

## Available Course Categories

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/index.php>)

### Basic Sciences and Laboratory Medicine

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/category.php?id=30>)

This module contains videos and animations that depict many of the common laboratory staining and microscopic procedures as well as some of the serologic and nucleic acid testing for diagnosis. It is recommended for all students taking Human Biology III and anyone else who wishes to be better informed about these procedures.

### Microbiology

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=3>)

Microbiology is the study of microorganisms, which are unicellular or cell-cluster microscopic organisms. In short; microbiology refers to the study of life and organisms that are too small to be seen with the naked eye. Microbiology is a broad term which includes virology, mycology, parasitology, bacteriology and other branches. This module includes a series of clinical cases to accompany the lectures in Human Biology III (Clinical Microbiology), videos and animations to explain common procedures in the clinical microbiology laboratory, and a narrated PowerPoint presentation introducing the topic of Virology.

### Laboratory Methods for Clinical Microbiology

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=14>)

### Clinical Chemistry (Glucose Tolerance Test)

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=7>)

This programme is intended as a compendium of modules on procedures in clinical chemistry. At present, the only completed module is one concerning the conduct and interpretation of the glucose tolerance test (GTT). In a GTT, glucose is administered to the patient in order to determine how quickly it is cleared from the blood. The test is usually used to test for diabetes, insulin resistance, and sometimes reactive hypoglycemia. The glucose is most often given orally so the common test is technically an oral glucose tolerance test (OGTT).

## Behavioural Sciences

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/category.php?id=18>)

## Mental State Examination

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=2>)

The mental state examination abbreviated MSE, is an important part of the clinical assessment process in psychiatric practice. It is a structured way of observing and describing a patient's current state of mind, under the domains of appearance, attitude, behavior, mood and affect, speech, thought process, thought content, perception, cognition, insight and judgement. The purpose of the MSE is to obtain a comprehensive cross-sectional description of the patient's mental state, which when combined with the biographical and historical information of the psychiatric history, allows the clinician to make an accurate diagnosis and formulation, which are required for coherent treatment planning.

## Internal Medicine

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/category.php?id=23>)

## Automated Blood Counts

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=6>)

A complete blood count (CBC), also known as full blood count (FBC) or full blood exam (FBE) or blood panel, is a test requested by a doctor or other medical professional that gives information about the cells in a patient's blood.

## Buruli Ulcer

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=5>)

The Buruli ulcer (also known as the Bairnsdale ulcer or Searl ulcer) is an infectious disease caused by *Mycobacterium ulcerans*. The genus also includes the causative agents of tuberculosis and leprosy; *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* and *Mycobacterium leprae*, respectively. The early stage of infection is characterised by a painless nodule, with non-pyogenic, necrotising lesions developing in the skin, and occasionally in adjacent bone, as the disease progresses. *M. ulcerans* secretes a lipid toxin,

mycolactone, which functions as an immune suppressant, necrotising agent and activator of cellular apoptosis in mammalian tissues.

## Obstetrics and Gynaecology

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/category.php?id=25>)

## Total Abdominal Hysterectomy

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=15>)

## Sexually-Transmitted Diseases and Pelvic Infections

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=10>)

A sexually transmitted disease (STD), also known as sexually transmitted infection (STI) or venereal disease (VD), is an illness that has a significant probability of transmission between humans or animals by means of sexual contact, including vaginal intercourse, oral sex, and anal sex. While in the past, these illnesses have mostly been referred to as STDs or VD, in recent years the term sexually transmitted infection (STI) has been preferred, as it has a broader range of meaning; a person may be infected, and may potentially infect others, without showing signs of disease. Some STIs can also be transmitted via use of an IV drug needle after its use by an infected person, as well as through childbirth or breastfeeding. Sexually transmitted infections have been well known for hundreds of years.

## Examination of the Pregnant Patient

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=9>)

This video and notes show how to examine a pregnant woman.

## Caesarean Section

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=4>)

A Caesarean section (or Cesarean section in American English), also known as C-section or Caesar, is a surgical procedure in which incisions are made through a mother's abdomen (laparotomy) and uterus (hysterotomy) to deliver one or more babies. It is usually performed when a vaginal delivery would put the baby's or mother's life or health at risk,

although in recent times it has been also performed upon request for childbirths that could otherwise have been natural.

## Episiotomy & Repair

(<http://web.knust.edu.gh/oer/course/view.php?id=8>)

An episiotomy is a surgical incision through the perineum made to enlarge the vagina and assist childbirth. The incision can be midline or at an angle from the posterior end of the vulva, is performed under local anaesthetic (pudendal anesthesia) and is sutured closed after delivery. It is one of the most common medical procedures performed on women, and although its routine use in childbirth has steadily declined in recent decades.