due to Huntington disease</li> <li>◆ Dementia due to Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease</li> <li>◆ Substance-Induced Disorders</li> <li>◆ Alcohol</li> <li>◆ Amphetamines</li> <li>◆ Cannabis</li> <li>◆ Cocaine</li> <li>◆ Nicotine</li> <li>◆ Phencyclidine (PCP)</li> </ul>	0:52:23	178
	Lec 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Psychotic Disorders</li> <li>◆ Hallucination</li> <li>◆ Sub-vocalization</li> <li>◆ Delusions</li> <li>◆ Catatonia</li> <li>◆ Mood disorders</li> <li>◆ Mood congruent</li> <li>◆ Mood incongruent</li> <li>◆ Schizophrenia</li> </ul>	0:23:53	105
	Lec 07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Symptoms of Schizophrenia</li> <li>◆ Prodromal and residual phases</li> <li>◆ Features Suggesting Prognosis in Schizophrenia</li> <li>◆ Schizophreniform Disorder</li> <li>◆ Schizoaffective Disorder</li> <li>◆ Delusional Disorder</li> </ul>	0:41:42	142
	Lec 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Brief Psychotic Disorder</li> </ul>	0:37:55	129
	Lec 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Shared Psychotic Disorder</li> <li>◆ Anxiety Disorders</li> <li>◆ Agoraphobia</li> <li>◆ Social Phobia</li> <li>◆ Obsessive - Compulsive Disorder</li> </ul>	0:39:27	135

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PSYCHIATRY	Lec 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Posttraumatic Stress Disorder</li> <li>◆ Generalized Anxiety Disorder</li> <li>◆ Dissociative Disorders</li> <li>◆ Dissociative Fugue</li> <li>◆ Dissociative Identity Disorder</li> <li>◆ Depersonalization Disorder</li> <li>◆ Jamais vu</li> <li>◆ Déjà vu</li> <li>◆ Somatoform Disorders</li> <li>◆ Malingering</li> </ul>	0:39:48	136
	Lec 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Factitious disorder</li> <li>◆ Somatization Disorder</li> <li>◆ Conversion Disorder</li> <li>◆ Hypochondriasis</li> </ul>	0:37:03	126
	Lec 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Body Dysmorphic Disorder</li> <li>◆ Factitious disorder and Malingering</li> <li>◆ Sexual Disorders</li> <li>◆ Human sexuality</li> <li>◆ Sexual desire disorders</li> <li>◆ Orgasmic disorders</li> <li>◆ Sexual pain disorders</li> <li>◆ Vaginismus</li> <li>◆ Substance-Induced sexual dysfunction</li> </ul>	0:38:34	131
	Lec 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Eating Disorders</li> <li>◆ Anorexia nervosa</li> <li>◆ Bulimia Nervosa</li> <li>◆ Sleep Disorder</li> </ul>	0:32:34	111
	Lec 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Normal sleep</li> <li>◆ Sleep regulation</li> <li>◆ Polysomnography</li> <li>◆ Non-rapid eye movement (NREM) sleep</li> <li>◆ Rem Sleep (stage 5)</li> <li>◆ Sleep deprivation</li> <li>◆ parasomnias</li> <li>◆ Insomnia</li> <li>◆ Kleine -Levin syndrome</li> <li>◆ Narcolepsy</li> </ul>	0:27:18	94
	Lec 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hypnagogic and Hypnopompic hallucinations</li> <li>◆ Breathing - Related Sleep Disorder</li> <li>◆ Sleep Terror Disorder</li> <li>◆ Sleepwalking Disorder</li> <li>◆ Personality Disorders</li> <li>◆ In Cluster A disorders</li> <li>◆ In cluster B, In cluster C</li> <li>◆ Etiology of personality disorders</li> <li>◆ Paranoid personality disorder</li> <li>◆ Schizoid personality disorders</li> <li>◆ Schizotypal personality disorder</li> <li>◆ Antipsychotic medication</li> <li>◆ Borderline personality disorder</li> </ul>	0:42:31	145



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PSYCHIATRY	Lec 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Therapist countertransference</li> <li>♦ Narcissistic personality disorder</li> <li>♦ Avoidant personality disorder</li> <li>♦ Dependent personality disorder</li> </ul>	0:13:43	47
	Lec 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Mood Disorders</li> <li>♦ Seasonal affective disorder (SAD)</li> <li>♦ Bipolar disorder</li> <li>♦ Cyclothymic disorders</li> <li>♦ Genetics of Bipolar Disorders</li> <li>♦ Mood stabilizers</li> <li>♦ Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)</li> <li>♦ Antipsychotic Agents</li> <li>♦ Traditional antipsychotic agents</li> <li>♦ Tardive dyskinesia</li> <li>♦ Neuroleptic malignant syndrome</li> <li>♦ Adverse Effects of Antipsychotic Agents</li> </ul>	0:40:20	138
	Lec 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Atypical antipsychotic agents</li> <li>♦ Advantage of atypical agents over traditional agents</li> <li>♦ Disadvantages of atypical agents</li> <li>♦ Antidepressant Agents</li> <li>♦ Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs)</li> <li>♦ Selective Serotonin Norepinephrine Reuptake Inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Monoamine Oxidase Inhibitors (MAOIs)</li> <li>♦ Mood Stabilizers Agents Used to Treat Bioplar Disorders</li> <li>♦ Lithium</li> <li>♦ Anticonvulsants: Carbamazepine</li> <li>♦ Valproic acid</li> <li>♦ Antianxiety Agents</li> <li>♦ Benzodiazepines (BZs)</li> <li>♦ Nonbenzodiazepines</li> <li>♦ Buspirone</li> <li>♦ Zolpidem</li> <li>♦ Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)</li> </ul>	0:41:29	141
	Lec 19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Psychological Therapies</li> <li>♦ Psychoanalysis</li> <li>♦ Systematic Desensitization</li> <li>♦ Aversive conditioning</li> <li>♦ Flooding and Implosion</li> <li>♦ Biofeedback</li> <li>♦ Cognitive Therapy</li> <li>♦ Family therapy</li> <li>♦ Group therapy</li> <li>♦ Leaderless groups</li> <li>♦ Family therapy</li> <li>♦ Impulse Control Disorders</li> <li>♦ Kleptomania</li> <li>♦ Trichotillomania</li> </ul>	0:31:53	109

# **GENERAL MEDICINE**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>General Medicine Mock Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>Medicine Test520</b>	Lec-01	0:39:29	135
	Lec-02	0:39:55	136
	Lec-03	0:40:09	137
	Lec-04	0:45:29	155
<b>General Medicine Test 522</b>	Lec-01	0:40:23	138
	Lec-02	0:40:03	137
	Lec-03	0:40:38	139
	Lec-04	0:40:10	137
	Lec-05	0:23:48	81.7

<b>General Medicine Notes</b>	
	<b>No.of Pages</b>
Cardiology	120
Haematology	21
Diabetes Mellitus	15
HIV Infection	10
Rheumatology	18
Respiratory	21
Nephrology	16
Endocrinology	30
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Fluid & Electrolyte	13

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b> Cardiology 01	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cardiology</li> <li>♦ symptoms&amp; Signs</li> <li>♦ Chest Pain or Discomfort</li> <li>♦ Ischemic pain</li> <li>♦ Paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea</li> <li>♦ Palpitations,Dizziness,Syncope</li> <li>♦ Cardiogenic Syncope</li> </ul>	0:39:26	134
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Functional Classification of Heart Disease</li> <li>♦ Signs of Heart Disease</li> <li>♦ Cyanosis</li> <li>♦ central cyanosis</li> <li>♦ Peripheral pulses&amp;Venous Pulsations</li> <li>♦ Pulsus paradoxus</li> <li>♦ Pulsus alternans</li> <li>♦ Jugular venous pulsations(JVP)</li> <li>♦ Prominent a waves</li> <li>♦ A prominent V wave</li> <li>♦ a c-v wave</li> <li>♦ Kussmaul's sign</li> <li>♦ Pulmonary Examination</li> <li>♦ Rale</li> </ul>	0:41:44	142
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Wheezing</li> <li>♦ Heart Sounds &amp; Murmurs</li> <li>♦ first heart sound(s1)</li> <li>♦ second heart sound, S2 or dup</li> <li>♦ Splitting</li> <li>♦ Third and fourth heart sounds</li> <li>♦ clicks</li> <li>♦ Innocent murmurs</li> </ul>	0:38:07	130
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Systolic murmurs</li> <li>♦ ejection murmurs</li> <li>♦ High-pitched diastolic murmurs</li> <li>♦ Left ventricular hypertrophy(LVH)</li> <li>♦ Sokolow + Lyon</li> <li>♦ Cornell criteria</li> <li>♦ Framingham criteria</li> <li>♦ Rv5 or v6&gt; 35mm</li> <li>♦ Stress testing</li> <li>♦ Noninvasive Diagnostic Imaging for Noncoronary Heart Disease</li> <li>♦ Echocardiography</li> </ul>	0:40:52	139
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Colour Doppler</li> <li>♦ Transesophageal echocardiography(TEE) with Doppler ultrasound</li> <li>♦ cardiac multislice computed tomography(fast CT)</li> <li>♦ Right heart catheterization</li> <li>♦ Left heart catheterization</li> </ul>	0:38:53	133

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Aortic Stenosis(AS)</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Stenosis</li> <li>◆ What happens to Click on inspiration</li> <li>◆ Coarctation of the Aorta</li> </ul>	0:40:16	137
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ ASD</li> </ul>	0:41:27	141
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Atrial Septal Defect&amp;Patent foramen Ovale</li> <li>◆ Ventricular Septal Defect</li> </ul>	0:42:33	135
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Tetralogy of Fallot</li> <li>◆ Patent Ductus Arteriosus</li> </ul>	0:46:24	145
	<b>Lec10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Valvular Heart Disease</li> <li>◆ Mtral Stenosis</li> <li>◆ PARACHUTE MITRAL VALVE</li> <li>◆ Opening Snap</li> </ul>	0:41:05	158
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mitral Regurgitation(Mitral Insufficiency)</li> </ul>	0:43:36	140
	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Aortic Stenosis</li> </ul>	0:41:48	149
	<b>Lec13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Aortic Regurgitation(Chronic Regurgitation)</li> <li>◆ Tricuspid Stenosis</li> </ul>	0:44:51	143
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Tricuspid Regurgitation</li> <li>◆ Pulmonic regurgitation</li> <li>◆ Choice anagement of Prosthetic valves &amp; Percutaneous</li> </ul>	0:39:53	153
	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cornary Heart disease:Introduction</li> <li>◆ Risk factors for Coronary Artery Disease</li> <li>◆ Pathophysiology</li> <li>◆ Primary &amp; Secondary Prevention of Coronary Heart Disease</li>   <li>◆ TNT(Treating to new Targets )trail</li> <li>◆ Heart Outcomes Prevention Evaluation(Hope)trial</li> <li>◆ Angina Pectoris</li> </ul>	0:41:53	136
	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Evaluation of Patients with Angina pectoris</li> <li>◆ Electrocardiography</li> <li>◆ exercise Electrocardiography</li> <li>◆ Bruce Protocol</li> <li>◆ Scintigraphic Assesment of Ischemia</li> <li>◆ Radionuclide angiography</li> <li>◆ Positron emission tomography</li> <li>◆ Echocardiography</li> <li>◆ Coronary Angiography</li> <li>◆ Intravascular ultrasound(ivus)</li> </ul>	0:38:01	143
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Left Ventricular Angiography</li> <li>◆ Coronary Vasospasm &amp; Angina with Normal Coronary</li> <li>◆ Prinzmetal's(variant)angina</li> <li>◆ Revascularization</li> <li>◆ Mechanical extracorporeal counterpulsation</li> <li>◆ Revascularization Procedures for patients with Angina</li> <li>◆ Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting(CABG)</li> <li>◆ Acute Coronary Syndromes</li> </ul>	0:41:22	130

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Beta-Blockers</li> <li>♦ Calcium Channel Blockers</li> <li>♦ Intra-aortic Ballon Counterpulsation</li> <li>♦ Prognosis&amp;Indications for Revascularization</li> <li>♦ Acute Myocardial Infarction</li> <li>♦ Location and extent of infarction</li> <li>♦ Q wave MI</li> <li>♦ Clinical Findings</li> <li>♦ Laboratory Findings</li> <li>♦ Troponins</li> <li>♦ creatine Kinase(creatine phosphokinase)</li> <li>♦ Myoglobin</li> <li>♦ Electrocardiography</li> <li>♦ Echocardiography</li> <li>♦ Scintigraphic Studies</li> <li>♦ Technetium-99m pyrophosphate scintigraphy</li> <li>♦ Radionuclide angiography</li> <li>♦ treatment Aspirin and Clopidogrel</li> <li>♦ Thrombolytic Therapy</li> <li>♦ Streptokinase</li> </ul>	0:40:27	141
	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Reteplase</li> <li>♦ Tenecteplase(TNK-t-PA)</li> <li>♦ Selection of a thrombolytic agent</li> <li>♦ Stenting, Nitrates</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme Inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Aldosterone Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Arrhythmias</li> <li>♦ Sinus bradycardia</li> <li>♦ Supraventricular tachyarrhythmias</li> <li>♦ Amiodarone</li> <li>♦ Ventricular arrhythmias</li> <li>♦ Conduction disturbances</li> <li>♦ Av block</li> <li>♦ First-degree block</li> <li>♦ Second-degree block</li> <li>♦ Complete AV block, Mobitz type II AV block</li> <li>♦ Temporary ventricular pacing</li> <li>♦ Myocardial Dysfunction Acute left ventricular failure</li> </ul>	0:39:27	138
	<b>Lec 20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Dobutamine</li> <li>♦ Milrinone</li> <li>♦ Hypotension and shock</li> <li>♦ Pericardial tamponade</li> <li>♦ Right Ventricular Infarction</li> <li>♦ Myocardial rupture</li> <li>♦ Pseudoaneurysm</li> <li>♦ Left Ventricular Aneurysm</li> <li>♦ Pericarditis</li> <li>♦ Mural Thrombus</li> <li>♦ Disturbances of Rate &amp; Rhythm</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of reentry</li> <li>♦ Triggered activity</li> <li>♦ pause-dependent triggered activity</li> </ul>	0:39:56	135

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Antiarrhythmic Drugs</li> <li>♦ Vaughan-Williams Classification of Antiarrhythmic Drugs</li> <li>♦ Radiofrequency Ablation for Cardiac Arrhythmias</li> <li>♦ Ablation of atrial fibrillation</li> <li>♦ Sinus bradycardia</li> <li>♦ Sinus tachycardia</li> <li>♦ Atrial Premature Beats(Atrial Extrasystoles)</li> <li>♦ Differentiation of Aberrantly Conducted Supraventricular</li> <li>♦ Amiodarone</li> </ul>	0:41:50	128
	<b>Lec 22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia</li> <li>♦ Treatment Options for Supraventricular tachycardias</li> <li>♦ Treatment of the Acute Attack</li> <li>♦ Mechanical Measures</li> <li>♦ Intravenous adenosine</li> <li>♦ Intravenous verapamil</li> <li>♦ Intravenous diltiazem</li> <li>♦ Cardioversion</li> <li>♦ Prevention of Attacks</li> <li>♦ Accessory pathways</li> <li>♦ Wolf-Parkinson-White syndrome</li> <li>♦ Orthodromic tachycardia</li> </ul>	0:43:51	143
	<b>Lec 23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Radiofrequency Ablation</li> <li>♦ Atrial fibrillation</li> <li>♦ Warfarin or Aspirin</li> <li>♦ Newly Diagnosed Atrial Fibrillation</li> <li>♦ Urgent cardioversion</li> <li>♦ Digoxin</li> <li>♦ Metoprolol &amp; esmolol</li> <li>♦ Amiodarone</li> <li>♦ Paroxysmal &amp; Refractory Atrial Fibrillation</li> <li>♦ Recurrent Paroxysmal Atrial Fibrillation</li> <li>♦ Atrial Flutter</li> </ul>	0:45:09	154
	<b>Lec 24</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Multifocal(Chaotic) Atrial Tachycardia</li> <li>♦ Junction rhythm is often an escape rhythm</li> <li>♦ Ventricular Prematures Beats(Ventricular extrasystoles)</li> <li>♦ Ventricular Tachycardia</li> <li>♦ Torsades de pointes</li> <li>♦ Acute Ventricular Tachycardia</li> <li>♦ Ventricular Fibrillation</li> <li>♦ Accelerated Idioventricular rhythm</li> <li>♦ Long QT Syndrome</li> </ul>	0:29:44	150
	<b>Lec 25</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Bradycardias&amp;Conduction Disturbances:</li> <li>♦ Introduction</li> <li>♦ Sick Sinus Sundrome</li> <li>♦ First-degree and Mobitz type I block</li> <li>♦ Mobitz type II block is</li> <li>♦ Av Dissociation</li> <li>♦ Intraventricular Conduction Defects</li> <li>♦ Bifascicular Block</li> <li>♦ Trifascicular block is defined as</li> <li>♦ How to recognize LBBB</li> <li>♦ typical LBBB, Permanent pacing</li> </ul>	0:41:52	154

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 26</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Congestive Heart Failure</li> <li>◆ high-output heart failure</li> <li>◆ diastolic dysfunction</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Diastolic failure</li> <li>◆ Inhibitors of the renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System</li> <li>◆ Angiotensin II receptor blockers</li> </ul>	0:45:06	143
	<b>Lec 27</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Spironolactone</li> <li>◆ Beta -blockers</li> <li>◆ Digitalis Glycosides</li> <li>◆ Vasodilators</li> <li>◆ Nitrates</li> <li>◆ Nesiritide</li> <li>◆ Hydralazine</li> <li>◆ Biventricular Pacing(Resynchronization)</li> </ul>	0:29:43	102
	<b>Lec 28</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Acute Pulmonary edema</li> <li>◆ Acute Myocarditis</li> <li>◆ Infectious Myocarditis</li> <li>◆ Classification of the cardiomyopathies</li> <li>◆ Primary Dilated Cardiomyopathy</li> <li>◆ Hypertrophic Cardiomyopathy</li> </ul>	0:40:21	138
	<b>Lec 29</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Restrictive Cardiomyopathy</li> <li>◆ Acute rheumatic fever(RF)&amp; Rheumatic Heart</li> <li>◆ Criteria for Diagnosis of Rheumatic Fever</li> <li>◆ carditis</li> <li>◆ Erythema Marginatum and Subcutaneous nodules</li> <li>◆ Sydenham's chorea</li> <li>◆ Arthritis</li> <li>◆ Diseases of the Pericardium</li> <li>◆ Viral Pericarditis</li> <li>◆ Uremic Pericarditis</li> <li>◆ Neoplastic Pericarditis</li> <li>◆ Postmyocardial Infarction or postcardiotomy</li> <li>◆ Pericarditis(Dressler's Syndrome)</li> <li>◆ Radiation Pericarditis</li> <li>◆ Pericardial Effusion</li> <li>◆ Constrictive Pericarditis</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Heart disease(Cor pulmonale)</li> <li>◆ Electrocardiography</li> <li>◆ Neoplastic Diseases of the Heart</li> </ul>	0:40:25	138
	<b>Lec 30</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Neoplastic Diseases of the Heart</li> <li>◆ Cardiac Involvement in miscellaneous Systemic diseases</li> <li>◆ Traumatic Heart Disease</li> <li>◆ Systemic Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Primary(Essential)Hypertension:</li> <li>◆ Classification of Blood Pressure Measurements</li> <li>◆ Malignant Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Renal Vascular Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Primary Hyperaldosteronism&amp;Cushing's Syndrome, Current</li> <li>◆ Antihypertensive Agents</li> <li>◆ Risk Stratification and Treatment</li> </ul>	0:39:30	135



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec31</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Beta-Adrenergic Blocking Agents</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin-Converting Enzyme(ACE) Inhibitors and Angiotensin II Blockers</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin II Receptor Blocking Agents</li> <li>♦ Calcium Channel Blocking Agents</li> <li>♦ Alpha-Adrenoceptor Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Drug with Central sympatholytic Action</li> <li>♦ Arteriolar Dilators</li> <li>♦ Choice of an Initial</li> <li>♦ Antihypertensive Agent</li> <li>♦ Alpha-Blockers</li> <li>♦ Central Sympatholytics</li> <li>♦ Considerations for individualizing antihypertensive drug therapy</li> <li>♦ Treatment of Additional Cardiovascular Risk factors</li> <li>♦ Hypertensive Urgency</li> <li>♦ Hypertensive Emergency</li> <li>♦ Pharmacologic Management</li> </ul>	0:44:22	151
Haematopathology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Anemias, Microcytic Anemia</li> <li>♦ Iron Deficiency Anemia</li> <li>♦ Classification of Anemia by Pathophysiology</li> <li>♦ Classification of Anemia by MCV</li> <li>♦ Causes of Iron Deficiency</li> <li>♦ Anemia of Chronic Disease</li> <li>♦ Thalassemias</li> </ul>	0:41:16	136
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Alpha thalassemia trait</li> <li>♦ Hemoglobin H disease</li> <li>♦ Beta thalassemia minor</li> <li>♦ Beta thalassemia major</li> <li>♦ Sideroblastic Anemia</li> <li>♦ Vitamin B12 deficiency</li> <li>♦ Causes of Vitamin B12 deficiency</li> </ul>	0:39:05	130
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Folic Acid Deficiency</li> <li>♦ Pure Red Cell Aplasia</li> <li>♦ Hemolytic Anemias</li> <li>♦ Hereditary Spherocytosis</li> <li>♦ Proxysmal Nocturnal Hemoglobinuria</li> </ul>	0:41:00	137
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ G-6-P D deficiency</li> <li>♦ Sickle Anemia</li> <li>♦ Hemoglobin C disorders</li> <li>♦ Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia</li> <li>♦ Coombs antiglobulin test</li> <li>♦ Cold Agglutinin disease</li> </ul>	0:41:17	144
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Microangiopathic Hemolytic Anemias</li> <li>♦ Aplastic Anemia</li> <li>♦ Isolated neutropenia</li> <li>♦ Primary polycythemia(Polycythemia vera)</li> <li>♦ Myeloproliferative disorders</li> </ul>	0:40:53	141
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Myelofibrosis, Myelodysplastic Syndromes</li> <li>♦ Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia</li> <li>♦ Early Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia</li> </ul>	0:40:54	138

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
GENERAL MEDICINE	<i>Lec 07</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Chronic Lymphocytic Leukemia</li> <li>♦ Lymphomas</li> <li>♦ Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas</li> <li>♦ Hodgkin's Disease</li> <li>♦ Multiple Myeloma</li> </ul>	0:41:17	138
	<i>Lec 08</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Waldenstrom's Macroglobulinemia</li> <li>♦ Idiopathic(Autoimmune) Thrombocytopenic Purpura</li> <li>♦ causes of Microangiopathic hemolytic Anemia</li> </ul>	0:41:48	139
	<i>Lec 09</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hemolytic-uremic Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Von Willebrand's Disease</li> <li>♦ Von Willebrand's disease</li> <li>♦ Coagulation Pathway</li> <li>♦ Prolongation of PTT</li> <li>♦ Prolongation of PT and PTT</li> <li>♦ Prolongation Thrombin Time</li> <li>♦ Von Willebrand Disease</li> <li>♦ mann's Thrombasthenia</li> <li>♦ Bernard-Soulier Syndrome</li> </ul>	0:41:13	110
	<i>Lec 10</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hemophilia A</li> <li>♦ Acquired Factor VIII Antibodies</li> <li>♦ Hemophilia B</li> <li>♦ Afibrinogenemia</li> <li>♦ Coagulopathy of Liver Disease</li> <li>♦ Vitamin Deficiency</li> <li>♦ Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation(DIC)</li> </ul>	0:32:57	92
	<i>Lec 10 Part2</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Causes of Hypercoagulability</li> <li>♦ Warfarin-induced Skin Necrosis</li> <li>♦ Lupus Anticoagulant</li> </ul>	0:08:14	40
	<i>Lec 11</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Red Blood Cell Transfusions</li> <li>♦ Hemolytic Transfusion reactions</li> <li>♦ Leukoagglutinin Reactions</li> <li>♦ Platelet Transfusion</li> <li>♦ Granulocyte Transfusions</li> <li>♦ Transfusion of plasma Components</li> </ul>	0:42:28	145
	Diabetes	<i>Lec 01</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Diabetes mellitus</li> <li>♦ Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus(IDDM)</li> <li>♦ Maturity-onset diabetes of the young(Mody)</li> <li>♦ Factors reducing response to insulin</li> <li>♦ Obesity</li> <li>♦ Clinical Features of Diabetes at diagnosis</li> <li>♦ Type 1 Diabetes(IDDM)</li> <li>♦ Type II Diabetes(NIDDM)</li> <li>♦ Glycosylated hemoglobin(hemoglobin A1)</li> </ul>	0:40:40

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lipoprotein abnormalities is diabetes</li> <li>♦ Secondary Causes of Hyperglycemia</li> <li>♦ Nondiabetic Glycosuria</li> <li>♦ Revised ADA recommendations</li> <li>♦ Oral durgs for treating hyperglycemia</li> <li>♦ Sulfonylurea</li> <li>♦ Repaglinide</li> <li>♦ Tolbutamide</li> <li>♦ Chlorpropamide</li> <li>♦ Second-Generation Sulfonylureas</li> <li>♦ Glyburide</li> <li>♦ Glipizide</li> <li>♦ Glimeperide</li> <li>♦ Metformin</li> </ul>	0:40:23	138
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Aplha-glucosidase inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Insulin sentizers(thiazolidineodiones)</li> <li>♦ Troglitazone</li> <li>♦ Purity of Insulin</li> <li>♦ Insulin Lispro(Humalog)</li> <li>♦ Short-acting insulin</li> <li>♦ Intermediate-and Long-acting insulins</li> <li>♦ Mixtures of insulin</li> <li>♦ Insulin delivery systems</li> <li>♦ Treatment of type 1 with insulin</li> <li>♦ Early morning hyperglycemia in type 1</li> </ul>	0:40:13	138
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Somogi effect</li> <li>♦ Dawn phenomenon</li> <li>♦ Complications of Insulin Therapy</li> <li>♦ Chronic Complications of Diabetes</li> <li>♦ Diabetic cataracts</li> <li>♦ Diabetic retinopathy</li> <li>♦ Diabetic Nephropathy</li> </ul>	0:41:08	140
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Progressive Diabetic Nephropathy</li> <li>♦ Peripheral Neuropathies</li> <li>♦ Distal Symmetric Polyneuropathy</li> <li>♦ Isolated Peripheral Neuropathy</li> <li>♦ Painful diabetic Neuropathy</li> <li>♦ Autonomic Neuropathy</li> <li>♦ Diabetic Coma</li> <li>♦ Diabetic Ketoacidosis is (DKA)</li> <li>♦ Ketoacidemia</li> <li>♦ Insulin replacement</li> <li>♦ Fluid and electrolyte replacement</li> </ul>	0:40:30	138
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Potassium and phosphate Replacement</li> <li>♦ Nonketotic Hyperglycemic</li> <li>♦ Hyperosmolar Coma</li> <li>♦ Latic Acidosis</li> <li>♦ Hypoglycemia</li> <li>♦ Whipple's triad</li> <li>♦ Proinsulin determinations</li> </ul>	0:44:04	

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
GENERAL MEDICINE HIV	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ HIV Infection</li> <li>♦ 1993 CDC definition</li> <li>♦ 1987 definition</li> <li>♦ 1993 definition also expanded</li> <li>♦ AIDS related Complex(ARC)</li> <li>♦ Definitive AIDS Diagnosis</li> <li>♦ Relationship of CD4 to Opportunistic Infections</li> <li>♦ Pneumocystis pneumonia</li> <li>♦ CMV</li> </ul>	0:41:36	142
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Toxoplasmosis</li> <li>♦ AIDS Dementia Complex</li> <li>♦ Cryptococcal Meningitis</li> <li>♦ HIV Myelopathy</li> <li>♦ Myopathy in HIV</li> <li>♦ Retinitis</li> <li>♦ Oral lesions</li> <li>♦ Oral Candididiasis</li> <li>♦ Aphthous ulcers</li> <li>♦ Enterocolitis</li> <li>♦ HIV-related Malignancies</li> <li>♦ Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma</li> <li>♦ Hodgkin's Disease</li> </ul>	0:40:45	139
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Preventing Perinatal</li> <li>♦ Transmission of HIV</li> <li>♦ Treatment of AIDS-related opportunistic infections and malignancies</li> <li>♦ Corticosteroids</li> <li>♦ Antiretroviral Treatment</li> <li>♦ Nucleoside analogs</li> <li>♦ Protease inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Non nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors(NNRTIs)</li> <li>♦ Nucleoside analogs</li> <li>♦ Zidovudine</li> <li>♦ Didanosine</li> <li>♦ Zalcitabine</li> <li>♦ Stavudine</li> <li>♦ Lamivudine</li> <li>♦ Abacavir</li> <li>♦ Protease inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Indinavir</li> <li>♦ Nelfinavir</li> <li>♦ Ritonavir</li> <li>♦ Saquinavir</li> <li>♦ Nonnucleoside Reverse Transcriptase</li> <li>♦ Inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Efavirenz</li> <li>♦ M.avium complex infection</li> </ul>	0:46:01	157
Rheumatology	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Rheumatology</li> <li>♦ Degenerative Joint Disease(Osteoarthritis)</li> <li>♦ Crystal Deposition Arthritis Gouty Arthritis</li> </ul>	0:41:06	140

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
GENERAL MEDICINE	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gouty Arthritis-Treatment</li> <li>◆ Colchicine</li> <li>◆ Uricosuric drugs</li> <li>◆ Allopurinol</li> <li>◆ Gout in the Transplant Patient</li> <li>◆ Chondrocalcinosis&amp;Pseudogout</li> <li>◆ Rheumatoid Arthritis</li> <li>◆ Methotrexate</li> <li>◆ Gold Salts(Chrysotherapy)</li> <li>◆ Sulfasalazine, Azathioprine</li> <li>◆ Juvenile Chronic Arthritis</li> </ul>	0:41:19	141
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Systemic Lupus Erythematosus</li> <li>◆ Criteria for the Classification of SLE</li> <li>◆ Frequency(%) of Autoantibodies in Rheumatic Diseases</li> <li>◆ Frequency of Laboratory Abnormalities -SLE</li> <li>◆ Progressive Systemic Sclerosis(Scleroderma)</li> <li>◆ Limited Systemic Scleroderma (Crest Syndrome)</li> <li>◆ Polymyositis-Dermatomyositis</li> </ul>	0:41:37	142
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Sjogren's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Vasculitis Syndromes</li> <li>◆ Polyarteritis Nodosa</li> <li>◆ Polymyalgia Rheumatica&amp;Giant Cell Arteritis</li> <li>◆ Wegeners Granulomatosis&amp;ANCA-Associated Vasculitis</li> </ul>	0:41:06	140
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cryoglobulinemia</li> <li>◆ Henoch-Schonlein Purpura</li> <li>◆ Behcet's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Seronegative Spondylo arthropathies</li> <li>◆ Reiter's syndrome</li> <li>◆ Ankylosing Spondylitis, Psoriatic Arthritis</li> </ul>	0:36:37	125
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Reiter's syndrome(Reactive Arthritis)</li> <li>◆ Septic Arthritis</li> <li>◆ Gonococcal Arthritis</li> </ul>	0:15:23	53
	Respiratory	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Respiratory System</li> <li>◆ Orthopnea</li> <li>◆ Platypnea</li> <li>◆ Cough</li> <li>◆ Hemoptysis</li> <li>◆ Tachypnea</li> <li>◆ Digital Clubbing</li> </ul>	0:25:53
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pulmonary Function tests</li> <li>◆ Single-breath diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide(<math>D_L^{CO}</math>)</li> <li>◆ Bronchoscopy &amp; Flexible Bronchoscopy</li> <li>◆ Bronchial Asthma</li> <li>◆ Long Acting <math>\beta_2</math>-agonist</li> <li>◆ Phosphodiesterase inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Theophylline, Zileuton</li> <li>◆ Zafirlukast and montelukast</li> <li>◆ Beta-adrenergic agents</li> <li>◆ Anticholinergics</li> </ul>	0:40:45	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease(COPD)</li> <li>◆ TypeA:Pink puffer (emphysema Predominant)</li> <li>◆ TypeB:Blue bloater(Brochitis Predominant)</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Function Tests</li> <li>◆ Bronchiectasis</li> <li>◆ Cystic Fibrosis</li> </ul>	0:41:04	142
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Streptococcus Pneumoniae</li> <li>◆ Pseudomonas aeruginosa</li> <li>◆ Mycoplasma Pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Chlamydia pneumoniae</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Infiltrates in Compromised Host</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary tuberculosis</li> <li>◆ Classification of Positive Tuberculin Skin Test Reactions</li> </ul>	0:41:32	142
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Bronchogenic carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Paraneoplastic Syndromes in Lung cancer</li> <li>◆ Endocrine&amp;Metabolic</li> <li>◆ Adenocarcinoma and Large-cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Bronchioloalveolar cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Staging of Carcinoma, Treatment</li> <li>◆ Contraindications to Surgery</li> <li>◆ Unresectable Non-small-cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Radiation therapy</li> <li>◆ Solitary Pulmonary Nodule</li> <li>◆ Benign</li> <li>◆ Malignant Solitary Pulmonary Nodules</li> <li>◆ Hamartoma</li> <li>◆ Endobronchial metastases</li> <li>◆ Mesothelioma</li> <li>◆ Bronchial carcinoid Tumors</li> <li>◆ Mediastinal Masses</li> </ul>	0:40:47	139
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Interstitial Lung diseases</li> <li>◆ Idiopathic Pulmonary Fibrosis</li> <li>◆ Sarcoidosis</li> <li>◆ Wegener's granulomatosis</li> <li>◆ Allergic angiitis and granulomatosis</li> <li>◆ Churg-Strauss &amp; Goodpasture's Syndromes</li> <li>◆ Alveolar hemorrhage Syndromes</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Alveolar Proteinosis</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Thromboembolism</li> <li>◆ Lung Scanning</li> <li>◆ Duplex Ultrasonography</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Angiography</li> <li>◆ CT and MRI scanning</li> </ul>	0:40:35	138
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Methods for the prevention of Venous thromboembolism</li> <li>◆ Thrombolytic Therapy</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Primary(idiopathic) pulmonary hypertension</li> <li>◆ Work-up of a patient with Pulmonary Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Coal Worker's Pneumoconiosis, Silicosis, Asbestosis</li> </ul>	0:41:18	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pleural Fluid</li> <li>♦ Parapneumonic Pleural Effusion</li> <li>♦ Spontaneous Pneumothorax</li> <li>♦ Primary Alveolar Hypoventilation</li> <li>♦ Obesity-Hypoventilation Syndrome(Pickwickian syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Obstructive Sleep Apnea</li> <li>♦ Indication for tracheal intubation</li> </ul>	0:34:07	116
Nephrology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ NEPHROLOGY</li> <li>♦ Kidney</li> <li>♦ Urinary casts</li> <li>♦ Significance of specific urinary casts</li> <li>♦ Proteinuria</li> <li>♦ Estimation of GFR</li> <li>♦ Radionuclide Studies</li> <li>♦ Intravenous Urography</li> <li>♦ Magnetic Resonance Imaging(MRI)</li> <li>♦ Renal Arteriography/Venography</li> <li>♦ Renal biopsy</li> <li>♦ Indications</li> <li>♦ Acute Renal Failure</li> <li>♦ Classification &amp; Etiology</li> <li>♦ Prerenal Azotemia</li> </ul>	0:41:00	140
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Postrenal Azotemia</li> <li>♦ Acute tubular Necrosis</li> <li>♦ Exogenous Nephrotoxinx</li> <li>♦ Endogenous Nephrotoxins</li> <li>♦ Interstitial Nephritis, Glomerulonephritis</li> </ul>	0:39:31	139
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Major causes of Chronic Renal Failure</li> <li>♦ Glomerulopathies</li> <li>♦ Antimicrobial Dosage in Renal Failure</li> <li>♦ Acid-Base Disorders in Chronic Renal failure</li> <li>♦ Indications for displays</li> <li>♦ Hemodialysis</li> <li>♦ Peritoneal dialysis</li> <li>♦ Glomerulonephropathies</li> <li>♦ Nephritic Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Rapidly Progressive Acute Glomerulonephritis</li> </ul>	0:40:06	137
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ IgA Nephropathy</li> <li>♦ Rapidly Progressive Glomerulonephritis(RPGN)</li> <li>♦ Henoch-Schonlein Purpura(Anaphylactoid Purpura)</li> <li>♦ Pauci-immune glomerulonephritis(ANCA-associated)</li> <li>♦ Anti-GBM Glomerulonephritis&amp;Goodpasture's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Cryoglobulin-Associated Glomerulonephritis</li> <li>♦ Nephrotic Syndrome, Renal biopsy</li> <li>♦ Management of Nephrotic Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Diseases demonstrating Nephritic&amp;Nephrotic glomerular disease, Nephrotic syndromes</li> <li>♦ Nephrotic syndromes</li> <li>♦ Membranous Nephropathy</li> <li>♦ Focal Segmental Glomerular Sclerosis</li> </ul>	0:40:29	138

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Analgesic Nephropathy</li> <li>◆ Heavy Metals</li> <li>◆ Cystic Disease of the Kidney</li> <li>◆ Autosomal Dominant Polycystic Kidney Disease</li> <li>◆ Medullary Sponge kidney</li> <li>◆ Juvenile Nephronophthisis-Medullary Cystic Disease</li> </ul>	0:31:46	108
Endocrinology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Endocrinology</li> <li>◆ Obesity</li> <li>◆ Abnormal Skin Pigmentation or Colour</li> <li>◆ Causes of Gynecomastia</li> <li>◆ Causes of Gynecomastia</li> <li>◆ Hypopituitarism</li> <li>◆ Metirapone test</li> <li>◆ Diabetes Insipidus</li> <li>◆ "Nephrogenic" Diabetes Insipidus</li> </ul>	0:54:44	187
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Acromegaly&amp;Gigantism</li> <li>◆ Hyperprolactinemia</li> <li>◆ Factors Increasing T4</li> <li>◆ Factors Decreasing T4</li> <li>◆ TSH levels are decreased</li> <li>◆ Free Thyroxine Immunoassay(FT4)</li> <li>◆ Resin T3 (or T4) Uptake</li> <li>◆ Free Thyroxine Index (FTI)</li> <li>◆ Thyroid radioactive iodine uptake&amp;Scan</li> </ul>	0:40:22	138
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Serum Thyroglobulin</li> <li>◆ Calcitonin Assay</li> <li>◆ Fine -Needle Thyroid Biopsy</li> <li>◆ The Nodular Thyroid</li> <li>◆ Clinical Evaluation of thyroid Nodules</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Solitary Thyroid Nodule</li> <li>◆ Longterm Levothyroxine Suppression treatment of TSH</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Cancer</li> <li>◆ Papillary Carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Some Characteristic of thyroid cancer</li> <li>◆ Follicular Carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Medullary thyroid carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma</li> </ul>	0:39:29	135
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Iodine Deficiency Disorders</li> <li>◆ Hypothyroidism&amp;Myxedema</li> <li>◆ Hyperthyroidism(Thyrotoxicosis)</li> <li>◆ Graves'Disease</li> <li>◆ Subacute Thyroiditis</li> <li>◆ Jodbasedow disease</li> <li>◆ Thyrotoxicosis factitia</li> <li>◆ Struma ovarii</li> <li>◆ Hashimoto's thyroiditis</li> </ul>	0:40:09	137



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lab Δ of thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>♦ Grave's Disease</li> <li>♦ Propranolol</li> <li>♦ Methimazole or propylthiouracil</li> <li>♦ Iodinated contrast agents</li> <li>♦ Radioactive iodine(131I)</li> <li>♦ Thyroid surgery</li> <li>♦ graves Disease or Toxic Nodular Goiter</li> <li>♦ Toxic Solitary Thyroid Nodules</li> <li>♦ Toxic Multinodular Goiter</li> <li>♦ Subacute Thyroidities</li> <li>♦ Thyroid crisis or "storm"</li> <li>♦ Hyperthyroidism and pregnancy</li> </ul>	0:39:59	136
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Subacute thyroiditis de Quervain's Giant cell thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Riedel's Thyroiditis</li> <li>♦ Hypoparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Pseudohypoparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Pseudo-Pseudohypoparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Hyperparathyroidism</li> </ul>	0:39:50	136
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hyperparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Hypercalcemia of malignancy</li> <li>♦ Metabolic Bone Disease</li> <li>♦ Osteoporosis</li> <li>♦ Etiologic Classification of Osteoporosis 1,2</li> <li>♦ Bisphosphonates</li> <li>♦ Osteomalacia</li> </ul>	0:40:31	138
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Causes of Osteomalacia</li> <li>♦ Paget's Disease of Bone (Osteitis Deformans)</li> <li>♦ Diseases of the Adrenal Cortex</li> <li>♦ Adrenal Cortex Physiology</li> <li>♦ Adrenal Androgens</li> <li>♦ acute Adrenal Insufficiency(Adrenal Crisis)</li> <li>♦ Chronic Adrenocortical Insufficiency</li> <li>♦ (Addison's Disease)</li> </ul>	0:40:03	137
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ CUSHING'S SYNDROME(Hypercortisolism)</li> <li>♦ Tests for Hypercortisolism</li> <li>♦ Hirsutism&amp;Virilization</li> <li>♦ Polycystic Ovary Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Adrenal Enzyme Defects</li> <li>♦ "Classic" 21-Hydroxylase deficiency</li> <li>♦ 17α hydroxylase deficiency</li> <li>♦ 11β-hydroxylase deficiency</li> <li>♦ 21α-hydroxylase deficiency</li> <li>♦ Primary Hyperaldosteronism</li> </ul>	0:38:24	131

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conns Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Diseases of the Adrenal Medulla</li> <li>◆ Pheochromocytoma</li> <li>◆ Diseases of the Pancreatic Islet Cells</li> <li>◆ Insulinomas</li> <li>◆ Gastrinomas</li> <li>◆ Glucagonomas</li> <li>◆ Somatostatinomas</li> <li>◆ VIP-omas</li> <li>◆ Male Hypogonadism</li> <li>◆ Causes of Male Hypogonadism</li> <li>◆ Hypogonadotropic (Low or Normal LH)</li> <li>◆ Causes of Male Hypogonadism</li> <li>◆ Hypergonadotropic (High LH)</li> <li>◆ Testicular Tumors in Adults</li> <li>◆ Turner's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia</li> <li>◆ MEN 2a (Sipple's Syndrome)</li> <li>◆ MEN 2b</li> <li>◆ Systemic versus Topical activity of Corticosteroids</li> </ul>	0:30:04	115
Neurology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Migraine</li> <li>◆ Cluster Headache</li> <li>◆ Giant Cell</li> <li>◆ Trigeminal Neuralgia</li> <li>◆ postherpetic Neuralgia</li> <li>◆ Classification of Seizures</li> <li>◆ Differential Diagnosis of Partial Seizures:</li> </ul>	0:41:03	140
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treatment of Seizures</li> <li>◆ Monitoring</li> <li>◆ Side Effects and idiosyncratic reactions</li> <li>◆ Phenytoin</li> <li>◆ Side Effects and idiosyncratic reactions</li> <li>◆ Carbamazepine</li> <li>◆ Side Effects and idiosyncratic reactions</li> <li>◆ Valproic Acid</li> <li>◆ Clonazepam</li> <li>◆ Solitary seizures</li> <li>◆ Alcohol withdrawal seizures</li> <li>◆ Tonic-clonic status epilepticus</li> <li>◆ Status epilepticus is a medical emergency</li> <li>◆ Weakness &amp; Paralysis</li> <li>◆ LMN lesions</li> <li>◆ Transient Ischemic Attacks (TIA)</li> <li>◆ Stroke</li> <li>◆ Lacunar infarction</li> <li>◆ Obstruction of carotid circulation</li> <li>◆ Obstruction of vertebrobasillar circulation</li> </ul>	0:40:17	137

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Coma</li> <li>◆ Intracerebral Hemorrhage</li> <li>◆ Subarachnoid Hemorrhage</li> <li>◆ Arteriovenous Malformations</li> <li>◆ Intracranial &amp; Spinal Space-Occupying Lesions (SOL)</li> <li>◆ Primary intracranial tumors</li> <li>◆ Glioblastoma multiforme</li> <li>◆ Astrocytoma</li> <li>◆ Medulloblastoma</li> <li>◆ Ependymoma</li> <li>◆ Oligodendroglioma</li> <li>◆ Brain stem glioma</li> <li>◆ Cerebellar Hemangioblastoma</li> <li>◆ Pinea Tumor</li> <li>◆ Craniopharyngeoma</li> <li>◆ Acoustic Neuroma</li> <li>◆ Meningioma</li> <li>◆ Primary Cerebral Lymphoma</li> <li>◆ Frontal lobe lesions</li> <li>◆ Temporal lobe lesions</li> </ul>	0:38:44	132
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Frontal lobe lesions</li> <li>◆ Parietal lobe lesions</li> <li>◆ occipital lobe lesions</li> <li>◆ Brain stem lesions, Cerebellar lesions</li> <li>◆ cerebral Metastases</li> <li>◆ Leptomeningeal Metastases</li> <li>◆ Intracranial Mass Lesions in AIDS</li> <li>◆ Brain Abscess</li> <li>◆ Nonmetastatic Neurologic Complications of Malignant Disease</li> <li>◆ Pseudotumor cerebri</li> <li>◆ Tuberculous Sclerosis</li> <li>◆ Neurofibromatosis</li> <li>◆ Sturge-Weber Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Parkinsonism</li> </ul>	0:40:00	136
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treatment of Parkinsonism</li> <li>◆ Amantadine</li> <li>◆ Anticholinergic drugs</li> <li>◆ Levodopa</li> <li>◆ Dopamine agonists</li> <li>◆ Selegiline</li> <li>◆ Clozapine</li> <li>◆ Huntington's disease</li> <li>◆ Myoclonus</li> <li>◆ Drug-induced Abnormal Movements</li> <li>◆ Gilles de la Tourette's syndrome</li> <li>◆ Dementia</li> <li>◆ Multiple sclerosis</li> <li>◆ Spasticity</li> <li>◆ Myelopathies in AIDS</li> <li>◆ Subacute Combined Degeneration of the Spinal Cord</li> <li>◆ Wernicke's Encephalopathy</li> </ul>	0:40:18	138

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GENERAL MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Stupor &amp; Coma</li> <li>♦ Supratentorial mass lesion</li> <li>♦ Brain Death</li> <li>♦ Persistent Vegetative State</li> <li>♦ Locked in-Syndrome (de-efferented state)</li> <li>♦ Head Injuries</li> <li>♦ Spinal Trauma</li> <li>♦ Syringomyelia</li> <li>♦ Motor Neuron Disease</li> <li>♦ Progressive Bulbar Palsy</li> <li>♦ Pseudobulbar Palsy</li> <li>♦ Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis</li> </ul>	0:40:04	137
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Peripheral Neuropathies</li> <li>♦ Friedreich's Ataxia</li> <li>♦ Refsum's Disease (HMSN Type IV)</li> <li>♦ Porphyria</li> <li>♦ Neuropathies Associated with Systemic &amp; Metabolic Disorders</li> <li>♦ Alcohol and Nutritional Deficiency</li> <li>♦ Neuropathies Associated with Infectious &amp; Inflammatory</li> <li>♦ Toxic Neuropathies</li> <li>♦ Acute Idiopathic Post Infectious Polyneuropathy (Guillain-Barre Syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Facial neuropathy</li> <li>♦ Bell's palsy</li> <li>♦ Disorders of Neuromuscular Transmission</li> <li>♦ Myasthenia Gravis</li> <li>♦ Myasthenic Syndrome (Lambert-Eaton Syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Botulism</li> <li>♦ Muscular Dystrophies</li> <li>♦ Myopathic Disorders</li> <li>♦ Duchenne Dystrophy</li> <li>♦ Myotonic Dystrophy</li> <li>♦ Myotonia Congenita</li> <li>♦ Drug Induced Myopathies</li> <li>♦ Periodic Paralysis</li> <li>♦ Hypokalemic</li> <li>♦ Hyperkalemic</li> <li>♦ Normokalemic Periodic Paralysis</li> </ul>	0:49:11	168
Fluid & Electrolyte Disorders	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Osmolality</li> <li>♦ Isotonic Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Hypotonic Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Euvolemic Hypotonic Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH</li> <li>♦ Secretion (SIADH)</li> <li>♦ Causes of Syndrome of Inappropriate</li> <li>♦ Secretion of ADH (SIADH)</li> <li>♦ Postoperative Hyponatremia</li> </ul>	0:40:14	137

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
General Medicine	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Rate and Degree of Correction</li> <li>♦ Asymptomatic hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Hypervolemic Hypertonic Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Hyponatremia in AIDS</li> <li>♦ Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ Choice of Type of Fluid for Replacement</li> <li>♦ Chronic Hyponatremia</li> <li>♦ ECG Changes in Hyperkalemia</li> <li>♦ ECG Changes in Hypocalcemia</li> <li>♦ ECG Changes in Hypomagnesemia</li> <li>♦ ECG Changes in Hypermagnesemia</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypokalemia</li> </ul>	0:39:52	136
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Channelopathies</li> <li>♦ Hyperkalemia</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hyperkalemia</li> <li>♦ Treatment</li> <li>♦ Disorders of Calcium Concentration</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypocalcemia</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypercalcemia</li> <li>♦ Disorders of Phosphorus Concentration</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypophosphatemia</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypophosphatemia</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hyperphosphatemia</li> <li>♦ Disorders of Magnesium Concentration</li> <li>♦ Hypomagnesemia</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypomagnesemia</li> <li>♦ Hypermagnesemia</li> </ul>	0:47:54	164
	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Acidosis &amp; Alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Types of Acid-Based Disorders</li> <li>♦ Mixed Acid-Base Disorders</li> <li>♦ Respiratory Acidosis</li> <li>♦ Respiratory Alkalosis</li> </ul>	0:31:14	107
	Lec 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Metabolic Acidosis</li> <li>♦ Decreased Anion Gap</li> <li>♦ Normal Anion Gap Acidosis</li> <li>♦ Increased Anion Gap Acidosis</li> <li>♦ Lactic Acidosis</li> <li>♦ Diabetic ketoacidosis</li> <li>♦ Alcoholic Ketoacidosis</li> <li>♦ Normal Anion Gap Acidosis</li> </ul>	0:40:44	139
	Lec 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Distal RTA</li> <li>♦ Proximal RTA</li> <li>♦ Hypokalemia</li> <li>♦ Hyporeninemic Hypoaldosteronemic</li> <li>♦ Metabolic Alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Saline -Responsive Metabolic Alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Saline Unresponsive (UCI&gt;10 meq/d)</li> </ul>	0:37:34	128

# **DERMATOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Dermatology Mock Test</b>			
<b>Tpoic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Dermatology</b>	Lec-01	0:41:22	141
	Lec-02	0:38:55	133
	Lec-03	0:40:47	139
	Lec-04	0:41:28	142
<b>Dermatology Test 511</b>	Lec-01	0:41:22	141
	Lec-02	0:38:55	133
	Lec-03	0:40:47	139
	Lec-04	0:41:28	142

<b>Dermatology Notes</b>	
<b>Dermatology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 15</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>DERMATOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Drugs may be topically applied</li> <li>◆ Complications of Topical Dermatologic Therapy</li> <li>◆ Pigmented Lesions</li> <li>◆ Suspicious moles</li> <li>◆ Atypical (Dysplastic) Nevi</li> <li>◆ Freckles &amp; Lentiginos</li> <li>◆ Seborrheic Keratoses</li> <li>◆ Malignant Melanoma</li> <li>◆ Atopic Dermatitis (Eczema)</li> <li>◆ Lichen Simplex Chronicus</li> <li>◆ Psoriasis</li> </ul>	0:41:32	142
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pityriasis Rosea</li> <li>◆ Seborrheic Dermatitis &amp; Dandruff</li> <li>◆ Tinea corporis or Tinea Circinata</li> <li>◆ Tinea Cruris (Jock Itch)</li> <li>◆ Tinea Versicolor</li> <li>◆ Discoid Lupus Erythematosus</li> <li>◆ Cutaneous T cell Lymphoma</li> <li>◆ Mycosis Fungoides</li> <li>◆ Exfoliative Dermatitis</li> <li>◆ Actinic Keratoses</li> <li>◆ Bowen's Disease &amp; Paget's Disease</li> </ul>	0:41:10	140
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Herpes simplex</li> <li>◆ Herpes Zoster (Shingles)</li> <li>◆ Pompholyx</li> <li>◆ Dermatophytid</li> <li>◆ Porphyria Cutanea Tarda</li> <li>◆ Dermatitis Herpetiformis</li> <li>◆ Weeping or Encrusted Lesions</li> <li>◆ Impetigo</li> <li>◆ Allergic Contact Dermatitis</li> <li>◆ Pustular Disorders</li> <li>◆ Mild acne</li> <li>◆ Moderate acne</li> <li>◆ Severe acne</li> <li>◆ Isotretinoin (Accutane) - adverse effects</li> <li>◆ Acne Rosacea</li> <li>◆ Folliculitis (Including sycosis)</li> <li>◆ Miliaria (Heat Rash)</li> </ul>	0:40:58	140
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mucocutaneous Candidiasis</li> <li>◆ Urticaria &amp; Angioedema</li> <li>◆ Erythema Multiforme</li> <li>◆ Erythema Migrans</li> <li>◆ Erysipelas</li> <li>◆ Cellulitis</li> <li>◆ Blistering Diseases</li> <li>◆ Bullous Pemphigoid</li> <li>◆ Papular Lesions, Warts</li> <li>◆ Callosities &amp; Corns of Feet or Toes</li> <li>◆ Molluscum Contagiosum</li> </ul>	0:40:59	143
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Basal Cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Squamous Cell Carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Lichen Planus, Lichenoid reactions</li> <li>◆ Kaposi's Sarcoma, Pediculosis</li> </ul>	0:20:33	71



# **PHARMACOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Pharmacology Moct Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Pharmacology</b>	Lec-01	0:41:00	140
	Lec-02	0:40:00	137
	Lec-03	0:38:06	130
	Lec-04	0:35:16	120
	Lec-05	0:39:07	135
	Lec-06	0:37:59	119
	Lec-07	0:40:00	136
<b>Pharmacology Test 501</b>	Lec-01	0:40:24	138
	Lec-02	0:40:16	137
	Lec-03	0:37:14	127

<b>Pharmacology Notes</b>	
<b>Pharmacology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 158</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conscious sedation</li> <li>◆ IV Anaesthetics</li> <li>◆ Gudel's Signs and Stages of Anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Rate at which an anesthetic reaches brain</li> <li>◆ I.Solubility</li> <li>◆ Elimination of Anesthetic Gases</li> <li>◆ Halothane metabolism</li> <li>◆ Minimum Alveolar Concentration (MAC)</li> <li>◆ N<sub>2</sub>O</li> </ul>	0:40:25	138
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Uses of inhalational anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Desflurane</li> <li>◆ Seroflurane</li> <li>◆ Thiopental</li> <li>◆ IV Opioids - (Fentanyl)</li> <li>◆ Ultra short acting barbiturates - Thiopental</li> <li>◆ Effect of I.V anesthetics on CVS</li> <li>◆ Neuroleptanesthesia</li> <li>◆ Propofol</li> <li>◆ Ketamine</li> <li>◆ Local Anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Ester linked</li> <li>◆ Amide linked</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics of LA</li> <li>◆ Metabolism &amp; Excretion</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> </ul>	0:40:03	137
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Review on Nerve fibres</li> <li>◆ Susceptibility of Nerve fibre types to LAaction</li> <li>◆ CVS effects of Local Anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine is antiarrhythmic</li> <li>◆ Bupivacaine and Cardiotoxicity</li> <li>◆ Hematologic effects of LA</li> </ul>	0:26:50	92
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Non Depolarizing Drugs</li> <li>◆ Vecuronium</li> <li>◆ Rocuronium, Atracurium</li> <li>◆ Depolarizing Drugs</li> </ul>	0:12:46	44
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Abnormal plasma cholinesterase</li> <li>◆ Dibucaine number</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> <li>◆ Depolarizing agents</li> <li>◆ Non Depolarizing Drugs</li> <li>◆ Tubocurarine</li> <li>◆ Succinyl choline</li> <li>◆ Drug Interactions of Muscle Relaxants</li> <li>◆ Other uses of NM blocking drugs</li> <li>◆ Spasmolytic drugs, Dantrolene</li> </ul>	0:45:14	154

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Autacoids and Related Drugs</li> <li>♦ Autacoid</li> <li>♦ Histamine, 5-Hydroxytryptamine and their Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Uses Betahistine</li> <li>♦ H1 Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Non sedating-annallergic</li> <li>♦ Terfenadine</li> <li>♦ Astemizole</li> <li>♦ Loratadine</li> <li>♦ Certirizine</li> <li>♦ Azelastine, Cinnarizine</li> <li>♦ Drugs for Vertigo1. Labyrinthine suppressants</li> <li>♦ Vasodilators, Diuretics Corticosteroids.</li> <li>♦ Pruritides</li> </ul>	0:40:23	138
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ 5-Hydroxytryptamine (5-HT, Serotonin)</li> <li>♦ Serotonergic (5-HT) Receptors</li> <li>♦ Migraine</li> <li>♦ Drugs Affecting 5-HT System</li> <li>♦ Cyproheptadine</li> <li>♦ Pizotifen (Pizotyline)</li> <li>♦ Ketanserin</li> <li>♦ Clozapine</li> <li>♦ Ondansetron</li> <li>♦ Ergot alkaloids</li> <li>♦ Drug Therapy of migraine</li> <li>♦ Sumatriptan</li> <li>♦ Prophylaxis of Migraine</li> <li>♦ Plasma Kinins</li> <li>♦ ACE inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Captopril</li> <li>♦ Captopril induced hypotension</li> <li>♦ Enalapril</li> <li>♦ Lisinopril</li> <li>♦ Ramipril</li> <li>♦ Losartan (Angiotensin Antagonists)</li> </ul>	1:07:17	229
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lipid Derived Autocoids</li> <li>♦ Chemistry, Biosynthesis and Degradation</li> <li>♦ Leukotrienes</li> <li>♦ Cyclooxygenase two isoforms COX-1 and COX-2</li> <li>♦ Lipoxygenase pathway</li> <li>♦ Aspirin</li> <li>♦ Bartter's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Platelet Activating Factor (PAF)</li> <li>♦ Expectorants (Mucokinetics)</li> <li>♦ Antitussives</li> <li>♦ Nonopioids</li> <li>♦ Antihistamines</li> </ul>	0:45:25	155

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Bronchial Asthma</li> <li>◆ Adrenaline</li> <li>◆ Ephedrine</li> <li>◆ Isoprenaline</li> <li>◆ Orciprenaline (Metaproterenol)</li> <li>◆ Salbutamola (Albuterol)</li> <li>◆ Methyl xanthines</li> <li>◆ Theophylline</li> <li>◆ Mast cell stabilizers</li> <li>◆ Corticosteroids</li> <li>◆ Systemic steroid therapy</li> <li>◆ Inhaled Asthma Medication</li> <li>◆ Hormones and Related Drugs</li> <li>◆ Anterior Pituitary Hormones</li> <li>◆ Growth Hormone (GH)</li> <li>◆ Bromocriptine</li> </ul>	0:38:45	122
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gonadotropins (Gns)</li> <li>◆ FSH and LH</li> <li>◆ Gonadotropin releasing hormone (Gn RH): Gonadorelin</li> <li>◆ Naferelin</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH, Thyrotropin)</li> <li>◆ Adrenocorticotrophic Hormone (ACTH, Corticotropin)</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Hormones</li> <li>◆ Thyroid Inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Antithyroid Drugs</li> <li>◆ Propylthiouracil</li> <li>◆ Carbimazole</li> </ul>	0:36:34	125
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Iodine and Iodides</li> <li>◆ Radioactive Iodine</li> <li>◆ Insulin, Oral Hypoglycaemics Insulin</li> <li>◆ Actions of Insulin</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of action</li> <li>◆ Reactions To Insulin</li> <li>◆ Uses of Insulin</li> <li>◆ Oral Hypoglycaemic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Sulfonylureas</li> <li>◆ Biguandies</li> <li>◆ Acarbose</li> </ul>	0:42:50	146
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Glucagon</li> <li>◆ Corticosteroids</li> <li>◆ Cortisone</li> <li>◆ Prednisolone</li> <li>◆ Methylprednisolonea</li> <li>◆ Triamcinolone</li> <li>◆ Dexamethasonea</li> <li>◆ Fludrocortisone</li> <li>◆ Metyrapone, Androgens</li> <li>◆ Synthetic Androgens</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics, Side Effects and Uses</li> </ul>	0:42:01	143

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Anabolic Steroids</li> <li>◆ Impeded Androgens/Antiandrogens</li> <li>◆ Cyproterone acetate</li> <li>◆ 5 a-Reductase Inhibitor</li> <li>◆ Finasteride</li> <li>◆ Estrogens</li> <li>◆ Natural estrogens</li> <li>◆ Synthetic estrogens</li> <li>◆ Regulation of secretion</li> <li>◆ Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)</li> <li>◆ Antiestrogens</li> <li>◆ Clomiphene citrate</li> <li>◆ Progestins</li> <li>◆ Natural progestin</li> <li>◆ Synthetic Progestins</li> <li>◆ Antiprogestin</li> <li>◆ Mifepristone</li> <li>◆ Hormonal Contraceptives</li> <li>◆ Oral</li> <li>◆ Sequential preparation</li> <li>◆ Minipill (Meal supplement)</li> <li>◆ Norplant</li> </ul>	0:39:11	134
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Centchroman</li> <li>◆ Male Contraceptive</li> <li>◆ Uterine Stimulants</li> <li>◆ Oxytocin</li> <li>◆ Ergometrine, Methylergometrine6</li> <li>◆ Prostaglandins</li> <li>◆ Uterine Relaxants (Tocolytics)</li> <li>◆ Ritodrine</li> <li>◆ Magnesium sulfate</li> </ul>	0:35:56	123
	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Drugs Affecting Calcium Balance</li> <li>◆ Calcium (Plasma calcium level)</li> <li>◆ Absorption and excretion</li> <li>◆ Preparations</li> <li>◆ Parathyroid Hormone (Parathormone)</li> <li>◆ Actions</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> <li>◆ Calcitonin</li> <li>◆ Actions</li> <li>◆ Vitamine D</li> <li>◆ Actions</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Interactions</li> <li>◆ Bisphosphonates</li> <li>◆ Sedative-Hypnotics</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Barbiturates</li> </ul>	0:40:49	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pharmacological Actions</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Treatment Contraindications</li> <li>◆ Interactions</li> <li>◆ Benzodiazepines (BZDs)</li> <li>◆ Site and mechanism of action</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Interactions</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Benzodiazepines Antagonist</li> <li>◆ Flumazenil</li> <li>◆ Antiepileptic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Phenobarbitone</li> <li>◆ Primidone</li> <li>◆ Phenytoin (Diphenylhydantoin)</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Carbamazepine</li> <li>◆ Ethosuximide</li> <li>◆ Valproic acid (Sodium Valproate)</li> <li>◆ Diazepam</li> <li>◆ Lamotrigine</li> <li>◆ Gabapentin</li> <li>◆ Vigabatrin</li> </ul>	0:56:31	193
	Lec 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treatment of Epilepsies</li> <li>◆ Phenobarbitone and valproate</li> <li>◆ Status epilepticus</li> <li>◆ Anti Parkinsonian Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Levodopa</li> <li>◆ Actions</li> <li>◆ Nonselective MAO inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Direct Dopaminergic Agonists</li> <li>◆ Bromocriptine</li> <li>◆ Amantadine Selegiline (Deprenyl)</li> <li>◆ Central Anticholinergics</li> <li>◆ Drugs Used in Mental Illness Antipsychotic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Thioridazine</li> <li>◆ Trifluoperazine, fluphenazine, thiooperazine</li> <li>◆ Penfluridol</li> <li>◆ Pimozide</li> <li>◆ Molindone</li> <li>◆ Loxapine</li> <li>◆ Clozapine</li> <li>◆ Risperidone</li> <li>◆ Sulpiride</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> </ul>	0:54:32	186

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Malignant neuroleptic syndrome</li> <li>♦ Antianxiety Drugs</li> <li>♦ Classification</li> <li>♦ Benzodiazepines</li> <li>♦ Diazepam</li> <li>♦ Oxazepam</li> <li>♦ Lorazepam</li> <li>♦ Alprazolam</li> <li>♦ Buspirone</li> <li>♦ Drugs for Affective Disorders Antidepressants</li> <li>♦ MAO-A</li> <li>♦ MAO-B</li> <li>♦ Nonselective MAO Inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Moclobemide</li> <li>♦ Tricyclic and Related Antidepressants</li> <li>♦ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>♦ Adverse effects</li> <li>♦ Interactions</li> <li>♦ Notes on distinctive Antidepressants</li> <li>♦ Clomipramine</li> <li>♦ Amoxapine</li> <li>♦ Fluoxetine</li> <li>♦ Trazodone</li> <li>♦ Mianserin</li> <li>♦ Venlafaxine</li> <li>♦ Mirtazapine</li> <li>♦ Antimanic (Mood Stabilizing) Drugs Lithium Carbonate</li> <li>♦ Actions and mechanism</li> <li>♦ Adverse effects</li> <li>♦ Interactions</li> <li>♦ Use</li> <li>♦ Alternatives to Lithium</li> <li>♦ Carbamazepine</li> <li>♦ Sodium Valproate</li> </ul>	0:57:56	198
	Lec 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hallucinogens</li> <li>♦ Lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD)</li> <li>♦ Cannabinoids</li> <li>♦ Morphine</li> <li>♦ Classification</li> <li>♦ Codeine</li> <li>♦ Heroin</li> <li>♦ Pethidine (Meperidine)</li> <li>♦ Fentanyl</li> <li>♦ Tramadol</li> <li>♦ Opioid Receptors</li> <li>♦ Complex Action Opioids and Opioid Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Nalorphine</li> <li>♦ Pentazocine</li> <li>♦ Butorphanol</li> <li>♦ Pure Opioid Antagonists</li> <li>♦ Naloxone</li> <li>♦ Naltrexone</li> </ul>	0:37:41	129



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Endogenous Opioid Peptides</li> <li>◆ Endorphins</li> <li>◆ Enkephalins</li> <li>◆ Dynorphins</li> <li>◆ Nonopioid Analgesics and Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Salicylates</li> <li>◆ Pharmacological Actions</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics</li> <li>◆ Adverse effects</li> <li>◆ Precautions and Contraindications</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Indole Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Indomethacin</li> <li>◆ Sulindac</li> <li>◆ Propionic Acid Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Anthranilic Acid Derivative (Fenamate)</li> <li>◆ Aryl-Acetic Acid Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Diclofenacsodium</li> <li>◆ Sulfonanilide Derivative</li> <li>◆ Nimesulide</li> <li>◆ Alkanone</li> <li>◆ Nabumetone</li> <li>◆ Choice of Nonsteroidal Antiinflammatory Drug</li> <li>◆ Celecoxib</li> <li>◆ Suppressive and Reserve Drugs in Rheumatoid Arthritis</li> <li>◆ Gold</li> <li>◆ d-Penicillamine</li> <li>◆ Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine</li> <li>◆ SuffasaSazine</li> <li>◆ Methotrexate (Mtx)</li> <li>◆ Azathioprine</li> <li>◆ Cyclosporine</li> <li>◆ Drugs Used in Gout</li> <li>◆ Acute Gout NSAIDs</li> <li>◆ Colchicine</li> <li>◆ Chronic Gout</li> <li>◆ Uricosuric Drugs</li> <li>◆ Probenecid</li> <li>◆ Sulfipyrazone</li> <li>◆ Uric Acid Synthesis inhibitor</li> <li>◆ Allopurinol</li> </ul>	0:59:22	202

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 16</b>	CNS Stimulants and Cognition Enhancers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Strychnine</li> <li>◆ Analeptics</li> <li>◆ Psychostimulants</li> <li>◆ Methylphenidate</li> <li>◆ Piracetam</li> <li>◆ Tacrine</li> <li>◆ Ginkgo biloba</li> <li>◆ Cardiovascular Drugs</li> <li>◆ Nonautomatic fibres</li> <li>◆ Automatic fibres</li> <li>◆ SA node</li> <li>◆ Effective refractory period (ERP)</li> <li>◆ Cardiac Glycosides and Drugs for C.H.F.</li> <li>◆ Cardiac Glycosides</li> <li>◆ Pharmacological Actions</li> <li>◆ Uses</li> <li>◆ Slow digitalization</li> <li>◆ Rapid oral digitalization</li> <li>◆ Emergent i.v.digitalization</li> <li>◆ Current status of digitalis</li> <li>◆ Continued digitalis therapy</li> <li>◆ Atrial fibrillation (AF)</li> <li>◆ Atrial flutter (AFI)</li> <li>◆ Adverse Effects</li> <li>◆ Precautions and Contraindications</li> <li>◆ Phosphodiesterase III inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Amrinone</li> <li>◆ Milrinone</li> <li>◆ Antiarrhythmic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Class I</li> <li>◆ Subclass IA</li> <li>◆ Quinidine</li> <li>◆ Paradoxical tachycardia</li> </ul>	0:56:51	194

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHARMACOLOGY	Lec 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Procainamide</li> <li>◆ SubClass IB</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine (Lignocaine)</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine</li> <li>◆ Mexiletine</li> <li>◆ Phenytoin</li> <li>◆ Sub Class IC, Flecainide, Propafenone</li> <li>◆ Class II, Propranolol, Sotalol</li> <li>◆ Class III, Amiodarone, Bretylium</li> <li>◆ Class IV</li> <li>◆ Drugs for A-V Block Atropine</li> <li>◆ Antianginal and Other Anti-ischaemic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Nitrates (GTN as prototype)</li> <li>◆ Glyceryl trinitrate (GTN, Nitroglycerine) Sublingual route</li> <li>◆ Isosorbide dinitrate</li> <li>◆ Cyanide poisoning</li> <li>◆ Calcium Channel Blockers</li> <li>◆ Verapamil</li> <li>◆ Other Dihydropyridines (DHPs)</li> <li>◆ Nicardipine</li> <li>◆ Felodipine</li> <li>◆ Amlodipine</li> <li>◆ Nitrendipine</li> <li>◆ Rational Drug Combinations</li> <li>◆ Blocker+long acting nitrate combination is rational in classical angina</li> <li>◆ Bumetanide</li> <li>◆ Thiazide and Related Diuretics</li> <li>◆ Carbonic Anhydrase inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Guanethidine</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Hypertension</li> <li>◆ Combinations to be avoided</li> <li>◆ Drugs Acting on Kidney</li> <li>◆ Site I: Proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Site II: Ascending limb of loop of Henle (AsCLH)</li> <li>◆ Site III: Cortical diluting segment of Henle loop</li> <li>◆ Site IV: Distal tubule (DT) &amp; collecting duct (CD)</li> <li>◆ Diuretics</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ High Efficacy diuretics (Inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-2Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransport)</li> <li>◆ Medium efficacy diuretics (Inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>-Cl<sup>-</sup> cotransport)</li> <li>◆ High Ceiling (Loop) Diuretics (Inhibitors of Na<sup>+</sup>-K<sup>+</sup>-2Cl<sup>-</sup> Cotransport)</li> <li>◆ Furosemide (Frusemide)</li> <li>◆ Advantages of Prazosin</li> <li>◆ Central Sympatholytics Clonidine</li> <li>◆ Methyl dopa</li> <li>◆ Vasodilators</li> <li>◆ Hydralazine/Dihydralazine</li> <li>◆ Minoxidil</li> <li>◆ Diazoxide</li> </ul>	0:56:14	192

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHARMACOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Potassium Channel Openers</li> <li>◆ Minoxidil and diazoxide</li> <li>◆ Nicorandil</li> <li>◆ Other Antianginal Drugs</li> <li>◆ Other Anti-Ischaemic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Pentoxiphylline (Oxpentifylline)</li> <li>◆ Drug Therapy in Myocardial Infarction</li> <li>◆ Antihypertensive Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Angiotensin Converting Enzyme (ACE) Inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Losartan</li> <li>◆ Calcium Channel Blockers</li> <li>◆ Do's and Don'ts about CCBs</li> <li>◆ Diuretics</li> <li>◆ Adrenergic Blockers</li> <li>◆ Prazosin</li> </ul>	0:57:31	196
	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Potassium Sparing Diuretics</li> <li>◆ Antidiuretic Hormone</li> <li>◆ Drugs Affecting Blood and Blood Formation</li> <li>◆ Haematinics and Erythropoietin</li> <li>◆ IRON</li> <li>◆ Factors impeding iron absorption</li> <li>◆ Transport, storage and excretion</li> <li>◆ Erythropoietin</li> <li>◆ Drugs Affecting Coagulation, Bleeding and Thrombosis</li> <li>◆ Vitamin K</li> <li>◆ Ethamsylate</li> <li>◆ Sclerosing Agents</li> <li>◆ Anticoagulants</li> <li>◆ Heparin</li> <li>◆ Low dose (S.c) regimen</li> <li>◆ Heparin Antagonist</li> <li>◆ Oral Anticoagulants Action and Mechanism</li> <li>◆ Uses of Anticoagulants</li> <li>◆ Fibrinolytics (Thrombolytics)</li> <li>◆ Streptokinase</li> <li>◆ Uses of Fibrinolytics</li> <li>◆ Antiplatelet Drugs</li> <li>◆ Dipyridamole</li> <li>◆ Ticlopidine</li> <li>◆ Uses of antiplatelet drugs</li> <li>◆ Hypolipoproteinemic Drugs and Plasma Expanders</li> <li>◆ Lipid Transport</li> <li>◆ Types of primary hyperlipoproteinemias</li> <li>◆ Type I</li> <li>◆ Type IIa</li> <li>◆ Type III</li> <li>◆ Type IV</li> <li>◆ HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors (Statins)</li> <li>◆ Lovastatin</li> <li>◆ Simvastatin</li> <li>◆ Fibric Acid Derivatives</li> <li>◆ Clofibrate</li> <li>◆ Nicotinic Acid</li> <li>◆ Probucol</li> </ul>	0:40:11	137

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Other Hypolipidemics</li> <li>◆ Neomycin</li> <li>◆ Antimicrobial Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of action</li> <li>◆ Spectrum of activity</li> <li>◆ Type of action</li> <li>◆ Primarily bacteriostatic Primarily bactericidal</li> <li>◆ Systemic toxicity</li> <li>◆ Drug Resistance</li> <li>◆ Cross Resistance</li> <li>◆ Prevention of drug resistance</li> <li>◆ Choice of an antimicrobial agent</li> <li>◆ Combined use of Antimicrobials</li> <li>◆ Antibacterial Spectrum</li> <li>◆ Sulfonamides</li> <li>◆ Cotrimoxazole</li> <li>◆ Quinolones</li> <li>◆ Beta Lactam Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Penicillins</li> <li>◆ Penicilling-G (Benzyl Penicillin1)</li> <li>◆ Semisynthetic Penicillins Classification</li> <li>◆ Penicillinase Resistant Penicillins</li> <li>◆ Extended Spectrum Penicillins</li> <li>◆ Aminopenicillins</li> <li>◆ Bacampicillin</li> <li>◆ Carbenicillin</li> <li>◆ Beta-Lattamase Inhibitors</li> <li>◆ Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ First Generation Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Cephalothin</li> <li>◆ Cefazolin</li> <li>◆ Cephaloridine</li> <li>◆ Second Generation Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Third Generation Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Cefotaxime</li> <li>◆ Ceftriaxone</li> <li>◆ Fourth Generation Cephalosporin</li> <li>◆ Cefpirome</li> <li>◆ Uses of Cephalosporins</li> <li>◆ Monobactams</li> <li>◆ Carbapenems</li> <li>◆ Tetracyclines and Chloramphenicol</li> <li>◆ Chloramphenicol</li> <li>◆ Aminoglycoside Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Macrolide Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Erythromycin</li> <li>◆ Newer Macrolides</li> <li>◆ Lincomycin</li> <li>◆ Teicoplanin</li> <li>◆ Polypeptide Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Urinary Antiseptics</li> <li>◆ Methenamine (Hexamine)</li> <li>◆ Antitubercular Drugs</li> <li>◆ First line drugs</li> <li>◆ Second line drugs</li> <li>◆ Newer drugs</li> <li>◆ Isoniazid (Isonicotinic acid hydrazide, H)</li> </ul>		
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Thiacetazone (Tzn, Amithiozone)</li> <li>◆ Para-araino salicylic acid (PAS)</li> <li>◆ Kanamycin, Amikacin and Capreomycin</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Tubercul Jsis</li> <li>◆ Short Course Chemotherapy (SCC)</li> <li>◆ Role of corticosteroids</li> <li>◆ Antileprotic Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Dapsone (DOS)</li> <li>◆ Clofazimine (Clo)</li> <li>◆ Rifampin ®</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Leprosy</li> <li>◆ Multidrug therapy (MDT) of leprosy</li> <li>◆ Reactions in leprosy Lepra reaction</li> <li>◆ Sulfone syndrome</li> <li>◆ Reversal Reaction</li> <li>◆ Antifungal Drugs</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Polyene Antibiotics</li> <li>◆ Amphotericin B (AMB)</li> <li>◆ Rifampin and minocycline</li> <li>◆ Nystatin</li> <li>◆ Griseofulvin</li> <li>◆ Imidazoles and Triazoles</li> <li>◆ Clotrimazole</li> <li>◆ Econazole</li> <li>◆ Miconazole</li> <li>◆ Ketoconazole (KTZ)</li> <li>◆ Systemic mycosis</li> <li>◆ Terbinafine</li> </ul>		
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# **PHYSIOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Physiology Mock Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Physiology</b>	Lec-01	0:48:41	166
	Lec-02	0:41:21	141
	Lec-03	0:41:28	142
	Lec-04	0:38:44	132
	Lec-05	0:50:57	174
	Lec-06	0:42:19	144
	Lec-07	0:43:58	150
	Lec-08	0:20:06	69.2
<b>Physiology Test 490</b>	Lec-01	0:40:36	138
	Lec-02	0:39:55	136
	Lec-03	0:39:56	136
	Lec-04	0:39:06	133
	Lec-05	0:39:05	136
	Lec-06	0:32:12	110

<b>Physiology Notes</b>	
<b>Physiology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 188</b>



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b> Cardio Physiology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Circuitry of the Cardiovascular System</li> <li>♦ Direction of blood flow</li> <li>♦ Components of the vasculature</li> <li>♦ Arteries</li> <li>♦ Arterioles</li> <li>♦ Capillaries</li> <li>♦ Venules</li> <li>♦ Veins</li> <li>♦ Velocity of blood flow</li> <li>♦ Poiseuille's equation</li> <li>♦ Reynold's Number</li> <li>♦ Compliance</li> <li>♦ Mean Pressure in the systemic circulation</li> </ul>	0:36:43	125
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Systolic pressure</li> <li>♦ Diastolic pressure</li> <li>♦ Pulse pressure</li> <li>♦ Mean arterial pressure</li> <li>♦ Venous pressure</li> <li>♦ PR interval</li> <li>♦ QRS complex</li> <li>♦ QT complex</li> <li>♦ ST segment</li> <li>♦ T wave</li> <li>♦ Cardiac action potentials</li> <li>♦ Phase 0</li> <li>♦ Phase 1</li> <li>♦ Phase 2</li> <li>♦ Phase 3</li> <li>♦ Phase 4</li> <li>♦ Sinoatrial (SA) node</li> <li>♦ AV node</li> <li>♦ Conduction velocity</li> <li>♦ Absolute refractory period (ARP)</li> <li>♦ Relative Refractory Period (RRP)</li> </ul>	0:42:50	146
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Chronotropic effects</li> <li>♦ Dromotropic effects</li> <li>♦ Parasympathetic effects on heart rate and conduction</li> <li>♦ Negative chronotropic effect</li> <li>♦ Positive dromotropic effect</li> <li>♦ Myocardial cells structure Sarcomere</li> <li>♦ Intercalated disks</li> <li>♦ Gap junctions</li> <li>♦ T tubules</li> <li>♦ Sarcoplasmic reticulum (SR)</li> <li>♦ Steps in excitation-contraction coupling</li> <li>♦ Factors that increase contractility</li> <li>♦ Factors that decrease contractility</li> </ul>	0:39:00	133

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Length-tension relationship in the ventricles</li> <li>◆ Sarcomere Length</li> <li>◆ Frank-Starling relationship</li> <li>◆ Ventricular pressure-volume loops</li> <li>◆ isovolumetric contraction</li> <li>◆ Ventricular ejection</li> <li>◆ isovolumetric relaxation</li> <li>◆ Ventricular filling</li> <li>◆ Venous return, or vascular function, curve</li> </ul>	0:42:30	145
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cardiac output</li> <li>◆ Ejection fraction</li> <li>◆ Stroke work</li> <li>◆ Cardiac oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) consumption</li> <li>◆ Measurement of cardiac output by the Fick principle</li> <li>◆ Cardiac Cycle</li> <li>◆ 7 Phases</li> <li>◆ Atrial systole</li> <li>◆ Isovolumetric ventricular contraction</li> <li>◆ Rapid Ventricular ejection</li> </ul>	0:37:31	128
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Reduced Ventricular ejection</li> <li>◆ Isovolumetric ventricular relaxation</li> <li>◆ Rapid Ventricular Filling</li> <li>◆ Reduced Ventricular filling (diastasis)</li> <li>◆ Mitral stenosis</li> <li>◆ Aortic valve stenosis</li> </ul>	0:47:31	142
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Regulation of Arterial pressure</li> <li>◆ Baroreceptor reflex</li> <li>◆ Responses of the vasomotor centre</li> <li>◆ Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system</li> <li>◆ Angiotensin-converting enzyme</li> <li>◆ Cerebral ischemia</li> <li>◆ Cushing reaction</li> <li>◆ Chemoreceptors in the carotid and aortic bodies</li> <li>◆ Vasopressin [antidiuretic hormone(ADH)]</li> <li>◆ Atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP)</li> <li>◆ Microcirculation and Lymph Structure of Capillary beds</li> <li>◆ Fluid exchange across capillaries</li> <li>◆ Sample calculations using the Starling equation</li> <li>◆ Lymph, Edema</li> <li>◆ Endothelium-derived relaxing factor (EDRF)</li> </ul>	0:39:48	136
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Local (intrinsic ) control of blood flow</li> <li>◆ Examples of active hyperemia</li> <li>◆ Histamine, Bradykinin</li> <li>◆ Serotonin (5-hydroxytryptamine)</li> <li>◆ Prostaglandins</li> <li>◆ Coronary Circulation</li> <li>◆ Carotid sinus baroreceptors</li> <li>◆ Orthostatic hypotension</li> <li>◆ Summary of Effects of Exercise</li> <li>◆ Chemoreceptors in the carotid and aortic bodies, Reynold's Number</li> <li>◆ ADH, Summary of Responses of Hemorrhage</li> </ul>	0:40:35	138

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b> Endocrine Physiology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Endocrine Physiology</li> <li>◆ Overview of Hormones Radioimmunoassay</li> <li>◆ Regulation of hormone secretion</li> <li>◆ Negative feedback</li> <li>◆ Positive feedback</li> <li>◆ Regulation of receptors</li> <li>◆ Down-regulation of receptors</li> <li>◆ Up-regulation of receptors</li> <li>◆ Cell Mechanisms and Second Messengers</li> <li>◆ G protein</li> <li>◆ Adenylate cyclase mechanism</li> </ul>	0:40:13	137
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Phospholipase C</li> <li>◆ Ca<sup>2+</sup> Calmodulin mechanism</li> <li>◆ Steroid hormone and thyroid hormone mechanism</li> <li>◆ Pituitary Gland (Hypophysis) Hypothalamic-Pituitary relationships</li> <li>◆ Posterior pituitary hormones</li> <li>◆ Hormones of the anterior lobe of the pituitary</li> <li>◆ Growth hormone (somatotropin)</li> <li>◆ Somatomedins</li> <li>◆ Actions of growth hormone</li> <li>◆ Direct actions of growth hormone</li> <li>◆ Actions of growth hormone via IGF</li> <li>◆ Pathophysiology of growth hormone</li> <li>◆ Prolactin</li> <li>◆ Regulation of prolactin secretion</li> <li>◆ Actions of prolactin</li> <li>◆ Pathophysiology of prolactin</li> <li>◆ Regulation of prolactin secretion</li> <li>◆ ADH</li> <li>◆ Regulation of ADH secretion</li> <li>◆ Oxytocin</li> <li>◆ Synthesis of thyroid hormones</li> <li>◆ Regulation of thyroid hormone secretion</li> <li>◆ Thyroid-stimulating immunoglobulins</li> <li>◆ Actions of thyroid hormone</li> </ul>	0:44:28	152
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Adrenal Cortex and Adrenal Medulla</li> <li>◆ 21-Carbon steroids</li> <li>◆ 19-Carbon steroid-Testosterone</li> <li>◆ 18-Carbon steroids</li> <li>◆ Regulation of secretion of adrenocortical hormones</li> <li>◆ Hypothalamic control - corticotropin-releasing hormone (CRH)</li> </ul>	0:38:12	130

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHYSIOLOGY	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system Decreases in blood volume</li> <li>♦ Renin</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin-I</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin-II</li> <li>♦ Aldosterone</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of aldosterone action on sodium reabsorption at</li> <li>♦ Model of a putative amiloride-sensitive sodium channel</li> <li>♦ Actions of glucocorticoids (cortisol)</li> <li>♦ Stimulation of gluconeogenesis</li> <li>♦ Actions of mineralocorticoids (aldosterone)</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiology of the adrenal cortex</li> <li>♦ Adrenocortical insufficiency</li> <li>♦ Cushing's syndrome</li> </ul>	0:39:40	135
	Lec 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ 21b-Hydroxylase deficiency</li> <li>♦ Virilization in Women</li> <li>♦ Endocrine pancreas Glucagon and Insulin Organization of the endocrine pancreas</li> <li>♦ Cell Types of the Islets of Langerhans</li> <li>♦ Glucagon</li> <li>♦ Actions of glucagon</li> <li>♦ Regulation of Glucagon Secretion</li> <li>♦ Insulin</li> <li>♦ Regulation of Insulin secretion</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of insulin secretion</li> <li>♦ Insulin receptor</li> <li>♦ Actions of insulin</li> <li>♦ Insulin decreases blood glucose concentration</li> <li>♦ Insulin decreases blood fatty acid and ketoacid concentrations</li> <li>♦ Insulin decreases blood amino acid concentration</li> <li>♦ Insulin decrease blood K<sup>+</sup> concentration</li> <li>♦ Insulin pathophysiology - diabetes mellitus</li> <li>♦ Somatostatin</li> </ul>	0:40:32	138
	Lec 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Diagnosis of GDM with a 100 g glucose load</li> <li>♦ ADA criteria for the diagnosis of diabetes mellitus, impaired glucose tolerance (IGT), and impaired fasting glucose (IFG)</li> <li>♦ Classification of glucose transport and HK activity according to their tissue distribution and functional regulation</li> <li>♦ Parathormone</li> <li>♦ Positive Ca<sup>2+</sup> balance</li> <li>♦ Negative Ca<sup>2+</sup> balance</li> <li>♦ Parathyroid hormones (PTH)</li> <li>♦ Distribution of Calcium, Phosphorus, and Magnesium</li> <li>♦ RANKL -- receptor activator of nuclear factor kappa B ligand</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiology of hypercalcemia</li> </ul>	0:38:33	132

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHYSIOLOGY	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Actions of PTH</li> <li>♦ Regulation of PTH Biosynthesis and Secretion</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiology of PTH</li> <li>♦ MENI Syndrome</li> <li>♦ MENII Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Humoral hypercalcemia of malignancy</li> <li>♦ Disordered calcium homeostasis in granulomatous disease</li> <li>♦ Management of Acute Hypercalcemia</li> <li>♦ Pattern of bone loss in primary hyperparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Hypoparathyroidism</li> <li>♦ Pseudohypoparathyroidism type Ia-Albright's hereditary Osteodystrophy</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiological basis for X-linked hypophosphatemia</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiology of PTH</li> <li>♦ Metabolic Activation of Vitamin D</li> </ul>	0:39:26	134
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Actions of 1,25-dihydroxycholecalciferol</li> <li>♦ Calcitonin</li> <li>♦ Sexual Differentiation</li> <li>♦ Gonadal sex</li> <li>♦ Phenotypic sex</li> <li>♦ Male phenotype</li> <li>♦ Female phenotype</li> <li>♦ Male Reproduction Synthesis of testosterone</li> <li>♦ Leydig cells</li> <li>♦ 5a-reductase inhibitors (finasteride)</li> <li>♦ Regulation of tests</li> <li>♦ Hypothalamic control-GnRH</li> <li>♦ Anterior pituitary-FSH and LH FSH acts on the Sertoli cells</li> <li>♦ Negative feedback control-testosterone and inhibin</li> <li>♦ Factors that influence the level of SHBG in plasma</li> <li>♦ Action of testosterone or dihydrotestosterone</li> <li>♦ Puberty</li> <li>♦ Female Reproduction Theca cells</li> <li>♦ A human primordial follicle (PF)</li> <li>♦ Secondary follicle</li> <li>♦ four subtypes of granulosa cells</li> </ul>	0:39:28	134
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Theca interna</li> <li>♦ Theca interstitial cells</li> <li>♦ Regulation of the ovary Hypothalamic control - GnRH</li> <li>♦ Anterior lobe of the pituitary - FSH and LH</li> <li>♦ Negative and positive feedback control - estrogen and progesterone</li> <li>♦ Actions of estrogen, Actions of progesterone</li> <li>♦ Menstrual cycle- Follicular phase</li> <li>♦ Ovulation (day 15)</li> <li>♦ Luteal phase (days 15-28)</li> <li>♦ Secondary FSH rise in women</li> <li>♦ Two Gonadotropin-Two Cell Concept" of follicle estrogen production</li> <li>♦ Effects of the LH/FSH surge on egg cumulus expansion in situ</li> </ul>	0:41:20	141

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Two-cell, two-gonadotropin hypothesis</li> <li>♦ Menses (day 1-4)</li> <li>♦ Pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Fertilization</li> <li>♦ Parturition</li> <li>♦ Lactation</li> <li>♦ Syncytiotrophoblasts</li> <li>♦ Decidua</li> </ul>	0:47:18	161
Respiratory Physiology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Transpulmonary pressure recoil pressure of the lung</li> <li>♦ Pleural pressure</li> <li>♦ Alveolar pressure</li> <li>♦ Functional residual capacity</li> <li>♦ Total lung capacity</li> </ul>	0:42:17	144
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Question: If someone inhales to 50% TLC</li> <li>♦ During Inspiration</li> <li>♦ End Inspiration</li> </ul>	0:17:05	59
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Forced expiratory volume (FEV1)</li> <li>♦ Surfactant</li> <li>♦ Neonatal respiratory distress syndrome</li> <li>♦ Resistance of the airways</li> <li>♦ Lung Volume</li> <li>♦ Breathing cycle - description of pressures and airflow</li> <li>♦ During Inspiration</li> <li>♦ End Inspiration</li> <li>♦ During Expiration</li> <li>♦ Compliance of Lung</li> <li>♦ Laplace's Law</li> <li>♦ Lung Volume and Capacities</li> <li>♦ Tidal Volume</li> <li>♦ Inspiratory reserve volume</li> <li>♦ Expiratory reserve volume</li> <li>♦ Residue Volume</li> <li>♦ Dead Space</li> <li>♦ Physiologic dead space</li> <li>♦ Ventilation rate: Minute ventilation and Alveolar ventilation</li> <li>♦ Lung Capacities</li> <li>♦ Functional Residual Capacity</li> <li>♦ Total Lung Capacity (TLC)</li> <li>♦ Forced expiratory volume (FEV1)</li> </ul>	0:41:00	140
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Relationships between pressure airflow and resistance</li> <li>♦ Contraction or Relaxation of branchial smooth muscle</li> <li>♦ Lung Volume</li> <li>♦ Viscosity or density of inspired gas</li> <li>♦ Case Study</li> <li>♦ FEV1/FVC</li> <li>♦ Lung Disease</li> <li>♦ Restrictive Lung Disease</li> </ul>	0:39:34	135

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHYSIOLOGY	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ COPD</li> <li>♦ Fibrosis</li> <li>♦ Gas Exchange Dalton's law of partial pressures</li> <li>♦ Partial pressure of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>♦ Diffusion of gases such as O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>♦ Perfusion-limited and diffusion-limited gas exchange</li> <li>♦ Oxygen Transport</li> <li>♦ Hemoglobin Characteristic - globular protein of four subunits</li>   <li>♦ O<sub>2</sub> capacity</li> <li>♦ O<sub>2</sub> content</li> <li>♦ AaDO<sub>2</sub> or AaDO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>♦ Causes of High AaDO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>♦ Hemoglobin - O<sub>2</sub> dissociation curve</li> <li>♦ Why -- Sigmoid shape of the curve</li> </ul>	0:39:18	134
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Oxygen Cascade</li> <li>♦ CO<sub>2</sub> Transport</li> <li>♦ Forms of CO<sub>2</sub></li> <li>♦ Distribution of CO<sub>2</sub> in blood</li> <li>♦ CO<sub>2</sub> Dissociation curve</li> <li>♦ Causes of Hypoxia</li> <li>♦ Pulmonary Circulation</li> <li>♦ Pulmonary Vascular Resistance</li> </ul>	0:39:35	135
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Distribution of Pulmonary blood flow</li> <li>♦ Zone 1-blood flow is lowest</li> <li>♦ Zone 2-blood flow is medium</li> <li>♦ Zone 3-blood flow is highest</li> <li>♦ Regulation of pulmonary blood flow hypoxic vasoconstriction</li>   <li>♦ Fetal pulmonary vascular resistance</li> <li>♦ Capillary fluid exchange</li> <li>♦ Shunts Right to left shunts</li> <li>♦ Left to right shunts</li> <li>♦ Ventilation/Perfusion Defects V/Q ratio</li> <li>♦ V/Q ratios in different parts of the lung</li> <li>♦ V/Q ratio in airway obstruction</li> <li>♦ Control of Breathing</li> <li>♦ Central control of breathing (brain stem and cerebral cortex)</li>   <li>♦ Ventral respiratory group</li> <li>♦ Dorsal Respiratory Group</li> <li>♦ Apneustic centre</li> <li>♦ Pneumotaxic center</li> <li>♦ Cerebral cortex</li> </ul>	0:40:04	136
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Chemoreceptors for CO<sub>2</sub>, H<sup>+</sup>, and O<sub>2</sub> Central chemoreceptors in the medulla</li> <li>♦ Peripheral Chemoreceptors in the carotid and aortic bodies</li> </ul>	0:20:02	69

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Comparison of Central and Peripheral Chemoreceptors</li> <li>♦ Lung Stretch receptors</li> <li>♦ Hering-Breuer reflex</li> <li>♦ Juxtacapillary receptors</li> <li>♦ Integrated Responses of the Respiratory System Exercise</li> <li>♦ Summary of Respiratory Responses to Exercise</li> <li>♦ Adaptation to high altitude</li> <li>♦ Summary of Adaptation to High altitude</li> </ul>	0:13:13	46
Renal and Acid and Base Physiology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Renal and Acid and Base Physiology</li> <li>♦ Body Fluids</li> <li>♦ Total body water</li> <li>♦ Distribution of water Intracellular fluid (ICF)</li> <li>♦ Extracellular fluid</li> <li>♦ Body Fluid Fraction of Markers Used to Major</li> </ul>	0:39:45	135
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Measuring the volumes of the fluid compartments</li> <li>♦ Mannitol</li> <li>♦ Evans blue</li> <li>♦ Shifts of water between compartments Basic principles</li> </ul>	0:37:22	128
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Changes in volume and Osmolarity of Body Fluids</li> <li>♦ Renal Clearance, Renal Blood Flow (RBF), and Glomerular Filtration Rate (GFR)</li> <li>♦ Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Mechanisms fro autoregulation includes</li> <li>♦ Tubuloglomerular feedback</li> <li>♦ Measurement of renal plasma flow (RPF) clearance of paraaminohippuric acid (PAH)</li> <li>♦ Measurement of RBF</li> <li>♦ Measurement of RBF Measurement of GFR clearance of</li> </ul>	0:43:23	148
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Examples of Calculation of GFR</li> <li>♦ Estimates of GFR with blood urea nitrogen (BUN) and serum</li> <li>♦ Filtration fraction</li> <li>♦ Determining GFR-Starling forces</li> <li>♦ PGC is glomerular capillary hydrostatic pressure</li> <li>♦ PBS is Bowman's space hydrostatic pressure</li> <li>♦ Sample calculation of ultrafiltration pressure with the Starling equation.</li> <li>♦ III. Reabsorption and Secretion Calculation of reabsorption and secretion rates</li> </ul>	0:40:44	139



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Reabsorption of glucose in the proximal tubulae</li> <li>◆ Na<sup>+</sup> - glucose cotransport</li> <li>◆ Excretion of glucose</li> <li>◆ Threshold</li> <li>◆ Splay</li> <li>◆ Tm curve for PAH - a secreted substance</li> <li>◆ Secretion of PAH</li> <li>◆ Substances with the highest clearances</li> <li>◆ Substances with the lowest clearances</li> <li>◆ Substances with clearances equal to GFR</li> <li>◆ Extracellular fluid volume (ECV)</li> <li>◆ Reabsorption of glucose family</li> <li>◆ The secretion or PAH family comprises</li> </ul>	0:38:58	130
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ NaCl Regulation</li> <li>◆ Filtration slits</li> <li>◆ Juxtaglomerular Cells</li> <li>◆ Macula Densa Cells</li> <li>◆ Mesangial Cells</li> <li>◆ Cells of the Collecting Duct</li> <li>◆ Intercalated Cells</li> <li>◆ Principal Cells</li> <li>◆ Na<sup>+</sup> reabsorption along the nephron Proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Isosmotic reabsorption water and salt permeable</li> <li>◆ Renal Active Transport Primary Active Transport</li> <li>◆ Secondary Active (Facilitated Transport)</li> <li>◆ Proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Middle and late proximal tubules special features</li> <li>◆ Glomerulotubular balance in the proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of glomerulotubular balance</li> </ul>	0:39:36	135
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Mechanism of glomerulotubular balance</li> <li>◆ Starling forces in the peritubular capillary blood</li> <li>◆ Effects of ECF volume on proximal tubular reabsorption</li> <li>◆ Bicarbonate handling in the early proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Middle Proximal Tubule</li> <li>◆ Late Proximal Tubule</li> <li>◆ Summary of Proximal Tubule Reabsorption</li> </ul>	0:25:46	84
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Without considering the amount of water reabsorption</li> <li>◆ K<sup>+</sup> Reabsorption</li> <li>◆ Renal Regulation of Urea, Phosphate, Calcium and Magnesium</li> <li>◆ Parathyroid hormone (PTH)</li> <li>◆ Loop diuretics (e.g., furosemide)</li> <li>◆ Magnesium (Mg<sup>+</sup>)</li> <li>◆ Concentration and Dilution of Urine Regulation of plasma</li> <li>◆ Production of concentrated urine</li> <li>◆ Corticopapillary osmotic gradient high ADH</li> <li>◆ Courtercurrent multiplication in the loop of Henle</li> <li>◆ Aquaporins</li> </ul>	0:36:57	126

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Proximal Tubular Reabsorption Summary of Proximal Tubule Reabsorption Amino Acids, glucose, and Cl-</li> <li>◆ Thick ascending limb of the loop of Henle</li> <li>◆ Thin Descending and Ascending Limbs</li> <li>◆ Late Distal Tubule</li> <li>◆ Aldosterone</li> <li>◆ Distal Tubule</li> <li>◆ Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) increases H<sub>2</sub>O permeability</li> <li>◆ Aquaporin</li> <li>◆ Summary of tubular solute transport</li> <li>◆ ECF volume is regulated by the interactions of the renin-angio- tensin-aldosterone system</li> </ul>	0:40:52	139
	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ K<sup>+</sup> Regulation</li> <li>◆ Shifts of K<sup>+</sup> between the ICF and ECF</li> <li>◆ Renal Regulation of K<sup>+</sup> balance</li> <li>◆ Glomerular capillaries</li> <li>◆ Proximal tubule</li> <li>◆ Distal tubule and collecting duct</li> <li>◆ Secretion of K<sup>+</sup></li> <li>◆ Mechanism of distal K<sup>+</sup> secretion</li> <li>◆ Aldosterone</li> <li>◆ Thiazide and loop diuretics increase K<sup>+</sup> secretion</li> <li>◆ K<sup>+</sup> - sparing diuretics</li> <li>◆ Changes in Distal K<sup>+</sup> Secretion</li> </ul>	0:36:55	126
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Corticopapillary osmotic gradient high ADH</li> <li>◆ Countercurrent multiplication in the loop of Henle</li> <li>◆ Aquarins</li> <li>◆ Vasa recta</li> <li>◆ Thich ascending limb of the loop of Henle - high ADH</li> <li>◆ Effects of ADH on the Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>/2Cl<sup>-</sup></li> <li>◆ Effects of furosemide on Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>/2Cl<sup>-</sup></li> <li>◆ Early distaltubule - high ADH</li> <li>◆ Late distal tubule - high ADH</li> <li>◆ Collecting ducts - high ADH</li> <li>◆ Production of dilute urine</li> <li>◆ Proximal tubule - no ADH</li> <li>◆ Late distal tubule and collecting ducts - no ADH</li> <li>◆ Free-water clearance (CH<sub>2</sub>O)</li> <li>◆ (CH<sub>2</sub>O) (Free-water clearance) is negative</li> <li>◆ Calculation of CH<sub>2</sub>O</li> <li>◆ Urine that is isosmotic to plasma (isosthenuric)</li> <li>◆ Urine that is hyposmotic to plasma (low ADH)</li> <li>◆ Urine that is hyperosmotic to plasma (high ADH)</li> <li>◆ Summary of ADH Pathophysiology</li> </ul>	0:47:17	161

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Step 1:- Na<sup>+</sup> is transported out (Na<sup>+</sup>/K<sup>+</sup>/2Cl<sup>-</sup> pump)</li> <li>♦ Acid-Base Balance Acid production</li> <li>♦ Buffers</li> <li>♦ Extracellular buffers</li> <li>♦ Intracellular buffers</li> <li>♦ Using the Henderson-Hasselbalch equation to calculate pH</li> </ul>	0:40:53	140
	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Titration curves</li> <li>♦ Reabsorption of filtered HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></li> <li>♦ Regulation of reabsorption of filtered HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup></li> <li>♦ Physiologic basis for the renal compensation for respiratory acidosis</li> <li>♦ Excretion of fixed H<sup>+</sup></li> <li>♦ Excretion of H<sup>+</sup> as titratable acid (H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>)</li> <li>♦ Excretion of H<sup>+</sup> as NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup></li> <li>♦ What is Renal Tubular Acidosis?</li> <li>♦ General Principles</li> </ul>	0:32:51	112
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Renal Tubular Acidosis</li> <li>♦ General Principles</li> <li>♦ Proximal Tubular Physiology</li> <li>♦ Schematic Representation of Ammonia</li> <li>♦ Recycling within the renal medulla</li> <li>♦ Collecting Tubule Physiology</li> </ul>	0:31:19	107
	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Collecting Tubule Physiology</li> <li>♦ Types of RTA</li> <li>♦ Proximal RTA</li> <li>♦ Differential Diagnosis of pRTA Conducted</li> <li>♦ Distal RTA</li> <li>♦ Differential Diagnosis of dRTA</li> </ul>	0:28:18	97
	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Differential Diagnosis of dRTA Secretory dRTA</li> <li>♦ Distal RTA</li> <li>♦ Type IV RTA</li> <li>♦ Metabolic acidosis Normal Anion GAP</li> <li>♦ Urinary Anion Gap=(UA-UC)=[Na<sup>+</sup>]+[K<sup>+</sup>]-[Cl<sup>-</sup>]</li> <li>♦ Osmolar Gap</li> <li>♦ Calculated Osmolarity</li> </ul>	0:43:21	148
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Calculated Osmolarity</li> <li>♦ Metabolic acidosis</li> <li>♦ Lactic acidosis</li> <li>♦ Type A (Tissue hypoxia apparent or probable)</li> <li>♦ Type B (Tissue hypoxia not apparent or unlikely)</li> <li>♦ Calculation : AG (mEq/L)</li> </ul>	0:38:01	130
	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Metabolic Acidosis increased Anion GAP</li> <li>♦ Respiratory alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Chronic respiratory alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Calculating Compensatory Responses to Simple Disorders</li> </ul>	0:36:34	125

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Metabolic alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Renal correction of metabolic alkalosis</li> <li>♦ Respiratory acidosis</li> <li>♦ Adult respiratory distress syndrome COPD</li> <li>♦ In Chronic respiratory acidosis</li> <li>♦ Diuretics</li> </ul>	0:31:15	107
Gastrointestinal Physiology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Structure of the gastrointestinal (GI) tract</li> <li>♦ Epithelial cells</li> <li>♦ Muscularis mucosa</li> <li>♦ Circular muscle</li> <li>♦ Longitudinal muscle</li> <li>♦ Submucosal plexus (Meissner's plexus) and myenteric plexus</li> <li>♦ Innervation of the GI tract</li> <li>♦ Innervation of the GI tract by intrinsic and extrinsic sensory neurons</li> <li>♦ Overall effects of PS stimulation</li> <li>♦ SOURCES Sympathetic nervous system</li> <li>♦ Regulatory Substances in the Gastrointestinal Tract</li> </ul>	0:40:33	138
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Gastrin</li> <li>♦ Actions of gastrin</li> <li>♦ Stimuli for secretion of gastrin</li> <li>♦ Inhibition of gastrin secretion</li> <li>♦ Zollinger-Ellison syndrome (gastrinoma)</li> <li>♦ CCK</li> <li>♦ Actions of CCK</li> <li>♦ Stimuli for the release of CCK</li> <li>♦ Secretin</li> <li>♦ GIP</li> <li>♦ Somatostatin</li> <li>♦ Histamine</li> <li>♦ Neurocrines</li> </ul>	0:40:37	139
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ VIP</li> <li>♦ GRP (bombesin)</li> <li>♦ Enkephalins (met -enkephalin and leu-enkephalin)</li> <li>♦ Gastrointestinal Motility</li> <li>♦ Segmentation Phasic Contractions</li> <li>♦ Peristalsis</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of slow wave production</li> <li>♦ Frequency of slow waves</li> <li>♦ Chewing, swallowing, and esophageal peristalsis</li> <li>♦ Esophageal motility</li> <li>♦ Upper one third</li> <li>♦ Sequence of events occurs as food moves into and down the esophagus</li> <li>♦ A Secondary peristaltic contraction</li> </ul>	0:39:29	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHYSIOLOGY	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Esophageal Motility: Hormonal Influences</li> <li>♦ Clinical correlations of esophageal motility Gastric reflux (heartburn)</li> <li>♦ Gastric motility</li> <li>♦ Gastric emptying</li> <li>♦ Small intestinal motility</li> <li>♦ Enteric Reflex</li> <li>♦ Secretory Reflex</li> <li>♦ Gastro-enteric reflex</li> <li>♦ Gastric-ileal reflex</li> <li>♦ Gastro and duodeno colic reflexes</li> <li>♦ Ileo-gastric reflex</li> <li>♦ Intestino-interstitial reflex</li> <li>♦ Haustra</li> <li>♦ Cecum and proximal colon</li> <li>♦ Rectum, anal canal, and defecation</li> <li>♦ Disorder of large intestinal motility</li> <li>♦ Megacolon (Hirschprung's disease)</li> <li>♦ Vomiting</li> </ul>	0:31:12	106
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Gastrointestinal Secretion Salivary secretion</li> <li>♦ Composition of Saliva</li> <li>♦ The Composition of saliva varies with the salivary flow rate</li> <li>♦ Formation of saliva</li> <li>♦ Sjogren-Xerostomia Reduced salivary flow rate</li> <li>♦ Saliva production, Gastric secretion</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of gastric H<sup>+</sup> secretion</li> <li>♦ Gastric Cells Types and their Secretions</li> <li>♦ Vagotomy</li> <li>♦ Gastrin</li> <li>♦ Potentiating effects of Ach, histamine, and gastrin on H<sup>+</sup> secretion</li> <li>♦ Histamine</li> <li>♦ Inhibition of gastric H<sup>+</sup> secretion Negative feedback</li> <li>♦ Duodenal ulcers</li> <li>♦ Zollinger - Ellison syndrome</li> </ul>	0:45:00	154
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cimetidine, Pancreatic secretion</li> <li>♦ Composition of pancreatic secretion</li> <li>♦ Ductal cells</li> <li>♦ Stimulation of pancreatic secretion</li> <li>♦ CCK</li> <li>♦ Ach (via vagovagal reflexes)</li> <li>♦ Summary of Gastrointestinal (GI)</li> <li>♦ Bile secretion and gallbladder function Composition and function of bile</li> <li>♦ Formation of bile, Cholertic agents, Primary bile acids</li> <li>♦ Contraction of the gallbladder CCK</li> <li>♦ Digestion and Absorption, Maltase</li> <li>♦ Absorption of carbohydrates Glucose and galactose, Lactose intolerance</li> <li>♦ Clinical disorders of carbohydrate absorption</li> <li>♦ Digestion of proteins, c. Pepsin</li> </ul>	0:43:10	147
	<b>Lec 07</b>		0:19:21	66

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PHYSIOLOGY</b> Cell Physiology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cell membranes</li> <li>♦ Lipid-soluble substances</li> <li>♦ Water-soluble substances</li> <li>♦ Proteins</li> <li>♦ Integral proteins</li> <li>♦ Peripheral proteins</li> <li>♦ Intercellular connections Tight junctions (zonula occludens)</li>   <li>♦ Gap junction</li> <li>♦ Transport Across Cell Membranes</li> <li>♦ Sample calculation for diffusion</li> <li>♦ Permeability</li> <li>♦ Factors that increase permeability</li> <li>♦ Characteristics of Different Types of Transport</li> <li>♦ Carrier-mediated transport</li> <li>♦ Stereospecificity</li> <li>♦ Saturation</li> <li>♦ Transport maximum (T<sub>max</sub>)</li> <li>♦ Facilitated diffusion Characteristics of facilitated diffusion</li> <li>♦ Example of facilitated diffusion</li> </ul>	0:38:33	132
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Example of facilitated diffusion</li> <li>♦ ATP-binding cassette (ABC) system of transport</li> <li>♦ Primary active transport *characteristics of primary active transport</li> <li>♦ Examples of primary active transport</li> <li>♦ Ca<sup>2+</sup>-ATPase (or Ca<sup>2+</sup> pump)</li> <li>♦ H<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, - ATPase (or proton pump)</li> <li>♦ Secondary active transport *characteristics of secondary active transport</li> <li>♦ Na<sup>+</sup> --glucose cotransport</li> <li>♦ Na<sup>+</sup> -K<sup>+</sup> --2Cl<sup>-</sup> -cotransport</li> <li>♦ Example of Na<sup>+</sup> - glucose cotransport</li> <li>♦ Example of Na<sup>+</sup> - Ca<sup>2+</sup> cotransport or exchange</li> <li>♦ Isotonic solution</li> <li>♦ Hypertonic solution</li> <li>♦ Hypotonic solution</li> <li>♦ Osmosis</li> <li>♦ Osmolarity</li> <li>♦ Calculating osmotic pressure (van't Hoff's law)</li> <li>♦ Reflection coefficient</li> <li>♦ Diffusion Potential</li> <li>♦ Ion channels</li> <li>♦ Ion channels are selective</li> <li>♦ Ion channels may be open or closed</li> <li>♦ Voltage-gated channels</li> <li>♦ Ligand-gated channels</li> </ul>	0:44:21	151

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
PHYSIOLOGY	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Diffusion and equilibrium potentials</li> <li>♦ Examples of a Na<sup>+</sup> diffusion potential</li> <li>♦ Na<sup>+</sup> equilibrium potential</li> <li>♦ Example of a Cl<sup>-</sup> diffusion potential</li> <li>♦ Cl<sup>-</sup> equilibrium potential</li> <li>♦ Using the Nernst equation to calculate equilibrium potentials</li> <li>♦ Sample calculation with the Nernst equation</li> <li>♦ Resting membrane potential</li> <li>♦ Action potentials Depolarization</li> <li>♦ Action potential (Threshold)</li> </ul>	0:27:00	93
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ionic basis of the nerve action potential</li> <li>♦ Repolarization of the action potential</li> <li>♦ Refractory periods Absolute refractory period</li> <li>♦ Relative refractory period</li> <li>♦ Accommodation</li> <li>♦ Propagation of action potentials</li> <li>♦ Neuromuscular and Synaptic Transmission General</li> <li>♦ Neuromuscular junction</li> <li>♦ Depolarization of the presynaptic terminal and Ca<sup>2+</sup> uptake</li> <li>♦ Agents Affecting Neuromuscular Transmission</li> <li>♦ Disease-myasthenia gravis</li> </ul>	0:41:42	142
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Disease-myasthenia gravis</li> <li>♦ Synaptic transmission One-to-one synapses</li> <li>♦ Many-to-one synapses</li> <li>♦ Excitatory neurotransmitters</li> <li>♦ Summation at synapses</li> <li>♦ Facilitation, augmentation, and post-tetanic potentiation</li> <li>♦ Glutamate Receptor types</li> <li>♦ NMDA receptor properties</li> <li>♦ Ionotropic synapse:</li> <li>♦ Metabotropic synapse</li> <li>♦ Neurotransmitters: Ach, Norepinephrine, epinephrine</li> <li>♦ dopamine</li> </ul>	0:34:28	118
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Metabolites</li> <li>♦ Histamine, GABA, Glycine, Skeletal Muscle</li> <li>♦ Thick filaments, Thin filaments, Troponin</li> <li>♦ Summary of Events in Muscle Contraction and Relaxation, Titin, T tubules</li> </ul>	0:43:26	148
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ SR internal tubular structure</li> <li>♦ Junctophilins (JP)</li> <li>♦ Calsequestrin (CSQ)</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of tetanus</li> <li>♦ Length-tension relationship</li> <li>♦ Force-velocity curve</li> <li>♦ Isometric Contractions</li> <li>♦ Active tension, Depolarisation</li> <li>♦ Force-velocity relationship</li> <li>♦ Types of smooth muscle</li> </ul>	0:36:06	123

# **BIOCHEMISTRY**



## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Bio Chemistry Mock Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Bio-Chemistry</b>	Lec-01	0:37:12	127
	Lec-02	0:41:43	142
	Lec-03	0:40:22	138
	Lec-04	0:21:36	74.3
<b>Bio-Chemistry Test 569</b>	Lec-01	0:42:07	144
	Lec-02	0:38:54	133
	Lec-03	0:34:58	119

<b>Bio Chemistry Notes</b>	
<b>Bio Chemistry Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 90</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b> Amino Acids	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Classify the amino acids</li> <li>♦ Non-Polar Amino Acids</li> <li>♦ Amino acid with uncharged polar side chains</li> <li>♦ Amino acids with acidic side chains</li> <li>♦ optical properties of amino acids</li> <li>♦ ACIDIC AND BASIC PROPERTIES OF AMINO ACIDS</li> <li>♦ Henderson-Hasselbalch equation.</li> </ul>	0:29:55	102
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Buffers</li> <li>♦ Titration of an amino acid</li> <li>♦ Isoelectric point</li> <li>♦ applications of the Henderson Hasselbalch equation</li> </ul>	0:28:12	97
Structure of Proteins	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Structure of Proteins</li> <li>♦ Peptide bonds</li> <li>♦ Characteristics of the peptide bond</li> <li>♦ Polarity of the peptide bond</li> <li>♦ Determination of a protein's primary structure by DNA sequencing</li> <li>♦ SECONDARY STRUCTURE OF PROTEINS</li> <li>♦ <math>\alpha</math>-helix, <math>\beta</math>-sheet, <math>\beta</math>-bend</li> <li>♦ Parallel and antiparallel sheets</li> <li>♦ Nonrepetitive secondary structure</li> <li>♦ Supersecondary structure (motifs)</li> <li>♦ TERTIARY STRUCTURE OF GLOBULAR PROTEINS</li> <li>♦ Domains</li> <li>♦ Interactions stabilizing tertiary structure</li> <li>♦ A disulfide bond</li> <li>♦ Hydrophobic interactions:</li> <li>♦ Hydrogen bonds</li> <li>♦ Ionic interactions:</li> <li>♦ Protein folding</li> <li>♦ Role of chaperones in protein folding</li> </ul>	0:39:13	134
Structure & Globular Proteins	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Quality of structure of proteins</li> <li>♦ Denature of Proteins</li> <li>♦ Protein Misfolding</li> <li>♦ Amyloidoses</li> <li>♦ Alzheimer disease</li> <li>♦ Prion disease</li> <li>♦ Structure and function of hemoglobin Hemoglobin A</li> <li>♦ Quaternary structure of hemoglobin</li> <li>♦ T form</li> <li>♦ R form</li> <li>♦ Binding of oxygen to myoglobin and hemoglobin</li> <li>♦ Oxygen dissociation curve</li> <li>♦ Cooperativity of Oxygen</li> <li>♦ Significance of the sigmoidal O<sub>2</sub> dissociation curve</li> <li>♦ Bohr effect</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of the bohr effect</li> <li>♦ effect of 2/3-bisphosphoglycerate on oxygen affinity</li> </ul>	0:41:22	141

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b> Globular Proteins	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Shift of the oxygen -dissociation curve</li> <li>◆ Response of 2,3-BPG Levels to chronic hypoxia or anemia:</li> <li>◆ Binding of co<sub>2</sub></li> <li>◆ Response of 2,3-BPG Levels to chronic hypoxia or anemia:</li> <li>◆ Bindingh of CO</li> <li>◆ Fetal hemoglobin(Hbf)</li> <li>◆ Hba synthesis</li> <li>◆ Hemoglobin A<sub>2</sub>(HbA<sub>2</sub>):</li> <li>◆ Hemoglobin A<sub>1c</sub></li> <li>◆ ORGANIZATION OF THE GLOBI GENES α-Gene family</li> <li>◆ β-Gene family</li> <li>◆ steps in globin chain synthesis</li> <li>◆ HEMOGLOBINOPATHIES</li> <li>◆ Sickle-cell anemia (Hbs)</li> <li>◆ Thalassemia syndromes</li> <li>◆ Sickle cell disease(hemoglobin S disease)</li> <li>◆ sickle cell trait</li> <li>◆ Amino acid substitution in Hbs</li> <li>◆ Variables that increase sickling</li> <li>◆ Hemoglobin C disease</li> <li>◆ hemoglobin SC disease</li> <li>◆ D.Methemoglobinemias</li> <li>◆ Thalassemias</li> <li>◆ β-Thalassemias</li> <li>◆ α-Thalassemias</li> </ul>	0:42:17	144
Globular & Fibrous Proteins	<b>lecture 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ COLLAGEN</li> <li>◆ Fibril-forming collagens</li> <li>◆ netwrok-forming collagens</li> <li>◆ strucutral of collagen</li> <li>◆ Biosynthesis of collagen</li> <li>◆ Extracellular cleavage of procollagen molecules:</li> <li>◆ gradation of collagen</li> <li>◆ Ehlers-danlos syndrome(EDS)</li> <li>◆ Osteogenesis imperfecta(OI)</li> <li>◆ Structure of elastin</li> <li>◆ Tropoelastin</li> <li>◆ Mutations in the fibrilling gene</li> <li>◆ α-Antitrypsin</li> <li>◆ Emphysema resulting from α<sub>1</sub>-AT deficiency</li> </ul>	0:27:48	95

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIO CHEMISTRY</b> Enzymes	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ PROPERTIES OF ENZYMES</li> <li>♦ ribozyme</li> <li>♦ Active sites</li> <li>♦ Cofactors</li> <li>♦ Regulation</li> <li>♦ HOW ENZYMES WORK</li> <li>♦ FACTORS AFFECTING REACTION VELOCITY</li> <li>♦ MAXIMAL VELOCITY</li> <li>♦ Hyper shape of the enzyme kinetics curve</li> <li>♦ Effect of PH on the ionization of the activesite:</li> <li>♦ Effect of PH on enzyme denaturation:</li> <li>♦ MICHAELIS-METEN EQUATION</li> <li>♦ Michaelis-Menten equation</li> <li>♦ steady-state assumption:</li> <li>♦ Important conclusion about Michae;ostmenten kinetics</li> <li>♦ Characteristics of Km,small Km,Large km</li> <li>♦ relationship of velocity of enzyme concentration:</li> <li>♦ Order of reaction:</li> <li>♦ Lineweaver-Burket plot</li> <li>♦ INHIBITION OF ENZYME ACTIVITY Reversible inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Irreversible inhibition</li> <li>♦ Competitive inhibition</li> <li>♦ Effect of km</li> <li>♦ Effect on lineweaver-Burke plot:</li> <li>♦ Statin drugs--examples of competitive inhibitors</li> <li>♦ Noncompetitive inhibition</li> <li>♦ Effect on Vmax</li> </ul>	0:33:22	114
Enzymes	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Effect on Km</li> <li>♦ Enzyme inhibitors as drugs</li> <li>♦ REGULATION OF ENZYME ACTIVITY</li> <li>♦ Allosteric binding sites</li> <li>♦ Homotropic effec tors:</li> <li>♦ Heterotropic effectors</li> <li>♦ Feedback inhibition</li> <li>♦ Regulation of enzymes by covalent modification</li> <li>♦ phosphorylation and dephosphorylation</li> <li>♦ Induction &amp; repression of enzymes synthesis</li> <li>♦ ENZYMES IN CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS</li> <li>♦ Isoenzymes and disease of the heart</li> <li>♦ Diagnosis of myocardial infarction</li> </ul>	0:38:42	132
Glycolysis tobe	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ glycolytic pathway</li> <li>♦ Aerobic glycolysis</li> <li>♦ Transport of Glucose into the cells</li> <li>♦ Tissue specificity of GLUT gene expression</li> <li>♦ Na<sup>+</sup>- monosaccharide cotransporter system</li> <li>♦ reactions of glycolysis,Hexokinase:</li> <li>♦ ilucokinase</li> <li>♦ Regulation by fructose 6-phosphate and glucose:</li> <li>♦ Regulation by insulin,pfk-1</li> <li>♦ regulation by energy levels within the cell:</li> <li>♦ regulation by fructose 2,-6 bisphosphate:</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of 2,3-bisphosphoglycerate in red blood cells, stravation</li> </ul>	0:40:13	137

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b> Glycolysis to be	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ substrate-level phosphorylation</li> <li>♦ Covalent modulation of pyruvate kinase:</li> <li>♦ pyruvate kinase deficiency:</li> <li>♦ Reduction of pyruvate to lactate</li> </ul>	0:41:50	143
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lactate formation in muscle:</li> <li>♦ Lactate consumption:</li> <li>♦ Lactic acidosis:</li> <li>♦ Energy yield from glycolysis</li> <li>♦ HORMONAL REGULATION OF GLYCOLYSIS</li> <li>♦ ALTERNATE FATES OF PYRUVATE</li> <li>♦ Reduction of pyruvate to ethanol (microorganisms)</li> </ul>	0:18:35	64
Gluconeogenesis	<b>lecture 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ gluconeogenies</li> <li>♦ substrates for gluconeogenesis</li> <li>♦ The Cori Cycle</li> <li>♦ Reactions unique to gluconeogenesis</li> <li>♦ Summary of the reactions of glycolysis and gluconeogenesis</li> <li>♦ Regulation of Gluconeogenesis</li> </ul>	0:47:43	163
Glycogen Metabolism to be	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Glycogen Metabolism to be</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of Glycogen</li> <li>♦ Glycogen Synthase</li> <li>♦ Formation of branches in glycogen</li> <li>♦ glycogenolysis</li> <li>♦ Lysosomal degradation of glycogen</li> <li>♦ Regulation of Glycogen synthesis and Degradation</li> <li>♦ Glycogen storage Diseases</li> </ul>	0:31:17	107
Tricarboxylic acid and fructose metabolism	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Tricarboxylic Acid Cycle</li> <li>♦ Reactions of the Tca cycle</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of arsenic poisoning</li> <li>♦ Energy produced by the tca cycle</li> <li>♦ regulation of the tca cycle</li> <li>♦ Fructose Metabolism</li> <li>♦ Fructokinase</li> <li>♦ aldolase A aldolase B</li> <li>♦ Sorbitol Metabolism</li> <li>♦ III Galactose Metabolism</li> <li>♦ Role of UDP-galactose in biosynthetic reactions</li> <li>♦ LACTOSE SYNTHESIS</li> </ul>	0:45:05	154

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b> Pentose Phosphate Pathway and NADPH	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ PENTOSE PHOSPHATE PATHWAY AND NADPH</li> <li>♦ Function of PPP</li> <li>♦ Irreversible Oxidative Reactions</li> <li>♦ Reversible Non oxidative Reactions</li> <li>♦ Uses of NADPH</li> <li>♦ Cytochrome p450 monooxygenase system</li> <li>♦ Mitochondrial system</li> <li>♦ Microsomal system</li> <li>♦ MPO System</li> <li>♦ NADPH oxidase</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of nitric oxide</li> <li>♦ No synthase</li> <li>♦ GLUCOSE6-P DEHYDROGENASE DEFICIENCY</li> <li>♦ Role of G6PD in red blood cells</li> <li>♦ Precipitation factors in G6PD deficiency</li> <li>♦ Favism</li> <li>♦ G6PDA, G6PD mediterranean</li> </ul>	0:41:16	141
Fatty Acid and Triacylglycerol Metabolism	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Fatty Acid and Triacylglycerol Metabolism</li> <li>♦ STRUCTURE OF FATTY ACIDS</li> <li>♦ Saturation of fatty acids</li> <li>♦ Essential fatty acids</li> <li>♦ DE NOVO SYNTHESIS OF FATTY ACIDS</li> <li>♦ Short-term regulation of acetyl CoA carboxylase:</li> <li>♦ Long-term regulation of acetyl CoA carboxylase</li> <li>♦ Fatty acid synthase: a multifunctional enzyme in eukaryotes</li>   <li>♦ major sources of the NADPH required for fatty acid synthesis</li> <li>♦ elongation of fatty acid chains</li> <li>♦ Desaturation of fatty acid chains</li> <li>♦ Storage of fatty acids as components of triacylglycerols</li> </ul>	0:34:04	116
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Structure of triacylglycerols (TAG)</li> <li>♦ Storage of TAG, Glycerol Phosphate Shuttle</li> <li>♦ Glycerol Phosphate Shuttle</li> <li>♦ Different fates of TAG in the liver &amp; adipose tissue</li> <li>♦ Mobilization of Stored Fats and Oxidation of Fatty Acids</li> <li>♦ Activation of hormone-sensitive lipase</li> <li>♦ Acetyl CoA Carboxylase</li> <li>♦ Fate of glycerol, Fate of fatty acids</li> <li>♦ <math>\beta</math>-Oxidation of fatty acids</li> <li>♦ Transport of long-chain fatty acids (LCFA) into the mitochondria</li> <li>♦ Inhibitor of the carnitine shuttle</li> <li>♦ sources of carnitine</li> <li>♦ Additional functions of carnitine</li> <li>♦ Carnitine deficiencies</li> <li>♦ Entry of short- and medium-chain fatty acids into the mitochondria</li> <li>♦ Reactions of <math>\beta</math>-oxidation</li> <li>♦ Medium-chain fatty acyl CoA dehydrogenase (MCAD) deficiency</li> </ul>	0:38:47	132

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b>	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Oxidation of fatty acids with an odd number of carbons</li> <li>♦ Oxidation of unsaturated fatty acids</li> <li>♦ <math>\beta</math>-Oxidation in the peroxisome</li> <li>♦ Zellweger (cerebrohepatorenal) syndrome</li> <li>♦ <math>\alpha</math>-Oxidation of fatty acids</li> <li>♦ Refsum disease</li> <li>♦ Ketone Bodies: An alternative fuel for cells</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of KETONE bodies by the liver</li> <li>♦ HMG CoA synthase</li> <li>♦ Excessive production of ketone bodies in diabetes mellitus</li> </ul>	0:40:00	137
Cholesterol and Steroids	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cholesterol and Steroid Metabolism</li> <li>♦ Structure of Cholesterol</li> <li>♦ Cholesterol and Steroid Metabolism</li> <li>♦ Cholesteryl ester (CE)</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of Cholesterol</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl CoA (HMG CoA)</li> <li>♦ HMG CoA reductase</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of cholesterol</li> <li>♦ Biosynthesis of Squalene</li> <li>♦ Biosynthesis of lanosterol</li> <li>♦ Biosynthesis of cholesterol</li> <li>♦ Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome (SLOS)</li> <li>♦ Regulation of cholesterol synthesis</li> <li>♦ Sterol regulatory element-binding protein, or SREBP</li> <li>♦ Hormonal regulation, Inhibition by drugs</li> <li>♦ Degradation of Cholesterol</li> <li>♦ Bile acids and Bile Salts</li> <li>♦ Structure of the bile acids</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of bile acids</li> <li>♦ rate-limiting step in bile acid synthesis</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of bile salts</li> <li>♦ Action of intestinal flora on bile salts</li> <li>♦ Enterohepatic circulation</li> <li>♦ Bile salt deficiency: cholelithiasis</li> <li>♦ obstruction of the biliary tract</li> </ul>	0:40:43	138
Cholesterol and Steroids Metabolism	<b>Lec 20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Plasma lipoproteins</li> <li>♦ Composition of plasma lipoproteins</li> <li>♦ Apolipoproteins</li> <li>♦ Metabolism of chylomicrons</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of apolipoproteins Apolipoprotein B-48 (apoB-48)</li> <li>♦ Degradation of triacylglycerol by lipoprotein lipase</li> <li>♦ type 1 hyperlipoproteinemia</li> <li>♦ Formation of chylomicron remnants:</li> <li>♦ Metabolism of very low density lipoproteins</li> <li>♦ Fatty liver (hepatic steatosis)</li> <li>♦ Release of VLDLs</li> <li>♦ abetalipoproteinemia</li> <li>♦ IDL, Apolipoprotein E</li> <li>♦ familial type III hyperlipoproteinemia</li> </ul>	0:40:42	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b>	<b>Lec 21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Metabolism of low-density lipoproteins</li> <li>◆ Receptors-mediated endocytosis:</li> <li>◆ Wolman disease</li> <li>◆ Ninemann-pick disease,type C</li> <li>◆ Effect of endocytosed cholesterol on cellular cholesterol</li> <li>◆ CoA:cholesterol acyltransferase(ACAT)</li> <li>◆ Metabolism of high-density lipoproteins(HDL)</li> <li>◆ Functions HDL function1</li> <li>◆ HDL function2</li> <li>◆ HDL function3</li> <li>◆ PCAT</li> <li>◆ FAMILIAL Icat DEFICIENCY</li> <li>◆ Key components of cholesterol homeostasis</li> <li>◆ Role of lipoprotein (a) in heart disease</li> </ul>	0:37:00	126
Amino Acids	<b>Lec 22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Amino Acids:Disposal of Nitrogen</li> <li>◆ Transamination</li> <li>◆ Trans-deamination</li> <li>◆ Amino acid pool</li> <li>◆ Protein degradation:</li> <li>◆ chemical signals for protein degradation:</li> <li>◆ PEST sequences</li> <li>◆ REMOVAL OF NITROGEN FROM AMINO ACIDS</li> <li>◆ Transamination:the funneling of amino groups to glutamate</li>   <li>◆ Substrate specificity of aminotransferases:</li> <li>◆ Alanine aminotransferase(ALT)</li> <li>◆ Glutamate:pyruvate transaminase[GPT]</li> <li>◆ Aspartate aminotransferase(AST)</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of action of aminotransferases:</li> <li>◆ Diagnostic value of plasmaaminotransferases</li> <li>◆ Ammonia</li> <li>◆ Glutamate dehydrogenase:</li> <li>◆ Allosteric regulators</li> <li>◆ Transport of ammonia to the liver</li> </ul>	0:41:07	140
	<b>Lec 23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ glutamine synthetase glutaminase</li> <li>◆ Glucose/Alanine Cycle</li> <li>◆ Urea Cycle</li> <li>◆ Reactions of the Cycle</li> <li>◆ ARGINASE</li> <li>◆ Fate of Urea</li> <li>◆ Overall Stoichiometry of the Urea Cycle</li> <li>◆ Regulation of the Urea Cycle</li> <li>◆ Metabolism of Ammonia</li> <li>◆ Hereditary Hyperammonia Deficiency</li> </ul>	0:32:51	112



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>BIOCHEMISTRY</b>	<b>24 &amp; 25</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Nucleotide metabolism</li> <li>♦ Nucleotide Structure</li> <li>♦ Unusual Bases</li> <li>♦ Nucleocides</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of Purine Nucleotides</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of 5-Phosphoribosyl-1Pyrophosphate(PRPP)</li> <li>♦ Nine Steps in Purine Nucleotide Biosynthesis</li> <li>♦ Conversion of IMP To AMP and GMP</li> <li>♦ Mycophenolic Acid (MPA)</li> <li>♦ Conversion of nucleoside monophosphates to nucleoside</li> <li>♦ Salvage pathway for purines</li> <li>♦ Conversion of purine bases to nucleotides:</li> <li>♦ Lesch-nyhan syndrome</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of deoxyribonucleotides</li> <li>♦ Ribonucleotide reductase</li> <li>♦ Degradation of purine nucleotides</li> <li>♦ Degradation of dietary nucleic acids</li> <li>♦ Diseses associated with purine degradation</li> <li>♦ Gout</li> <li>♦ Hyperuricemia</li> <li>♦ Primary gout</li> <li>♦ Lesch-nyhan syndrome</li> <li>♦ Secondary hyperuricemia</li> <li>♦ Treatment for gout</li> <li>♦ Allopurinol</li> <li>♦ Adenosine deaminase deficiency</li> <li>♦ Severe combined immunodeficiency disease(scid)</li> <li>♦ Pyrimidine synthesis and degradation</li> <li>♦ Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase ii</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of orotic acid</li> <li>♦ Orotic aciduria</li> <li>♦ Synthesis of thymidine monophosphate form dump</li> <li>♦ Salvage of pyrimidines</li> <li>♦ Degradation of pyrimidine nucleotides</li> </ul>	0:27:12 0:48:23	93 165
Nucleotide Metabolism				

# **ANATOMY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Anatomy Mock Test &amp; Notes</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Anatomy</b>	Lec-01	0:41:38	142
	Lec-02	0:37:03	127
	Lec-03	0:40:07	137
	Lec-04	0:46:15	158
	Lec-05	0:45:19	155
	Lec-06	0:25:47	88.5
	Lec-07	0:30:00	102
	Lec-08	0:40:25	138
<b>Anatomy Test 497</b>	Lec-01	0:39:31	135
	Lec-02	0:40:00	136
	Lec-03	0:41:21	141
	Lec-04	0:40:00	137
	Lec-05	0:38:56	133
	Lec-06	0:36:04	123

<b>Anatomy Notes</b>	
<b>Anatomy Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 100</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>ANATOMY</b> Meninges	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Meninges</li> <li>♦ Meningial spaces</li> <li>♦ Cerebrospinal fluid</li> <li>♦ Bacterial meningitis</li> <li>♦ Viral meningitis</li> <li>♦ Ventricular System</li> <li>♦ Hydrocephalus</li> <li>♦ Noncommunicating hydrocephal</li> <li>♦ Communicating hydrocephalus</li> <li>♦ Normal-pressure hydrocephalus</li> <li>♦ Hydrocephalus ex vacuo</li> <li>♦ Pseudotumor cerebri</li> <li>♦ Cerebrospinal Fluid</li> <li>♦ Formation and absorption</li> <li>♦ Herniation</li> <li>♦ Transtentorial (uncal) herniation</li> </ul>	0:50:04	170
Blood Supply	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Blood Supply</li> <li>♦ Typically continuous sulci</li> <li>♦ Typically discontinuous sulci</li> <li>♦ Sylvian Fissure</li> <li>♦ Arteries of the base of the brain and brain stem</li> <li>♦ The Internal Carotid System</li> <li>♦ Ophthalmic Artery</li> <li>♦ Posterior Communicating Artery</li> </ul>	0:24:58	86
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Case Presentation</li> <li>♦ Anterior Cerebral Artery</li> <li>♦ Anterior Communicating Artery</li> <li>♦ Bilateral Occlusion of Anterior Cerebral Arterior</li> <li>♦ Middle cerebral artery</li> <li>♦ Unilateral occlusion of Middle</li> <li>♦ Cerebral Arteries at the stem (Proximal M1 segment)</li> <li>♦ Lenticulostriate Arteries</li> <li>♦ Neurovascular Syndrome Suprior Division Infarction</li> <li>♦ Inferior Division Infarction</li> </ul>	0:44:37	152
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Vertebrobasilar System</li> <li>♦ Clinical Presentation of Vertibral basilar Ischemia</li> <li>♦ Stroke</li> <li>♦ Posterior Inferior cerebellar artery</li> <li>♦ Posterior Inferior cerebellar artery (PICA)</li> <li>♦ Wallenberg, Lateral Medullary</li> <li>♦ Wallenberg's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Carotid Angiogram</li> <li>♦ Durettes hemorrhages</li> </ul>	0:48:47	166
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Anterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery (AICA)</li> <li>♦ AICA Infarct:</li> <li>♦ Blood Supply of the Internal Capsule</li> <li>♦ Veins of the Brain</li> <li>♦ Basilar Artery tip Aneurysm</li> </ul>	0:27:34	95

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>ANATOMY</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Venous Dural Sinuses</li> <li>♦ Calcarine Artery</li> <li>♦ Lacunar infarct</li> <li>♦ Middle Meningeal Artery</li> <li>♦ Epidural hematoma</li> <li>♦ A subdural hematoma (SDH)</li> </ul>	0:28:50	99
Development of Nervous System	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Development of the Nervous System</li> <li>♦ Pseudounipolar neurons</li> <li>♦ Dorsal root ganglion</li> <li>♦ Bipolar neuron</li> <li>♦ Nissl substance</li> <li>♦ Axonal Transport</li> <li>♦ wallerian Degeneration</li> <li>♦ Chromatolysis</li> <li>♦ Regeneration of Nerve Cells</li> <li>♦ Glial Cells</li> <li>♦ Astrocytes Functions</li> <li>♦ Microglia</li> </ul>	0:45:46	156
Neurohistology	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ependymal cells</li> <li>♦ Oligodendroglia-H and E Stains Only their Nuclei</li> <li>♦ Blood-Brain Barrier</li> <li>♦ Blood-CSF Barrier</li> <li>♦ Lipofuscin granules</li> <li>♦ Lewy bodies Negri bodies</li> <li>♦ Neuron-Intranuclear Inclusion Body</li> <li>♦ Hirano bodies</li> <li>♦ Neuronfibrillary tangles</li> <li>♦ Classification of Nerve Fibers</li> <li>♦ Tumors of the central and peripheral</li> <li>♦ Glioblastoma multiforme</li> <li>♦ Cutaneous Receptors</li> <li>♦ Free nerve endings</li> <li>♦ Meissner corpuscles</li> <li>♦ Pacinian corpuscles</li> <li>♦ Merkel disks</li> </ul>	0:47:06	160
Spinal Cord	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Muscle Stretch (myotatic) reflex</li> <li>♦ Dorsal root,Ventral root</li> <li>♦ Dorsal ramus,Ventral ramus</li> <li>♦ Gray communicating ramus</li> <li>♦ white communicating ramus</li> <li>♦ Termination of the conus medullaris</li> <li>♦ Location of the Major Motor and Sensory Nuclei of the Spinal Cord</li> <li>♦ The Myotatic Reflex</li> </ul>	0:30:53	105
Tracts of Spinal Cord	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Dorsal Column-medial lemniscus pathway</li> <li>♦ Lateral Spinothalamic tract Lateral Corticospinal tract</li> <li>♦ Motor Homunculus</li> <li>♦ Frontal Association cortex</li> <li>♦ Cortical Control of Movement Course of the lateral corticospinal tract</li> </ul>	0:47:19	161

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>ANATOMY</b>	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hypthalmospinal Tract</li> <li>♦ Pathophysiology of Horner's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Cause of Horner's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Rubrospinal system</li> </ul>	0:22:53	79
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Tectospinal tracts</li> <li>♦ Reticulospinal tract</li> <li>♦ Medial longitudinal fasciculus</li> <li>♦ Lateral Vestibulospinal tract</li> </ul>	0:39:59	136
Lesions of the Spinal Cord	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lesions of the Spinal Cord</li> <li>♦ Upper motor neuron (UMN) lesions</li> <li>♦ Babinski's sign</li> <li>♦ Atrophy - LMN lesion</li> </ul>	0:20:04	69
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lesions is dorsal column disease</li> <li>♦ Spinal cord hemisection (Brown-Sequard Syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Lesions of Cerebrum</li> <li>♦ Spinothalamic Tract in the Brain Stem</li> <li>♦ A lesion of the Spinothalamic Tract in the Spinothalamic the spinal Cord</li> <li>♦ Ant White Commissure Lesion</li> <li>♦ Subacute combined degeneration</li> <li>♦ Unilateral Syringomyelia</li> </ul>	0:35:24	121
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Friedreich's Ataxia</li> <li>♦ Peripheral Nervous System (PNS)</li> <li>♦ Intervertebral Disk Herniation</li> <li>♦ Cauda Equina Syndrome (Spinal Roots)</li> <li>♦ Conus Medullaris Syndrome Cord Segments S3 To CO</li> </ul>	0:17:07	59
Brain Stem	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Brain Stem</li> <li>♦ Cross Section Through the medulla</li> <li>♦ Dorsal Surface of the brain stem</li> <li>♦ Facial colliculus</li> <li>♦ medial lemniscus</li> <li>♦ tectum</li> <li>♦ Vestibular nuclei</li> <li>♦ MLF--medial longitudinal fasciculus -</li> <li>♦ Lateral lemniscus</li> <li>♦ Nucleus gracilis</li> <li>♦ Spinal or descending nucleus and tract of the trigeminal</li> <li>♦ Internal arcuate fibers</li> <li>♦ Internal Capsule</li> <li>♦ Corticobulbar Fibers</li> </ul>	0:46:11	158
Trigeminal system	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Trigeminal system</li> <li>♦ Trigeminal Ganglion</li> <li>♦ Maxillary nerve, Mandibular nerve</li> <li>♦ Sensory (GSA) component</li> <li>♦ Motor (SVE) component of CN V</li> <li>♦ Dorsal trigeminothalamic tract</li> <li>♦ Jaw jerk (masseter) reflex</li> </ul>	0:30:14	103

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>ANATOMY</b> Vestibular System	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Vestibular System</li> <li>♦ The Labyrinth</li> <li>♦ Semicircular ducts</li> <li>♦ Crista</li> <li>♦ Static labyrinth</li> <li>♦ Barany Chair</li> <li>♦ Nystagmus</li> <li>♦ The Vestibular pathways</li> <li>♦ Vestibulo-thalamo-cortical pathway</li> <li>♦ Vestibular nuclei</li> <li>♦ Vestibulo ocular reflex</li> <li>♦ Hair cell of the semicircular ducts, saccule, and utricle</li> <li>♦ Vestibular ganglion</li> <li>♦ Bipolar neurons</li> <li>♦ Vestibulo-Ocular reflexs</li> <li>♦ Vestibular (horizontal) nystagmus</li> </ul>	0:25:24	87
Auditory System	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Anatomy of the Ear</li> <li>♦ Cochlea</li> <li>♦ Tectorial</li> <li>♦ Inner hair cells</li> <li>♦ cochlear nerve</li> <li>♦ superior olivary nucleus</li> <li>♦ nucleus of inferior colliculus</li> <li>♦ medial geniculate body</li> <li>♦ transverse temporal gyri of Heschi</li> <li>♦ Conduction deafness</li> <li>♦ Presbycusis</li> <li>♦ Weber's Test</li> <li>♦ Brain stem auditory evoked potentials (BAEPs)</li> </ul>	0:35:33	121
Cranial Nerves	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cranial Nerves</li> <li>♦ Olfactory Nerve</li> <li>♦ Olfactory pathway</li> <li>♦ Mitral cells</li> <li>♦ Lesions of the olfactory pathway</li> <li>♦ Foster Kennedy syndrome (FKS)</li> <li>♦ Optic Nerve (CNII)</li> <li>♦ Oculomotor Nerve (CN II)</li> <li>♦ Edinger-Westphal nucleus</li> <li>♦ Visual axis</li> <li>♦ Sherrington's Law of reciprocal Innervation</li> </ul>	0:31:42	108
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Hering's Law of simultaneous Innervation</li> <li>♦ Primary, Tertiary actions of the SO</li> <li>♦ Primary action of the IO</li> <li>♦ Secondary action of the IO is elevation</li> <li>♦ How do the eyes move together?</li> </ul>	0:26:18	90
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Oculomotor Nerve</li> <li>♦ Somatic motor component of CN III</li> <li>♦ Visceral motor component, final innervation</li> <li>♦ ciliary ganglion</li> <li>♦ Direct pupillary light reflex</li> <li>♦ Consensual pupillary light reflex</li> <li>♦ Oculomotor paralysis (palsy)</li> </ul>	0:38:55	133

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>ANATOMY</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Edinger-Westphal nuclei</li> <li>♦ Denervation of the extraocular muscles</li> <li>♦ Transtentorial (uncal) herniation</li> <li>♦ Argyll-Robertson pupil</li> <li>♦ Holme-Adie's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Relative Afferent pupillar defect</li> </ul>	0:34:07	116
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Trochlear Nerve (CN IV)</li> <li>♦ Vertical diplopia</li> <li>♦ Paralysis of the right superior oblique muscle</li> <li>♦ The Trigeminal Nerve (CN V)</li> <li>♦ Jaw jerk (masseter reflex)</li> <li>♦ Corneal reflex</li> <li>♦ Trigeminal neuralgia</li> <li>♦ Abducent Nerve (CN VI)</li> <li>♦ CN VI paralysis</li> </ul>	0:39:47	136
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Abducent nerve paralysis</li> <li>♦ Facial Nerve (CN VII)</li> <li>♦ Branchial Motor Component</li> <li>♦ Origin and Central Course</li> <li>♦ Intracranial Course</li> <li>♦ Extracranial Course and Final Innervation</li> <li>♦ Voluntary Control of the Muscles of Facial expression</li> <li>♦ Lower Motor Neuron (LMN) Lesion</li> <li>♦ Upper Motor Neuron (UMN) Lesion</li> </ul>	0:38:16	130
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Parasympathetic component of the facial nerve</li> <li>♦ greater petrosal nerve</li> <li>♦ Course of the Chorda Tympani</li> <li>♦ Taste</li> <li>♦ Central gustatory pathway</li> <li>♦ Lacrimal pathway</li> <li>♦ Submandibular pathway</li> <li>♦ Hyperacusis</li> <li>♦ Bell's palsy</li> <li>♦ Crocodile tears syndrome</li> <li>♦ Supranuclear (central) facial palsy</li> <li>♦ Mobius syndrome</li> <li>♦ Vestibulocochlear nerve (CN VIII)</li> <li>♦ Vestibular nerve, Cochlear nerve</li> <li>♦ Glossopharyngeal Nerve (CN IX)</li> </ul>	0:28:48	99
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Inferior salivatory nucleus of the medulla</li> <li>♦ tympanic and lesser petrosal nerves</li> <li>♦ gag (pharyngeal) reflex</li> <li>♦ Glossopharyngeal neuralgia</li> <li>♦ Vagus Nerve and Branches</li> <li>♦ Superior (jugular) ganglion</li> <li>♦ Levator Veli Palatini</li> <li>♦ Oculocardiac reflex, Carotid sinus reflex</li> <li>♦ The Accessory Nerve (CN XI)</li> <li>♦ Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve</li> <li>♦ Spinal division (spinal portion)</li> <li>♦ Hypoglossal Nerve (CN XII)</li> </ul>	0:42:02	143



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ANATOMY Lesions of the brain stem	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Medial medullary syndrome</li> <li>♦ Lateral medullary syndrome</li> <li>♦ nucleus ambiguus</li> <li>♦ spinothalamic tracts (spinal lemniscus)</li> <li>♦ Lesionf of the pons</li> <li>♦ Medial inferior pontine syndrome</li> <li>♦ Lateral inferior pontine syndrome</li> <li>♦ Medial longitudinal fasciculus (MLF)</li> <li>♦ Facial colliculus syndrome</li> <li>♦ Dorsal midbrain (Parinaud's) syndrome</li> <li>♦ Benedikt's syndrome</li> </ul>	0:36:24	124
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Weber's syndrome</li> <li>♦ Acoustic Neuroma (Schwannoma)</li> <li>♦ Jugular Foramen Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Locked-In Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Central Pontine Myelinolysis</li> <li>♦ Top of the Basilar Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Subclavian Steal Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Cerebellopontine Angle</li> </ul>	0:17:37	61
Cerebellum	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cerebellum</li> <li>♦ Dentatorubrothalamic Tract Begins Cerebellum</li> <li>♦ Neurons and fibers of the cerebellum Purkinje cells</li> <li>♦ Granule cells</li> <li>♦ Parallel fibers</li> <li>♦ Mossy fibers</li> <li>♦ Climbing fibers</li> </ul>	0:22:27	77
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Major cerebellar pathway</li> <li>♦ Paravermal Zone-Interposed Nucleus</li> <li>♦ Vermal Zone-Fastigial Nucleus</li> <li>♦ Flocculonodular Lobe</li> <li>♦ CN VIII--&gt;</li> <li>♦ Cerebellar Dysfunction</li> <li>♦ Anterior vermis syndrome</li> <li>♦ Posterior Vermis syndrome</li> <li>♦ Hemispheric syndrome</li> <li>♦ Cerebellar tumors</li> <li>♦ Astrocytomas</li> <li>♦ Medulloblastomas</li> <li>♦ Ependymomas</li> </ul>	0:30:23	104
THALAMAS	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Thalamus</li> <li>♦ Lateral Geniculate Nuclei</li> <li>♦ Medial Geniculate Nuclei</li> <li>♦ Ventral Posterior Nuclei</li> <li>♦ Papez circuit Centromedian nucleus</li> <li>♦ pulvinar, Internal Capsule</li> <li>♦ ventral posterior Nucleus</li> <li>♦ ventral posteromedial (VMP) nucleus</li> <li>♦ Metathalamus</li> <li>♦ Auditory Divisions of Thalamus</li> <li>♦ reticular nucleus of thalamus</li> </ul>	0:12:10	42

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>ANATOMY</b> Visual System	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Visual System</li> <li>♦ Ganglion Cells of the retina</li> <li>♦ optic chiasm</li> <li>♦ Left incongruous homonymous hemianopia</li> <li>♦ Optic radiation</li> </ul>	0:40:02	137
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ parietal lobe lesion</li> <li>♦ Pupillary light Reflex pathway</li> <li>♦ Pupillary Dilation pathway</li> <li>♦ Near reflex and Accommodation pathway</li> <li>♦ Types of Conjugate Eye Movement</li> <li>♦ Superior Colliculus</li> </ul>	0:20:18	70
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cortical and Subcortical Centers for Ocular Motility</li> <li>♦ Frontal eye field</li> <li>♦ Frontal Eye field</li> <li>♦ Nucleus of the Optic Tract (NOT)</li> <li>♦ MLF Syndrome</li> <li>♦ One-and-a half syndrome (OAHS)</li> <li>♦ Papilledema (choked disk)</li> </ul>	0:15:00	52

# **OPHTHALMOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Microbiology Mock test &amp; Notes</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Microbiology</b>	Lec-02	0:43:28	148
	Lec-03	0:45:59	157
	Lec-04	0:39:58	136
<b>Microbiology Test499</b>	Lec-01	0:39:47	136
	Lec-02	0:37:05	127

<b>Microbiology Notes</b>	
<b>Microbiology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 130</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Anterior chamber</li> <li>♦ Fovea centralis</li> <li>♦ Choroid</li> <li>♦ Ciliary body&amp;Iris</li> <li>♦ Macula lutea</li> <li>♦ ganglion cell layer</li> <li>♦ inner nuclear layer(INL)</li> <li>♦ Muller cells</li> <li>♦ Outer limiting membrane</li> <li>♦ inner limiting membrane</li> <li>♦ macula lutea</li> <li>♦ Choroid</li> <li>♦ Blood supply of uveal tract</li> <li>♦ Long posterior ciliary arteries</li> <li>♦ Mydriatics</li> <li>♦ Cocaine</li> <li>♦ Miotics</li> <li>♦ Direct stimulants(Parasympathomimetics)</li> <li>♦ Eserine</li> </ul>	0:42:43	146
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cycloplegics in refraction</li> <li>♦ Mydriatic of choice</li> <li>♦ Ametropia</li> <li>♦ Myopic Eye</li> <li>♦ Hypermetropic Eye</li> <li>♦ Aphakia</li> <li>♦ Aphakia</li> <li>♦ Aphakia with Soemmering's ring formation</li> <li>♦ Advantage of IOL</li> <li>♦ Anisometropia</li> <li>♦ Anisometropia</li> </ul>	0:37:07	127
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Unilateral Cyclopegia</li> <li>♦ Pupillary pathways of light reflex</li> <li>♦ Pupillary pathway of near reflex</li> <li>♦ Psycho-sensory reflex</li> <li>♦ Afferent papillary defect</li> <li>♦ Wernicke hemianopic pupillary reaction</li> <li>♦ Pupil in acute glaucoma</li> <li>♦ Unilateral dilatation</li> <li>♦ Small immobile pupils-Morphine</li> <li>♦ Bilaterally small pupil</li> <li>♦ Horners syndrome</li> <li>♦ Argyll Roberston pupil</li> <li>♦ Tonic pupil of Adie</li> <li>♦ Atonic Pupil</li> </ul>	0:40:39	139
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Quiz time</li> <li>♦ ophthalmoscopy</li> <li>♦ Indirect Ophthalmoscopy</li> <li>♦ Indirect Ophthalmoscopy(BIO)</li> <li>♦ Retinoschisis</li> <li>♦ Direct Ophthalmoscopy</li> <li>♦ Keratometer</li> <li>♦ Applanation Tonometry(Goldman)</li> <li>♦ Gonioscopy,Flourescin Angiography</li> </ul>	0:44:49	153

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Keratomalacia</li> <li>♦ Purulent keratitis</li> <li>♦ Ophthalmia Neonatarum</li> <li>♦ Gonorrhoea</li> <li>♦ Angular Conjunctivitis</li> <li>♦ Follicular Conjunctivitis</li> <li>♦ Follicles Vs: Papillae</li> <li>♦ Hemorrhagic Conjunctivitis</li> <li>♦ Trachoma</li> <li>♦ Spring Catarrh (Vernal conjunctivitis)</li> <li>♦ Corneal Ulcer</li> <li>♦ Hypopyon ulcer</li> </ul>	0:41:57	143
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Homocystinuria</li> <li>♦ Pseudoexfoliation syndrome</li> <li>♦ HSV Keratitis</li> <li>♦ HSV disciform keratitis</li> <li>♦ HSV dendritic keratitis</li> <li>♦ Interstitial Keratitis</li> <li>♦ Photophthalmia</li> <li>♦ Keratoconus</li> </ul>	0:32:50	112
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Fleischersring</li> <li>♦ Keratoglobus</li> <li>♦ Fuchs endothelial dystrophy q</li> <li>♦ Corneal Pigmentation</li> <li>♦ Rubeosis Iridis</li> <li>♦ Uveitis With Anterior Chamber</li> <li>♦ Iris Bomb'e</li> <li>♦ Band Keratopathy</li> <li>♦ Treatment of Uveitis</li> </ul>	0:30:34	104
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis</li> <li>♦ Toxoplasmosis</li> <li>♦ Atypical ARN</li> <li>♦ CMV Retinitis</li> <li>♦ papilloedema</li> <li>♦ Vogt Koyanagi Harada Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Developmental cataract</li> <li>♦ Causes of cataract</li> <li>♦ Myotonic Dystrophy</li> <li>♦ Zonular Cataract</li> </ul>	0:39:52	136
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Subcapsular Cataract</li> <li>♦ Posterior Subcapsular Cataract</li> <li>♦ Anterior Subcapsular</li> <li>♦ Nuclear Cataract</li> <li>♦ Cortical Cataract</li> <li>♦ Lamellar Cataract</li> <li>♦ Sutural Cataract</li> <li>♦ Senile Cataract</li> <li>♦ Senile nuclear cataract</li> <li>♦ Morgangian Cataract</li> </ul>	0:25:49	89

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Complicated cataracts</li> <li>◆ Diabetic Cataract</li> <li>◆ Cataract with radiant energy</li> <li>◆ After cataract</li> <li>◆ Elsching's pearls</li> <li>◆ Vitreous haemorrhage</li> </ul>	0:23:01	79
	<b>Lec11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Vitrectomy for Retinal Tear</li> <li>◆ Eales disease</li> <li>◆ Sickle cell retinopathy</li> <li>◆ Retinal detachment with vitreous contraction</li> <li>◆ closed angle glaucoma</li> <li>◆ Open Angle glaucoma</li> <li>◆ Absolute Glaucoma</li> <li>◆ Diagnosis of closed angle glaucoma</li> <li>◆ Indirect gonioscopy</li> <li>◆ Direct Gonioscopy</li> </ul>	0:22:06	76
	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Dark room test</li> <li>◆ Peripheral iridectomy</li> <li>◆ Simple Glaucoma</li> <li>◆ Humphrey Field Analyzer</li> </ul>	0:37:51	129
	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ "Seidel's" scotoma</li> <li>◆ arcuate fashion</li> <li>◆ "Bjerrum" scotoma</li> <li>◆ Monocular Vs Binocular defects</li> <li>◆ Baring of blind spot</li> <li>◆ Etiology of simple glaucoma</li> <li>◆ Central serous retinopathy</li> <li>◆ Central retinal artery occlusion</li> <li>◆ Central retinal vein thrombosis</li> <li>◆ Risk factors for retinal venous occlusive disease include</li> <li>◆ Retinal Arterial Macroaneurysm(RAM)</li> </ul>	0:35:17	120
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Cystoid Macular Edema(CME)</li> <li>◆ photodynamic therapy(PDT)</li> <li>◆ Epiretinal Membrane</li> <li>◆ Optical Coherence Tomography(OCT)-</li> <li>◆ Retina detachment</li> <li>◆ Exudative Causes</li> <li>◆ Diagnosis by indirect ophthalmoscope</li> <li>◆ Lattice retinal degeneration</li> <li>◆ Retinal holes</li> <li>◆ Macular Hole</li> <li>◆ Treatment of RD</li> </ul>	0:24:31	84
	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Papilledema</li> <li>◆ Normal Disc</li> <li>◆ Cilioretinal artery</li> <li>◆ (Papilledema)</li> <li>◆ Anterior ischemic optic neuropathy</li> <li>◆ Pseudoneuritis, Drusen</li> <li>◆ Benign intracranial HTN</li> <li>◆ Drusen of optic disc</li> <li>◆ Giant cell arteritis, Papillitis</li> <li>◆ Causes of unilateral optic disc edema</li> </ul>	0:43:50	150

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OPHTHALMOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Retrobulbar Neuritis</li> <li>♦ Optic atrophy</li> <li>♦ Lebers optic atrophy</li> <li>♦ Toxic Amblyopias</li> <li>♦ Quinine Amblyopia</li> <li>♦ Ethambutol amblyopia</li> <li>♦ Chloroquine amblyopia</li> <li>♦ Thiamine deficiency amblyopia</li> <li>♦ Primary atrophy</li> <li>♦ Amaurosis Fugax</li> </ul>	0:36:03	123
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Retinoblastoma</li> <li>♦ Pseudoglioma</li> <li>♦ Retinoblastoma</li> <li>♦ Malignant melanoma of choroids</li> <li>♦ Iridodialysis</li> <li>♦ Vossius'ring</li> <li>♦ Angle Recession</li> <li>♦ Traumatic cataract</li> <li>♦ Lens subluxation</li> <li>♦ Lens dislocation</li> </ul>	0:39:57	136



# **GYNECOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Gynecology Mock test &amp; Notes</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Gynecology</b>	Lec-01	0:41:41	142
	Lec-02	0:17:25	60
	Lec-03	0:06:12	21.8
	Lec-04	0:40:00	136
	Lec-05	0:39:28	135
	Lec-06	0:38:03	130
	Lec-07	0:39:40	135
	Lec-08	0:32:08	110
	Lec-09	0:40:47	139
	Lec-10	0:39:45	136
	Lec-11	0:37:30	128
	Lec-12	0:27:00	92.3
<b>Gynecology Test 524</b>	Lec-01	0:41:06	140
	Lec-02	0:40:26	138
	Lec-03	0:33:32	114

<b>Gynecology Notes</b>	
<b>Gynecology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 37</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GYNECOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Apocrine glands-Hidradenoma of the vulva</li> <li>◆ Bartholin's gland</li> <li>◆ Labia minora</li> <li>◆ Relations of the vagina</li> <li>◆ Mackenrod't's ligament</li> <li>◆ Uterosacral ligaments</li> <li>◆ Uterus</li> <li>◆ Endometrium</li> <li>◆ Paarametrium</li> <li>◆ Uterosacra ligaments</li> <li>◆ Mackenrod't's ligaments</li> <li>◆ Pubo-cervical fascia</li> <li>◆ Ovarian arteries</li> <li>◆ Uterine artery</li> </ul>	0:40:52	139
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ branches of the uterine artery are</li> <li>◆ Lymphatic System</li> <li>◆ Round ligaments</li> <li>◆ Fallopian tubes</li> <li>◆ Ovaries</li> <li>◆ Urethra</li> <li>◆ Ureter</li> <li>◆ Pelvic diaphragam</li> <li>◆ Position of the uterus</li> <li>◆ Pouch of Douglas</li> <li>◆ Primitive urinary</li> <li>◆ Normal Hstology</li> <li>◆ Graafian follicle</li> <li>◆ Corpus luteum</li> <li>◆ Corpus albicans</li> </ul>	0:41:03	140
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Secretory phase</li> <li>◆ Ectopic decidual reaction</li> <li>◆ Ovarian function</li> <li>◆ Oestrogen</li> <li>◆ Inhibin</li> <li>◆ Andromatistenedione</li> <li>◆ Arias Stella reaction</li> <li>◆ Cervical mucus</li> <li>◆ Preovulatory phase</li> <li>◆ Human chorionic gonadotropin(HCG)</li> <li>◆ Prolactin</li> <li>◆ Oestrogen</li> <li>◆ Actions of oestrogen</li> </ul>	0:41:40	142
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Progesterone</li> <li>◆ Actions of progestogens</li> <li>◆ Follicle stimulating hormone(FSH)</li> <li>◆ Luteinzing hormone(LH)</li> <li>◆ Human chorionic gonadotropin(HCG)</li> <li>◆ Prolactin</li> <li>◆ Precocious puberty, Menopause</li> <li>◆ Metrorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea</li> <li>◆ Postmenopausal Bleeding</li> <li>◆ Menorrhagia, Polymenorrhoea</li> <li>◆ Metropathia haemorrhagica</li> </ul>	0:40:27	138

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GYNECOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Dyspareunia</li> <li>◆ Trichomonas infection</li> <li>◆ Vaginal moniliasis</li> <li>◆ Chlamydia trachomatis</li> <li>◆ Hormonal cytology</li> <li>◆ Dilatation and curettage</li> <li>◆ Malformation of the Female Generative organs</li> <li>◆ Haematocolpos</li> <li>◆ Mullerian duct anomalies</li> <li>◆ Uterus didelphys</li> <li>◆ Uterus bicornis bicollis, Uterus bicornis unicollis</li> <li>◆ Uterus septus</li> <li>◆ Hermaphroditism and pseudohermaphroditism</li> <li>◆ SEX AND INTERSEXUALITY</li> <li>◆ Turner's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Superfemale (triple x chromosome)</li> <li>◆ Klinefelter's syndrome</li> <li>◆ Congenital or intrauterine adreno-genital syndrome</li> <li>◆ Virilising tumor and conditions, Hirsutism</li> </ul>	0:40:39	139
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Condylomata acuminata</li> <li>◆ Bartholin's Cyst</li> <li>◆ Trichomoniasis</li> <li>◆ Candidiasis (moniliasis)</li> <li>◆ Chlamydia trachomatis</li> <li>◆ Gardnerella vaginalis</li> <li>◆ Tumours of the vagina</li> <li>◆ Gonorrhoea, Syphilis, Chancroid</li> <li>◆ Lymphogranuloma venereum</li> <li>◆ Granuloma inguinale</li> <li>◆ Genital herpes hominis type II</li> <li>◆ Injuries of the Female genital tract</li> <li>◆ Vesicovaginal</li> <li>◆ Rectovaginal fistula</li> <li>◆ Perineal lacerations</li> <li>◆ First-degree lacerations</li> <li>◆ Second-degree lacerations</li> <li>◆ third-degree tears, Rectovaginal fistula</li> <li>◆ Lacerations of the cervix</li> </ul>	0:40:23	138
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM</li> <li>◆ Retention of urine</li> <li>◆ Space-occupying lesions in the pelvis</li> <li>◆ Retention of urine due to a retroverted gravid uterus, painful Micturition</li> <li>◆ Increased frequency of micturition</li> <li>◆ True incontinence of urine</li> <li>◆ False or partial incontinence, Urge incontinence</li> <li>◆ Stress incontinence, Bonney's test</li> <li>◆ Micturition cysto-urethrography</li> <li>◆ Surgical Anatomy</li> <li>◆ Lissosphincter, Rhabdosphincter</li> <li>◆ Kelly Sutures, CYSTITIS</li> <li>◆ Marshall, marchetti, Krantz operation</li> <li>◆ pyelonephritis (pyelitis), Vesicovaginal fistula</li> </ul>	0:40:47	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>GYNECOLOGY</b>	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ureterovaginal fistula</li> <li>◆ Symptoms of urinal fistula</li> <li>◆ Surgical repair of vesicovaginal fistulate</li> <li>◆ Ureteric fistula</li> <li>◆ Ureteric obstruction</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of the cervix</li> <li>◆ Pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Vesico-uterline fistula</li> <li>◆ Tuberculosis of the Genital Tract</li> <li>◆ Tuberculous exosalpingitis</li> </ul>	0:40:32	138
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Pathology of conception</li> <li>◆ Infertility and sterility</li> <li>◆ Faults in the male</li> <li>◆ Semen analysis</li> <li>◆ Post-coital test(Sims'or Huhner's test</li> <li>◆ Miller-Kurzrok test</li> <li>◆ Testicular biopsy</li> <li>◆ Faults of the Female</li> <li>◆ Salpingitis</li> <li>◆ Insufflation</li> <li>◆ Hysterosalpingography</li> <li>◆ Laparoscopic chromotubation</li> <li>◆ Tests for ovulation</li> <li>◆ Fern testt</li> <li>◆ Trophoblastic disease</li> <li>◆ Hydatidiform Mole</li> <li>◆ Partial mole</li> </ul>	0:40:08	137
	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Invasive mole</li> <li>◆ Complete mole</li> <li>◆ Persistent trophoblastic tumour</li> <li>◆ Choriocarcinoma</li> <li>◆ Fibromyomas Of The Uterus</li> <li>◆ Hyaline degeneration</li> <li>◆ Red degeneration</li> <li>◆ Sarcomatous changes</li> </ul>	0:40:00	136
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treatment of myomas</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of the cervix</li> <li>◆ Pathology of carcinoma of cervix</li> <li>◆ Mode of spread</li> </ul>	0:41:06	140
	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ FIGO</li> <li>◆ Extended hysterectomy</li> <li>◆ Radiotherapy</li> <li>◆ Chemotherapy</li> <li>◆ OVARIAN TUMOURS</li> <li>◆ Epidemiology</li> </ul>	0:40:58	140

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
GYNECOLOGY	Lec 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Common epithelial tumours</li> <li>◆ Sex-cord(gonadal stromal)tumours</li> <li>◆ Germ cell tumours</li> <li>◆ Gonadoblastoma</li> <li>◆ Serous cystadenoma &amp; cystadenocarcinoma</li> <li>◆ Mucinous tumours</li> <li>◆ Endometrioid tumour</li> <li>◆ Clear cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Brenner tumour</li> <li>◆ Germ cell tumours</li> <li>◆ teratoma</li> <li>◆ Dermoid cysts</li> <li>◆ Struma ovarii</li> <li>◆ Carcinoid tumours</li> </ul>	0:21:56	104
	13 Part 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Endodermal sinus(Yolk sac)tumour</li> <li>◆ Choriocarcinoma</li> <li>◆ Embryonal cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Dysgerminoma</li> <li>◆ Granulosa cell tumour</li> <li>◆ Theca cell tumour</li> <li>◆ Arrhenoblastoma</li> <li>◆ Hilus cell tumour</li> <li>◆ Ovarian fibroma</li> <li>◆ Metastatic carcinomas</li> </ul>	0:18:05	50
	Lec 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Krukenberg tumour</li> <li>◆ Lymphatic spread</li> <li>◆ Complications of ovarian tumours</li> <li>◆ Axial rotation</li> <li>◆ Repture</li> <li>◆ Pseudomyxoma of the peritoneum</li> <li>◆ Infection</li> <li>◆ Age incidence of ovarian tumours</li> <li>◆ Malignant ovarian Tumours</li> <li>◆ Post-menopausal bleeding with ovarian tumours</li> <li>◆ Staging of carcinoma of the ovary(FIGO)</li> <li>◆ Treatment of malignant ovarian tumours</li> </ul>	0:41:06	140
	Lec 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ CARCINOMA OF THE ENDOMETRIUM</li> <li>◆ Aetiology</li> <li>◆ FIGO staging</li> <li>◆ Investtigations</li> <li>◆ Management and prognosis</li> </ul>	0:41:00	140
	Lec 16		0:33:13	113

# **OBSTETRICS**

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OBSTETRICS</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Oogenesis</li> <li>◆ Spermatogenesis, Capacitation, Ovulation</li> <li>◆ Fertilization, Morula, Implantation</li> <li>◆ Trophoblast, DECIDUA, Decidual reaction</li> <li>◆ Decidua basalis</li> <li>◆ chorion, Chorion and Chorionic Villi</li> <li>◆ The Placenta, Human placenta</li> <li>◆ Intervillous space, Stem villi</li> <li>◆ Placental Circulation, Placental Ageing</li> <li>◆ Placental Function</li> <li>◆ Foetal Membranes, Amnion</li> <li>◆ Structure of AMNION</li> <li>◆ Amniotic Fluid, Umbilical Cord</li> <li>◆ Wharton's Jelly</li> <li>◆ Haase's rule</li> </ul>	0:40:48	139
	<b>Lec 02</b>  <b>02 Part 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Changes of the Foetal circulation at the Birth</li> <li>◆ Closure of the umbilical arteries</li> <li>◆ Vagina</li> <li>◆ Contractions (Braxton-hicks)</li> <li>◆ Breasts</li> <li>◆ Plasma volume</li> <li>◆ supine hypotension syndrome(postural hypotension)</li> <li>◆ Respiratory system</li> <li>◆ Renal Plasma flow:</li> <li>◆ Glomerular filtration rate:</li> <li>◆ HCG</li> <li>◆ Human placental lactogen(hpl)</li> <li>◆ Oestriol</li> <li>◆ Progesterone</li> <li>◆ Relaxin</li> </ul>	0:40:39	140
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Jacquemier's or Chadwick's sign</li> <li>◆ Vaginal sign</li> <li>◆ Cervical signs</li> <li>◆ Hegar's sign</li> <li>◆ Sonography</li> <li>◆ Second Trimester</li> <li>◆ Quickening(feeling of life)</li> <li>◆ Chloasma</li> <li>◆ Height of the uterus</li> <li>◆ Uterine souffle</li> <li>◆ Funic or foetal souffle</li> <li>◆ Internal ballotement</li> <li>◆ Lightening</li> <li>◆ Fundal height</li> <li>◆ Estimation of Foetal Weight</li> <li>◆ LIE</li> <li>◆ Presentation</li> <li>◆ Attitude</li> <li>◆ Denominator</li> <li>◆ Position</li> <li>◆ Obstetric grips</li> <li>◆ Attitude, First pelvic grip</li> </ul>	0:41:42	142



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OBSTETRICS</b>	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Foetal Skull</li> <li>◆ Anterior fontanelle</li> <li>◆ Posterior fontanelle</li> <li>◆ Suboccipito bregmatic</li> <li>◆ Sub-occipito-frontal</li> <li>◆ Occipito-frontal</li> <li>◆ Mento-vertical</li> <li>◆ Sub mento-vertical</li> <li>◆ Sub mento-bregmatic</li> <li>◆ Biparietal diameter</li> <li>◆ Moulding</li> <li>◆ Caput Succedaneum</li> <li>◆ Inclination</li> <li>◆ Axis</li> <li>◆ Obstetric conjugate</li> <li>◆ Diagonal conjugate</li> <li>◆ Transverse diameter</li> <li>◆ Outlet</li> <li>◆ Pelvic Axis</li> </ul>	0:38:21	131
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Amniocentesis</li> <li>◆ Cordocentesis</li> <li>◆ Oestriol estimation</li> <li>◆ Foetal movement count</li> <li>◆ Reactive</li> <li>◆ Non-reactive</li> <li>◆ Profile is made up of 5 components</li> <li>◆ pulmonary maturity</li> <li>◆ Assessment of severity of Rh-isoimmunisation</li> <li>◆ Oxytocin challenge test OCT</li> </ul>	0:21:28	74
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Normal Labour</li> <li>◆ Naegele's formula, False Pain</li> <li>◆ True Labour Pains, Stages of labour</li> <li>◆ First,second, Third, Fourth stage</li> <li>◆ Labour pains, Retraction</li> <li>◆ Events In First Stage Of Labour</li> <li>◆ Dilatation of the cervix</li> <li>◆ Effacement or taking up of cervix</li> <li>◆ Lower uterine segment</li> <li>◆ Events in third stage labour</li> <li>◆ Placental separation</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of labour</li> <li>◆ Principal movements</li> <li>◆ Engagement, Descent, Flexion</li> <li>◆ Internal rotation, Crowing, Extension</li> <li>◆ Restitution,External rotation</li> <li>◆ Explain of the trunk</li> <li>◆ Clinical course of First Stage of Labour</li> <li>◆ Dilatation &amp; taking up of the Cervix, Partogram</li> <li>◆ Clinical course of second Stage of Labour</li> <li>◆ Bearing Down efforts</li> <li>◆ Management of the second stage</li> <li>◆ Prevention of perineal laceration</li> </ul>	0:38:07	130

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OBSTETRICS</b>	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Spontaneous abortion</li> <li>◆ Common known causes of abortion</li> <li>◆ Threatened abortion</li> <li>◆ Inevitable abortion</li> <li>◆ Complete abortion</li> <li>◆ Incomplete abortion</li> <li>◆ Missed abortion</li> <li>◆ Carneous mole</li> <li>◆ Septic abortion</li> <li>◆ Recurrent abortion</li> <li>◆ Cervical incompetence</li> <li>◆ Defective mullerian fustian</li> <li>◆ Induction of abortion</li> <li>◆ Medical termination of pregnancy act</li> <li>◆ Methods of termination</li> <li>◆ First trimester(up to 12 weeks)</li> <li>◆ Second trimester(13-20 weeks)</li> <li>◆ Suction evacuation and/or curettage</li> <li>◆ Dilatation and evacuation</li> <li>◆ Mid trimester termination(between 13-15 weeks)</li> <li>◆ Intra-uterine instillation of hypertonic solution</li> <li>◆ Prostaglandins</li> <li>◆ Complications of mtp</li> <li>◆ Tubal pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Tubal mole</li> <li>◆ Tubal abortion</li> <li>◆ Tubalrupture</li> </ul>	0:39:44	136
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Arias-stella reaction</li> <li>◆ Acute ectopic</li> <li>◆ Chronic or old ectopic</li> <li>◆ Diagnosis of ectopic</li> <li>◆ Interstitial pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Management of ectopic</li> <li>◆ Abdominal pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Ovarian pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Spiegelberg's criteria</li> <li>◆ Angular pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Cornual pregnancy</li> </ul>	0:39:35	136
	<b>08 Part 2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Twins, Varieties</li> <li>◆ Determination of zygosity</li> <li>◆ Hellin's rules</li> <li>◆ Polyhydramnios, Oligohydramnios</li> </ul>		
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Abnormalities of placenta and cord</li> <li>◆ Placenta succenturiata</li> <li>◆ Battledoreplacenta</li> <li>◆ Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy pre-eclampsia</li> <li>◆ Eclampsia</li> <li>◆ Magnesium suophate regime prichard</li> <li>◆ Gestational hypertension</li> <li>◆ Antepatrumhaemorrhage,Placenta praevia</li> <li>◆ Distinguishing features of placenta praevia and abruptio placentae</li> </ul>	0:39:19	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OBSTETRICS</b>	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Serve degree of placenta praevia Type II post Type III and Type IV</li> <li>♦ Abruptio placentae</li> <li>♦ Couvelaire uterus(utero-placental apoplexy)</li> </ul>	0:40:37	139
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Physiological anaemia</li> <li>♦ Iron deficiency anaemia</li> <li>♦ Megaloblastic anaemia</li> </ul>	0:28:12	97
	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Heart disease in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Effects of heart lesions on pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Pulmonary tuberculosis with pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Glycosuria</li> <li>♦ Indications of glucose tolerance test 100 gm glucose</li> <li>♦ Gestational diabetes</li> </ul>	0:41:11	141
	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Thyroid dysfunction with pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Jaundice in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Intra hepatic cholestasis</li> <li>♦ Viral hepatitis</li> <li>♦ Adis in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Leprosy</li> <li>♦ T oxoplasmos is</li> <li>♦ Malaria</li> <li>♦ Pyelonephritis in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Asymptomatic bacteriuria</li> <li>♦ Systemic lupus erythematosus(sle)</li> <li>♦ Epilepsy in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Rubella</li> <li>♦ Cytomegalovirus infection</li> <li>♦ Preterm labour</li> <li>♦ Arrest premature labour</li> <li>♦ Premature rupture of the membranes</li> </ul>	0:41:28	141
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Postmaturity</li> <li>♦ Intrauterine foetal death(iud)</li> <li>♦ Carcinoma cervix with pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Fibroid with pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Ovarian tumour in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Retroverted gravid uterus</li> </ul>	0:40:45	139
	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Genital prolapse in pregnancy</li> <li>♦ Pregnancy in rh-negative woman</li> <li>♦ Isoimmunisation</li> <li>♦ Manifestations of the haemolytic disease</li> <li>♦ Prevention of rh-immunisation</li> <li>♦ Intrauterine foetal transfusion</li> <li>♦ Exchange transfusion in the newborn</li> <li>♦ Contracted pelvis</li> <li>♦ Classification of contracted pelvis</li> </ul>	0:40:11	137

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>OBSTETRICS</b>	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Mechanism of labour in contracted pelvis with vertex presentational</li> <li>♦ Radiopelvimetry</li> <li>♦ Disproportion</li> <li>♦ Diagnosis of cephalopelvic disproportion(cpd) at the brim</li> <li>♦ Effects of contracted pelvis on pregnancy and labour</li> <li>♦ Management of contracted pelvis (inlet contraction)</li> <li>♦ Abnormal uterine action</li> <li>♦ Constrictin ring</li> </ul>	0:40:54	140
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Generalised tonic contraction</li> <li>♦ Syn:uterine tetany</li> <li>♦ Precipitate labour</li> <li>♦ Bandl's ring</li> <li>♦ Occipito-posterior position</li> </ul>	0:40:22	138
	<b>Lec- 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Moulding</li> <li>♦ Arrested occipito-posterior position</li> <li>♦ Occipita-sacral arrest</li> <li>♦ Breech presentation</li> <li>♦ External cephalic version ecv</li> </ul>	0:40:14	137
	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Management of vaginal breech delivery</li> <li>♦ Management of complicated breech delivery extended arms-lovet's manoeuvre</li> <li>♦ Arrest of the after-coming head</li> <li>♦ Face presentation</li> <li>♦ Brow presentation</li> <li>♦ Transverse lie</li> <li>♦ Neglected shoulder</li> </ul>	0:39:50	136
	<b>Lec 20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Compound presentation</li> <li>♦ Cord prolapse</li> <li>♦ Prolonged labour</li> <li>♦ Obstructed labour</li> <li>♦ Hydrocephalus</li> <li>♦ Anencephaly</li> </ul>	0:40:43	139
	<b>Lec 21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Postpartumhaemorrhage</li> <li>♦ Secondary postpartumhaemorrhage</li> <li>♦ Retained placenta</li> </ul>	0:13:47	48

**SPM**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

SPM Mock Test			
Topic	Lecture	Duration	Size (MB)
AIIMS SPM	Lec-01	0:50:21	171
	Lec-02	0:30:32	104
	Lec-03	0:29:34	101
	Lec-04	0:40:23	138
	Lec-05	0:40:00	136
	Lec-06	0:38:42	132
	Lec-07	0:38:46	132
SPM Test	Lec-01	0:42:45	146
	Lec-02	0:41:38	142

SPM Notes	
SPM Notes	No. of Pages = 49

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Concept of well-being</li> <li>◆ Standard of living</li> <li>◆ Standard of living primarily depends of GNP</li> <li>◆ Quality of life</li> <li>◆ PQLI</li> <li>◆ Human development index-Kil</li> <li>◆ Calculating the life expectancy index</li> <li>◆ Calculating the education index</li> <li>◆ Calculating the HDI</li> <li>◆ Basic Indicators</li> <li>◆ Human poverty index</li> <li>◆ Lessons from Kerala</li> <li>◆ National Socio-Demographic Goals for 2010</li> <li>◆ IMR</li> <li>◆ Child mortality ratio</li> <li>◆ Years of life lost due to premature mortality(YLL)</li> <li>◆ Modifiable risk factors</li> <li>◆ Unmodifiable risk factors</li> </ul>	0:41:46	143
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Disease Control</li> <li>◆ Disease elimination</li> <li>◆ Monitoring</li> <li>◆ Surveillance</li> <li>◆ Monitoring Vs.Surveillance</li> <li>◆ Levels of prevention</li> <li>◆ Primordial</li> <li>◆ Primary prevention</li> <li>◆ Secondary prevention</li> <li>◆ Tertiary prevention</li> <li>◆ Modes of prevention</li> <li>◆ Health prevention</li> <li>◆ Specific protection</li> <li>◆ Early diagnosis and treatment</li> <li>◆ Disability limitation</li> <li>◆ Rehabilitation</li> <li>◆ Basic measurements of epidemiology</li> <li>◆ Rate</li> <li>◆ Ratio</li> <li>◆ Proportion</li> <li>◆ Person time</li> <li>◆ International death certificate</li> <li>◆ Uses of mortality data</li> <li>◆ Crude death rate</li> <li>◆ Case fatality ratio</li> <li>◆ Proportional Mortality ratio</li> <li>◆ Survival rate</li> <li>◆ Standardization</li> <li>◆ Direct standardization</li> <li>◆ Secondary attack rate</li> </ul>	0:05:05	17.7

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Uses of incidence</li> <li>◆ Prevalence</li> <li>◆ Limitations of prevalence rate</li> <li>◆ Time distribution of epidemics</li> <li>◆ Short term Fluctuation</li> <li>◆ Point Source Epidemics</li> <li>◆ Common source-continuous exposure</li> <li>◆ Propagated epidemics</li> <li>◆ periodic functions</li> <li>◆ Long term fluctuation or secular trend</li> <li>◆ Longitudinal and cross sectional studies</li> <li>◆ Case control study</li> <li>◆ Relative risk</li> </ul>	0:41:44	142
	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Advantages of case control study</li> <li>◆ Disadvantages</li> <li>◆ Cohort study</li> <li>◆ prospective cohort study</li> <li>◆ Retrospective cohort study</li> <li>◆ Relative risk</li> <li>◆ Attributable risk("Risk difference")</li> <li>◆ Relative risk Vs. Attributable risk.</li> <li>◆ Advantage of cohort study</li> <li>◆ Blinding</li> <li>◆ Concurrent Vs. Cross over study design</li> <li>◆ Association and Causation</li> <li>◆ Spurious association</li> <li>◆ Indirect association</li> <li>◆ Direct (casual) association</li> </ul>	0:50:10	147.4
	Part2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ incubation period</li> <li>◆ Serial interval</li> <li>◆ Generation time</li> <li>◆ Secondary time</li> <li>◆ Secondary attack rate</li> <li>◆ Active immunity</li> <li>◆ passive immunity</li> </ul>		
	Lec05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Herd immunity</li> <li>◆ Live vaccines, Killed vaccines</li> <li>◆ Freeze dried vaccines</li> <li>◆ Human Ig, Cold Chain, Isolation</li> <li>◆ Hazards of immunization, Quarantine</li> <li>◆ Chemoprophylaxis, Malaria prophylaxis</li> <li>◆ Methods of disinfection</li> <li>◆ Hot air oven, Boiling, Autoclaving</li> <li>◆ Gamma radiation, phenol, Crude phenol</li> <li>◆ Crude phenol, Cresol, Savlon</li> <li>◆ Bleaching powder</li> <li>◆ Betadine(Povidone iodine)</li> <li>◆ Alcohols(Ethyl and isopropyl alcohol)</li> <li>◆ Formaldehyde gas, Ethylene oxide</li> <li>◆ Screening vs. Diagnostic test</li> <li>◆ Lead-Time, Diagnostic test, Sensitivity</li> <li>◆ False positives vs. false negatives</li> </ul>	0:40:00	136



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 06	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Chicken pox</li> <li>♦ Measles</li> <li>♦ Measles vaccine</li> <li>♦ Rubella</li> <li>♦ Mumps</li> <li>♦ Epidemic behaviour of influenza</li> <li>♦ Diphtheria</li> <li>♦ Shick test</li> <li>♦ DPT Vaccine</li> <li>♦ Pertusis</li> </ul>	0:38:29	131
	Lec 07	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ Tuberculin Test</li> <li>♦ Bactericidal drugs</li> <li>♦ Bacteriostatic drugs</li> <li>♦ DOTS(directly observed therapy-short term)</li> <li>♦ BCG</li> <li>♦ Drug Resistance</li> <li>♦ Raised NTP</li> <li>♦ HIV AND TB</li> </ul>	0:37:00	126
	Lec 08	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ poliomyelitis</li> <li>♦ Lameness survey</li> <li>♦ Salk vaccine</li> <li>♦ Quadruple vaccine</li> <li>♦ Risk of OPV associated neuroparalysis</li> <li>♦ Viral Hepatitis</li> <li>♦ HAV &amp; HBV</li> <li>♦ HBsAg</li> <li>♦ HBeAg</li> <li>♦ Core antibody@antibody@surface antibody</li> <li>♦ Hepatitis B vaccine</li> <li>♦ Hepatitis B immunoglobulin</li> <li>♦ HCV</li> <li>♦ HEV</li> <li>♦ Cholera</li> <li>♦ 7th pandemic</li> <li>♦ Fate of V.Cholerae in inter epidemic periods</li> <li>♦ El Tor vs.Classical type</li> <li>♦ El Tor vs.classical clinically</li> <li>♦ ORS</li> </ul>	0:39:41	135
	Lec 09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ I.V.rehydration</li> <li>♦ TAB vaccine</li> <li>♦ Typhoral vaccine</li> <li>♦ Salmonella food poisoning</li> <li>♦ Staphylococcal food poisoning</li> <li>♦ Botulism</li> <li>♦ Cl.Perfringens</li> <li>♦ B.Cereus food poisoning</li> <li>♦ Dengue fever</li> <li>♦ Classical dengue</li> <li>♦ Dengue hemorrhagic fever</li> <li>♦ Rural malaria, Relapses</li> <li>♦ Extrinsic incubation period</li> </ul>	0:38:04	130

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Spleen rate</li> <li>◆ Infant parasite rate</li> <li>◆ Indices in Eradication Era</li> <li>◆ Annual Parasite index(ADI)</li> <li>◆ Annual Blood Examination Rate (ABER)</li> <li>◆ Human blood index</li> <li>◆ Inoculation rate</li> <li>◆ Control programs</li> <li>◆ NMCP</li> <li>◆ NMEP</li> <li>◆ Eradication goal</li> <li>◆ Causes of failure</li> <li>◆ Modified action plan</li> <li>◆ API&gt;2</li> <li>◆ API&lt;2</li> <li>◆ Presumptive Treatment</li> <li>◆ NMCP vs.NMEP</li> <li>◆ Filariasis</li> <li>◆ Microfilaria rate</li> <li>◆ Microfilarial density</li> <li>◆ Average infestation rate</li> <li>◆ Chemotherapy</li> <li>◆ Rabies</li> </ul>	0:39:15	134
	Lec 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Vaccination</li> <li>◆ Class 1</li> <li>◆ Class 2</li> <li>◆ Class III</li> <li>◆ Antirabies serum</li> <li>◆ Neuroparalysis with vaccine</li> <li>◆ Vaccine Schedule</li> <li>◆ Yellow fever</li> <li>◆ KFD</li> <li>◆ Chikungunya</li> <li>◆ Plague</li> <li>◆ Rickettsiae</li> <li>◆ Scrub typhus</li> <li>◆ Murine typhus</li> <li>◆ Indian tick typhus</li> <li>◆ Q fever</li> <li>◆ Tetanus</li> <li>◆ TT in pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Leprosy</li> <li>◆ Case definition</li> <li>◆ MDT</li> <li>◆ SAPEL</li> <li>◆ LECs(Leprosy elimination campaigns)</li> </ul>	0:39:25	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Indian classification</li> <li>♦ Bacterial index</li> <li>♦ Foot pad culture</li> <li>♦ Histamine test</li> <li>♦ Lepromin test</li> <li>♦ Late Mitsuda reaction</li> <li>♦ LTT &amp; LMIT(lymphocyte transformation test)</li> <li>♦ Tests for humoral response</li> <li>♦ Case finding methods</li> <li>♦ Group survey, School survey</li> <li>♦ MDT</li> <li>♦ Paucibacillary, Multibacillary</li> <li>♦ Rifampicin</li> <li>♦ Dapsone</li> <li>♦ Who recommendation</li> <li>♦ Reversal Relapse</li> <li>♦ AIDS in India</li> </ul>	0:39:14	134
	Lec 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ WHO case definition</li> <li>♦ Expanded&gt;WHO case definition</li> <li>♦ Primary prophylaxis</li> <li>♦ CAD</li> <li>♦ MONICA</li> <li>♦ Hypertension, Cancer, Blindness</li> <li>♦ Demographic Cycle</li> <li>♦ First state(high stationary)</li> <li>♦ Third stage(late expanding)</li> <li>♦ Fourth stage(low stationary)</li> <li>♦ Fifth stage(declining)</li> <li>♦ Growth rate, Age pyramid</li> <li>♦ Life expectancy-1998</li> </ul>	0:39:13	134
	Lec 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ High fertility in India</li> <li>♦ Birth rate</li> <li>♦ General fertility rate(GFR)</li> <li>♦ Age specific of fertility rate</li> <li>♦ Total fertility rate</li> <li>♦ Gross reproduction rate</li> <li>♦ Eligible couple</li> <li>♦ Target couple</li> <li>♦ Couple protection rate,Condom, Diaphragm</li> <li>♦ Vaginal Sponge-TODAY:barrier contraceptive</li> <li>♦ Lippes Loop</li> <li>♦ II gen.Cu containing devices</li> <li>♦ Advantages of copper devices</li> <li>♦ III Gen.IUCD-Progastaser</li> <li>♦ Levenorgestrel IUD,Contraindications of IUD</li> <li>♦ Ideal IUD candidate,Complications, PID</li> <li>♦ Hormonal Contraceptives</li> <li>♦ Combined pill contain,Mala-N, Mala-D</li> <li>♦ Progesterone-only-pill(POPs)</li> <li>♦ Post-coital contraception</li> <li>♦ Once a month pill, gossypol-Male pill</li> <li>♦ OCP vs. antibiotics, Adverse effects of OCPC</li> </ul>	0:39:35	135

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Injectable contraceptives</li> <li>◆ DMPA(Depot-Medroxy progesterone acetate)</li> <li>◆ Subdermal implants</li> <li>◆ Cervical mucus method(Billing method)</li> <li>◆ National family welfare programme</li> <li>◆ Growth Chart</li> <li>◆ Indian growth chart</li> <li>◆ Child survival safe motherhood programme-1992</li> <li>◆ Still births</li> <li>◆ perinatal mortality</li> <li>◆ why PMR</li> <li>◆ Post-neonatal mortality</li> <li>◆ IMR indicates</li> <li>◆ Child survival index</li> </ul>	0:39:28	135
	Lec 16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Proximate principles</li> <li>◆ Essential Amino acids</li> <li>◆ Semiessential amino acids</li> <li>◆ Essential in prematurebabies</li> <li>◆ Pulses</li> <li>◆ Protein requirement</li> <li>◆ EFA</li> <li>◆ Phrenoderma</li> <li>◆ WHO direction to prevent CAD</li> <li>◆ Vitamin A</li> <li>◆ Bitots spots</li> <li>◆ Hyper vitaminosis</li> <li>◆ Vitamin D</li> <li>◆ Vitamin E</li> <li>◆ Vitamin K</li> <li>◆ Thiamine</li> <li>◆ Riboflavin</li> <li>◆ Niacin</li> <li>◆ Pyridoxine-Vitamin B6</li> <li>◆ pantothenic acid</li> <li>◆ Folate</li> <li>◆ Vitamin B12</li> <li>◆ Vitamin C</li> <li>◆ Calcium</li> <li>◆ phosphorus</li> <li>◆ Iron</li> <li>◆ Evaluation of iron status</li> <li>◆ Iodine</li> <li>◆ Flourine</li> <li>◆ Zinc</li> <li>◆ Chromium</li> <li>◆ Selenium</li> <li>◆ Nuts</li> </ul>	0:39:10	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SPM	Lec 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Fruits</li> <li>♦ Milk</li> <li>♦ Egg</li> <li>♦ Fish</li> <li>♦ Meat</li> <li>♦ Oils</li> <li>♦ Jaggery</li> <li>♦ Alcohol</li> <li>♦ RDA</li> <li>♦ Amino Acid Score</li> <li>♦ NPU, FAT</li> <li>♦ Xerophthalmia</li> <li>♦ Endemic fluorosis</li> <li>♦ Lathyrism</li> <li>♦ Aflatoxins</li> <li>♦ Ergotism</li> <li>♦ Epidemic dropsy</li> <li>♦ Endemic Ascites</li> <li>♦ Fusarium toxins</li> <li>♦ Mid-day-Meal programme</li> <li>♦ Antropology</li> <li>♦ Kuppuswamy classification</li> <li>♦ Social security actgs</li> <li>♦ Chlorination</li> <li>♦ Break point chlorination</li> <li>♦ Contact period</li> </ul>	0:39:12	134
	Lec 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Methods of chlorination</li> <li>♦ Chloramine(Chlorine+Ammonia)</li> <li>♦ Supper chlorination</li> <li>♦ Orthotoluidine test</li> <li>♦ Orthotoluidine arsenile test</li> <li>♦ Purification of water</li> <li>♦ Sand bed</li> <li>♦ Fileter control</li> <li>♦ Rapid sand filter</li> <li>♦ Filter bed</li> <li>♦ Water quality</li> <li>♦ Turbidity</li> <li>♦ Hardness</li> <li>♦ Softness</li> <li>♦ Colfiorms</li> <li>♦ Clostridium perfringens</li> <li>♦ Nitrate</li> <li>♦ Temporary hardness</li> <li>♦ Permanet hardness</li> <li>♦ Pollution</li> <li>♦ Cooling power</li> <li>♦ Effective temperature</li> <li>♦ Corrected effective temperature</li> <li>♦ MC Ardles maximum allowable sweat rate</li> <li>♦ Ventilation</li> <li>♦ Lighting</li> <li>♦ Day light factor, Noise</li> </ul>	0:28:54	99.1

# **PEDIATRICS**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Pediatrics Mock Test</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Pediatrics</b>	Lec-01	0:48:05	164
	Lec-02	0:57:54	198
	Lec-03	0:20:48	71.5
	Lec-04	0:32:44	112
	Lec-05	0:40:06	137
	<b>Pediatrics Test</b>	Lec-01	0:41:36
Lec-02		0:40:17	138
Lec-03		0:44:21	151

<b>Pediatrics Notes</b>	
<b>Pediatrics Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 42</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PEDIATRICS</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hypothyroidism</li> <li>◆ Somatomedin deficiency</li> <li>◆ Weight gain</li> <li>◆ Birth weight</li> <li>◆ Height</li> <li>◆ Head circumference</li> <li>◆ Chest circumference</li> <li>◆ Stem stature index</li> <li>◆ Eruption of teeth</li> <li>◆ Primary teeth, Permanent teeth</li> <li>◆ Ossification centres used to estimate bone age</li> <li>◆ Which bones to evaluate for skeletal age</li> <li>◆ Developmental Delay is considered if child cannot</li> <li>◆ Motor development</li> <li>◆ Fine motor development</li> <li>◆ Language development</li> <li>◆ Psycho social development</li> <li>◆ Cognitive development</li> <li>◆ Order of growth in females</li> <li>◆ Proportionate short stature</li> <li>◆ Disproportionate short stature with short limbs</li> <li>◆ Growth hormone deficiency</li> <li>◆ Hypothyroid cretin</li> <li>◆ Bone age &lt; chronologic age</li> <li>◆ Bone age &gt; Height age</li> <li>◆ Breath Holding Spells</li> <li>◆ Enuresis</li> <li>◆ Tics</li> <li>◆ Attention deficit disorder</li> <li>◆ Zinc</li> <li>◆ Breast Feeding-advantages</li> <li>◆ PEM</li> <li>◆ weight for age classification</li> <li>◆ IAP classification</li> <li>◆ Height for age classification(Waterlow's)</li> <li>◆ Marasmus</li> <li>◆ Three cardinal features of kwashiorkor</li> <li>◆ Kwashiorkor</li> <li>◆ Immunologic defects in kwashiorkor</li> <li>◆ Therapeutic diet</li> <li>◆ Causes of sudden death in PEM</li> <li>◆ Thiamine</li> <li>◆ Riboflavin</li> <li>◆ Niacin</li> <li>◆ Pyridoxine, Scurvy</li> <li>◆ Costochondral junctions</li> <li>◆ Vitamin A</li> <li>◆ Deficiency of vit.A causes</li> <li>◆ Hypervitaminosis A</li> <li>◆ Treatment of vit.A deficiency</li> <li>◆ Vitamin D</li> <li>◆ Clinical manifestations vit D deficiency</li> <li>◆ Hypervitaminosis D</li> </ul>	0:39:49	136



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PEDIATRICS</b>	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Refractory Rickets</li> <li>♦ Hereditary Spherocytosis</li> <li>♦ Hereditary acanthocytosis</li> <li>♦ Beta Thalassaemia</li> </ul>	0:33:21	114
	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ ITP</li> <li>♦ NEW BORN</li> <li>♦ Moro's reflex</li> <li>♦ Crossed extension</li> <li>♦ Tonic neck reflex</li> <li>♦ Babinski's sign and Chvostek's</li> <li>♦ mongolian spots</li> <li>♦ Stork bites</li> <li>♦ Peeling of skin</li> <li>♦ Epstein pearl</li> <li>♦ Physiological jaundice</li> <li>♦ Cephal haematoma</li> <li>♦ Caput succedaneum</li> <li>♦ Prenatal prediction of iugr</li> <li>♦ Amniotic fluid c-peptides</li> <li>♦ Iugr infants</li> <li>♦ Cardiopulmonary resuscitation</li> <li>♦ Apgar score system</li> <li>♦ Physiological jaundice of the newborn</li> <li>♦ Causes of jaundice in the newborn</li> <li>♦ Erythroblastosis foetalis</li> <li>♦ Kernicterus</li> </ul>	0:39:35	135
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Phototherapy</li> <li>♦ Side effects of phototherapy</li> <li>♦ Indications for exchange transfusion in a term infant</li> <li>♦ Conjugated hyperbilirubinemia in the neonatal period</li> <li>♦ Crigler-najjary syndrome</li> <li>♦ Type i, type ii</li> <li>♦ Galactosemia</li> <li>♦ Congenital rubella infection</li> <li>♦ Cytomegalic inclusion virus disease</li> <li>♦ Neonatal hsv</li> <li>♦ Toxoplasmosis</li> <li>♦ Congenital syphilis</li> <li>♦ Late manifestations of congenital syphilis</li> </ul>	0:12:56	45

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PEDIATRICS</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Septicemia in the neonatal period</li> <li>♦ Neonatal necrotising enterocolitis</li> <li>♦ Tetanus neonatorum</li> <li>♦ Infant botulism</li> <li>♦ Hyaline membrane disease(hmd) or respiratory distress</li> <li>♦ Indications of cpap</li> <li>♦ Potential complications of cpap</li> <li>♦ Indications of mechanical ventilation</li> <li>♦ Bronchopulmonary dysplasia-bpd(chronic lung disease following neonatal lung injury)</li> <li>♦ Hypoxic-ischaemic encephalopathy</li> <li>♦ Neonatal seizures</li> <li>♦ Neonatal hypoglycaemia</li> <li>♦ Hypocalcemia</li> <li>♦ Tracheoesophageal fistula</li> <li>♦ Oesophageal atresia</li> <li>♦ Infant of diabetic mother(idm)</li> <li>♦ Drugs associated with congenital anomalies</li> <li>♦ Infectious disease</li> <li>♦ Measles rash</li> <li>♦ Chicken pox</li> <li>♦ Exanthem subitum(roseola infantum)</li> <li>♦ Erythema infectiosum(fifth disease)</li> <li>♦ Spectrum of disease with parvovirus b-19</li> <li>♦ Typhoid fever(enteric fever)</li> </ul>	0:39:44	136
	<b>Lec 06</b>  <b>06 part2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Widal agglutination test</li> <li>♦ Anamnestic(does not forget)reaction</li> <li>♦ Treatment Mononucleosis</li> <li>♦ Complications of Mumps</li> <li>♦ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Childhood Tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ Chronic Pulmonary Tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ Extrathoracic Tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ Chemoprophylaxis</li> <li>♦ DIARRHEA IN CHILDREN</li> <li>♦ Oral Rehydration Salt(ORS) solution</li> <li>♦ Severe Dehydration</li> <li>♦ Indian Childhood Cirrhosis</li> <li>♦ Genetic causes of Large Liver of Childhood</li> <li>♦ Portal Hypertension</li> <li>♦ CONGESTIVE CARDIAC FAILURE</li> </ul>	0:29:02	102.4
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ R to L shunts</li> <li>♦ Right to left shunt at the atrial level</li> <li>♦ Coarctation of the aorta</li> <li>♦ Transpositions, Myocarditis, Anaemia and CCF</li> <li>♦ Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia</li> <li>♦ CCF without cardiac enlargement</li> <li>♦ Rheumatic Fever, Signs of CCF in Infants</li> <li>♦ Symptoms of CF, Digoxin(Lanoxin)</li> <li>♦ Acute Rheumatic Fever</li> <li>♦ Carditis, Pericarditis, Myocarditis, Arthritis</li> <li>♦ Carey coomb's murmur</li> <li>♦ Endocarditis, Subcutaneous nodules</li> </ul>	0:42:36	145

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PEDIATRICS</b>	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Mitral Regurgitation</li> <li>♦ Acute Mitral Regurgitation</li> <li>♦ Long Standing Mitral Regurgitation</li> </ul>	0:20:09	69.3
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Rheumatic Mitral Stenosis</li> <li>♦ Jugular Venous Pulse</li> <li>♦ Severity of Mitral Stenosis</li> <li>♦ Infection Endocarditis</li> <li>♦ Abnormalities of the aortic component(A2) of the second sound</li> </ul>	0:39:36	135
	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Abnormalities of the pulmonic component(P2) of the second sound</li> <li>♦ Abnormalities in splitting of the second sound(S2)</li> <li>♦ Normal S2</li> <li>♦ Wide splitting of the second sound</li> <li>♦ Wide variable splitting</li> <li>♦ Widely split and fixed,second sound</li> <li>♦ Wide and variable splitting of the S2</li> <li>♦ Classification of Congenital Heart Disease</li> <li>♦ Left to right shunt</li> <li>♦ Right to left Shunt</li> <li>♦ Atrial septal Deffect</li> <li>♦ Ventricular Septal Deffect</li> </ul>	0:40:11	137
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Patent Ductus Arteriosus</li> <li>♦ Differentitation between PDA and VSD</li> <li>♦ Differential diagnosis of a continuous murmur</li> <li>♦ Tetralogy of Fallot</li> <li>♦ Tricuspid Atresia</li> <li>♦ Transposition of great vessels</li> </ul>	0:39:24	134
	<b>Lec 12</b>  <b>12 Part2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Total anomalous pulmonary venous conection</li> <li>♦ Supracardiac tapvc</li> <li>♦ Tapvc of the infracardiac type</li> <li>♦ Coarctation of the arorta</li> <li>♦ Hypertension in children</li> <li>♦ Respiratory disorederes in pediatrics</li> <li>♦ Stridor</li> <li>♦ Epiglottitis</li> <li>♦ Infectious croup</li> <li>♦ Pneumococcal pneumonia</li> <li>♦ Staphylococcal pneumonia</li> <li>♦ Haemophilus influenzae</li> <li>♦ Streptococcal pneumonia</li> <li>♦ Primary atypical pneumonia</li> <li>♦ Pneumonia due to gram negative organism</li> <li>♦ Bonchiolitis</li> <li>♦ Long-term management of asthma in children</li> <li>♦ Acute severe asthma in children(status asthmaticus)</li> <li>♦ Cnc disorders in pediatrics</li> <li>♦ Electroencephalogram(eeg)</li> <li>♦ Electromyography, Ct scan</li> </ul>	0:40:00	127.4

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PEDIATRICS</b>	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Positron Emission Tomography(PET) and Single Photon Emission Tomography(SPECT)</li> <li>◆ Acute Bacterial Meningitis</li> <li>◆ Meningitis in Neonates and Young Infants</li> <li>◆ Meningococcal Meningitis</li> <li>◆ Pneumococcal Meningitis</li> <li>◆ Haemophilus influenzae meningitis</li> <li>◆ Pyogenic meningitis-differential Diagnosis</li> <li>◆ Aseptic meningitis</li> <li>◆ Tuberculosis meningitis</li> <li>◆ Cryptococcus meningitis</li> <li>◆ Subarachnoid Haemorrhage</li> <li>◆ Tuberculous meningitis</li> <li>◆ Reye's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Guillain-Barre Syndrome</li> <li>◆ BRAIN TUMOURS</li> <li>◆ Common supratentorial tumours</li> <li>◆ Papilloedema</li> <li>◆ Localising Signs of Brain Tumours</li> <li>◆ Supratentorial Tumours</li> <li>◆ Craniopharyngioma</li> <li>◆ Neurocysticercosis and Tuberculomas</li> <li>◆ Pseudo Tumour cerebri(Benign Intracranial Hypertension)</li> </ul>	0:40:40	139
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hydrocephalus</li> <li>◆ Congenital Hydrocephalus</li> <li>◆ Dandy Walker syndrome</li> <li>◆ Arnold Chiari syndrome</li> <li>◆ Acquired hydrocephalus</li> <li>◆ Convulsions in Childhood</li> <li>◆ Febrile Convulsions</li> <li>◆ Atypical Complex Febrile Seizures</li> <li>◆ Epilepsy-syndromes</li> <li>◆ Tonic Clonic Seizures(Grand Mal Type)</li> <li>◆ Absence Attacks</li> <li>◆ Partial Seizures</li> <li>◆ Psychomotor Seizures</li> <li>◆ Benign Childhood Epilepsy with Centro-Temporal Spikes</li> <li>◆ Neonatal Seizures</li> <li>◆ Myoclonic epilepsy</li> <li>◆ West syndrome(Infantile spasms)</li> <li>◆ Lennox-Gastaut syndrome</li> <li>◆ Absence Seizures</li> <li>◆ Status Epilepticus</li> </ul>	0:39:49	136

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>PEDIATRICS</b>	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cerebral palsy(CP)</li> <li>♦ Hypotonic (Atonic)Cerebral Palsy</li> <li>♦ Extrapyramidal involvement</li> <li>♦ Infantile gaucher disease type ii</li> <li>♦ Tay sach disease(gm2 gangliosidosis)</li> <li>♦ Sandhoff disease</li> <li>♦ Autism</li> <li>♦ Paediatric nephrology</li> <li>♦ Methods of investigation in renal disease</li> <li>♦ Excretory pyelogram(ivp)</li> <li>♦ Micturating cytourethrogram</li> <li>♦ Radionuclide imaging</li> <li>♦ Haematuria</li> <li>♦ Iga nephropathy</li> <li>♦ Proteinuria</li> <li>♦ Microscopic haematuria</li> <li>♦ Membranoproliferative glomerulonephritis</li> <li>♦ Important causes of asymptomatic proteinuria</li> <li>♦ Acute glomerulonephritis poststreptococcal acute glomerulonephritis</li> <li>♦ Crescentic (rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis)</li> <li>♦ Nephritis in henoch schonlein purpura</li> <li>♦ Renal involvement in systemic lupus erythematosus</li> <li>♦ Haemolytic uremic syndrome</li> <li>♦ Nephrotic syndrome</li> <li>♦ Minimal lesion(change)nephrotic syndrome(mcns)</li> <li>♦ Characgteristic feature of two groups of nephrotic syndromes</li> <li>♦ Complications in Nephrotic Syndrome</li> </ul>	0:40:30	138

# **ORTHOPAEDICS**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Ophthalmology Tests</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Ophthalmology</b>	Lec-01	0:59:14	202
	Lec-02	0:38:28	131
	Lec-03	0:50:12	171
	Lec-04	0:42:13	144
	Lec-05	0:42:13	145
<b>Ophthalmology Test</b>	Lec-01	0:39:35	135
	Lec-02	0:40:14	137
<b>Ophthalmology Test 583</b>	Lec-01	0:38:03	303
	Lec-02	0:37:15	299
	Lec-03	0:28:30	155

<b>Ophthalmology Notes</b>	
<b>Ophthalmology Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 49</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ORTHOPAEDIC	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Primary center of ossification</li> <li>♦ Secondary ossification center</li> <li>♦ Callus</li> <li>♦ Factors affecting#healing</li> <li>♦ Reduction of fractures</li> <li>♦ Plaster of Paris</li> <li>♦ Functional bracing</li> <li>♦ Splints and trction</li> <li>♦ Internal fixation</li> <li>♦ Kuntscher's nail</li> <li>♦ Smith-Peterson nail</li> <li>♦ Compression plate</li> <li>♦ Sp nail-plate</li> <li>♦ Steel wire</li> <li>♦ K wire</li> <li>♦ Disadvantage of internal fixation</li> <li>♦ Splint</li> <li>♦ Traction</li> <li>♦ Gallows traction</li> <li>♦ Bryants traction</li> <li>♦ Russells traction</li> <li>♦ Perkins traction</li> <li>♦ Dunlop traction</li> <li>♦ Smits tractio</li> <li>♦ Halo -pelvic traction</li> <li>♦ AO Method of Internal Fixation</li> <li>♦ Typical ages and typical fractures</li> <li>♦ Injuries Characteristic deformity</li> <li>♦ Fat embolism</li> <li>♦ Compartment Syndrome</li> </ul>	0:39:55	144
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Non union</li> <li>♦ Malunion</li> <li>♦ Stiffness of joint</li> <li>♦ Sympathetic dystrophy</li> <li>♦ Myositis ossificans,Fracture in children</li> <li>♦ Salter and harris classification of epiphyseal injuries</li> <li>♦ Operative intervention in epiphyseal injuries</li> <li>♦ Arthrodesis, Triple arthrodesis</li> <li>♦ Injuries around shoulder joint</li> <li>♦ Fracture calvicle</li> <li>♦ Dislocation of shoulder joint</li> <li>♦ Anterior dislocation types</li> <li>♦ Bankart's lesion, Hill-sach's lesion</li> <li>♦ Call ways test</li> </ul>	0:40:26	141
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Fracture Surgical neck of humerus</li> <li>♦ Fracture Shaft of humerus</li> <li>♦ Complications of shaft humerus</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of injuries around elbow joint</li> <li>♦ SUPRACONDYLAR FRACTURE OF HUMERUS</li> <li>♦ PULLED ELBOW</li> <li>♦ Fracture of olecranon</li> <li>♦ Injuries in forearm and wrist</li> </ul>	0:39:31	135



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ORTHOPAEDIC	<b>Lec- 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Monteggia fracture-dislocation</li> <li>◆ Galeazzi fracture dislocation</li> <li>◆ Colles fracture,Smith's fracture</li> </ul>	0:40:12	137
	<b>04 Part2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Bartons fracture, Scaphoid fracture</li> <li>◆ Scaphoid cast, Lunate dislocations</li> <li>◆ Mallets fracture(base ball finger)</li> <li>◆ Injuries around hip joint</li> <li>◆ Dislocation of hip,Post dislocation of hip</li> </ul>		
	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Anterior dislocation of Hip</li> <li>◆ INTRA CAPSULAR FRACTURE NECK OF FEMUR</li> <li>◆ Osteoporosis is predisposing factor</li> <li>◆ MC Murray's osteotomy</li> <li>◆ Hemiarthroplasty, Triple arthrodesis</li> <li>◆ Ilizarov's technique</li> <li>◆ Barlows test, Ortolanis test</li> <li>◆ Inter trochanteric fractures</li> <li>◆ Fracture shaft of femur,Fracture patella</li> </ul>	0:40:19	138
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Anterior cruciate ligametrn injury</li> <li>◆ O' Donognue triad</li> <li>◆ Post cruciate ligament injury</li> <li>◆ Meniscal injuries</li> <li>◆ Apley's test</li> <li>◆ Dislocation of patella</li> <li>◆ Recurrent dislocation</li> <li>◆ Fracture shaft of tibia and fibula</li> <li>◆ Ankle injuries -pott's injuries</li> <li>◆ Massonaies fracture</li> <li>◆ Treatment of ankle injuries</li> </ul>	0:39:10	134
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Fracture of calcaneus,Fracture of talus</li> <li>◆ Traumatic paraplegia,Acute osteomyletis</li> <li>◆ Chronic osteomyelitis, Garre's osteomyelitis</li> <li>◆ Brodies abscess</li> <li>◆ Septal arthritis,Salmonella osteomyelitis</li> <li>◆ Tom smith arthritis,Gonococcal arthritis</li> </ul>	0:40:56	140
	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Madhura foot</li> <li>◆ Pott's paraplegia</li> </ul>	0:38:10	130
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Tb knee</li> <li>◆ Triple subluxation</li> <li>◆ Spina ventosa of phalanges</li> <li>◆ Terminal pulp space infection</li> <li>◆ Deep palmar space infection</li> <li>◆ Acute suppurative tenosynovitis</li> <li>◆ Anatomy</li> <li>◆ Congenital talipes equino varus(ctev)</li> </ul>	0:39:54	136
	<b>Lec 10</b>		0:41:44	142
	<b>Lec 11</b>		0:40:23	138
	<b>Lec 12</b>		0:39:37	135
	<b>Lec 13</b>		0:39:40	135
	<b>Lec 14</b>		0:40:10	137
	<b>Lec 15</b>		0:29:44	101
	<b>Lec 16</b>		0:20:34	70.7

# **FORENSIC MEDICINE**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Forensic Medicine Mock Tests</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Forensic Medicine</b>	Lec-01	0:41:02	140
	Lec-02	0:38:00	129
	Lec-03	0:39:25	135
	Lec-04	0:17:52	61.5
<b>Forensic Medicine Test 505</b>	Lec-01	0:39:51	136
	Lec-02	0:42:51	146

<b>Forensic Medicine Notes</b>	
<b>Forensic Medicine Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 52</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 01</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Medical Jurisprudence</li> <li>◆ Medical Ethics</li> <li>◆ Indian Penal Code, 1860(I.P.C.)</li> <li>◆ Police Inquest</li> <li>◆ Magistrate's Inquest</li> <li>◆ Coroner's Inquest</li> <li>◆ Cognisable Offence</li> <li>◆ Subpoena or Summons</li> <li>◆ Powers of Mgistrates</li> <li>◆ Conduct Money</li> <li>◆ Documentary Evidence</li> <li>◆ Dying Declaration</li> <li>◆ Dying Deposition</li> <li>◆ Oral Evidence</li> <li>◆ Exceptions to Oral Evidence</li> <li>◆ Expections to Oral Evidence</li> <li>◆ Hospital records</li> <li>◆ perjufy</li> <li>◆ Cross-Examination</li> <li>◆ Re-Examination(re-direct Examination)</li> <li>◆ Dichotomy or Fee Splitting</li> <li>◆ Doctors and Advertising</li> <li>◆ warning Notice</li> <li>◆ Duties of Medical Practitioner</li> <li>◆ Professional Secrecy</li> <li>◆ Privileged Communications</li> </ul>	0:39:28	135
	<b>Lec 02</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Types of Physician-Patient Relationship</li> <li>◆ Therapeutic Relationship</li> <li>◆ Professional Negligence (Malpracitce)</li> <li>◆ Instances of Medical Negligence</li> <li>◆ "Calculated Risk" Cases</li> <li>◆ Doctrine of Common knowledge</li> <li>◆ Novus Actus Interveniens</li> <li>◆ Criminal Negligence</li> <li>◆ Corporate Neglience</li> <li>◆ Ethical Neglience</li> <li>◆ Difference between civil and criminal negligence</li> <li>◆ Difference between professional negligence and infamous conduct</li> <li>◆ Defences Against Negligence</li> <li>◆ Contributory Neglience</li> <li>◆ Therapeutic Misadventure</li> <li>◆ Vicarious Liability</li> <li>◆ "Borrowed Servant" Doctrine</li> <li>◆ Medical Indemnity Insurance</li> <li>◆ Euthanasia(mercy killing)</li> <li>◆ Paternalism</li> <li>◆ Loco Parentis</li> <li>◆ Consumer Protection Act, 1986</li> <li>◆ The transplanation of Human Organs Act, 1994</li> <li>◆ The Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques(P.D.T) ACT 1994</li> </ul>	0:24:43	84.9

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 03</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Sex Determination in putrefied Body</li> <li>♦ Male vs female at Autopsy</li> <li>♦ Traits diagnostic of sex</li> <li>♦ Temporary Teeth</li> <li>♦ Permanent teeth</li> <li>♦ Gustafson's Method</li> <li>♦ Attrition</li> <li>♦ Growth in Individual Bones</li> <li>♦ Criminal Responsibility</li> <li>♦ Juvenile punishment</li> <li>♦ Marriage Contract</li> <li>♦ Rule of Haase</li> <li>♦ Fingerprints</li> <li>♦ Classification, Poroscopy</li> <li>♦ Fingerprints in Decomposed Bodies</li> <li>♦ Mutilation of Fingerprints</li> <li>♦ Superimposition</li> <li>♦ Difference between human and animal hair</li> <li>♦ Subendocardial Haemorrhage</li> </ul>	0:14:39	50.5
	<b>03 Part2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Post-mortem Clots</li> <li>♦ Fixation of Organs</li> <li>♦ fixation of Organs</li> <li>♦ Recitified Spirit</li> <li>♦ Examination of Bones</li> <li>♦ Stature</li> <li>♦ Exhumation</li> <li>♦ Authorization</li> <li>♦ Asphyxia</li> <li>♦ Anaemic Anoxia</li> <li>♦ Histotoxic Anoxia</li> </ul>		
	<b>Lec 04</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Asphyxial Stigmata</li> <li>♦ post Mortem changes</li> <li>♦ Suspended Animation(apparent death)</li> <li>♦ Cooling of theBody</li> <li>♦ Factors affecting Rate of Colling</li> <li>♦ Post-mortem Caloricity</li> <li>♦ Post-Mortem Hypostasis</li> <li>♦ Changes in post-mortem</li> <li>♦ REGOR MORTIS</li> <li>♦ The Order of appearance of Rigor</li> <li>♦ Time of Onset</li> <li>♦ Duration of Rigor Mortis</li> <li>♦ conditions Altering the Onset and Duration</li> <li>♦ Medico-legal Importance</li> <li>♦ Conditions simulating rigor mortis</li> <li>♦ Difference between rigor mortis and cadaveric spasm</li> <li>♦ Secondary Relaxaation</li> <li>♦ Putrefaction, colour Changes</li> <li>♦ Development of Foul-smelling Gases</li> <li>♦ Adipocere(Saponification)</li> <li>♦ Mummification,Estimation of Post-Mortem Interval, Entomology of the Cadaver</li> </ul>	0:43:54	150

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ MECHANICAL IMJURIES</li> <li>♦ Grazes</li> <li>♦ Pressure Abrasions(Crushing or friction abrasions)</li> <li>♦ Age of Abrasions</li> <li>♦ Difference between ante-mortem and post-mortem abrasions</li> <li>♦ Contusions(Bruises)</li> <li>♦ Incised-like or Incised-looking Wounds</li> <li>♦ Circumstances of Injuries</li> <li>♦ The Abrasion Collar(marginal abrasion)</li> <li>♦ Difference between suicidal and homicidal cut-throat</li> <li>♦ Atypical Entrance Wounds</li> <li>♦ Ricochet Bullet</li> <li>♦ Regional Injuries</li> <li>♦ Depressed Fractures</li> <li>♦ Pond or Indented Fractures</li> <li>♦ Gutter Fractures</li> </ul>	0:28:30	97.7
Difference between ante-mortem and post-mortem wound	<b>Lec 06</b>  <b>06 Part2</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Facutre Base of Skull</li> <li>♦ Contrecoup Lesions</li> <li>♦ Concussion of the Brain</li> <li>♦ Intracranial Haemorrhage</li> <li>♦ Extradural Haemorrhage</li> <li>♦ Sub Dural Haemorrhage</li> <li>♦ Sub Arachnoid Haemorrhage</li> <li>♦ Intra Cerebral Haemorrhage</li> <li>♦ SPINAL CORD</li> <li>♦ Rabbit punch</li> <li>♦ Concussion of the Spinal Cord</li> <li>♦ Traffic Accidents</li> <li>♦ Boxing Injuries</li> <li>♦ MEDICO-LEGAL ASPECTS OF WOUNDS</li> <li>♦ Dowry deaths(S 304-B I.P.C.) How do you define</li> <li>♦ Suicide</li> <li>♦ Grievous Injury</li> <li>♦ Fat Embolism</li> <li>♦ Air Embolism</li> <li>♦ THERMAL DEATHS</li> <li>♦ Local Effects</li> <li>♦ Heat Hyperpyrezia or Heat Stroke</li> <li>♦ Burns Epidermal</li> </ul>	0:27:50	96.1
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pugilistic attitude(boding,fencing of defence attitude)</li> <li>♦ Ante-mortem and post-mortem Burns</li> <li>♦ Difference between ante-mortem and post-mortem burns, Burking,Drowing types</li> <li>♦ Electrical injuries,The electric mark</li> <li>♦ Flash or Spark Burns,Lightening Stroke</li> <li>♦ Lynching,Bansdola,Garroting</li> <li>♦ Difference between hanging and strangulation</li> <li>♦ Strangulation,Mugging,Smothering</li> <li>♦ Gagging,Overlying, Café Coronary</li> </ul>	0:39:30	130

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Alterations in Blood(Gettler test)</li> <li>◆ Artificial Insemination(A.I)</li> <li>◆ Virginity, Pregnancy &amp; Delivery</li> <li>◆ Superfecundation</li> <li>◆ Superfoetation</li> <li>◆ Sexual offences,Rape</li> <li>◆ Examination of the Victim</li> <li>◆ Corroborative Signs of Rape</li> <li>◆ Identity of the Accused</li> <li>◆ Sodomy</li> <li>◆ Buccal coitus</li> <li>◆ Tribadism</li> <li>◆ Bestiality</li> <li>◆ Uranism, Sadism</li> <li>◆ Necrophagia</li> <li>◆ Masochism, Fetishism</li> <li>◆ Transvestism or Eonism</li> <li>◆ Exhibitionism</li> <li>◆ Voyeurism or Scoptophilia</li> <li>◆ Frotteurism</li> <li>◆ Undinism</li> <li>◆ pyromania</li> <li>◆ Indecent Assault</li> <li>◆ Florebce Test</li> <li>◆ Barberio's Test</li> <li>◆ Proof of Semen</li> <li>◆ Abortion</li> </ul>	0:32:18	110
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ INFANT DEATHS</li> <li>◆ Still Birth</li> <li>◆ Rigor Mortis at delivery, Maceration</li> <li>◆ Spalding's Sign</li> <li>◆ Mummification</li> <li>◆ Viability of the Infant</li> <li>◆ Static Test of Fodere's Test</li> <li>◆ Ploucquet's Test</li> <li>◆ The Hydrostatic Test</li> <li>◆ The expanded lungs may sink from</li> <li>◆ The unexpanded lungs may float from</li> <li>◆ Hydrostatic test is not necessary when</li> <li>◆ Live birth is probable when</li> <li>◆ stillbirth is probable in the presence of</li> <li>◆ Changes in the Middle Ear(Wredin's Test)</li> <li>◆ Meconium</li> <li>◆ Caput Succedaneum</li> <li>◆ Cephalhaematoma</li> <li>◆ Battered Baby Syndrom or Non-Accidental Injury of</li> <li>◆ Munchausen's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Sudden Infant Death Syndrome(SID)</li> <li>◆ BLOOD STAINS</li> <li>◆ The Benzidine Test</li> <li>◆ Haemin Crystal Test(Teichmann's Test)</li> <li>◆ Haemochromogen Crystal Test(Takayama)</li> </ul>	0:47:14	161

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Spectroscopic Examination</li> <li>◆ Precipitin Test</li> <li>◆ Exclusion of paternity</li> <li>◆ ABO Blood groups</li> <li>◆ The ABO System</li> <li>◆ The MNSs System</li> <li>◆ The Rh system</li> <li>◆ Group Specific Substances</li> <li>◆ FORENSIC PSYCHIATRY</li> <li>◆ Affective Disorder</li> <li>◆ Delirium</li> <li>◆ Delusion</li> <li>◆ Persecution</li> <li>◆ Reference</li> <li>◆ Nihilistic</li> <li>◆ Fugue</li> <li>◆ Hallucination</li> <li>◆ Illusion</li> <li>◆ Impulse</li> <li>◆ Kleptomania</li> <li>◆ Pyromania</li> <li>◆ Mutilomania</li> <li>◆ Dipsomania</li> <li>◆ Obsession</li> <li>◆ Lucid interval</li> <li>◆ Onetroid states(Oneirophrenia)</li> <li>◆ Psychosis</li> <li>◆ Neurosis</li> <li>◆ Difference between lucid interval in insanity and head injury</li> <li>◆ Difference between real insanity and feigned insanity</li> <li>◆ Insanity and Testamentary Capacity</li> <li>◆ Criminal Responsibility</li> <li>◆ Mc Naughten Rule</li> <li>◆ Durham Rule (1954)</li> <li>◆ Curren's Rule(1961)</li> <li>◆ The Irresistibel Impulse Test(New Hampshire Doctrine)</li> <li>◆ INSANITY AND MURDER</li> <li>◆ Automatism</li> <li>◆ Somnambulism</li> </ul>		



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Delirium</li> <li>♦ Drunkenness</li> <li>♦ Locard's Exchange Principle</li> <li>♦ Lie Detection</li> <li>♦ Lie Detection</li> <li>♦ TOXICOLOGY</li> <li>♦ Ideal Homicidal Poison, Ideal Suicidal Poison</li> <li>♦ Arrow Poisons</li> <li>♦ Action of Poisons</li> <li>♦ Colour of post-mortem staining</li> <li>♦ Mechanical or Physical Antidotes</li> <li>♦ Chemical Antidotes</li> <li>♦ Universal Antidote</li> <li>♦ Physiological or pharmacological Antidotes</li> <li>♦ B.A.L.(British Anti-Lewisite Dimercaprol;2,3, mercaptopropanol)</li> <li>♦ E.D.T.A (EthyleneDiamine tetra-Acetic acid;Calcium disodium versenate Edathamil; Edetic acid)</li> <li>♦ Penicillamine(cuprimine)</li> <li>♦ Elimination of Poison by Excretion</li> <li>♦ Renal Excretion</li> <li>♦ Peritoneal Dialysis</li> <li>♦ Haemodialysis</li> <li>♦ Agricultural Poisons</li> <li>♦ Organophosphorus Poisons</li> <li>♦ Aryl phosphates</li> </ul>	0:22:00	75.8
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Muscarinic Manifestations</li> <li>♦ Nicotinic Manifestations</li> <li>♦ Organochlorines</li> <li>♦ Zinc phosphide</li> <li>♦ Sulphuric Acid(Oil of vitriol)</li> <li>♦ Nitric Acid(HNO<sub>3</sub>)</li> <li>♦ Oxalic Acid</li> <li>♦ Carboic acid(Phenol)</li> <li>♦ Metallic Poisons</li> <li>♦ Arsenic</li> <li>♦ Difference between arsenic poisoning and cholera</li> <li>♦ Chronic poisoning</li> <li>♦ Mercury</li> <li>♦ Lead</li> <li>♦ Chronic Poisoning(Plumbism)</li> <li>♦ Inorganic Irritant Poisons</li> <li>♦ Abrus Precatorius</li> <li>♦ Somecarpus anacardium</li> <li>♦ Calotropis</li> <li>♦ Snake Venom</li> <li>♦ Cobra, Krait</li> <li>♦ Russell's Viper and Echis Carinate</li> <li>♦ Sea Snakes</li> <li>♦ Bees and Wasps,Alcohol</li> <li>♦ CNS DEPRESSANTS</li> </ul>	0:39:09	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>FORENSIC MEDICINE</b>	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Methyl Alcohol</li> <li>♦ Opium</li> <li>♦ Barbiturate poisoning</li> <li>♦ Chloral Hydrate</li> <li>♦ Anti-Psychotic Agents(Tranquillisers)</li> <li>♦ Benzodiazepines</li> <li>♦ Paracetamol(Acetaminophen)</li> <li>♦ Delirient Poisons</li> </ul>	0:18:50	64.7
	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Cocaine</li> <li>♦ Drug Abuse(Substance abuse)</li> <li>♦ Psychological dependence</li> <li>♦ Difference between drug addiction and drug habituation</li> <li>♦ Symptoms of Drug Dependency</li> <li>♦ Heroin (Brown Sugar)</li> <li>♦ Psychedelics</li> <li>♦ LSD(Lysergic Acid Diethylamide)</li> <li>♦ Flashback Phenomenon</li> <li>♦ The Cocaine Type</li> <li>♦ The Cannabis Type</li> <li>♦ The Amphetamine Type</li> <li>♦ Body packer and Body</li> <li>♦ Spinal Poisons</li> <li>♦ Strychnos Nux vomica</li> <li>♦ Difference between strychnine poisoning and tetanus</li> <li>♦ Cardiac Poisons</li> <li>♦ Quinine</li> <li>♦ Aconite</li> <li>♦ Hydrocyanic Acid</li> <li>♦ Judicial Execution</li> <li>♦ ASPHYXIANTS</li> <li>♦ Carbon Monoxide</li> <li>♦ Symptoms of CO poisoning</li> <li>♦ Carbon Dioxide</li> <li>♦ Hydrogen Sulphide</li> <li>♦ Methy Isocyanate(MIC)</li> <li>♦ War Gases</li> <li>♦ Lathyrus Sativus(Kesari dhal)</li> </ul>	0:30:27	104

**SURGERY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Surgery Mock Test &amp; Notes</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>Surgery Test 468</b>	Lec-01	0:39:49	136
	Lec-02	0:38:16	131
	Lec-03	0:41:12	141
	Lec-04	0:41:57	143
<b>Surgery Test 540</b>	Lec-01	0:39:27	135
	Lec-02	0:40:46	139
	Lec-03	0:35:15	120
	Lec-04	0:33:39	115

<b>Surgery Notes</b>	
<b>Surgery Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 197</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
SURGERY	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Surgical complications</li> <li>◆ Postsurgical bleeding</li> <li>◆ Characteristic and Treatment of Coagulopathies in Surgical</li> <li>◆ Wound problems</li> <li>◆ Subperichondrial seroma</li> <li>◆ Dehiscence</li> <li>◆ Postoperative pain</li> <li>◆ Post operative Psychosis</li> <li>◆ Atelectasis</li> <li>◆ Aspiration pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Properties of Pleural Effusion Fluid</li> <li>◆ Exudates can be found in</li> <li>◆ Myocardial infarction</li> <li>◆ Intestinal ileus</li> <li>◆ Anastomotic leaks</li> </ul>	0:50:10	171
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Vascular complication, Pneumothorax</li> <li>◆ Iatrogenic cardiac tamponade</li> <li>◆ Pulmonary embolus, "Hampton's Hump"</li> <li>◆ Fat emboli, Bergman's triad</li> <li>◆ Differential Diagnosis of Postoperative Fever</li> <li>◆ Complications of Minimal Access Surgery (Laparoscopy or Thoracoscopy)</li> <li>◆ Pneumothorax</li> </ul>	0:39:13	134
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Surgical nutrition</li> <li>◆ Assessment of Nutritional Status</li> <li>◆ Laboratory markers of nutritional status</li> <li>◆ Serum Proteins Used as Makers of Nutritional Status, Energy expenditure</li> <li>◆ RQ, Energy requirements</li> <li>◆ Harris-Benedict equation</li> <li>◆ Positive &amp; Negative nitrogen balance</li> <li>◆ During intravenous (IV) nutritional supplementation</li> </ul>	0:20:10	69.3
	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Enteral nutritional support</li> <li>◆ Nasoduodenal tubes</li> <li>◆ Complications Associated with Enteral Nutritional Support</li> <li>◆ Enteral Parenteral Nutritional Support</li> <li>◆ Glutamine</li> <li>◆ Parenteral nutrition</li> <li>◆ Phosphorus supplementation</li> <li>◆ Refeeding syndrome</li> <li>◆ Complications Associated with parenteral Nutrition, Lipid solutions</li> <li>◆ Schedule for administration of Tetanus Toxoid</li> <li>◆ Specialized formula</li> <li>◆ Surgical Infections</li> <li>◆ Classification of Operative Cases Based on Potential Bacterial Contamination</li> <li>◆ Perioperative Wound Infections</li> <li>◆ Perioperative antibiotic prophylaxis</li> <li>◆ Prophylaxis against tetanus</li> <li>◆ Tetanus toxoid, Traumatic Injuries</li> <li>◆ Skin and Soft Tissue Infections</li> <li>◆ Abscesses, Bite wounds</li> </ul>	0:35:13	120

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 05</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Toxic shock syndrome(TSS)</li> <li>◆ Nosocomial pneumonia</li> <li>◆ Postoperative Nosocomial Infections</li> <li>◆ Urinary tract infections</li> <li>◆ WOUND HEALING AND PLASTIC SURGERY</li> <li>◆ Wound Healing</li> <li>◆ healing by secondary intention</li> <li>◆ Proliferative phase</li> <li>◆ Remodeling phase</li> <li>◆ Wound contraction</li> <li>◆ Factors impeding wound healing</li> <li>◆ Local and Systemic Factors tghat May Impair Wound Healing</li> <li>◆ Systemic factors affecting wound closure</li> <li>◆ Chronic glucocorticoid therapy</li> </ul>	0:24:36	84.4
	<b>Lec 06</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Characteristics of Hypertrophic Scars and Keloids</li> <li>◆ Skin Grafts and Tissue Flaps</li> <li>◆ Split-thickness skin grafts</li> <li>◆ A full-thickness skin graft(FTSG)</li> <li>◆ Comparison Chart of Split-Thickness and Full -Thickness Skin Grats</li> <li>◆ Skin grafts survival</li> <li>◆ Flaps</li> <li>◆ Dissection of the pedicle</li> <li>◆ Flaps classified by surgical technique in pedicled flaps</li> <li>◆ free flaps</li> <li>◆ Skin flaps</li> <li>◆ TRAM flap</li> <li>◆ Random pattern flaps</li> <li>◆ Rotation flaps</li> <li>◆ Arc of rotation of a latissimus dorsi flap</li> <li>◆ Transposition flaps</li> <li>◆ Z-plasty</li> <li>◆ Transposition graft(Z-plasty)</li> <li>◆ Advancement flaps</li> <li>◆ An axial pattern flap</li> <li>◆ Island flaps</li> <li>◆ Muscle and musculocutaneous flaps</li> <li>◆ Commonly used muscle flaps</li> </ul>	0:30:55	106
	<b>Lec 07</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hand Surgery</li> <li>◆ Lateral bands,No man's Land</li> <li>◆ nerves most important to hand function</li> <li>◆ Hand infections,Paronychia, Felon</li> <li>◆ Tenosynovitis, Trigger finger</li> <li>◆ Kanavel's four signs of tenosynovitis</li> <li>◆ De Quervain tenosynovitis</li> <li>◆ Dupuytern contracture</li> <li>◆ partial fasciectomy,A ganglion,An inclusion cyst</li> <li>◆ Tumors of the hand</li> <li>◆ Xanthoma(i.e., giant cell ltumor)</li> <li>◆ Enchodromas, Glomus tumors,Liver allografts</li> <li>◆ Hyperacute rejection,Chronic rejection</li> </ul>	0:28:38	98.2

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 08</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Complications of immunosuppressive therapy</li> <li>◆ Posttransplant lymphoproliferative disease(PTLD)</li> <li>◆ Classification of Organ Transplants An autograft</li> <li>◆ An isograft</li> <li>◆ An allograft</li> <li>◆ A xenograft</li> <li>◆ Kidney Transplantation</li> <li>◆ Donors for kidney transplants</li> <li>◆ Clinical criteria for brain death</li> <li>◆ Pancreas transplantation-Indications</li> <li>◆ Heart transplantation-Indications</li> <li>◆ Lung transplantation-Indications</li> <li>◆ Kidney transplanatation-Indications</li> <li>◆ renal graft</li> <li>◆ Lymphocele</li> <li>◆ Acute cellular rejection</li> <li>◆ Liver Transplantation</li> <li>◆ Surgical implantation of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Post-transplant complications</li> <li>◆ Criteria for liver transplanatation in fullminant hepatic failure</li> <li>◆ Pancreas Transplantation</li> <li>◆ Heart transplantation</li> <li>◆ Post-transplant complications</li> <li>◆ Combined Heart-Lung Transplantation</li> <li>◆ Bronchiolitis obliterans</li> </ul>	0:51:48	177
	<b>Lec 09</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ FLUIDS AND CRITICAL CARE</li> <li>◆ Estimation of total body water</li> <li>◆ Third space fluids</li> <li>◆ Hypovolemia</li> <li>◆ Hypervolemia</li> <li>◆ Electrolyte Concentration of Common Intravenous(IV)</li> <li>◆ Fresh forzen plasma(FFP)</li> <li>◆ Maintenance fluids</li> <li>◆ Maintenance electrolyte replacement</li> <li>◆ Composition of Gastrointestinal Secretions</li> <li>◆ Blood products</li> <li>◆ Blood products</li> <li>◆ Blood typing</li> <li>◆ Whole blood</li> <li>◆ FFP(human)</li> <li>◆ Cryoprecipitate</li> <li>◆ Complications of transfusion</li> <li>◆ Complications of Transfusion of Blood products</li> <li>◆ Anaphylaxis</li> <li>◆ ABO incompatibility</li> <li>◆ Principles of Critisal Care</li> <li>◆ Common ventilator Settings</li> <li>◆ Complications of pulmonary arteyr catheters</li> <li>◆ The Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)</li> <li>◆ The systemic Inflammatory response syndorme(SIRS)</li> <li>◆ Multiple system organ failure</li> </ul>	0:44:00	150

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 10</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ TRAUMA AND BURNS</li> <li>♦ TRAUMA</li> <li>♦ Estabilhsing airway patency</li> <li>♦ Transfusion with packed red blood cells</li> <li>♦ AVPU mnemonic</li> <li>♦ Glasgow coma scale</li> <li>♦ pneumothorax</li> <li>♦ Open pneumothorax</li> <li>♦ Chest tube Insertion Procedure</li> <li>♦ Flail chest</li> <li>♦ Massive hemothorax</li> <li>♦ Cardiac tamponade</li> <li>♦ Penetrating neck trauma</li> <li>♦ Zone I</li> <li>♦ Zone II</li> <li>♦ Zone III</li> <li>♦ Diagnostic peritoneal Lavage(DPL)</li> <li>♦ Stab wounds</li> </ul>	0:37:00	126
	<b>Lec 11</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Colon injuries</li> <li>♦ Rectal injuries</li> <li>♦ Pelvic Injuries</li> <li>♦ BURNS</li> <li>♦ a.First degree burns</li> <li>♦ b.Second degree, or partial-thickness</li> <li>♦ superficial partial-thickness burns</li> <li>♦ Deep Partial-thickness burns</li> <li>♦ "Parkland Formula"</li> <li>♦ TBSA</li> <li>♦ Escharotomies</li> <li>♦ Truncal escharotomies</li> <li>♦ Burn wound care</li> <li>♦ Wound closure</li> <li>♦ Prophylaxis against gastrointestinal ulceration</li> </ul>	0:31:57	109
	<b>Lec 12</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lingual thyroid</li> <li>♦ Median(thyroglossal)Ectopic thyroid</li> <li>♦ Thyroglossal cyst</li> <li>♦ Thyroglossal fistula</li> <li>♦ Adult Hypothyroidism</li> <li>♦ Myxoedema</li> <li>♦ Myxedema coma</li> <li>♦ Factors known to Precipitate Myxedema Coma</li> <li>♦ Physical Findings in Myxedema Coma</li> <li>♦ Simple Goitre</li> <li>♦ Goitrogens</li> <li>♦ Diffuse Hyperplastic Goitre</li> <li>♦ Large multinodular goitre</li> <li>♦ Isotope scan</li> <li>♦ Fine-Needle Aspiration Cytology(FNAC)</li> <li>♦ Indirect laryngoscopy</li> <li>♦ Large bore needle(trucut)biopsy</li> </ul>	0:41:25	141



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 13</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Thyroid cysts</li> <li>◆ Indications for operation in isolated thyroid swellings</li> <li>◆ Retrosternal Goitre</li> <li>◆ Pemberton's sign</li> <li>◆ Hyperthyroidism</li> <li>◆ Diffuse toxic goitre</li> <li>◆ Primary thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>◆ Toxic nodular goitre</li> <li>◆ Secondary thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>◆ Toxic nodule</li> <li>◆ signs of thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>◆ Principles of Treatment of Thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>◆ Carbimazole</li> <li>◆ Iodides</li> <li>◆ Radioiodine</li> <li>◆ General contraindications for therapy with<sup>131</sup>I</li> <li>◆ Questionable contraindications for therapy with <sup>131</sup>I</li> </ul>	0:35:46	122
	<b>Lec 14</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Treatment of cholic</li> <li>◆ Diffuse toxic goitre</li> <li>◆ Toxic nodular goitre, Toxic nodule</li> <li>◆ Special problems in Treatment</li> <li>◆ Pregnancy</li> <li>◆ Postpartum Hyperthyroidism</li> <li>◆ Thyrocardiac</li> <li>◆ Jod-Basedow Thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>◆ Neonatal Thyrotoxicosis</li> <li>◆ Postoperative Complications</li> <li>◆ Thyrotoxic Crisis(Storm)</li> <li>◆ Neoplasms of the Thyroid</li> <li>◆ Follicular adenomas</li> <li>◆ Follicular adenomas</li> <li>◆ Papillary carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Diagnosis of Thyroid Neoplasms</li> <li>◆ Occult Carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Follicular Carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Hurthle Cell Tumours</li> <li>◆ Prognosis in Differentiated Thyroid Ca</li> </ul>	0:41:58	143
	<b>Lec 15</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Indications of total thyroidectomy</li> <li>◆ Classification of Thyroiditis</li> <li>◆ Differentiating Thyroiditis</li> <li>◆ Clinical Manifestations of Thyroiditis Subtypes</li> <li>◆ Chronic lymphocytic(Autoimmune)thyroiditis</li> <li>◆ Goitre, Granulomatous Thyroiditis</li> <li>◆ BREAST</li> <li>◆ Comparative and Surgical Anatomy</li> <li>◆ Lymphatics,Cracked Nipple,Amazia</li> <li>◆ Evaluation and Management of Breast pain</li> <li>◆ Congenital Abnormalities</li> <li>◆ Duct Papilloma,Management of Breat Cysts</li> <li>◆ Mastitis of infants,Benign Breast Disease</li> <li>◆ Discharge from Single duct</li> <li>◆ Fibroadenoma,Phyllodes tumor</li> </ul>	0:43:23	148

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 16</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Carcinoma of the Breast</li> <li>♦ Inflammatory Carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Ductal (Dcis) carcinoma insitu</li> <li>♦ Paget's Disease of the Nipple</li> <li>♦ The spread of mammary carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Peau'd orange</li> <li>♦ Cancer-en-cuirasse</li> <li>♦ Lymphangiosarcoma</li> <li>♦ Stages of Breast Cancer</li> <li>♦ Prognosis of Breast Cancer</li> <li>♦ Treatment of carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Mastectomy</li> <li>♦ patey' Mastectomy</li> <li>♦ Radical mastectomy- Halsted</li> <li>♦ Modified radical mastectomy</li> <li>♦ Structures preserved</li> <li>♦ Conservative Breast Cancer Surgery</li> <li>♦ The Role of Axillary Surgery</li> <li>♦ Mammography</li> <li>♦ changes on serial mammography</li> <li>♦ Treatment of Advanced Disease</li> <li>♦ The Male Breast</li> </ul>	0:46:47	160
	<b>Lec 17</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lung Cysts</li> <li>♦ Extralobar sequestration</li> <li>♦ The Diaphragm</li> <li>♦ Congenital Hernia</li> <li>♦ Hernia through the foramen of Morgagni</li> <li>♦ Hernia through the Foramen of Bockdalek</li> <li>♦ Eventration of the Diaphragm</li> <li>♦ Eventration Diaphragm</li> <li>♦ Fibreoptic Oesophagoscopy</li> <li>♦ Rigid oesothagoscopy</li> <li>♦ Congenital tresia of the oesophagus</li> <li>♦ Injuries of Oesophagus(mainly introgenic)</li> <li>♦ Full Thickness Rupture(Boerhaave's syndrome)</li> <li>♦ Partial Thickness Mucosal Rupture(Mallory_Weiss)</li> <li>♦ Diverticula</li> <li>♦ Pulsion diverticula</li> <li>♦ Midoesophageal diverticulum-Traction diverticulum</li> <li>♦ Zencker's divercticulum</li> <li>♦ Oesophageal varices</li> <li>♦ Oesophagitis</li> </ul>	0:47:49	168
	<b>Lec 18</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Sliding Hiatus Hernia</li> <li>♦ Sliding(Commoner)and rolling</li> <li>♦ Mechanism of Herniation</li> <li>♦ Complications of Hiatus Hernia</li> <li>♦ Oesophagoscopy</li> <li>♦ Treatment of sliding hiatus hernia</li> <li>♦ Besley repair</li> <li>♦ Nissen fundoplication</li> <li>♦ Paraoesophageal('Rolling')Hernia</li> <li>♦ Barrett's oesophageal(Columnar cell-lined oesophageal)</li> <li>♦ The Plummer-Vinson Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Achalasia of the oesophagus</li> </ul>	0:30:15	103

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 19</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Diffuse oesophageal spasm</li> <li>◆ Benign Tumours</li> <li>◆ Leiomyoma</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of the Oesophagus</li> <li>◆ Squamous cell carcinoma of the esophagus</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of Middle Third of oesophagus</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of Lower Third of Oesophagus and Cardia</li> <li>◆ Stomach&amp;Duodenum</li> <li>◆ Tests of gastric Secretion</li> <li>◆ Histology of Stomach</li> </ul>	0:27:22	93.8
	<b>Lec 20</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Hypertrophic pyloric Stenosis of Infants</li> <li>◆ Ramstedt's Operation</li> <li>◆ Congenital Atresia of the Duodenum</li> <li>◆ Ulcers-Peptic Ulcers</li> <li>◆ Accute Peptic Ulcers</li> <li>◆ Chronic Duodenal Ulcers</li> <li>◆ Chronic Gastric Ulcers</li> <li>◆ Benign chronic gastric ulcer</li> <li>◆ Penetrating gastric carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Acute peptic ulcer</li> </ul>	0:32:08	110
	<b>Lec 21</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Chronic Duodenal Ulcers</li> <li>◆ Gastroduodenoscopy</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Chronic Uncomplicated</li> <li>◆ Gastric and Duodenal ulcers</li> <li>◆ Operations for Gastric ulcers</li> <li>◆ Billroth I Partial Gastrectomy</li> <li>◆ Billroth II Gastrectomy</li> <li>◆ Difference between Billroth I and II</li> <li>◆ Four types of vagotomy</li> <li>◆ Gastric Drainage procedures</li> <li>◆ Gastrojejunostomy</li> <li>◆ Antrectomy</li> <li>◆ Perforated Peptic Ulcer</li> <li>◆ "Double wall sign"="Rigler sign"</li> <li>◆ "Telltale triangle sign"</li> <li>◆ Perforated Ulcer-duodenal bulb ulcer</li> <li>◆ Pyloric stenosis</li> <li>◆ Hourglass Stomach</li> <li>◆ Complications after Gastric Opertions</li> </ul>	0:38:16	131
	<b>Lec 22</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Stomal obstruction</li> <li>◆ DuodenalFistula('Blow-ot')</li> <li>◆ Recurrent ulcer</li> <li>◆ Gastro-jejuno-colic Fistula</li> <li>◆ Postgastrectomy Syndromes</li> <li>◆ Late post-cibal Syndormes</li> <li>◆ Early post-cibal syndormes</li> <li>◆ Nutritional disturbances</li> <li>◆ postvagotomy Syndromes</li> <li>◆ Gastric Neoplasms, Leiomyoma</li> <li>◆ Adenomatous polyp</li> <li>◆ Menetrier's disease, Virchows Node</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma of the stomach</li> <li>◆ Villous adenoma of the stomach</li> </ul>	0:31:57	120

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 23</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Colloid Caarcinoma</li> <li>◆ Leather-Bottle Stomach(Linitis Plastica)</li> <li>◆ Gastric lymphoma</li> <li>◆ Acanthosis Nigricans</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Carcinoma of the Stomach</li> <li>◆ Signs of inoperability</li> <li>◆ Sarcoma of the Stomach</li> <li>◆ Leiomyosarcoma</li> <li>◆ Gastric Surgery for Morbid Obesity</li> <li>◆ Indications for Surgery</li> <li>◆ Obesity-associated diseases</li> <li>◆ Vertical banded gastroplasty</li> <li>◆ Hair-ball of the Stomach(Trichobezoar)</li> <li>◆ Acute Dilatation of the Stomach</li> <li>◆ Volvulus of the Stomach</li> <li>◆ Surgical Lobes of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Portosystemic Encephalopathy</li> </ul>	0:34:23	117
	<b>Lec 24</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Special Mehtods of Investing the liver</li> <li>◆ Liver biopsy</li> <li>◆ Cholangitis</li> <li>◆ Suppurative Cholangitis</li> <li>◆ Idiopathic Pyogenic Liver Abscess</li> <li>◆ Routes of Entry</li> <li>◆ Amoebic Liver Abscess</li> </ul>	0:37:35	128
	<b>Lec 25</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Actinomycosis of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Honeycomb' Liver</li> <li>◆ Hydatid Disease of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Hydatid Cyst of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Partial hepatectomy</li> <li>◆ Polycystic liver disease</li> <li>◆ Cirrhosis of the Liver</li> <li>◆ PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS</li> <li>◆ Haemochromatosis</li> <li>◆ Hepatolenticular Degeneration(Wilson's Disease)</li> <li>◆ Cirrhosis</li> <li>◆ Ascitis</li> <li>◆ Prehepatic</li> <li>◆ Inhrahepatic</li> <li>◆ Posthepatic</li> <li>◆ Oesophageal Varices</li> <li>◆ Gastric Varices-Three types</li> <li>◆ Portosystemic Shunt Operations</li> <li>◆ Portacaval Anastomosis</li> <li>◆ Splenorenal Anastomosis</li> </ul>	0:38:45	132

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 26</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Superior Mesentericocaval Anastomosis</li> <li>◆ Digital Splenorenal Shunt</li> <li>◆ Budd-Chiari Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Neoplasms of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Haemangioma</li> <li>◆ Hepatoadenomas</li> <li>◆ Hepatocarcinoma</li> <li>◆ Fetoprotein(AFP)</li> <li>◆ Secondary Neoplasms of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Secondary Carcinoid(agentaffin) tumours</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Neoplasms of the Liver</li> <li>◆ Primary liver tumour</li> <li>◆ Spleen</li> <li>◆ Response to antigenic challenge</li> <li>◆ Investigation of the Spleen</li> <li>◆ Rupture of the Spleen</li> <li>◆ Kehtr's Sign</li> <li>◆ Infracgction of the spleen</li> <li>◆ Elective splenectomy</li> <li>◆ Tropical Splenomegaly</li> <li>◆ Felthy's Syndrome</li> <li>◆ Splenectomy</li> <li>◆ Usual Indications</li> <li>◆ Laparoscopic Splenectomy</li> <li>◆ Postopervative Complications</li> <li>◆ Postsplenectomy septicaemia</li> <li>◆ Gall Bladder</li> <li>◆ Surgical Anatomy and physiology</li> <li>◆ Cystic artery</li> <li>◆ Arterial supply of gall bladder</li> <li>◆ Surgical physiology</li> <li>◆ Bile,as it the liver</li> <li>◆ Gail Bladder concentrates the bile</li> <li>◆ Gallbladder-Functions</li> <li>◆ Concentration of Bile</li> </ul>	0:37:39	128
	<b>Lec 27</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Oral Cholecystography-Graham -Cole Test</li> <li>◆ GALL BLADDER WITH STONES</li> <li>◆ Contraindications for Oral Cholecystography</li> <li>◆ Ultrasonography</li> <li>◆ Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangiography</li> <li>◆ PRIMARY BILIARY CIRRHOSIS</li> <li>◆ Radioisotope Scanning</li> <li>◆ Biliary Scan(hida scan)</li> <li>◆ Liver SPECT Scan</li> <li>◆ Percutaneous Transhepatic</li> <li>◆ Percutaneous Transhepatic Cholangigraphy(PTC)</li> <li>◆ Peroperative Cholangigraphy</li> <li>◆ Postoperative Cholangigraphy</li> <li>◆ Congenital abnormalities of the gallbladder and bile duets</li> <li>◆ Biliary Atresia</li> <li>◆ The Kasai Procedure</li> <li>◆ Choledochal Cyst</li> <li>◆ Gallstones(Cholelithiasis)</li> <li>◆ Limey Bile</li> </ul>	0:39:22	134

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 28</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pigment stones</li> <li>♦ Effects and Complications of Gall stones</li> <li>♦ Chronic Calculous Cholecystitis</li> <li>♦ Murphy's Sign</li> <li>♦ Acute Calculous cholecystitis</li> <li>♦ Clinical Features of acute Cholecystitis</li> <li>♦ Boas's Sign</li> <li>♦ Mucocele of the Gallbladder</li> <li>♦ Acalculous Cholecystitis</li> <li>♦ Cholecystectomy and Cholecystostomy</li> <li>♦ Symptoms persisting after cholecystectomy</li> <li>♦ Stones in the Bile Ducts</li> <li>♦ Cholelithiasis and Choledocholithiasis</li> <li>♦ Courvoisier's Law</li> <li>♦ Choledochoduodenostomy</li> <li>♦ Strictures of the Common Bile Duct</li> <li>♦ Hogarth Pringle's Manoeuvre</li> </ul>	0:35:54	122
	<b>Lec 29</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Primary sclerosing cholangitis</li> <li>♦ Carcinoma of Gall Bladder</li> <li>♦ Porcelain Gallbladder</li> <li>♦ Bile Duct Carcinoma</li> <li>♦ Cholangiocarcinoma</li> <li>♦ Biliary Fistulas</li> <li>♦ External Fistulas</li> <li>♦ Internal fistulas</li> <li>♦ Pancreas</li> <li>♦ Anatomy and physiology</li> <li>♦ Head of Pancreas</li> <li>♦ Neck, ERCP</li> <li>♦ Computed Tomography(CT Scan)</li> <li>♦ Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio Pancreatography</li> <li>♦ MRCP, Cystic fibrosis</li> <li>♦ Congenital Abnormalities</li> <li>♦ Annular Pancreas</li> </ul>	0:37:45	129
	<b>Lec 30</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ectopic Pancreas</li> <li>♦ Injuries to the Pancreas</li> <li>♦ Classification of pancreatic injury</li> <li>♦ Acute Pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Acute Pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Phlegmon/Inflammatory Mass</li> <li>♦ Chronic Pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Potential Complications of Acute Pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Glasgow's Prognostic Criteria</li> <li>♦ Apache I Scoring system</li> <li>♦ APACHE II Scoring System</li> </ul>	0:34:50	119
	<b>Lec- 31</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Therapies for Acute Pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Hypocalcaemia</li> <li>♦ Pseudocyst</li> <li>♦ Chronic Pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Chronic calcific pancreatitis</li> <li>♦ Pancreatic pseudocyst, EUS</li> </ul>	0:24:25	83.7

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 32</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Pancreatoduodenectomy</li> <li>♦ Endocrin Tumours of the pancreas</li> <li>♦ Hyperinsulinism(b-cell tumour)</li> <li>♦ Insulinoma</li> <li>♦ Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome</li> <li>♦ The physiology</li> <li>♦ Acute Peritonitis</li> <li>♦ Natural factors that favour localisation of peritonitis</li> <li>♦ Complications of Peritonitis</li> <li>♦ Paralytic ileus</li> <li>♦ pelvic abscess</li> <li>♦ Subphrenic abscess</li> <li>♦ Anatomy and physiology</li> <li>♦ Left Superior(anterior)intrapertoneal(Left subphrenic)</li> <li>♦ Left inferior(Posterior)intrapertoneal(Left subhepatic)</li> <li>♦ Extraperitoneal</li> </ul>	0:41:48	143
	<b>Lec 33</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Special Forms of Peritonitis</li> <li>♦ The mesentery</li> <li>♦ Seat Belt Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Acute nonspecific ileocaecal</li> <li>♦ Mesenteric Adenitis</li> <li>♦ Nurse's Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Hirschprung's Disease</li> <li>♦ Duhamels' operation</li> <li>♦ Swenson's procedure</li> <li>♦ Coloanal anastomosis</li> <li>♦ Restorative proctectomy</li> <li>♦ Vascular Anomalies(Angiodysplasia)</li> <li>♦ Blind Loop syndrome</li> <li>♦ Diverticular Disease</li> <li>♦ Small intestine Diverticula</li> <li>♦ Duodenal Diverticulum</li> <li>♦ Jejunal Diverticula</li> <li>♦ Meckel's Diverticulum</li> <li>♦ Inflamed Meckel's diverticulum</li> </ul>	0:42:30	145
	<b>Lec 34</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Meckel's Diverticulectomy</li> <li>♦ Diverticulosis of Colon</li> <li>♦ Diverticulosis of Colon</li> <li>♦ Diverticulitis</li> <li>♦ Ulcerative Colitis</li> <li>♦ Barium Enema Findings In Inflammatory Bowel Disease</li> <li>♦ Proctitis</li> <li>♦ Toxic megacolon</li> <li>♦ Pyoderma Gangrenosum</li> <li>♦ Ulcerative colitis-Radiology</li> <li>♦ Dysplasia arising in chronic ulcerative colitis</li> <li>♦ The cancer risk in colitis</li> </ul>	0:38:38	132

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 35</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Extra-intestinal Manifestations</li> <li>♦ Arterial insufficiency ulcers</li> <li>♦ Crohn's Disease(Regional enteritis)</li> <li>♦ Anal Disease</li> <li>♦ Intestinal Amoebiasis</li> <li>♦ Tuberculosis of the Intestine</li> <li>♦ Actinomycosis</li> <li>♦ Tumors of the Small Interstine</li> <li>♦ peutz-jeghers Syndrome</li> <li>♦ Primary Lymphome</li> <li>♦ Carcinoid tumor</li> </ul>	0:36:23	124
	<b>Lec 36</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Tumours of the Large Intestine</li> <li>♦ Villours Adenoma</li> <li>♦ Tubulovillous adenoma</li> <li>♦ Harmartomatous polyps</li> <li>♦ Haemangiomas</li> <li>♦ juvenile polyposis, Juvenile polyposis</li> <li>♦ Hyperplastic polyp</li> <li>♦ Familial Adenomtous polyposis</li> <li>♦ Familial polyposis, Malignant Tumours</li> <li>♦ AdenoCarcinoma of the Colon</li> <li>♦ Colorectal cancer</li> <li>♦ Adenocarcinoma(Colon)</li> <li>♦ Ca. Transverse colon</li> <li>♦ Carcimoma of the splenic flexure or descending colon</li> <li>♦ Hepatic Metastases</li> <li>♦ Pneumatosis Cystoides Intestinalis</li> <li>♦ Necrotizing enterocolitis with perforation of the terminal ileum</li> <li>♦ Pneumatosis intestinalis</li> <li>♦ Extra cutaneous of Faecal Fistula</li> <li>♦ Temporary colostomy</li> <li>♦ Kock or Koch Pouch</li> <li>♦ Pelivic pouch or Ileo-Anal Pull -Through</li> <li>♦ Ileoanal anastomosis with reservoir</li> <li>♦ Construction of loop Ileostomy</li> <li>♦ Double-Barrel Ostomy-two stomas</li> </ul>	0:43:23	142
	<b>Lec 37</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ End Ostomy and Hartmann's Pouch-one stoma</li> <li>♦ Intestinal Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Acute Dynamic Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Chronic &amp; Acute Chronic Obstruction</li> <li>♦ High level small bowel Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Low level small bowel Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Large bowel Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Intestine below the Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Role of contrast enemas in abdominal imaging</li> <li>♦ Advantages and disadvantages of Barium and Gastrografin enemas</li> <li>♦ Fluid levels, Congenital atresia</li> <li>♦ Gastrpgrafin injection</li> <li>♦ Volvulus of the midgut</li> </ul>	0:46:47	151



Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 38</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Claw sign</li> <li>♦ "meniscus sign"</li> <li>♦ coild spring" appearance</li> <li>♦ Relative merits of various modalitieiis in the non-operative</li> <li>♦ Volvulus</li> <li>♦ Ace of spades appearance- sigmoid volvulus</li> <li>♦ Bird's-beak or bird-of-prey sign</li> <li>♦ Volvulus of Caecum</li> <li>♦ Volvulus of Pelvic Colon</li> <li>♦ compund Volvulus</li> <li>♦ Adhesions and Bands</li> <li>♦ Stricture of Small Intestine</li> <li>♦ Chronic intestinal Obstruction</li> <li>♦ Paralytic Ileus</li> <li>♦ Comparison of large and small bowel obstruction features</li> </ul>	0:44:04	144
	<b>Lec 39</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Ischemic Bowel Disease</li> <li>♦ Ischemic colitis</li> <li>♦ Atheroscleoritic embolization</li> <li>♦ Ischemic Bowel Disease</li> <li>♦ Pseudo-Obstruction of the Colon</li> <li>♦ The Vermiform Appendix</li> <li>♦ Mesoappendix</li> <li>♦ Appendicular artery</li> <li>♦ Mc Burnery's point</li> <li>♦ Acute appenditictis</li> <li>♦ Obstructive Acute Appendicitis</li> <li>♦ Retrocaecal appendix</li> <li>♦ Pelvic Appendicitis</li> <li>♦ Postileal Appendicitis</li> <li>♦ Special features according to age Infants</li> <li>♦ Appendix Mass</li> <li>♦ Appendix Abscess</li> <li>♦ Differential Diagnosis of an Appendix Mass</li> <li>♦ Treatment</li> <li>♦ Appendicectomy</li> <li>♦ Rutherford Morison's incision</li> <li>♦ Removal of the Appendix</li> <li>♦ Problems encountered during appendicectomy</li> <li>♦ Management of an Appendix mass</li> <li>♦ Appendix abscess</li> <li>♦ Complications after Appendicectomy</li> <li>♦ Mucocele of the Appendix</li> <li>♦ Neoplasms of the appendix</li> <li>♦ Carcinoid tumour</li> <li>♦ Clinical and Biochemical Characteristics of Carcinoid</li> </ul>	0:37:00	139

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 40</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Neuroendocrine Tumors</li> <li>◆ Rectum</li> <li>◆ Surgical Anatomy</li> <li>◆ Three lateral curvatures</li> <li>◆ Blood Supply</li> <li>◆ Superior Rectal Artery</li> <li>◆ Branches of the internal iliac artery</li> <li>◆ Middle Rectal Artery</li> <li>◆ Inferior Rectal Artery</li> <li>◆ Superior rectal Vein</li> <li>◆ Lymphatic drainage</li> <li>◆ Superior rectal nodes</li> <li>◆ Clinical Features of Rectal Disease</li> <li>◆ Redctum of anal canal may be injured in</li> <li>◆ Prolapse</li> <li>◆ Partial rectal prolapse</li> <li>◆ Complete Prolapse</li> <li>◆ Delorme's operation</li> <li>◆ Solitary Rectal Ulcer</li> <li>◆ Being tumours</li> <li>◆ Polyps</li> <li>◆ Juvenile polyp</li> <li>◆ Metaplastic polyps</li> <li>◆ Pseudopolyps</li> <li>◆ Villous adenomas</li> <li>◆ Familial adenomatous polyposis</li> <li>◆ Rectal Carcinomas</li> <li>◆ pathological histology</li> <li>◆ Prognosis</li> <li>◆ Histological Grading</li> <li>◆ Colloid Carcinoma</li> </ul>	0:37:35	138
	<b>Lec 41</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Principles of Surgical treatment</li> <li>◆ Sphincter-Saving operation</li> <li>◆ Abdominoperineal excision</li> <li>◆ Anterior Resection, Anus</li> <li>◆ Anatomy and physiology</li> <li>◆ Longitudinal muscle</li> <li>◆ Puborectalis, Dentate line</li> <li>◆ Crypts of Morgagni(Syn. Anal Crypts)</li> <li>◆ Anorectal Ring</li> <li>◆ Venous Drainage, Lymphatic Drainage</li> <li>◆ Anal Muscles and pelvic floor</li> <li>◆ Imperforate anus</li> <li>◆ Anorectal Aggenesis</li> <li>◆ Cloaca</li> <li>◆ Imperforate anus</li> <li>◆ Sacrococcygeal Teratoma</li> <li>◆ Pilonidal Sinus</li> <li>◆ Anal incontinence</li> <li>◆ Anal Fissure</li> <li>◆ chronic anal fissure</li> <li>◆ Lateral Internal Sphincterotomy</li> <li>◆ Proctaligia Fugax</li> <li>◆ Haemorrhoids,internal Haemorrholds</li> </ul>	0:38:45	132

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 42</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Second-degree haemorrhoids</li> <li>◆ Third-degree haemorrhoids</li> <li>◆ Anal tag(arrow)</li> <li>◆ Anoscopy</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Hemorrhoids</li> <li>◆ Sclerotherapy</li> <li>◆ Rubber band ligation</li> <li>◆ Closed Hemorrhoidectomy</li> <li>◆ Strangulation,thrombosis and gangrene</li> <li>◆ External Haemorrhoids</li> <li>◆ Anorctal Abscesses</li> <li>◆ Classification</li> <li>◆ Perianal</li> <li>◆ Ischioractal Abscess</li> <li>◆ Submucous abscess, Pelvirectal abscess</li> <li>◆ Fistula In ano</li> <li>◆ Low-level fistulas</li> <li>◆ Goodsall's Ruls</li> <li>◆ Mucosal advancement flap</li> </ul>	0:24:05	82.7
	<b>Lec 43</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Granulomatous Infections and Crohn'sdisease</li> <li>◆ Fistula with many external openings</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma arising within perianal fistulas</li> <li>◆ High-level fistulas</li> <li>◆ Suprlevator fistula, Seton</li> <li>◆ Malignant Tumours</li> <li>◆ Squamous-cell carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Basaloid carcinoma</li> <li>◆ Mucoepidermoid carcinoma, Melanoma</li> <li>◆ Anal carcinoma-Clinical Features</li> <li>◆ Treatment of squamous carcinoma of the anus and anal canal</li> <li>◆ Hernia,Composition of hernia</li> <li>◆ Reducible hernia, Richter's Hernia</li> <li>◆ Strangulated Omentocoele, Inguinal Hernia</li> <li>◆ Surgical Anatomy, Direct inguinal hernias</li> <li>◆ Boundaries of the inguinal canal</li> <li>◆ Route of an indirect hernia</li> <li>◆ Route of a femoral hernia</li> <li>◆ Nyhus classification of groin Hernias</li> <li>◆ Hemiotomy and repair(Herniorrhapy)</li> <li>◆ Direct inguinal hernias</li> <li>◆ Complications of hemiorrhaphy</li> <li>◆ Strangulated inguinal Hernia,Maydl'shernia</li> <li>◆ Sliding hernia(Hernie-en-glissade)</li> <li>◆ Femoral Hernia, Surgicl anatomy</li> <li>◆ Treatment of Famoral Harnis,Umbilical Hernia</li> <li>◆ Umbilical hernia of infants and children</li> <li>◆ paraumbilical hernia of adults</li> <li>◆ Epigastric Hernia,Spigelian, Lumbar Hernia</li> <li>◆ Lumbar Hernia, Neoplasms of the Umbilicus</li> <li>◆ Brst adbomen and incisional hernia</li> <li>◆ burst abdomen(Abdominal dehiscence)</li> <li>◆ Urinary Symptoms,Investigation of the Urinary Tract and Anuria</li> </ul>	0:39:22	140

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 44</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Heamaturia</li> <li>♦ Tests of Renal Function</li> <li>♦ Antegrade Pyelography</li> <li>♦ Renal arteriography</li> <li>♦ Urethrography</li> </ul>	0:14:17	49.2
	<b>Lec 45</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Venography</li> <li>♦ Computed Tomography</li> <li>♦ Magnetic Resonance Imaging</li> <li>♦ Whitaker's Test</li> <li>♦ Anuria</li> <li>♦ Renal Failure</li> <li>♦ Peritoneal dialysis</li> <li>♦ Haemodialysis, Haemofiltration</li> <li>♦ Ureteric Stones, Malignancy</li> <li>♦ The Kidneys and Ureters</li> <li>♦ Embryology</li> <li>♦ Surgical Anatomy</li> <li>♦ Congenital Anbormalities of the Kidney</li> <li>♦ Congenital Cystoc Kidneys(polycyaticKidneys)</li> <li>♦ Solitary Renal Cyst</li> <li>♦ (Simple Cyst of the Kidney)</li> <li>♦ Postcaval Uretar</li> <li>♦ Injuries to the Kidney</li> <li>♦ Meteorism</li> <li>♦ Injuries to the Ureter</li> <li>♦ Methods for repairing a damaged uretar</li> <li>♦ Hydropephrosis</li> <li>♦ Cause of Unilateral Ureteric Obstruction</li> </ul>	0:40:25	138
	<b>Lec 46</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ DTPA radionuclide study</li> <li>♦ Renal Calculi</li> <li>♦ Types of Renal Calculi</li> <li>♦ Oxalate calculus(calcium oxalate)</li> <li>♦ Phosphate calculus</li> <li>♦ Urate calculi</li> <li>♦ Cystine calculi</li> <li>♦ Investigation of suspected urinary stone disease</li> <li>♦ Radiography-KUB</li> <li>♦ Surgical treatment of urinary calculi</li> <li>♦ Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy(ESWL)</li> <li>♦ Ureteric Calculus</li> <li>♦ Infections of the Kidney</li> <li>♦ Acute Pyelonephritis</li> <li>♦ Chronic Pyelonsphritis</li> <li>♦ pyonephrosis</li> <li>♦ Perinephric Abscess</li> <li>♦ Perinephric Abscess</li> </ul>	0:38:58	133
	<b>Lec 47</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Renal Tuberculosis</li> <li>♦ TB of the Bladder</li> <li>♦ Neoplasms of the Kidney</li> <li>♦ Wilms' tumour(Nephroblastoma)</li> <li>♦ Hypernephroma(Grawitz's tumour)</li> <li>♦ Papillary Transitional Cell Tumours of the Renal Pelvis</li> </ul>	0:21:17	73.2

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 48</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Urinary Bladder</li> <li>♦ Distal urethral sphincter</li> <li>♦ Nerve Supply to Bladder</li> <li>♦ Ectopia vescicae</li> <li>♦ Rupture of Bladder</li> <li>♦ intraperitoneal rupture</li> <li>♦ Urinary Retention</li> <li>♦ Anatomy of Micturition</li> <li>♦ Lesions of Spinal Cord and their effect on bladder function</li> <li>♦ Spinal cord Lesions above T10</li> </ul>	0:40:05	137
	<b>Lec 49</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Lesions involving sympathetic outflow(T11-L2)</li> <li>♦ Incontinence of urine</li> <li>♦ Causes of incontinence</li> <li>♦ Chronic urinary retention with overflow in men Causes</li> <li>♦ Urinary incontinence in female</li> <li>♦ Vesical calculus</li> <li>♦ Diverticulum of Bladder</li> <li>♦ Pulsion diverticulum</li> <li>♦ Traction diverticulum</li> <li>♦ Diverticulum of Bladder</li> <li>♦ Pulsion diverticulum</li> <li>♦ Traction diverticulum</li> <li>♦ vesicoureteric Reflux</li> <li>♦ Schistosomiasis of bladder</li> <li>♦ Neoplasms of Bladder</li> </ul>	0:45:28	155
	<b>Lec 50</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Prostate Specific Antigen:PSA</li> <li>♦ Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia</li> <li>♦ Rectal examination in BPH</li> <li>♦ Indication for prostatectomy</li> <li>♦ TURP</li> <li>♦ Operative points in TURP</li> <li>♦ Complications of TURP</li> <li>♦ Corpora Amylacea</li> <li>♦ Carcinoma of Prostate</li> <li>♦ Prerequisites for Radical Prostatectomy</li> <li>♦ Blood tests in metastatic Ca.Prostate</li> <li>♦ Prostatitis</li> </ul>	0:54:39	186
	<b>Lec 51</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>♦ Acute Prostatitis</li> <li>♦ Chronic Prostatitis</li> <li>♦ Urethra</li> <li>♦ Meatal stenosis</li> <li>♦ Congenital Valves of Posterior Urethra</li> <li>♦ Epispadias</li> <li>♦ Rupture of Bulbar Urethra</li> <li>♦ Rupture of Membranous Urethra</li> <li>♦ Extravasation of Urine</li> <li>♦ Urethral Stricture</li> </ul>	0:19:54	68.4

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 52</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Phimosis</li> <li>◆ Balanoposthitis</li> <li>◆ Genital Herpes</li> <li>◆ Lymphogranuloma venereum</li> <li>◆ Granuloma inguinale</li> <li>◆ Corde</li> <li>◆ Peyronie's Disease</li> <li>◆ Priapism</li> <li>◆ Carcinoma Penis</li> <li>◆ Torsion of the Testes</li> <li>◆ Varicocele</li> <li>◆ Hydrocele</li> <li>◆ Spermatocele</li> <li>◆ Epidymoporchitis</li> <li>◆ Testicular Tumors</li> <li>◆ Scrotum</li> <li>◆ Vasectomy</li> </ul>	0:40:40	139
	<b>Lec 53</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Ulcers</li> <li>◆ ulcers are of five main varieties</li> <li>◆ Diagnostic and interventional radiology</li> <li>◆ Conventional radiology</li> <li>◆ MRI</li> <li>◆ Computerized Tomography</li> <li>◆ Advantagves of helical(Spiral)versus conventional CT</li> <li>◆ Magnetic resonance imaging</li> <li>◆ MRI-advantages</li> <li>◆ Radionuclide imaging</li> <li>◆ Imaging in the acute abdomen</li> <li>◆ Imaging in trauma</li> <li>◆ Suspected cord damage require an urgent MRI scan</li> <li>◆ Percutaneous biliary procedures</li> </ul>	0:39:30	135
	<b>Lec 54</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Gall bladder drainage</li> <li>◆ Percutaneous renal intervention</li> <li>◆ Percutaneous gastrostomy-indications</li> <li>◆ Interventional vascular techniques</li> <li>◆ Percutaneous transluminal angioplasty</li> <li>◆ Vascular stenting</li> <li>◆ Therapeutic embolisation-Indications</li> </ul>	0:15:30	53.4
	<b>Lec 55</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Wounds,Tissue Repair%Scars</li> <li>◆ Wound Healing</li> <li>◆ Classiication of Wounds</li> <li>◆ Degloving</li> <li>◆ Critical Care</li> <li>◆ Fluid,Electrolyte</li> <li>◆ Acid-base Balance</li> <li>◆ Blood transfusion</li> <li>◆ Reactionary Haemorrhage</li> <li>◆ Secondary Haemorrhage</li> </ul>	0:24:32	84.3

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 56</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Acid-Base Disturbances</li> <li>◆ Respiratory Alkalosis</li> <li>◆ Metabolic Acidosis</li> <li>◆ Anion Gap</li> <li>◆ Water Intoxication</li> <li>◆ SIADH</li> <li>◆ Sodium Excess(Syn.Hypermnatraemia)</li> <li>◆ Estimation of electrolyte Balance</li> <li>◆ Sodium Excess(Syn.Hypermnatraemia)</li> <li>◆ Potassium</li> <li>◆ Calcium</li> <li>◆ Magnesium</li> <li>◆ Hyojakaemic alkalosis</li> </ul>	0:38:51	133
	<b>Lec 57</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Transfusion of Blood and Blood Products</li> <li>◆ Blood storage</li> <li>◆ Fresh frozen plasma</li> <li>◆ Cryoprecipitate</li> <li>◆ Fibrinogen</li> <li>◆ SAG-mannitol blood</li> <li>◆ Complications of Blood Transfusion</li> <li>◆ Transfusion Reactions'</li> <li>◆ Haemophilia</li> <li>◆ Dextrans</li> <li>◆ Parenteral Fuid Therapy</li> <li>◆ SHOCK</li> <li>◆ Neurogenic shock</li> <li>◆ Hypovolaemic shock</li> <li>◆ Pathophysiology of haemorrhage and shock</li> <li>◆ Central Venous Pressure</li> </ul>	0:40:31	138
	<b>Lec 58</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Overt compensated hypovolaemia</li> <li>◆ Nitric Oside</li> <li>◆ Nutritional Support and Rehabilitation</li> <li>◆ Malnutrition</li> <li>◆ Clinical indications for nutritional support are</li> <li>◆ Assessment and managemetn of nutrition</li> <li>◆ Minerals and Trace Elements</li> <li>◆ Zince deficiency</li> <li>◆ Copper deficiency</li> <li>◆ Tube enterostomy</li> <li>◆ Jejunostomy is the pcedure of choice</li> <li>◆ Enteral nutrition by gastrostomy</li> <li>◆ Parenteral Nutrition</li> <li>◆ Central venous catheter</li> <li>◆ Home Parenteral nutrition</li> <li>◆ Anaesthesia and Pain Relief</li> <li>◆ Preparation for anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Preoperative Drugs and Treatment</li> <li>◆ General Anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Induction of anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Maintenance of anesthesia</li> <li>◆ How is IV anesthesia is given</li> <li>◆ Neuromuscular blockade during surgery</li> </ul>	0:40:24	138

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
<b>SURGERY</b>	<b>Lec 59</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Haemostasis and blood pressure control</li> <li>◆ The common causes of failure to breather after</li> <li>◆ General anaesthesia are</li> <li>◆ Local Anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Epidural and intrathecal anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Local anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Bier's block</li> <li>◆ Topical anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Local infiltration</li> <li>◆ Advantageous for patients who have</li> <li>◆ Intravenous regional anaesthesia Bier's block Principle of Biers block</li> <li>◆ Potential complication of epidural opioid analgesia</li> <li>◆ Epidural anesthesia(with bupivacaine or ropivacaine)</li> <li>◆ Caudal Epidural Anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Chronic pain relief in Malignant Disease</li> <li>◆ First rung</li> <li>◆ Second rung</li> <li>◆ Third rung</li> </ul>	0:26:05	89.5



# **ANESTHESIA**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Anesthesia Mock Tests</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>AIIMS Anesthesia</b>	Lec-01	0:41:23	141
	Lec-02	0:37:23	128
	Lec-03	0:30:37	105
<b>Anesthesia Test 507</b>	Lec-01	0:37:30	128
	Lec-02	0:28:00	96.2

<b>Anesthesia Notes</b>	
<b>Anesthesia Notes</b>	<b>No. of Pages = 10</b>

Subject Name	Lecture Number	Lecture Content	Lecture Duration	File Size
ANAESTHESIA	Lec 01	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Conscious sedation</li> <li>◆ IV Anaesthetics</li> <li>◆ Gudel's Signs and Stages of Anaesthesia</li> <li>◆ Rate at which an anesthetic reaches brain</li> <li>◆ I.Solubility</li> <li>◆ Elimination of Anesthetic Gases</li> <li>◆ Halothane metabolism</li> <li>◆ Minimum Alveolar Concentration (MAC)</li> <li>◆ N<sub>2</sub>O</li> </ul>	0:40:25	138
	Lec 02	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Uses of inhalational anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Desflurane</li> <li>◆ Seroflurane</li> <li>◆ Thiopental</li> <li>◆ IV Opioids - (Fentanyl)</li> <li>◆ Ultra short acting barbiturates - Thiopental</li> <li>◆ Effect of I.V anesthetics on CVS</li> <li>◆ Neuroleptanesthesia</li> <li>◆ Propofol</li> <li>◆ Ketamine</li> <li>◆ Local Anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Ester linked</li> <li>◆ Amide linked</li> <li>◆ Pharmacokinetics of LA</li> <li>◆ Metabolism &amp; Excretion</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> </ul>	0:40:03	137
	Lec 03	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Review on Nerve fibres</li> <li>◆ Susceptibility of Nerve fibre types to LAaction</li> <li>◆ CVS effects of Local Anesthetics</li> <li>◆ Lidocaine is antiarrhythmic</li> <li>◆ Bupivacaine and Cardiotoxicity</li> <li>◆ Hematologic effects of LA</li> </ul>	0:26:50	92
	Lec 04	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Non Depolarizing Drugs</li> <li>◆ Vecuronium</li> <li>◆ Rocuronium, Atracurium</li> <li>◆ Depolarizing Drugs</li> </ul>	0:12:46	44
	Lec 05	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Abnormal plasma cholinesterase</li> <li>◆ Dibucaine number</li> <li>◆ Mechanism of Action</li> <li>◆ Depolarizing agents</li> <li>◆ Non Depolarizing Drugs</li> <li>◆ Tubocurarine</li> <li>◆ Succinyl choline</li> <li>◆ Drug Interactions of Muscle Relaxants</li> <li>◆ Other uses of NM blocking drugs</li> <li>◆ Spasmolytic drugs, Dantrolene</li> </ul>	0:45:14	154

# **RADIOLOGY**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

<b>Radiology Tests</b>			
<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lecture</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>Size (MB)</b>
<b>Radiology Test</b>	Lec-01	0:42:28	145
	Lec-02	0:40:00	136
	Lec-03	0:39:08	134
	Lec-04	0:24:00	82.4
<b>Radiology Test 505</b>	Lec-01	0:39:44	136
	Lec-02	0:39:34	135
	Lec-03	0:36:34	125

**MCQs**

## Content Of Dr. Murali Bharadwaz's E-Learning Material

Index For MCQs			
<b>MOCK TESTS</b>	<b>Total No.of Mock Test</b> <b>No.of Question in Each Mock Test</b> <b>Total Size</b> <b>Total duration</b>	<b>100</b> <b>200</b> <b>49.2 GB</b> <b>230 Hours Approx.</b>	
<b>RECENT EXAMINATIONS</b>			
Name of the Exam	Lecture Number	Duration	Size(MB)
<b>2009</b>			
APPG 2009	APPG-2009 Lec 01 to Lec03	2:14:06	458
AIIMS May 2009	AIIMS May-2009 Lec01 to Lec03	2:01:07	414
<b>2008</b>			
AIIMS Nov-2008	AIIMS Nov-2008 Lec01 to Lec04	2:15:33	463
AIPGEE 2008	AIPGEE 2008 Lec01 to Lec07	4:10:08	853
APPG 2008	APPG-2008 Lec 01 to Lec 04	2:22:10	485
Karnataka 2008	Karnataka-2008 Lec01 to Lec05	3:01:54	620.2
PGI Dec 2008	PGI Dec-2008 Lec01 to Lec03	1:49:18	373
<b>2007</b>			
AIIMS May-2007	AIIMS May-2007 Lec01 to Lec05	3:17:40	836
AIIMS Nov-2007	AIIMS Nov-2007 Lec01 to Lec06	3:53:08	950
AIPGME-2007	AIPGME-2007 Lec01 to Lec11	5:57:17	1249.8
APPG-2007	APPG-2007 Lec01 to Lec04	2:50:34	589
Karnataka-2007	Karnataka-2007 Lec01 to Lec04	2:00:53	447.8
Orissa PG-2007	Orissa PG-2007 Lec01 to Lec06	3:31:50	746.5
PGI June-2007	PGI June-2007 Lec01 to Lec08	4:45:40	998.4
PGI Dec-2007	PGI Dec-2007 Lec01 to Lec04	2:32:28	534
<b>2006</b>			
AIIMS May-2006	AIIMS May-2006 Lec01 to Lec09	4:58:41	1021
AIIMS Nov-2006	AIIMS Nov-2006 Lec01 to Lec09	5:42:20	1150
AIPGME-2006	AIPGME-2006 Lec01 to Lec09	5:49:14	1195
APPG-2006	APPG-2006 Lec01 to Lec08	4:27:21	1626
Karnataka-2006	Karnataka-2006 Lec01 to Lec04	2:15:39	466
Maharastra-2006	Maharastra-2006 Lec01 to Lec04	2:15:55	471
Manipal-2006	Manipal-2006 Lec01 to Lec04	2:39:00	542
PGI Dec-2006	PGI Dec-2006 Lec01 to Lec 11	7:15:15	1495
PGI June-2006	PGI June-2006 Lec01 to Lec 11	6:56:00	1429
UPSE 2006	UPSE-2006 Lec01 to Lec06	4:01:50	834
<b>2005</b>			
AIIMS 2005	AIIMS-2005 Lec01 to Lec07	4:41:09	968
AIPGME 2005	AIPGME-2005 Lec01 to Lec03	1:56:16	405
APPG 2005	APPG-2005 Lec01 to Lec04	2:21:31	486
Maharastra 2005	Maharastra-2005 Lec01 to Lec04	2:35:00	528
Orissa PG-2005	Orissa PG-2005 Lec01 to Lec02	1:30:35	309
PGI 2005	PGI 2005 Lec01 to Lec10	6:33:24	2128
<b>2004</b>			
APPG 2004	APPG-2004 Lec01 to Lec04	2:31:52	518
Karnataka 2004	Karnataka-2004 Lec01 Lec03	2:03:54	423
Orissa PG-2004	Orissa PG-2004 Lec01 to Lec03	1:37:25	327
<b>2003</b>			
Karnataka 2003	Karnataka-2003 Lec01 to Lec03	2:01:30	416