

Timecode GI AND HEPATOBILIARY

Part 1 - 29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 1

- 0 Introduction
- 1.5 History - symptoms
- 1.56 Nausea, vomiting and haematemesis
- 3.3 Abdominal pain
- 4.11 Bowel habit; stools
- 5.42 Anorexia; weight loss; appetite
- 8.04 Dysphagia
- 9.58 ENDS

Part 2 -29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 2

- 0 Dysphagia continued
- 0.29 Structure history - upper GI from mouth down to lower GI and bowels
- 2 Hepatobiliary symptoms
 - 2.1 Jaundice
- 3.08 Risk factors for acute and chronic liver disease
- 4.18 Previous medical history
- 4.28 Treatment history
- 4.41 Social history (including alcohol history)
- 7.18 Review of systems
- 7.49 Examination
- 8.04 Hands
 - 8.11 Leuconychia
 - 9.45 Koilonychia continued
- 10 ENDS

Part 3 - 29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 3

- 0 Koilonychia continued
- 0.29 Clubbing
- 1.45 Palmar erythema
- 3.04 Dupuytren's contracture
- 6.43 Flap
- 7.32 Signs of encephalopathy
- 8.18 Causes of encephalopathy
- 9.01 Get patients to draw a six-pointed star to assess encephalopathy - constructional dyspraxia
- 10 ENDS

Part 4 - 29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 4

- 0 Get patients to draw a six-pointed star to assess encephalopathy - dyspraxia
- 0.33 Other causes of asterixis
- 0.51 Arms
- 2.21 Pulse and blood pressure
- 2.42 Face
- 4.01 Neck; lymph nodes
- 5.21 Chest
- 5.25 Spider naevi
- 6.02 Causes of spider naevi
- 6.31 Gynaecomastia
- 6.46 Physiological causes of gynaecomastia
- 7.47 Pathological causes of gynaecomastia
- 9.12 Examine for gynaecomastia
- 9.45 Do not confuse gynaecomastia with galactorrhoea
- 10 ENDS

Part 5 - 29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 5

- 0 Do not confuse gynaecomastia with galactorrhoea continued
- 0.11 Loss of male distribution of hair
- 0.45 Abdomen
- 0.51 Five signs of chronic disease in the abdomen
- 1.01 Caput medusae
- 3.59 Signs of chronic liver disease
- 4.46 Spider naevi found on back and shoulders too
- 5.11 Causes of jaundice with signs of chronic liver disease
- 7.25 Causes of jaundice without signs of chronic liver disease
- 9.48 Hepatomegaly with and without chronic liver disease
- 10 ENDS

Part 6 - 29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 6

- 0 Hepatomegaly with and without chronic liver disease
- 0.11 Malignancies
- 0.31 Splenomegaly
- 0.43 How to distinguish the spleen from a kidney or other mass
- 2.03 How to examine for the spleen
 - 2.3 Examination of the abdomen generally
- 5.22 Examination for the spleen continued
- 6.05 Five causes of a giant spleen - A-sized
- 7.16 Causes of a B-sized spleen
- 7.45 Causes of a C-sized spleen
 - 8.1 Causes of a D-sized spleen
- 8.49 Causes of hepatosplenomegaly
- 9.18 Ascites
 - 9.3 Examination for ascites
- 10.01 ENDS

Part 7 - 30 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 7

- 0 Examination for ascites continued
- 3.12 Causes of ascites
- 3.15 Transudates
- 4.29 Exudates START
- 5.39 Use serum ascites albumin gradient to classify instead of transudate v. exudate
- 9.11 Other things about ascites
- 10.15 ENDS

Part 8 - 38MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 8

- 0 Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis - a cause of ascites in the encephalopathic patient
- 1.03 Examination
 - 1.21 Peritoneal tap
- 2.28 Treatment
- 3.16 What fluids not to give if encephalopathic
 - 4.4 Things to check
- 5.34 Investigations generally
- 6.28 Bloods
 - 6.31 Full blood count
 - 8.38 Urea and electrolytes
 - 9.59 Random blood glucose
- 10.25 Liver function tests
 - 10.3 Inflammatory markers - ESR and CRP
- 10.59 Autoimmune disease
- 11.52 Other bloods
- 12.18 Liver function tests
- 13.51 ENDS

- Part 9 - 2 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 9**
 Video tape ran out - Adam Feather instead gives a summary to camera of what you need to know
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 0.07 Raised alkaline phosphatase with other LFTs normal
 0.33 ENDS
- Part 10 - 30 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 10**
 0 Patient with newly diagnosed chronic liver disease - liver screen
 1.47 Radiology
 2.57 Endoscopy
 4.04 Specific diseases
 4.08 Dysphagia
 5 Investigations
 5.36 Treatment
 5.48 Haematemesis
 6.02 Causes
 8.59 Questions to ask about the haematemesis
 9.21 Risk factors and past medical history
 10.02 ENDS
- Part 11 - 29 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 11**
 0 Risk factors and past medical history continued
 0.4 Management of acute upper GI bleed (non-variceal)
 2.27 Bloods
 3.18 If haemodynamically stable
 3.4 If not haemodynamically stable
 5.2 Stigmata of an unstable ulcer
 6.23 Management of an unstable ulcer
 9.06 Transfusion - who are you going to transfuse?
 10.01 ENDS
- Part 12 - 28 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 12**
 0 Transfusion - who are you going to transfuse? continued
 0.26 Prognosis - Rockall criteria
 5.15 Oesophageal varices
 6.26 Causes
 7.09 Classification - grades
 7.56 Risk factors
 8.54 Primary prophylaxis - anyone at risk
 10 ENDS
- Part 13 - 28 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 13**
 0 Primary prophylaxis - anyone at risk - continued
 0.37 Severe bleeding
 1.04 Child-Pugh score (severity of underlying disease) affects prognosis
 3.13 Mild, moderate, and severe (or A, B, and C) disease according to Child-Pugh score
 4.2 Initial management of patient with a major oesophageal bleed
 7.15 Vasoconstrictors to use if any delay before endoscopy
 8.4 Endoscopy; banding, injection, balloon tamponade - Sengstaken-Blakemore tube
 10 ENDS
- Part 14 - 28 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 14**
 0 Sengstaken-Blakemore tube continued
 4.09 TIPSS Transjugular intrahepatic portosystemic shunting
 5.05 Treatment if patient survives
 5.36 Anti-encephalopathy treatment

- 6.52 Causes of malabsorption
- 8.08 Coeliac disease
- 8.23 Inflammatory bowel disease
- 10 ENDS

Part 15 - 28 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 15

- 0 Inflammatory bowel disease continued
- 0.35 Aetiology and risk factors
- 1.36 Extra-GI manifestations
- 1.49 Eyes
- 2 Skin
- 3.05 Joints
- 3.31 Hepatobiliary
- 4.03 Renal
- 4.21 Amyloid
- 4.43 Distinction between ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease
- 5.36 Presentation
- 6.43 Initial management
- 7.26 If acutely unwell
- 7.37 Definition of a severe attack
- 7.57 Examination
- 8.15 Investigations
- 9.06 Treatment of an acute attack
- 10.01 ENDS

Part 16 - 28 MB GI AND HEPATOBILIARY 16

- 0 Treatment of an acute attack continued
- 0.33 Indications for surgery
- 1.38 Drugs
- 1.55 Nutrition
- 2.25 Multi-disciplinary team
- 2.47 Patient in remission
- 2.57 Ulcerative colitis treatment
- 4.05 Treatment if patient deteriorates
- 4.31 Steroids avoided if possible
- 4.51 Smoking
- 5.16 Crohn's disease treatment
- 6.22 Treatment if patient deteriorates
- 6.42 Complications (of Crohn's disease especially)
- 7.46 Multidisciplinary team
- Other topics not covered in these sessions - need to read up on constipation, diarrhoea, lower GI bleeds, and colonic carcinoma
- 8.15
- 8.55 ENDS