## **UROLOGY (PHASE 5)**

AIM(S)		
1	In this course, it is aimed that students gain sufficient knowledge, skills, and attitudes	
	to evaluate the signs and symptoms of genito-urinary system diseases, to diagnose in	
	primary care conditions, to create a treatment plan / to make applications / to follow	
	up, to make emergency interventions when necessary and to refer them to a urology	
	specialist within the scope of the National CEP.	

LEA	LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S)	
1	To be able to take urological medical history, performing physical examination,	
	requesting examination, making differential diagnosis, and evaluating examinations.	
2	To be able to diagnose and treat common urological diseases.	
3	To be able to explain the physical examination findings, diagnostic algorithm, current	
	medical and surgical treatment principles of stone diseases and high incidence of	
	obstruction caused by stones in Turkey.	
4	To be able to explain the etiology, physiopathology, diagnosis, and treatment of benign	
	prostatic hyperplasia.	
5	To be able to explain urological interventions and informs patients about these issues,	
	performs urological interventions that can be applied in primary care.	
6	To be able to acquire knowledge and practice of urethral catheterization indications	
	and complications.	
7	To be able to prefer the examinations in accordance with the cost-effectiveness	
	principle first gaining one's attitude.	
8	To be able to correctly identify the patients who need to be referred to a urologist, to	
	apply the right treatment in the remaining patient group, and to explain the side effect	
	profiles while performing these applications.	

LEARNING OUTCOME(S)		
1	Can take urological medical history, performing physical examination, requesting	
	examination, making differential diagnosis, and evaluating examinations.	
2	Can diagnose and treat common urological diseases.	
3	Can explain the physical examination findings, diagnostic algorithm, current medical	
	and surgical treatment principles of stone diseases and high incidence of obstruction	
	caused by stones in Turkey.	
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	prostatic hyperplasia.	
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	urological interventions that can be applied in primary care.	
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	complications.	
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	right treatment in the remaining patient group, and explain the side effect profiles	
	while performing these applications.	