Introduction: Medical Education has suffered a paradigmatic shift that led to curricular reforms. Due to scientific and technological development, Medical curriculum has been adopting a vertical integration model, in which basic and clinical sciences coexist during medical instruction. This context favours the introduction of new complementary technology-based pedagogical approaches. Thus, even traditional core fields of medical curriculum, like Anatomy, are refocusing their teaching/learning standards.

Methods: This work presents the main conclusions of a bibliographic review that reflected on Medical Education’s current pedagogical trend, by analyzing the advantages of the introduction and diversification of pedagogical approaches in Anatomy Education.

Results: Anatomy Education’s status quo is characterized by less available teaching time, increasing demands of 2D perspective of human anatomy from radiology and endoscopy imaging and other invasive and non-invasive medical techniques, increasing number of medical students and other logistical restraints. The traditional learning approach, mainly based in the cadaveric dissection, is drifting to complementary newer technologies as 3D models or 2D/3D digital imaging to examine the human anatomy. Also, knowledge transference is taking different channels, as learning management systems, social networks and computer-assisted learning and assessment are assuming relevant roles.

Conclusion: The future holds promising approaches for education models. Artificial Intelligence, Virtual Reality and Learning Analytics may provide analytic tools towards a real-time and personalized learning process.

A reflection on Anatomy Education, as a comprehensive model, allows us to understand Medical Education’s complexity. Therefore, the present Medical Education context favours a blended learning approach, based on multi-modality pedagogical strategies.

References

PS104
The multidimensional approach to suicide done through self-mutilation with an overview of wounds

Ciuk Katarzyna*, Ciuk Szymon, Dafański Emil, Chukwu Osiatidima, Bociga Marta, Burghardt Wiktoria
Jagiellonian University Medical College, Poland
E-mail address: katarzyna962@gmail.com (C. Katarzyna).

Aim: The aim of the study was to evaluate the methods and wounds of suicide done by self-injury.

Introduction: Hanging and drug overdose are the most common ways of suicide. However, there are also more painful methods of dying. This study considers: stabbing, cutting with a knife, ingestion of sharp foreign body, self-shooting, self-arson, crushing.

Methods: There were 65 recorded cases (M = 56, F = 9, mean age: 49.96 ± 15.78) of self-mutilation as a way of death in archives of the Department of Forensic Medicine of Jagiellonian University Medical College in Cracow in years 2011–2016. All of them were studied in terms of the method, trial and mortal wounds (number, area, type), condition of clothing, prior psychiatric treatment, prior suicide attempts. All calculations were done with the usage of Statistica software.

Results: The most common methods of suicide were self-shooting (38.46%), cutting (26.15%), stabbing (16.92%). There was 1 case of foreign body ingestion and 1 of head crushing in a black-smith machine. There were 6 cases of self-arson. Trial wounds were observed in 29.23% cases, all of them were recorded in...
Intestinal colonization of residents of long-term care facilities and nursing homes in Braga area with Multidrug-resistant Gram-negatives

G. Duarte 1,∗, R. Mota 1, D. Gonçalves 1,2,3, H. Ferreira 1,2
1 Microbiology, Department of Biological Sciences, Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Porto, Portugal
2 UCIBIO, University of Porto, Portugal
3 Superior Institute of Health of Alto Ave, Portugal
E-mail address: gracinda.duarte.bluestar@hotmail.com (G. Duarte).

Aim: The aim of our work was the detection of Enterobacteriaceae isolates producing extended-spectrum beta lactamasases (ESBL) and isolated with reduced susceptibility to carbapenem, in the intestinal flora of institutionalized-residents in extra-hospital-health-care facilities in Braga region.

Introduction: Care of aging population has been a growing challenge to public-health and health-care providers. Due to the disabilities of older people, there is a growing need for long-term care facilities (LTCF) and nursing homes (NH). This brings a new paradigm for the spread of bacteria showing multidrug-resistance (MDR) to antibiotics.

Methods: Fecal samples of 27 residents of these institutions were collected (September-to-December, 2016). One gram of each sample was suspended in 10 mL of saline and 100L of the suspension was spread on MacConkey agar with ampicillin(100 mg/L)/ceftoxime(2 mg/L)/meropenem(1 mg/L). Susceptibility to antibiotics was determined by disk-diffusion methods, according to CLSI. ESBL-producers were detected by the double-disk-synergy-test and/or clavulanic-acid addition and PCR was performed for detection of blaTEM, blaOXA, blaSHV, blaCTX-M-group-1, blaCTX-M-group-2, blaCTX-M-group-8, blaCTX-M-group-9, blaCTX-M-group-25, tetA, tetB, aac(3)-II, sul1, aac(6)-lb and qnrB genes.

Results: The study revealed 6 ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae colonizing 2 residents in LTCF (2-Escherichia coli/1-Klebsiella, Enterobacter, Serratia and Citrobacter (KESGroup)) and 3 residents in NH (2-Escherichia coli/1-KESGroup). Isolates showed positive for blaCTX-M-group-1, blaCTX-M-group-9, blaTEM, blaSHV, blaOXA, tetA, tetB, aac(3)-II, sul1 and aac(6)-lb. These isolates showed resistance to non-beta-lactam antibiotics, namely to tetracycline, ciprofloxacin, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, gentamicin and amikacin. We detected 6 MDR-bacteria isolates and 1 isolate with reduced susceptibility to carbapenem.

Conclusion: Our results show the dissemination of ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae in intestinal colonization of LTCF/NH patients, who may act as vehicles of MDR-bacteria within the health-care-facilities and community.

http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.pbj.2017.07.134

PS105

Headache among medical students in Bukovina Region of Ukraine

I. Yaremchuk 1,∗, O. Yaremchuk
Department of Nervous Diseases, Psychiatry and Medical Psychology
E-mail address: yaremchuk.cv@gmail.com (I. Yaremchuk).

Aim: To study the prevalence of headache among medical students in Bukovina region of Ukraine.