Faculty of Medecine
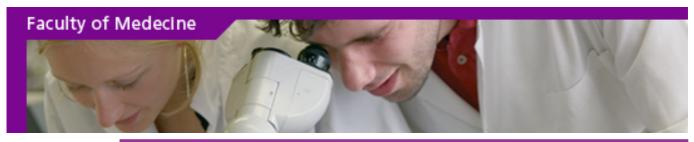
MEDI2202	Secteur locomoteur (y compris la radiologie, l'anatomie pathologique et la pharmacologie)

[112h] 9 credits

This course is taught in the 2nd semester

Teacher(s):   Olivier Barbier, Yves Boutsen, Olivier Cornu, Philippe De Cloedt, Christian Delloye, Jacques Denayer, Jean-Pierre Devogelaer, Patrick Durez, Walter Esselinckx, Christine Galant, Frédéric Houssiau (coord.), Bernard LAUWERYS, Jean Legaye, Thierry Lejeune, Wladyslaw Lokietek, Baudouin Maldague, Jacques Malghem, Jean-Marie Maloteaux, Daniel Manicourt, Henri Nielens, Léon Plaghki, Pascal POILVACHE, Jacques Rahier, Jean-Jacques Rombouts, Bruno Vande Berg

Language: French

Level: Second cycle

Aims

To learn the key concepts on the pathophysiology, diagnostics and therapeutics of the most common musculoskeletal disorders, with special emphasis on the differential diagnosis and the need for a multidisciplinary approach. Some more specific issues will be addressed in optional lessons

Main themes

Medical aspects : rheumatology (bone disorders, soft-tissue rheumatism, osteoarthritis, arthritis, connective tissue diseases, vasculitides)
Surgical aspects : orthopaedics and traumatology (adult and children)
Physical medicine : diagnostic and therapeutic techniques, rehabilitation and sport medicine
Imaging : conventional techniques vs CT and MRI, optimal use of imaging techniques
Pathology : macro- and microscopic aspects, clinico-pathological conferences
Pharmacology and pharmacotherapy

Content and teaching methods

The course offers an integrated multidisciplinary teaching approach for the most common musculoskeletal disorders.

Other information (prerequisite, evaluation (assessment methods), course materials recommended readings, ...)

Students go through a two-step evaluation process : one (written examination) at the end of the trimester aimed at testing their basic knowledge ; another at the end of the year (interview) within a more general frame (internal medicine, surgery, etc.) designed to evaluate their skills in solving a clinical problem.