

Postgraduate Diploma

Oncology. Specialty
in Malignant Tumors





Postgraduate Diploma Oncology. Speciality In Malignant tumours

- » Modality: online
- » Duration: 6 months
- » Certificate: TECH Technological University
- » Dedication: 16h/week
- » Schedule: at your own pace
- » Exams: online

Website: www.techtute.com/us/medicine/postgraduate-diploma/postgraduate-diploma-oncology-speciality-malignant-tumours

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01

Introduction

Cancer is one of the leading causes of morbidity in the world, It is therefore essential to continue with research to reduce the number of deaths. number of deaths. This makes it necessary for oncology professionals to constantly update their knowledge in order to keep abreast of new developments. constantly updating their knowledge to keep abreast of the latest developments in this field and to make more accurate diagnoses. and make more accurate diagnoses. In this sense, This Postgraduate Diploma in Oncology, specializing in malignant tumors, will allow doctors to learn about the latest advances in the field.





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This training will generate a sense of security of security in the performance of medical practice, which will help you grow personally and professionally.”

In 2018, more than 18 million tumors were registered worldwide, according to figures handled by the Spanish Society of Medical Oncology (SEOM). Moreover, these figures are expected to continue to rise to 29.5 million in 2040. In Spain alone, more than 270,000 cases will be diagnosed in 2019, the most frequent being colon and rectum, prostate, breast, lung, and urinary bladder.

This Postgraduate Diploma in Oncology. Specialization in malignant tumors allows you to gain in-depth knowledge of the effective techniques and resources being used for oncological diagnosis.

Early detection of tumors can help make treatments more effective and lead to more successful cases among patients, thus reducing the number of deaths. But medical advances are also extremely important, as is the updating of professionals to be able to implement these advances in their patients.

The program has been designed and developed by oncology specialists, ranked among the best in medical excellence, who have provided students with the most advanced knowledge, experience and practical cases to create a program following the highest quality criteria available in the market.

In this way, we will review the generalities and risk factors of oncology patients and the molecular basis of cancer. In this Postgraduate Diploma, physicians will focus on the study of tumors related to the organs of the thoracic cavity, skin, gastrointestinal tract and hemolymphoid tumors.

This **Postgraduate Diploma in Oncology. Speciality in Malignant tumours** has the most complete and up-to-date program on the market The most important features include:

- ♦ The development of dozens of case studies presented by experts in oncology. in Oncology. Specialty in Malignant Tumors
- ♦ The graphic, schematic, and eminently practical contents with which they are created, provide scientific and practical information on the disciplines that are essential for professional practice.
- ♦ The latest information on Oncology. Specialty in Malignant Tumors
- ♦ Practical exercises where the self-assessment process can be carried out to improve learning
- ♦ A special emphasis on innovative methodologies in Oncology. Specialty in Malignant Tumors
- ♦ Theoretical lessons, questions to the expert, debate forums on controversial topics, and individual reflection assignments
- ♦ Content that is Accessible from any Fixed or Portable device with an Internet Connection

“Update your knowledge with the Postgraduate Diploma in Oncological. Specialty in Malignant Tumors”

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This Postgraduate Diploma may be the best investment you can make in selecting a refresher program for two reasons: in addition to updating your knowledge in Oncology. Specialty in Malignant Tumors, you will obtain a Postgraduate Diploma issued by TECH Technological University"

Its teaching staff includes professionals belonging to the field of Oncology. Specialty in malignant tumors, who bring to this training the experience of their work, in addition to recognized specialists belonging to reference societies and prestigious universities. and prestigious universities.

Its multimedia content, developed with the latest educational technology, will enable the professional to contextual and situated learning, i.e. a simulated environment that will provide immersive learning immersive learning programmed to train in real situations.

This program's design is based on problem-based learning, by means of which the professional must try to solve the different professional practice situations that arise during the course. For this purpose, the specialist will be assisted by an innovative interactive video system developed by renowned experts in the field of oncology. by recognized experts in the field of oncology. Specializing in malignant tumors, and with great medical experience.

Its teaching staff includes renowned specialists from prestigious universities.

Take the opportunity to learn about the latest advances in Oncology. Specialty in Malignant Tumors and improve the care of your patients.



02

Objectives

This online Postgraduate Diploma in Oncology. Specialty in malignant tumors is oriented to facilitate the performance of the professional dedicated to medicine with the latest advances and newest treatments in the sector.





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This Postgraduate Diploma is designed for you to update your knowledge in Oncological Specialty in Malignant Tumors, with the use of the latest educational technology of the latest educational technology, to contribute with quality and safety to decision making".



General Objective

- ♦ The main goal of this training in Oncology is to provide the professional with a deep scientific knowledge about oncology, especially of a deep scientific knowledge on oncology, especially addressing malignant tumors, as well as the most advanced treatments and advances that are allowing to save the lives of people affected by this disease.



Specific Objectives

- ♦ Recognize the characteristics of malignant neoplasms, their classification according to their histogenesis, as well as aspects related to their biological behavior.
- ♦ Acquire up-to-date knowledge on cancer epidemiological data worldwide
- ♦ Learn about screening methods in at-risk populations to diagnose cancerous lesions early.
- ♦ Recognize the environmental and occupational factors (mutagenic agents) that are directly and indirectly involved in cancer, and the carcinogenic capacity of some toxic substances found in food
- ♦ Relate DNA and RNA viruses known to cause cancer in humans
- ♦ Expose the mechanisms by which viruses are able to subjugate the normal activity of host cytoplasmic proteins, affecting key points in the control of the cell cycle, cell growth and differentiation, causing severe alterations in cell growth and cancer development.
- ♦ Recognize the role of H. pylori bacteria in the pathogenesis of gastric cancer
- ♦ Understand cancer as a genetic disease resulting from mutations that accumulate in genes that are critical for the growth and development of somatic cells
- ♦ Describe the genes associated with cancer, and the importance of DNA analysis to identify individuals, detect predisposing gene polymorphisms, analyze mutations, and establish the diagnosis of cancer as a genetic disease
- ♦ Recognize the susceptibility genes involved in breast, lung, thyroid, colon, skin, bone, pancreatic, and neuroblastoma cancers, and by what mechanism they participate in tumorigenesis
- ♦ Know the symptoms and signs that are most frequently related to cancer, as well as the different systems for the staging of tumor disease and their importance
- ♦ Know the phases of the cell cycle, the critical control points, as well as the genes involved in its regulation
- ♦ Recognize the important role of cell cycle checkpoints and DNA repair systems in maintaining the fidelity and integrity of genome replication and repair, and regulating cell cycle dynamics.
- ♦ Explain the positive and negative feedback regulatory processes that contribute to cell cycle progression, and the significance of negative controls on cell cycle progression that are present during development, differentiation, senescence, and cell death, which play an important role in preventing tumorigenesis
- ♦ Identify the difference in gene expression between normal tissue and tumor tissue
- ♦ Know the stages involved in the transformation of a normal cell to a malignant cell
- ♦ Recognize the malignant phenotype as the result of a characteristic pattern of gene expression, alterations in the function of the human genome, leading to aberrant growth, dedifferentiation, invasion and metastasis
- ♦ Characterize the different genes involved in cell cycle regulation (growth-promoting genes, growth-inhibiting genes, genes that regulate apoptosis and genes that repair damaged DNA), and the mutations that alter them.
- ♦ Explain the key role that oncogenes may play in the development of cancer by directing mechanisms that lead to the development of neoplasms

- ♦ Know tumor suppressor genes as cytoplasmic components capable of reversing the tumor phenotype; proteins that control the cell cycle, proliferation, and differentiation
- ♦ Identify epigenetic aberrations (DNA methylation with silencing of gene expression, and histone modifications that can enhance or dampen expression), which contribute to the malignant properties of cells
- ♦ Recognize the role of epigenetic changes in malignant phenotype, including gene expression, control of differentiation, and sensitivity and resistance to anticancer therapy
- ♦ Know the genes and proteins associated with malignant diseases and their utility as tumor markers to define a particular entity, its diagnosis, staging, prognosis, and screening in the population
- ♦ Know and apply the different technologies used to analyze the gene expression profile of neoplasms to identify clinical and biological aspects that are difficult to determine by histopathological examination. Its principles, advantages, and disadvantages
- ♦ Explain the importance of gene expression profiling for the application of different treatment protocols and the response to them among histologically similar tumors
- ♦ Recognize the importance of gene expression profiling in the new classifications of malignant tumors associated with prognosis and response to treatment
- ♦ Carry out an up-to-date review of the morphological knowledge and molecular pathology of the most frequent types of epithelial and non-epithelial thoracic cavity tumors.
- ♦ Describe the relevant aspects of the diagnosis, prognosis, and differential diagnosis of the main epithelial and mesenchymal lung tumors.
- ♦ Review relevant aspects of the diagnosis of lesions of each segment of the mediastinum
- ♦ Develop molecular diagnostic algorithms for lung and pleural cancer
- ♦ Acquire in-depth knowledge of cutaneous tumor pathology, learning and reviewing the morphological characteristics of the most frequent tumors
- ♦ Establish clinical-pathological correlation
- ♦ Sample management, from sample collection and preservation, to conventional staining, immunohistochemistry, and special laboratory and molecular pathology techniques.
- ♦ Acquire detailed knowledge of the molecular classification of stomach and colorectal cancer.
- ♦ Acquire in-depth knowledge about carcinogenesis and morpho-molecular diagnosis of GISTs
- ♦ An in-depth look at the role of precursor lesions of the biliopancreatic system.
- ♦ Gain more in-depth knowledge of the different types of systemic lymphomas and mature B and T neoplasms.
- ♦ Address the difficulties in the histopathological diagnosis of Hodgkins lymphoma.
- ♦ Learn about the morphological and molecular differences between benign and malignant lesions of the hemato-lymphoid system.

03

Course Management

The program includes in its teaching staff reference experts in Oncologic. Specialty in Malignant Tumors, who will share the experience of their work in this training. In addition, other experts of recognized prestige participate in its design and elaboration, completing the program in an interdisciplinary way.



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Learn about the latest advances in oncology from leading professionals" Specialty in Malignant Tumors"

International guest conductor

With more than 4 decades of professional career in the area of Pathology, Dr. Ignacio Wistuba is considered an international reference in this complex medical field. This prestigious researcher leads the Department of Translational Molecular Pathology at MD Anderson Cancer Center. He is also Director of the Khalifa Institute for Cancer Personalization, linked to the University of Texas.

In parallel, he directs the Thoracic Molecular Pathology Laboratory, the SPORE Lung Tissue Bank and the Institutional Tissue Bank. In turn, he is Director of the Biorepository and Pathology Core Network at the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group, in conjunction with the American College of Radiology Imaging Network (ECOG-ACRIN).

One of the main lines of work of this pathologist in recent years has been Genomic and Precision Medicine. His multiple investigations in this field have allowed him to address the origin and complexities of different types of tumors, their incidence and their relationship with specific characteristics of the DNA of individuals. Specifically, he has delved into these issues in relation to lung neoplasms.

On the other hand, Wistuba maintains active research collaborations with other specialists from different parts of the world. An example of this is his participation in an exploratory analysis of cytokine levels in pleural fluid associated with immunotherapeutic protocols with the University for Development in Chile. He is also a member of global teams that, orchestrated by the Australian Royal Prince Alfred Hospital, have investigated different predictive biomarkers of lung cancer.

Likewise, the pathologist has sustained a continuous education since his initial studies in distinguished Chilean universities. Proof of this are his postdoctoral research internships in renowned institutions such as the Southwestern Medical Center and the Simmons Cancer Center in Dallas.



Dr. Wistuba, Ignacio

- ♦ President of the Department of Translational Molecular Pathology, MD Anderson Cancer Center
- ♦ Director of the Division of Pathology/Laboratory Medicine at MD Anderson Cancer Center
- ♦ Specialty Pathologist in the Department of Thoracic/Head and Neck Medical Oncology at the
- ♦ University of Texas Medical Center
- ♦ Director, UT-Lung SPORE Tissue Bank
- ♦ Lung Cancer Pathologist for the Lung Cancer Committee at Southwestern Oncology Group (SWOG)
- ♦ Principal Investigator on several studies conducted by the Cancer Prevention and Research Institute of Texas
- ♦ Principal Investigator of the Translational Genomics and Precision Cancer Medicine Training Program at NIH/NCI
- ♦ Postdoctoral Fellow at the Hamon Center for Therapeutic Oncology Research Center
- ♦ Postdoctoral Fellow at Southwestern Medical Center and Simmons Cancer Center

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Thanks to TECH, you will be able to learn with the best professionals in the world”

Management



Dr. Rey Nodar, Severino

- Head of the pathological anatomy service at University Hospital Manises, Synlab Europe. Valencia, Spain
- President of FORESC and FEBIP (Foundation for Sciences and Research USA/ Spanish Foundation for Training in Biomedical Sciences and Oncologic Pathology).
- Doctor Honoris Causa 2012 at Bircham International University, USA
- Chief Editor of Journal of Cancer and Tumor international
- Member of the Editorial Board of 6 international journals (topics related to oncopathology)
- Author: Glands Thyroid Pathology. Ed. Bubok 2012 y Endocrine Pathology. Text and Atlas. Ed. EdStudios, Spain, 2018
- Member of the New York Academy of Sciences (Sciences Academy of NY), 2011
- Member of The Pathologist's 2019 Power List where recognition is given to the top 100 pioneers in the industry. (The Power List 2019) <https://thepathologist.com/power-list/2019>

Professors

D. Ballester Lozano, Gabriel

- ♦ Molecular Biologist at Vinalopó Hospital Ribera Salud Group

Dr. Camarasa Lillo, Natalia

- ♦ Expert in hemato-lymphoid pathology
- ♦ Specialist in Anatomy and Pathology
- ♦ Castellón University Hospital, Valencia

Dr. Cuatrecasas Freixas, Miriam

- ♦ Specialist in Anatomy and Pathology Barcelona Clinical Hospital
- ♦ Expert and Consultant in Gastrointestinal Pathology
- ♦ Coordinator of the Digestive Pathology Working Group of the SEAP Coordinator of the Catalan Network of Tumor Banks (XBTC) and of the Tumor Bank at Hospital Clínic-IDIBAPS.
Tumor Bank of the Hospital Clínic-IDIBAPS
- ♦ IDIBAPS researcher

Dr. García Yllán, Verónica

- ♦ Specialist in Pathological Anatomy and Master in Medicine and Education
- ♦ Inscanner in Medical Service

Dr. Rojas Ferrer, Nohelia

- ♦ Specialist in Anatomy and Pathology

- ♦ Vinalopó and Torrevieja University Hospitals

Dr. Ortiz Reina, Sebastián

- ♦ Specialist in Anatomy and Pathology
- ♦ University Specialist in Electron Microscopy by Madrid Complutense University.
- ♦ University Specialist in Dermatopathology at Alcalá de Henares University.
- ♦ Associate Professor of Health Sciences in the subject of Pathological Anatomy at Madrid Complutense University.
- ♦ Lecturer in Histology and Cell Biology at the University School of Nursing at the Murcia University.
- ♦ University professor of practices for students of the career of Medicine at Murcia Catholic University
- ♦ Tutor of residents of Anatomy Pathology of the University Complex of Cartagena

Dr. Sua Villega, Luz Fernanda

- ♦ Specialist in Anatomy and Pathology
- ♦ Specialist in Clinical Pathology
- ♦ D. in Biomedical Sciences with emphasis in Solid Tumor Genomics.
- ♦ Special Hematology and Hemostasis Laboratory Medical Leader
- ♦ Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine at the Valle del Lili Foundation.

04

Structure and Content

The structure of the content has been designed by leading professionals in anatomical pathology, with extensive experience and recognized prestige in the profession, backed by the volume of cases reviewed, studied, and diagnosed, and with extensive knowledge of new technologies applied to diagnosis.





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It includes clinical cases to bring the development of the program as close as possible to the reality of medical practice"

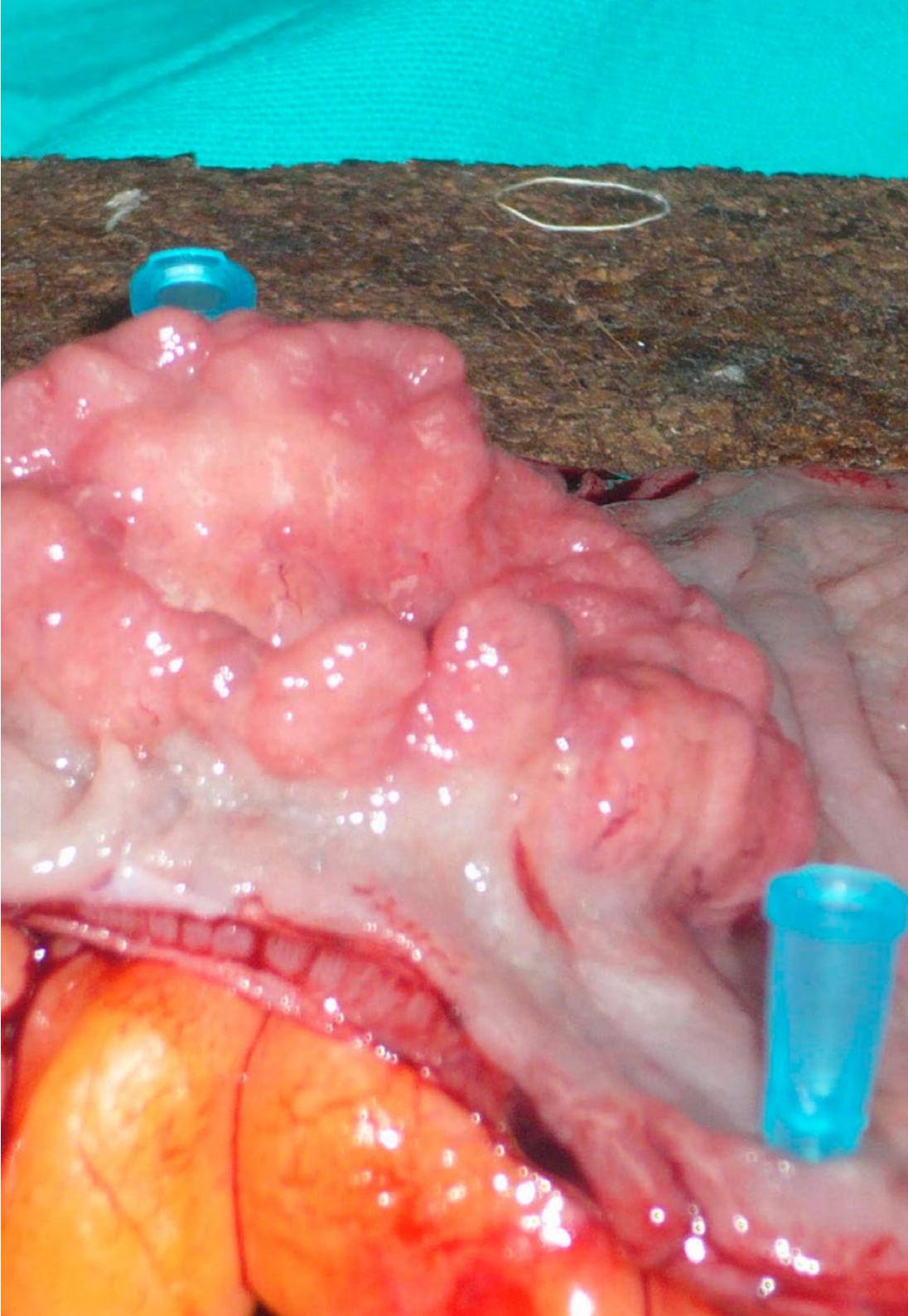
Module 1. Cancer General. Risk factors

- 1.1. Introduction
- 1.2. Overview of Malignant Neoplasms
 - 1.2.1. Nomenclature
 - 1.2.2. Features
 - 1.2.3. How Metastases Spread
 - 1.2.4. Prognostic Factors
- 1.3. Epidemiology of Cancer
 - 1.3.1. Incidence
 - 1.3.2. Prevalence
 - 1.3.3. Geographical Distribution
 - 1.3.4. Risk factors
 - 1.3.5. Prevention
 - 1.3.6. Early Diagnosis.
- 1.4. Mutagenic Agents.
 - 1.4.1. Environmental.
 - 1.4.2. Work
 - 1.4.3. Toxic Substances in Food
- 1.5. Biological Agents and Cancer
 - 1.5.1. RNA Virus.
 - 1.5.2. DNA Virus.
 - 1.5.3. H. pylori.
- 1.6. Genetic Predisposition
 - 1.6.1. Genes Linked to Cancer
 - 1.6.2. Susceptibility of Genes
 - 1.6.2.1. Breast Tumors
 - 1.6.2.2. Lung Tumors
 - 1.6.2.3. Thyroid Tumors
 - 1.6.2.4. Colon Tumors
 - 1.6.2.5. Skin Tumors
 - 1.6.2.6. Bone Tumors
 - 1.6.2.7. Pancreatic Tumors
 - 1.6.2.8. Neuroblastoma.

- 1.7. Clinical Aspects of Malignant Neoplasms
 - 1.7.1. Introduction
- 1.8. Neoplastic Disease Staging
 - 1.8.1. Update

Module 2. Molecular basis of cancer

- 2.1. Introduction to the Molecular Basis of Cancer
- 2.2. Genes and the Genome
 - 2.2.1. The Main Cell Signaling Pathways
 - 2.2.2. Cell Growth and Proliferation
 - 2.2.3. Cell Death. Necrosis and Apoptosis
- 2.3. Mutations.
 - 2.3.1. Types of Mutations. Frameshift; Indels, Translocations, SNV; Missense, Nonsense, CNV, Driver vs. Passenger
 - 2.3.2. Mutagens.
 - 2.3.2.1. Biological Agents and Cancer
 - 2.3.3. Mutation Repair Mechanisms
 - 2.3.4. Mutations with Pathological and Non-Pathological Variants
- 2.4. Major Advances in Precision Medicine
 - 2.4.1. Tumor Biomarkers
 - 2.4.2. Oncogenes and Tumor Suppressor Genes
 - 2.4.3. Diagnostic Biomarkers.
 - 2.4.3.1. Resistance.
 - 2.4.3.2. Prognosis
 - 2.4.3.3. Pharmaco-Genomics
 - 2.4.4. Cancer Epigenetics
- 2.5. Main Techniques in the Molecular Biology of Cancer
 - 2.5.1. Cytogenetics and FISH (Fluorescence In Situ Hybridization)
 - 2.5.2. DNA Extract Quality
 - 2.5.3. Fluid Biopsy
 - 2.5.4. PCR as a Basic Molecular Tool
 - 2.5.5. Sequencing, NGS

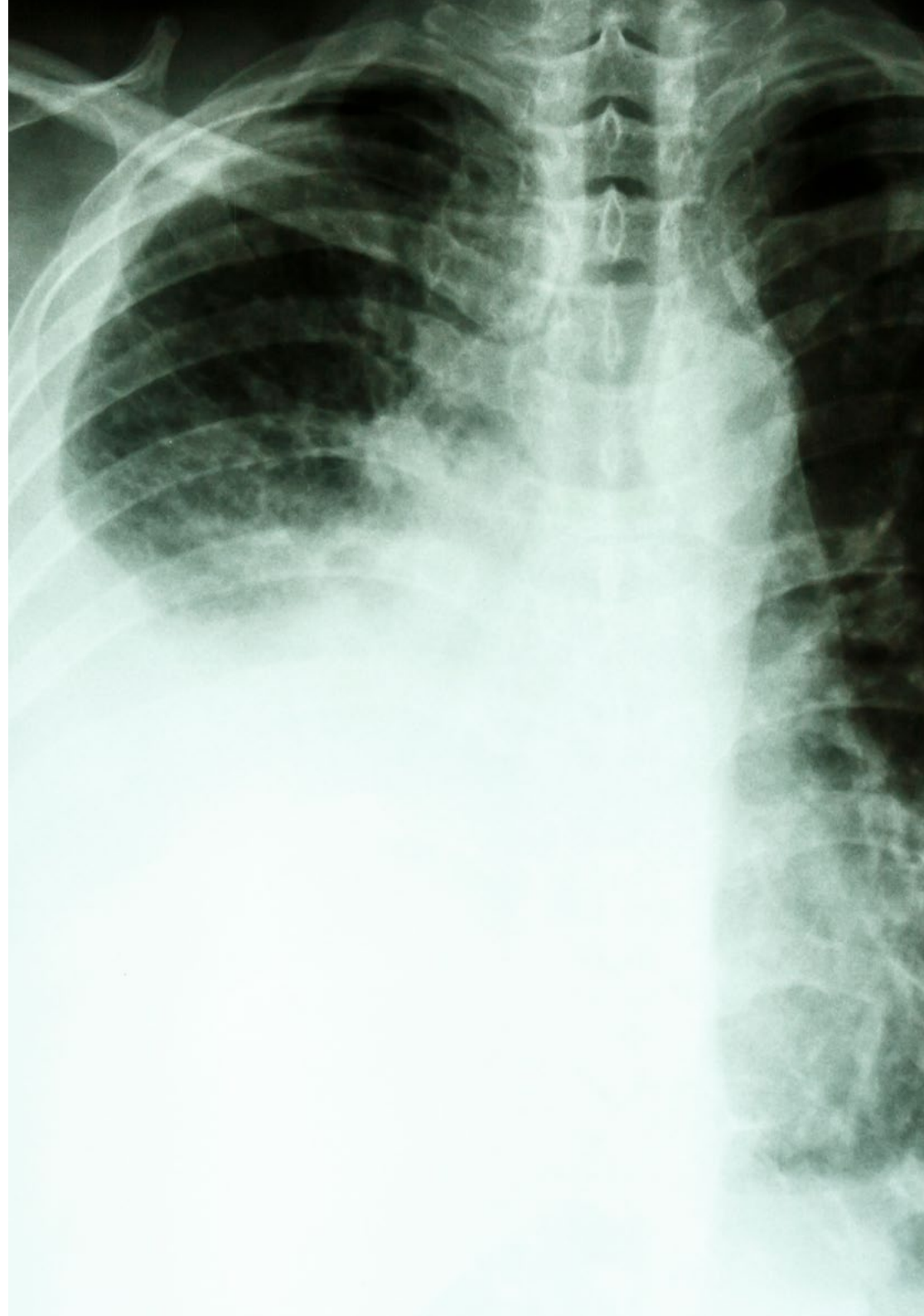


Module 3. Tumors of organs of the thoracic cavity

- 3.1. Neoplastic Lung Pathology
 - 3.1.1. WHO Classification and its Recent Updates on Lung Tumors
 - 3.1.2. Pulmonary Adenocarcinoma.
 - 3.1.3. Squamous Cell Carcinoma of the Lung
 - 3.1.4. Microcytic Carcinoma of the Lung
 - 3.1.5. Other Primary Carcinomas of the Lung
- 3.2. Non-Neoplastic Pathology.
 - 3.2.1. Interstitial Pneumonia.
- 3.3. Lung Transplant Pathology
 - 3.3.1. Acute, Chronic, and Hyperacute Rejection
 - 3.3.2. Injuries due to Anti-Rejection Therapy
 - 3.3.3. Pathological and Anatomical Complications of Cardiac Transplantation
- 3.4. Pleural Pathology
 - 3.4.1. Classification of Benign and Malignant Pleural Lesions
 - 3.4.2. Immunohistochemical Diagnosis of Mesothelioma and its Differences with Reactive Pleural Lesions
- 3.5. Mediastinal Pathology
 - 3.5.1. Classification of Mediastinal Tumors. Advances and Limitations
 - 3.5.2. Pathologic and Molecular diagnosis of Mediastinal Tumor Lesions
- 3.6. Cardiac Pathology.
 - 3.6.1. Cardiac Transplantation.

Module 4. Skin tumors

- 4.1. Epidermal Tumors.
 - 4.1.1. Keratotic and Hyperplastic Lesions
 - 4.1.1.1. Epidermal Nevi.
 - 4.1.1.2. Viral Infections
 - 4.1.1.3. Acanthomas.
 - 4.1.2. Benign Neoplasms.
 - 4.1.2.1. Seborrheic Keratosis.
 - 4.1.2.2. Lichenoid Keratosis.
 - 4.1.3. Malignant Neoplasms.
 - 4.1.3.1. Actinic Keratosis.
 - 4.1.3.2. Bowen's Disease.
 - 4.1.3.3. Basal Cell Carcinomas.
 - 4.1.3.4. Squamous cell carcinoma
- 4.2 Adnexal Tumors
 - 4.2.1. Tumors with Sebaceous Differentiation
 - 4.2.2. Tumors with Follicular Differentiation
 - 4.2.3. Tumors with Glandular Differentiation
- 4.3 Cutaneous Lymphoid Infiltrates
 - 4.3.1. Lymphoid Hyperplasia.
 - 4.3.2. T-Cell Lymphomas.
 - 4.3.3. Mycosis Fungoides
 - 4.3.4. CD 30 + Lymphoproliferative Processes
 - 4.3.5. Primary Cutaneous T Lymphomas.
 - 4.3.6. Lymphomas
 - 4.3.7. Marginal Zone B lymphomas
 - 4.3.8. Follicular Center B Lymphomas
 - 4.3.9. Diffuse Large B-cell Lymphoma
- 4.4 Melanocytic Tumors
 - 4.4.1. Lentigo.
 - 4.4.2. Dermal Melanosis and Melanocytosis
 - 4.4.3. Melanocytic Nevi.
 - 4.4.4. Melanoma



4.5 Mesenchymal Tumors

- 4.5.1. Vascular Tumours.
- 4.5.2. Adipose Tissue Tumors
- 4.5.3. Tumors and Fibrous Proliferations
- 4.5.4. Muscular and Osteocartilaginous Tumors

4.6 Neural and Neuroendocrine Tumors

- 4.6.1. Peripheral Nerve Tumors
- 4.6.2. Neuroendocrine Tumors
 - 4.6.2.1. Neuroectodermal Tumor.
 - 4.6.2.2. Merkel Cells Carcinoma

Module 5. Tumors of the gastro-intestinal tract

- 5.1. Molecular Diagnosis and Classification of Stomach Cancer
 - 5.1.1. Molecular Diagnosis and Classification of Stomach Cancer
 - 5.1.2. Classification
- 5.2. Molecular Classification of Colorectal Carcinoma
 - 5.2.1. Hereditary Colorectal Carcinoma
 - 5.2.2. Serrated Polyposis Syndrome
 - 5.2.3. Molecular Staging of Colorectal Carcinoma
- 5.3. GIST (GastroIntestinal Stromal Tumours).
 - 5.3.1. Genetics
 - 5.3.2. Therapeutic Implications
- 5.4. Biliopancreatic and Ampullary Precursor Lesions
 - 5.4.1. Biliopancreatic Precursor Lesions
 - 5.4.2. Ampullary Lesions.
- 5.5. Esophageal Lesions
 - 5.5.1. Precursor Lesions.
 - 5.5.2. Role of Infectious Agents in Esophageal Cancer
 - 5.5.3. Rare Esophageal Tumors

Module 6. Hemolymphoid Tumors

- 6.1. Diagnostic Tools in Lymphomas
 - 6.1.1. General aspects
 - 6.1.2. Indispensable Tools in the Diagnosis and Management of Lymphoid Pathology
- 6.2. The Main Mature B-Cell Neoplasms (1)
 - 6.2.1. General aspects
- 6.3. The Main Mature B-Cell Neoplasms (2)
 - 6.3.1. General aspects
- 6.4. Mature T and NK Cell Neoplasms
 - 6.4.1. General aspects
- 6.5. Diagnostic Difficulties in Hodgkins Lymphoma.
 - 6.5.1. Description of Hodgkins Lymphoma.
 - 6.5.2. Diagnostic Difficulties.



A unique, key, and decisive training experience to boost your professional development”

05

Methodology

This training program provides you with a different way of learning. Our methodology uses a cyclical learning approach: ***Re-learning***.

This teaching system is used, for example, in the most prestigious medical schools in the world, and major publications such as the ***New England Journal of Medicine*** have ***considered it to be one of the most effective***.



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Discover Re-learning, a system that abandons conventional linear learning, to take you through cyclical teaching systems: a way of learning that has proven to be extremely effective, especially in subjects that require memorization"

At TECH we use the Case Method

What should a professional do in a given situation? Throughout the program, students will face multiple simulated clinical cases, based on real patients, in which they will have to do research, establish hypotheses, and ultimately resolve the situation. There is abundant scientific evidence on the effectiveness of the method. Specialists learn better, faster, and more sustainably over time.

With TECH you will experience a way of learning that is shaking the foundations of traditional universities around the world.



According to Dr. Gervas, the clinical case is the annotated presentation of a patient, or group of patients, which becomes a "case", an example or model that illustrates some peculiar clinical component, either because of its teaching power or because of its uniqueness or rarity. It is essential that the case is based on current professional life, trying to recreate the real conditions in the physician's professional practice.

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Did you know that this method was developed in 1912, at Harvard, for law students? The case method consisted of presenting students with real-life, complex situations for them to make decisions and justify their decisions on how to solve them. In 1924, Harvard adopted it as a standard teaching method”

The effectiveness of the method is justified by four fundamental achievements:

1. Students who follow this method not only achieve the assimilation of concepts, but also a development of their mental capacity, through exercises that evaluate real situations and the application of knowledge.
2. Learning is solidly translated into practical skills that allow the student to better integrate into the real world.
3. Ideas and concepts are understood more efficiently, given that the example situations are based on real-life.
4. Students like to feel that the effort they put into their studies is worthwhile. This then translates into a greater interest in learning and more time dedicated to working on the course.

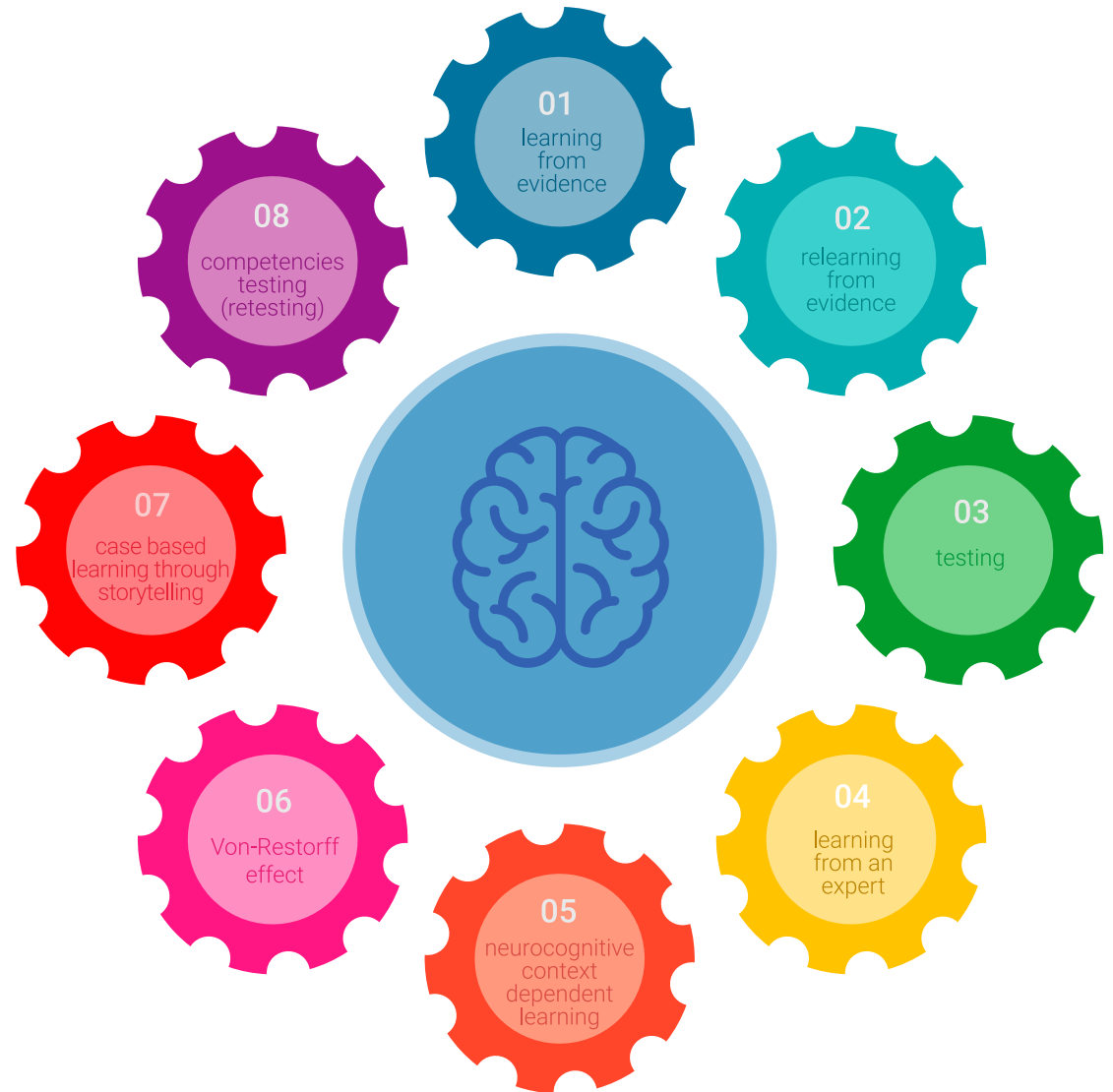


Re-Learning Methodology

At TECH we enhance the Harvard case method with the best 100% online teaching methodology available: Re-learning.

This university is the first in the world to combine the study of clinical cases with a 100% online learning system based on repetition, combining a minimum of 8 different elements in each lesson, a real revolution with respect to the mere study and analysis of cases.

Professionals will learn through real cases and by resolving complex situations in simulated learning environments. These simulations are developed using state-of-the-art software to facilitate immersive learning.



At the forefront of world teaching, the Re-learning method has managed to improve the overall satisfaction levels of professionals who complete their studies, with respect to the quality indicators of the best Spanish-speaking online university (Columbia University).

With this methodology, more than 250,000 physicians have been trained with unprecedented success in all clinical specialties regardless of surgical load. Our pedagogical methodology is developed in a highly competitive environment, with a university student body with a high socioeconomic profile and an average age of 43.5 years old.

Re-learning will allow you to learn with less effort and better performance, involving you more in your specialization, developing a critical mindset, defending arguments, and contrasting opinions: a direct equation to success.

In our program, learning is not a linear process, but rather a spiral (learn, unlearn, forget, and re-learn). Therefore, we combine each of these elements concentrically.

The overall score obtained by TECH's learning system is 8.01, according to the highest international standards.



This program offers the best educational material, prepared with professionals in mind:



Study Material

All teaching material is produced by the specialists who teach the course, specifically for the course, so that the teaching content is highly specific and precise.

These contents are then applied to the audiovisual format, to create the TECH online working method. All this, with the latest techniques that offer high quality pieces in each and every one of the materials that are made available to the student.



Surgical Techniques and Procedures on Video

TECH introduces students to the latest techniques, the latest educational advances and to the forefront of current medical techniques. All of this in direct contact with students and explained in detail so as to aid their assimilation and understanding. And best of all, you can watch the videos as many times as you like.



Interactive Summaries

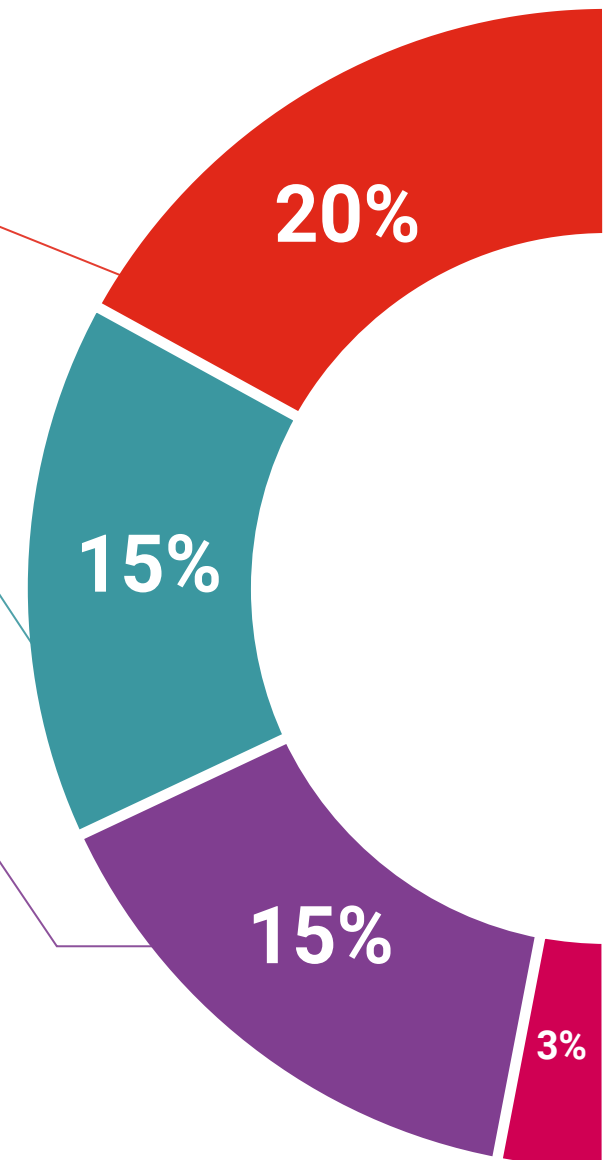
The TECH team presents the contents attractively and dynamically in multimedia lessons that include audio, videos, images, diagrams, and concept maps in order to reinforce knowledge.

This exclusive multimedia content presentation training Exclusive system was awarded by Microsoft as a "European Success Story".



Additional Reading

Recent articles, consensus documents and international guidelines, among others. In TECH's virtual library, students will have access to everything they need to complete their course.





Expert-Led Case Studies and Case Analysis

Effective learning ought to be contextual. Therefore, TECH presents real cases in which the expert will guide students, focusing on and solving the different situations: a clear and direct way to achieve the highest degree of understanding.



Testing & Re-testing

We periodically evaluate and re-evaluate students' knowledge throughout the program, through assessment and self-assessment activities and exercises: so that they can see how they are achieving your goals.



Classes

There is scientific evidence on the usefulness of learning by observing experts: The system termed Learning from an Expert strengthens knowledge and recall capacity, and generates confidence in the face of difficult decisions in the future.



Quick Action Guides

TECH offers the most relevant contents of the course in the form of worksheets or quick action guides. A synthetic, practical, and effective way to help students progress in their learning.



06 Certificate

This **Postgraduate Diploma in Oncology. Speciality Malignant tumours** guarantees, in addition to the most rigorous and up-to-date training, access to a Postgraduate Diploma issued by **TECH Technological University**.



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Successfully complete this training and receive your university degree without the hassle of travel or laborious paperwork”

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ECTS: **23**

Official Number of Hours: **575 hours.**



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Postgraduate Diploma

Oncology. Specialty
in Malignant Tumors