National Academic Reference Standards (NARS):
Students should be prepared to approach their medical practice acquiring sufficient knowledge of the basic and clinical sciences in an integrated manner, and an understanding of the underlying principles of scientific method. They must be prepared for lifelong learning to remain current in their understanding of the scientific basis of medicine.
On graduation, the graduates must possess all the competencies that enable them to carry out the duties of the house officers during the house officer year; after which they must possess the competencies essential for working as primary health care providers. Professional skills are acquired during the undergraduate education, and continue throughout the house officer year.
The medical school must ensure that before graduation the student will have demonstrated, to the satisfaction of the faculty, the knowledge and understanding, the intellectual, practical, professional attitude and behaviors, communication, general and transferable skills of the following:

2.1: Knowledge and Understanding

2.1: Knowledge and Understanding:

2.1.01 Normal Human Body:

a. Normal structure and function of the body (as an intact organism) and of each of its major systems.

b. Molecular, biochemical, and cellular mechanisms which are important in maintaining the body homeostasis.

c. Main developmental changes in humans and the effect of growth, development and aging on the individual and his family.


2.1.02 Altered structure and function of the body and its major systems that are seen in various diseases and integrate it in clinical conditions.

2.1.03 Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnoses and complications of common and life-threatening illnesses affecting the body and each of its major organ systems, presenting throughout the age spectrum.

2.1.04 Principles of management of common and life threatening illnesses
including:

a. Pharmacological and non pharmacological basics of therapy.

b. Non invasive and invasive intervention.

c. Basic pre- and post operative care.

d. Pain relief and palliative care.

2.1.05 Population Health and Health Systems:

a. The determinants of health, principles of disease prevention and early detection of common community health problems.

b. Principle and organization of National Health Care System.

c. Epidemiological principles of demography and biological variability.

d. Principles of disease surveillance and screening.

e. Communicable disease control and health promotion.

f. Population-based approaches to health care services and their role in improving medical practice.

2.1.06 Basics of ethics, medico legal aspects of health problems, malpractice and common medical errors.

2.1.07 Basics of health and patients safety and safety procedures during practical and clinical years.

2.1.08 Principles of clinical audit.

2.2- Intellectual Skills

2.2.01 Integrate sciences basic to medicine (basic biomedical sciences) with clinical care

2.2.02 Reason deductively in solving clinical problems:

a. Recognize, define and prioritize problems.
2.2.03 Use personal judgment for analytical and critical problem solving and seek out information.

2.2.04 Integrate the results of history, physical and laboratory test findings into a meaningful diagnostic formulation.

2.2.05 Construct appropriate management strategies for patients with common diseases, both acute and chronic, including medical, psychiatric, and surgical conditions.

2.2.06 Design an initial course of management for stabilization of patients with serious illnesses.

2.2.07 Classify factors that place individuals at risk for disease or injury, to determine strategies for appropriate response.

2.2.08 Retrieve, analyze, and evaluate relevant and current data from literature, using information technologies and library resources, in order to help solve a clinical problem based on evidence (EBM).

2.2.09 Recognize and cope with uncertainty that is unavoidable in the practice of medicine by accepting and reacting through proper counseling, consultation and referral.

2.2.10 Involvement into research and scientific methods through:

a. Formulation of research questions that is pertinent to medicine.

b. Recognition of the importance of precision in collecting, analyzing and interpreting medical data.

2.3-Practical and Clinical Skills:
Graduate should acquire the following practical as well as Clinical skills and competencies during the undergraduate years.

2.3.01 Demonstrate basic sciences practical skills relevant to future practice.
2.3.03 Perform full physical examination of patients.
2.3.04 Assess the mental state of the patient.
2.3.06 Formulate a management plan for common diseases and acute emergencies.
2.3.07 Write safe prescriptions of different types of drugs based on patient's weight, age and health condition
2.3.08 Provide first aid measures for injured and critically ill patients.

Procedures and technical skills acquired under appropriate supervision during undergraduate and house officer training:

2.3.07 Perform venepuncture and collect blood samples.
2.3.08 Insert a cannula into peripheral veins.
2.3.09 Give intramuscular, subcutaneous, intradermal and intravenous injections.
2.3.10 Perform suturing of superficial wounds.
2.3.11 Demonstrate competency in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and basic life-support.
2.3.12 Administer compulsory childhood vaccines.
2.3.13 Perform and interpret basic bedside laboratory tests.
2.3.14 Perform and interpret ECG.
2.3.15 Administer basic oxygen therapy.
2.3.16 Perform and interpret basic respiratory function tests.
2.3.17 Use a nebuliser for administration of inhalation therapy.
2.3.18 Insert a nasogastric tube.
2.3.19 Perform bladder catheterization.
2.3.20 Perform procedure of normal labor.
2.3.21 Adopt suitable measures for infection control.

2.4- Professional Attitude and Behavioral Skills:
Graduates should be able to:

2.4- Professional Attitude and Behavioral Skills:

Graduates should be able to:

2.4.01 Adopt an empathic and holistic approach to the patients and their problems.
2.4.02 Respect patients’ rights and involve them and/or their caretakers in management decisions.

2.4.03 Understand and respect the different cultural beliefs and values in the community they serve.

2.4.04 Recognize the important role played by other health care professions in patients’ management.

2.4.05 Be aware of and understand the national code of ethics.

2.4.06 Counsel patients and families suffering from different conditions.

2.4.07 Recognize one’s own limitations of knowledge and skills and

2.4.01 Adopt an empathic and holistic approach to the patients and their problems.

2.4.02 Respect patients’ rights and involve them and/or their caretakers in management decisions.

2.4.05 Be aware of and understand the national code of ethics.

House Officers should be able to:

2.4.08 Ensure confidentiality and privacy of patients’ information.

2.4.11 Be willing to share in all types of inter-professional activities including collaborative and shared learning.

2.4.13 Notify/report about any physical or mental conditions related to himself, colleagues or any other person that might jeopardize patients’ safety.

2.5-Communication Skills

2.6-General and Transferable Skills