At the end of the program, graduates will be able to...

- PO1: Demonstrate knowledge of normal and abnormal human structure, function from a molecular, cellular, biologic, clinical, behavioural and social perspective.
- PO2 :Elicit and record a history, perform a physical examination and choose appropriate diagnostic tests relevant to disease identification, disease prevention and health promotion.
- PO3: Demonstrate ability to interpret available clinical and laboratory data and effective clinical problem solving, in order to generate differential diagnoses and develop individualized management plans.
- PO4: Prescribe and safely administer appropriate therapies based on the principles of rational drug therapy, scientific validity, evidence and cost effectiveness.
- PO5: Identify and refer patients who may require specialized or advanced tertiary care.
- PO6: Demonstrate knowledge of global and national health needs, health care policies, regulatory frameworks, economics and systems that influence health and well being.
- PO7: Function effectively as a health care team leader or member in primary and secondary health care settings.
- PO8: Communicate effectively and sensitively with patients, care-givers, colleagues and the public in a manner that will improve health care outcomes and patient satisfaction.
- PO9: Demonstrate ability to continue refining existing knowledge / skills, acquire new knowledge / skills and to select and pursue an appropriate career pathway that is professionally rewarding and personally fulfilling.
- PO10: Recognize and manage medico-legal, ethical and professional issues in medical practice.
- PO11: Demonstrate and practice integrity, responsibility, respect and selflessness.

Note

For program outcomes 1 to 5, the focus of learning will be on the following disorders and risk factors listed below

Conditions contributing significantly to mortality and morbidity in India and in the region

- Ischemic heart disease
- Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease
- Diarrhoeal diseases
- Lower respiratory infections
- Cerebrovascular disease
- Iron deficiency anemia
- Neoplasms
- Preterm birth
- Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS
- Diabetes mellitus
- Sense organ diseases
- Injuries
- Depression and self-harm
- Conditions of regional importance including malaria, dengue and leptospirosis

Risk factors contributing significantly to disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) in India

- Child and maternal malnutrition
- Air pollution
- Dietary risks
- High systolic blood pressure
- High fasting plasma glucose
- Tobacco
- Unsafe water, sanitation, hand washing

- High total cholesterol
- High body-mass index
- Alcohol and drug use

Based on data from the Global Disease Burden Study.

Reference: Dandona L, Dandona R, Kumar GA, Shukla DK, Paul VK, Balakrishnan K, et al. Nations within a nation: variations in epidemiological transition across the states of India, 1990–2016 in the Global Burden of Disease Study. The Lancet. 2017 Dec 2;390(10111):2437–60.