Mediversal

Endocrionology

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Endocrionology

Overview

Endocrinology is the branch of medicine that focuses on the study, diagnosis, and management of conditions that affect the endocrine glands of the human body. These conditions include the very common diabetes mellitus and thyroid disorders, disorders of the pituitary gland and hypothalamus, disorders of the adrenal glands, bone density disorders related to parathyroid dysfunction, and reproductive disorders related to endocrine function.

For optimal understanding, the student needs to be familiar with the entirety of endocrine physiology, including the regulatory mechanism of hormones.

Endocrine pathologies have a very distinctive presentation, as the abundance or absence of endocrine secretions has immediate and recognizable effects on the physiology and, ultimately, the clinical presentation of the individual.

The general physician should have clarity on the typical presentation of common endocrine abnormalities and the accompanying clinical manifestations. Furthermore, owing to the intricate nature of the management of these conditions, the clinician must be able to redirect care to the appropriate subspecialist to ensure the best outcomes.

Topics

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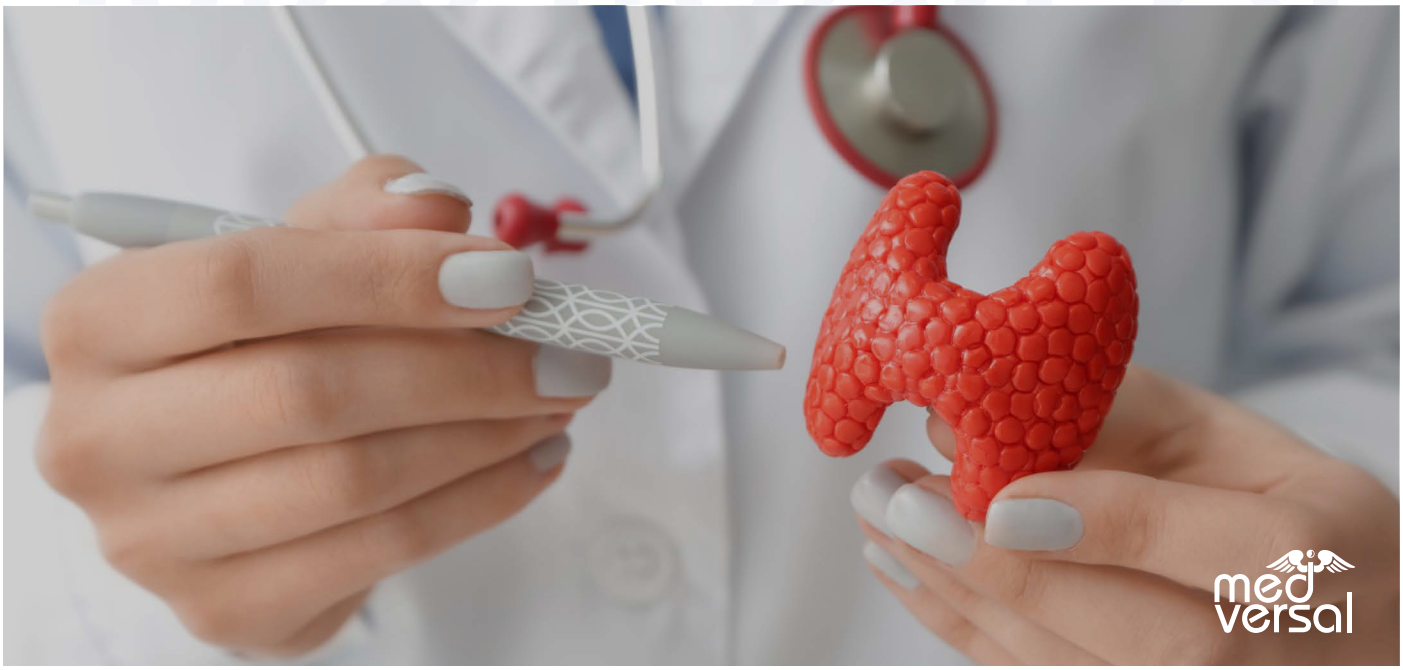

Thyroid Disorders

- Review of Thyroid Physiology
- Thyroid Case: 38-year-old Woman with Insomnia, Anxiety & Hair Loss
- Hyperthyroidism and Thyrotoxicosis
- Thyroid Storm with Case
- Graves Disease
- Types of Thyroiditis with Case
- Toxic Adenoma and Multinodular Goiter with Case
- Hyperthyroidism – Summary
- Thyroid Nodules
- Thyroid Cancer with Case
- Thyroid Case: 52-year-old Woman with Weight Gain, Fatigue and Poor Concentration
- Hashimoto's Thyroiditis and Subclinical Hypothyroidism
- Euthyroid Sick Syndrome with Case

Pituitary and Hypothalamic Disorders

- Review of Hypothalamic and Pituitary Physiology
- Pituitary Case: 54-year-old Man with Fatigue and Joint Pain
- Acromegaly
- Pituitary Case: 28-year-old Woman with Amenorrhea and Nipple Discharge
- Hyperprolactinemia
- Pituitary Case: 53-year-old Man after Transsphenoidal Resection of Pituitary Adenoma
- Syndrome of Inappropriate ADH (SIADH)
- Pituitary Case: 48-year-old Woman with Weight Gain, Easy Bruising, & Hypertensio

- Cushing Syndrome & Cushing Disease
- Summary: Pituitary Hormone Excess
- Pituitary Case: 51-year-old Man with Severe Headache
- Hypothalamic and Pituitary Hormone Deficiency
- Pituitary Case: 28-year-old Woman with Excessive Thirst & Urination
- Diabetes Insipidus and Pituitary Tumors

Adrenal Gland Disorders

- Review of Adrenal Excess & Adrenal Deficiency
- Adrenal Case: 25-year-old Man with Severe Pulsatile Headache
- Pheochromocytoma
- Adrenal Case: 38-year-old Man with Hypertension
- Primary Hyperaldosteronism
- Adrenal Case: 68-year-old Man with Nausea, Lightheadedness, Back and Abdominal Pain

Diabetes Mellitus

- Types of Diabetes
- Diabetic Case: 9-year-old Girl with Thirst, Weight Loss, and Frequent Urination
- Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus (DM)
- Honeymoon Phase with Case
- Diabetic Case: 47-year-old Woman with Pain on Urination, Frequent Urination, and Urine Urgency
- Diabetic Case: 61-year-old Man with Weight Gain
- Prediabetes
- Diabetic Case: 36-year-old Primigravid Woman for Antenatal Care
- Gestational Diabetes

- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Patient Education and Self-monitoring of Blood Glucose
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c) Monitoring and Non-pharmacologic Approaches
- Bariatric Surgery with Case
- Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus: Rational Management
- Type 1 Diabetes Management with Case
- Diabetic Case: 19-year-old Man with Type 1 DM
- Diabetic Case: 75-year-old Man on Insulin Therapy
- Diabetic Case: 49-year-old Man with Elevated HbA1c
- Non-insulin Diabetes Mellitus Medications with Case
- Basal-bolus Insulin Therapy with Case
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis with Case
- Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar Syndrome (HHS) with Case
- Comparing Hyperglycemic Hyperosmolar Syndrome (HHS) and Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA)
- Diabetes Mellitus: Chronic Complications
- Diabetic Neuropathy with Case
- Diabetic Foot Ulcers with Case
- Hypoglycemia with Case
- Insulinoma (Whipple's Triad) with Case

Metabolic Bone Disorders

- Hypercalcemia and Review of Calcium Homeostasis
- Bone Metabolism Case: 68-year-old Woman with High Serum Calcium Level
- Primary Hyperparathyroidism
- Bone Metabolism Case: 71-year-old Man with Shortness of Breath
- Hypercalcemia: Types and Management

- Hypocalcemia: Causes and Clinical Features
- Iatrogenic Hypoparathyroidism with Case
- Multiple Endocrine Neoplasia (MEN) with Case
- Hypocalcemia: Management
- Osteoporosis with Case
- Osteomalacia with Case
- Paget's Disease with Case

Reproductive Endocrine Disorders

- Reproductive Endocrinology: Course Overview
- Reproductive Case: 17-year-old Woman with Absence of Menarche
- Primary and Secondary Amenorrhea
- Reproductive Case: 34-year-old Woman with Hirsutism
- Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS)
- Female Infertility
- Male Hypogonadism with Case
- Male Infertility
- Gynecomastia with Case
- Reproductive Case: 6-day-old Girl with Vomiting and Poor Feeding
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH)

Pediatric Endocrinology

- Tracking Growth in Children
- Understanding Short Stature in Children
- Growth Delay: Diagnosis & Management
- Normal Puberty in Children
- Precocious Puberty in Children
- Delayed Puberty in Children

- Inborn Errors of Metabolism: Metabolic Pathways
- Disorders of Carbohydrate Metabolism
- Disorders of Amino Acid Metabolism
- Defects of Fatty Acid Oxidation
- Urea Cycle Disorders
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Basics
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Typical Presentation
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Diagnosis
- Type 1 Diabetes (Juvenile Diabetes): Management
- Type 2 Diabetes (Adult Onset Diabetes)
- Diabetes Insipidus (DI) in Children
- SIADH (Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone Secretion) in Children
- Hyperthyroidism in Children
- Hypothyroidism in Children
- Congenital Adrenal Hyperplasia (CAH) in Children
- Cushing's Syndrome in Children
- Adrenal Insufficiency (Addison's Disease) in Children
- Calcium Homeostasis in Children
- Hypocalcemia in Children
- Hypercalcemia in Children

Why Mediversal?

	Mediversal	
CPD hours/ Credit	110 hours/Credit	3—50 hours/Credit
NMC Guideline	Advantages in accordance with provision 1.4.2 of NMC regulations	Not all. (Very few)
Renowned International faculties	Yes	Only for few subjects
Faculty to learner ratio	1:10	1:50 or 1:75
Case based learning	Yes	No
AI supported learning	Yes	No
Live Interaction Sessions	Yes	No
Clinical Attachments	Yes (Case to Case basis)	Yes
Associated with Hospitals for Clinical Training	Yes	Yes
Books	Yes (Printable Pdf copy)	No
Complementary e-Learning Module & Certification	Yes	No
Learner Support	Yes	No
Community of Doctors for peer support (Medivarsal Alumni only)	Yes	No
Alumni Support	Yes	Only a few
e-Certification	Yes	Yes
Physical Certification	Yes	Only a few
Lifetime certificate validity	Yes	Yes
Digital Marketing and Business Support for your hospital/clinic	Yes	No
Admission process	Smooth, Transparent & all details provided	Spamming through multiple channels.
Data and privacy protection	Yes	No
CME access	Yes (Lifetime)	No
Medico Legal Session	Yes (Free. By renowned high court advocates)	No
National Level Felicitation Award (for Medivarsal Alumni)	Yes	No

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