

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mogyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Surgical Disciplines

“APPROVE”

First Vice-Rector

Grishchenko N. M.



WORKING PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

6TH YEAR

Branch of knowledge 22 "Healthcare"

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

Developer	Zaborovskyi V. I.
Head of the Developer Department	Zack M.U.
Guarantor of the educational program	Klimenko M. O.
Director of the Institute	Grishchenko G. V.
Head of NMV	Shkirchak S.I.

## Description of the academic discipline

Naming of the indicator	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of the discipline	Obstetrics and Gynecology	
Area of expertise	22 "healthcare"	
Specialization	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Higher education level	Master's Degree	
Discipline status		
Course of study	Six	
Academic year	2021-2022	
Semester numbers:	Full-time form	
	11th, 12th	
Total number of ECTS credits/hours	4.0 credits (2.0 / 2.0) / 120 hours (60/60)	
Course structure:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lectures</li> <li>• practical exercises</li> <li>• hours of independent work of students</li> </ul>	-	
	60 hours (30/30)	
	60 hours (30/30)	
Percentage of audience load	50,0%	
Language of instruction	english	
Interim control form (if any)	Certification – 11th semester	
Final control form	Credit – 12th semester	

## 2. Purpose, objectives, and planned learning outcomes

The working curriculum is developed taking into account the principles of evidence-based medicine and based on the standards of medical care in obstetrics and gynecology approved by the orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

**Goal** teaching the academic discipline "obstetrics and gynecology" in the 6th year Block 3: "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is: acquiring knowledge from physiological and pathological obstetrics, conservative and operative gynecology, mastering the general principles of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, the ability to analyze the obstetric situation and surgical risks of a gynecological patient, use basic and additional research methods, demonstrate skills and abilities in accordance with the educational and professional program (AKI).

**Main tasks** study of the discipline "obstetrics and gynecology" Block 3: "Obstetrics and Gynecology" are:

- Interpret the clinical anatomy of the female genital organs and the physiology of the reproductive system.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of major gynecological diseases, plan examinations and patient management tactics.
- To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of major diseases of the female reproductive system.
- Identify factors affecting family planning and develop measures aimed at rational family planning.
- Plan tactics for managing pregnancy, physiological labor, and the postpartum period.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of complications of pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.
- Plan and provide emergency care for urgent conditions in obstetrics and gynecology.

**Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary relations).**

**Interdisciplinary connections:** obstetrics and gynecology as an academic discipline is based on the knowledge acquired by students in the study of medical biology, normal and pathological anatomy, topographic anatomy, normal and pathological physiology of the reproductive system of women, histology and embryology, Microbiology, pharmacology, clinical genetics, internal professional and infectious diseases, surgical diseases, hygiene, social medicine, organization and Economics of health and integrates these disciplines.

**Expected learning outcomes.** As a result of studying the discipline, students, according to the requirements of the educational and professional program, must::

**To know:**

- modern standards of care in emergency obstetric and gynecological pathology;
- family planning issues.
- the course of physiological and pathological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period;

**be able to:** analyze and apply the acquired knowledge to solve practical problems that involve: :

- collecting medical history;

- examination of a pregnant or gynecological patient;
- planning the examination of a pregnant or gynecological patient;
- interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research data;
- differential diagnosis of the most common complications of pregnancy and gynecological diseases;
- determination of the preliminary clinical diagnosis;
- determination of tactics for managing a pregnant woman, childbirth, or gynecological patient;
- providing emergency medical care;
- solving situational problems;
- practice practical skills on models and near the bed of a pregnant or gynecological patient;
- maintaining medical records.

### ***COMPETENCIES***

The developed work program corresponds to the ***educational and professional program (OPP)***. and is focused on the formation of ***competencies***:

<p><b>General competencies</b></p>	<p>ZK1. The ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.</p> <p>ZK2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.</p> <p>ZK3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.</p> <p>ZK4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.</p> <p>ZK5. Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal skills.</p> <p>ZK6. Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing; ability to communicate in a foreign language.</p> <p>ZK7. Skills in using information and communication technologies.</p> <p>ZK8. Certainty and perseverance in relation to the tasks set and responsibilities assumed.</p> <p>ZK9. Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.</p> <p>ZK10. Striving to preserve the environment.</p>
------------------------------------	---

<b>Professional competencies</b>	<p>FC1. Patient interviewing skills.</p> <p>FC2. Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.</p> <p>FC3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.</p> <p>FC4. Ability to determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.</p> <p>FC5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.</p> <p>FC6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.</p> <p>FC7. Ability to diagnose emergency conditions.</p> <p>FC8. Ability to determine the tactics of providing emergency medical care.</p> <p>FC9. Skills in providing emergency medical care.</p> <p>FC11. Skills in performing medical manipulations.</p> <p>FC12. Ability to determine the management tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth, and the postpartum period.</p> <p>FC13. Family planning counseling skills.</p> <p>FC16. Ability to determine the management tactics of persons subject to medical supervision.</p> <p>FC18. Ability to maintain medical records.</p>
<b>Programmatic learning outcomes</b>	
PRN1	Know how to analyze, synthesize, and continue learning. Be able to analyze information, make informed decisions, and engage in modern knowledge development. Make appropriate connections to achieve your goals. Be responsible for timely acquisition of up-to-date knowledge.
PRN2	Have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the course of training. Be able to solve complex tasks and problems that arise in professional activities. Clear and unambiguous presentation of your own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that justify them, to specialists and non-specialists. Be responsible for making decisions in challenging environments
PRN3	Have deep knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integrating knowledge. Ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activities. Be responsible for professional development, the ability to continue professional training with a high level of autonomy.

PRN6	Have perfect knowledge of the state language and basic knowledge of a foreign language. Be able to apply knowledge of the state language, both orally and in writing, and be able to communicate in a foreign language. Use it in professional and business communication and when preparing documents in the state language. Use a foreign language in your professional activities. Be responsible for fluency in the state language, for the development of professional knowledge.
PRN7	Have deep knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities. Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field, which requires updating and integrating knowledge. Use information and communication technologies in professional activities. Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
PRN8	Know your responsibilities and ways to complete your tasks. Be able to define goals and objectives be persistent and conscientious in the performance of duties. Establish interpersonal connections to effectively perform tasks and responsibilities. Be responsible for high-quality performance of assigned tasks.
PRN11	<p>Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including professional history), in the settings of a health care facility, its division, or at the patient's home, using the results of an interview with the patient, according to the standard patient survey scheme. Under any circumstances (in a healthcare institution, department, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge about the person, their organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collect information about the general state of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of the lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands);</li> <li>evaluate the child's psychomotor and physical development;</li> <li>examine the state of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and surface vessels, determination of the percutaneous boundaries of the heart and vessels, auscultation of the heart and vessels);</li> <li>examine the condition of the respiratory system (examination of the chest and upper legs). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>chest palpation, percussion and lung auscultation</li> </ul> );</li> <li>examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger examination of the rectum);</li> <li>examine the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation);</li> <li>examine the state of the nervous system;</li> <li>examine the state of the genitourinary system;</li> <li>evaluate the state of intrauterine development of the fetus according to the calculation of fetal mass and heartbeat auscultation.</li> </ul>

PRN12	knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, based on the results of his division, using a standard procedure, using evaluate information about the diagnosis in the context of a health care facility, laboratory and instrumental studies (according to list 4).
PRN13	<p>In the context of a health care facility, its subdivision, and among the attached population:</p> <p>Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, using preliminary data from the patient's medical history, data from the patient's physical examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, by adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.</p> <p>Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, using comparison with standards, using preliminary data from the patient's medical history and examination data , based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, by adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.</p>
PRN14	<p>In the context of a healthcare institution or its subdivision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assign a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, by adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.</li> <li>• Perform differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndrome diagnosis, data from laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.</li> <li>• Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data from laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge about the person, his organs, etc. system, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.</li> </ul>
PRN15	diseases (according to list 2), in the conditions of a health care facility, at home in determine the necessary work and rest regime during the treatment of the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to appropriate ethical and legal standards legal norms, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
PRN16	Determine the necessary therapeutic nutrition in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in the conditions of a health care institution, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to appropriate ethical

	and legal standards. standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
PRN17	<p>Determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of diseases(according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p> <p>To determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to the list 2), in terms of health, at the home of the patient and on the stages of medical evacuation, including the field, based on preliminary clinical diagnosis using knowledge of the man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms by making an informed decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p>
PRN18	decisions and assessments of a person's condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, etc.)Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making a reasonable decision in the health care institution (division), including in an emergency situation, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible medical history, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.
PRN19	Determine the tactics of providing emergency medical care, in all circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision, based on the diagnosis of an emergency condition (according to list 3) in a limited time using standard schemes.
PRN20	(3) in conditions of limited time, in accordance with a certain tactic, an informed decision, based on the diagnosis of an urgent condition (with appropriate ethical and legal standards, by making decisions using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, observingProvide emergency medical care, under all circumstances, using standard schemes.
PRN22	Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to appropriate ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision and using standard methods.
PRN23	<p>In the conditions of a medical institution, based on anamnestic data, general examination, bimanual, external and internal obstetric examination of a pregnant woman and a woman in labor, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, using a standard procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• assess the general condition of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor, and a woman in labor;</li> <li>• determine the duration of pregnancy;</li> <li>• determine the expected delivery time and fetal weight;</li> <li>• determine and evaluate the size of the female pelvis;</li> <li>• determine and evaluate the topography of the fetus in the uterus</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• determine the tactics of pregnancy management;</li> <li>• determine and evaluate the condition of the fetus during pregnancy;</li> <li>• determine labor management tactics;</li> <li>• assess the general condition of the newborn;</li> <li>• assess the condition of the litter;</li> <li>• determine the state of uterine involution;</li> <li>• prescribe rational feeding to pregnant women, children of the first year of life with developmental delay, premature babies;</li> <li>• evaluate the condition of lochia and lactation.</li> </ul>
PRN24	<p>general examination and gynecological examination of a woman, using in a medical facility setting, based on anamnestic data, knowledge of a woman's reproductive organs, adhering to appropriate ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision, using a standard procedure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• evaluate the patient and medical criteria for the acceptability of the contraceptive method;</li> <li>• determine the patient's examination plan before choosing a method of contraception;</li> <li>• conduct family planning counseling;</li> <li>• to select a modern method of contraception for various categories of the population.</li> </ul>

### **3. Academic discipline program**

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The curriculum of the discipline consists of three blocks (modules):

Block 1: Diseases of the female reproductive system. Family planning – 4th year.

Block 2: Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period-course 5.

Block 3: Obstetrics and Gynecology - 6th year.

**BLOCK 3.**  
**OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**

**SECTIONS:**

1. **PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM IN DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS.**
2. **GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.**
3. **INFERTILITY IN MARRIAGE. FAMILY PLANNING.**
4. **PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSTETRICS.**
5. **PATHOLOGY OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.**
6. **PERINATAL PATHOLOGY.**

**BLOCK 3. OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**

**SECTION 1. PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM  
IN DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS**

**Topic 26. Disorders of menstrual function in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period.**

Disorders of menstrual function in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes.

The concept of the perimenopausal period. Physiological changes in the female genital organs during perimenopause. Pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period.

Omission and prolapse of the vaginal and uterine walls: diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

**Topic 27. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence. Methods of contraception for adolescents.**

Modern methods of examination of girls and adolescents with gynecological diseases. Disorders of menstrual function in adolescence, classification, diagnosis and

treatment. Amenorrhea. Juvenile uterine bleeding. Therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of menstrual disorders in girls.

Abnormalities in the development of the genitals. Disorders of sexual development in adolescents.

Inflammatory diseases of the genitals in girls and adolescents. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.

Methods of contraception in adolescents. Features of selection and application of barrier and hormonal methods of contraception.

## SECTION 2. GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES

### *Specific goals:*

1. To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of major diseases of the female reproductive system.
2. Make a preliminary diagnosis and make a differential diagnosis of major gynecological diseases, plan examinations and patient management tactics.
3. Provide assistance in emergency situations in gynecology. Make a plan for examining gynecological patients before surgery.
4. Perform necessary medical manipulations.

### **Topic 28. Female inflammatory urogenital diseases.**

Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.

### **Topic 29. Benign neoplasms of the female genital organs. Dyshormonal diseases of the breast. Endometriosis.**

Benign neoplasms of the female genitals. Diagnosis, treatment, and prevention.

Dyshormonal diseases of the breast. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention

Endometriosis. Modern aspects of etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of endometriosis.

**Topic 30. Background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms.**

Background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the female genital organs. Modern diagnostic methods, principles of treatment and prevention.

**Topic 31. Urgent conditions in gynecology.**

Modern approaches to diagnosis and emergency care in acute abdomen. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and emergency care of uterine bleeding. Basic principles and methods of surgical interventions for emergency conditions in gynecology. Traumatic injuries of the genitals. Clinic diagnosis and treatment.

Differential diagnosis of patients with acute surgical pathology (appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, cholecystitis, renal colic, perforated gastric ulcer). Prevention of emergency conditions in gynecology.

**Topic 32. Surgical interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients with urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.**

Indications, contraindications, conditions and types of operations on the cervix; uterus (conservative myomectomy, uterine defundation, supravaginal amputation of the uterus, uterine extirpation), uterine appendages, with omission and prolapse of the female genital organs. Artificial preeclampsia pregnancy in early and late terms, indications, methods, complications. Therapeutic and diagnostic endoscopic methods in gynecology.

Features of preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients with urgent and planned surgical interventions. Postoperative complications and their prevention. Rehabilitation after gynecological interventions.

Prevention of HIV infection in medical institutions. Prevention of the risk of infection with blood-borne infections and ways to reduce it. Post-exposure prophylaxis.

**SECTION 3. INFERTILITY IN MARRIAGE. FAMILY PLANNING.**

***Specific goals:***

1. To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the main diseases of the female reproductive system that lead to infertility.
2. Determine the preliminary clinical diagnosis based on the interpretation of data from a special examination of a non-married couple.

3. Provide advice on methods of contraception according to the periods of life and the choice of a specific method of contraception.
4. Determine the necessary examination before starting to use a contraceptive.
5. Internalize the use of WHO medical eligibility criteria.

### **Topic 33. Infertility.**

Medical and social significance of the problem of infertility in marriage.

Etiopathogenetic factors of infertility development. Survey of a married couple in a non-marital marriage. Modern principles and methods of treatment of female infertility. Indications for the use of assisted reproductive technologies.

### **Topic 34. Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. WHO medical criteria for the acceptability of contraceptive methods.**

Counseling on the choice and use of a contraceptive method: stages of counseling. Methods of contraception according to the periods of life.

Modern methods of contraception: classification, mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages, necessary examination before use, mode of use, side effects, instructions for the patient. Postpartum and pre-abortion contraception.

WHO medical eligibility criteria: classification of categories, use of summary tables. Methods of contraception in women with HIV.

## **SECTION 4. PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSTETRICS.**

### ***Specific goals:***

1. Evaluate the condition of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor, a woman in labor, a fetus, and a newborn.
2. Plan tactics for managing pregnancy, physiological delivery, and the postpartum period, and evaluate the course of the newborn period.
3. Choose a method of contraception in the postpartum period.
4. Perform necessary medical manipulations.
5. Provide obstetric care to pregnant women, women in labor, and women in labor.

### **Topic 35. Physiological pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Perinatal fetal protection. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics.**

Management of physiological pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Modern methods of fetal condition diagnostics. Features of pharmacotherapy in different stages of pregnancy and in the postpartum period. Questions of medical ethics and deontology. Methods of contraception in the postpartum period.

## **SECTION 5. PATHOLOGY OF PREGNANCY AND CHILDBIRTH.**

### ***Specific goals:***

1. To determine the features of examination and treatment of pregnant women and parturient women with pathology of pregnancy and childbirth.
2. Make a preliminary diagnosis, make a differential diagnosis, and plan tactics for managing the main pathological conditions during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.
3. Draw up a plan of preventive and rehabilitative measures in the case of various types of obstetric pathology.
4. Plan and provide care for emergency conditions in midwifery.
5. Perform necessary medical manipulations.

### **Topic 36. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.**

Etiology and pathogenesis of gestosis. Early gestosis (vomiting, hypersalivation). Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of early gestosis. Hypertension during pregnancy. Edema during pregnancy. Proteinuria during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment methods, influence on fetal condition. Rare forms of gestosis.

Tactics of managing pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period in late gestosis. Emergency care. Prevention of late gestosis and rehabilitation.

### **Topic 37. Premature termination of pregnancy. Rescheduling pregnancy. Multiple pregnancies.**

Etiology and pathogenesis of premature termination of pregnancy at various times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of spontaneous abortion. Preterm birth. Features of preterm labor management. Prevention of miscarriage of pregnancy.

Etiology and pathogenesis of recurrent pregnancy. Methods for the diagnosis of recurrent pregnancy. The course of pregnancy and childbirth, the effect on the fetus. Tactics of managing a postponed pregnancy. Prevention and treatment of complications associated with perenosuvannya.

Multiple pregnancy: classification and diagnosis. Tactics of managing pregnancy and childbirth in multiple pregnancies. Feto-fetal transfusion syndrome, VOPD (intrauterine death of one fetus).

**Topic 38. Anomalies of the bone pelvis. The problem of macrosomy in modern obstetrics. Mismatch between the fetal head and the mother's pelvis. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.**

Anomalies of the bone pelvis. Management of labor in a narrow pelvis. Features of the course of labor with a large fetus. Tactics of labor management with a large fetus, clinically narrow pelvis.

Pregnancy and childbirth with pelvic presentation. Incorrect fetal positions. Methods of diagnosis and correction of incorrect fetal position. Features of obstetric tactics during pregnancy and childbirth, depending on the type of presentation and position of the fetus.

**Topic 39. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC-syndrome. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.**

Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Algorithm of doctor's actions and methods of dealing with bleeding. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC-syndrome. Modern approaches to infusion-transfusion and intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.

**Topic 40. Abnormalities of uterine contractile activity. Birth trauma of the mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of birth injuries of the mother and fetus.**

Classification, etiology, and pathogenesis of various types of labor anomalies. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of labor disorders. Prevention of labor disorders.

Birth injuries of the mother and fetus, classification. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of birth injuries of the mother and fetus. Features of managing pregnancy and childbirth in women with a uterine scar. Prevention of obstetric injuries.

**Topic 41. Pregnancy and childbirth in extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.**

Pregnancy and childbirth in diseases of the cardiovascular system (heart defects, hypertension, arterial hypotension); diseases of the urinary system; liver and gallbladder; diseases of the hematopoietic organs; respiratory organs; digestive system; endocrine system; nervous system; visual organs; acute and chronic infectious diseases, tuberculosis. The course of

pregnancy and childbirth in gynecological diseases. Features of the course and management tactics in acute surgical pathology.

Perinatal infections in pregnant women: clinic, diagnosis, management tactics, treatment, prevention. Principles of managing pregnancy and childbirth in women with HIV. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.

### **Topic 42. Surgical interventions in obstetrics.**

Indications, contraindications, conditions and preparation for surgical interventions in vaginal and abdominal delivery in obstetrics. The main stages of obstetric operations. Anesthesia of operations. Tools. Asepsis and antiseptics. Management of the postoperative period.

### **Topic 43. Postpartum septic diseases.**

Postpartum septic diseases. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment principles, prevention. Emergency care for septic conditions in obstetrics. Indications for surgical treatment.

## **SECTION 6. PERINATAL PATHOLOGY.**

### ***Specific goals:***

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis and plan tactics for managing pregnancy and childbirth in case of perinatal complications (placental dysfunction, distress, and fetal developmental delay syndrome).
2. Evaluate the results of examination of the fetal condition, formulate a preliminary diagnosis for various types of fetal pathologies.
3. Possess basic practical skills in emergency care for fetal distress.
4. Prescribe treatment, draw up a plan of preventive and rehabilitative measures in the case of various types of fetal pathology and elements of the fetal egg.

### **Topic 44. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development, fetal distress.**

Etiology, pathogenesis of placental dysfunction, fetal distress, fetal developmental delay. Modern perinatal diagnostic technologies. Modern approaches to the management of unfavorable fetal conditions during pregnancy and childbirth.

**Topic 45. Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Fetal egg abnormalities.**

Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood (Rhesus conflict, ABO incompatibility, isoleukocytic, etc.). Pathogenesis, diagnosis, pregnancy management, selection of the optimal delivery time. Management of labor and postpartum period in case of immunological conflict. Prevention.

Abnormalities in the development of the fetal egg. Anomalies of post-fetal elements of the fetal egg (placenta, fetal membranes and umbilical cord). Trophoblastic diseases (cystic pemphigus). Polyhydramnios and hypohydramnios: causes, clinic, management of pregnancy and childbirth, consequences for the fetus and newborn.

**THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL EXERCISES**

**BLOCK 3. «Obstetrics and Gynecology»**

Topic	Lectures	Practical lessons	Individual work
<p><b>Topic 1.</b> Disorders of menstrual function in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period.</p> <p>Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence. Methods of contraception for adolescents.</p>		6	
<p><b>Topic 2</b> Female inflammatory urogenital diseases.</p> <p>Urgent conditions in gynecology.</p>		6	
<p><b>Topic 3</b> Benign neoplasms of the female genitals. Dyshormonal diseases of the breast. Endometriosis.</p> <p>Surgical interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients with urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.</p>		6	

<b>Topic 4.</b> Background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of newborns.		6	
<b>Topic 5.</b> Infertility.  Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. WHO medical criteria for the acceptability of contraceptive methods.		6	
<b>Topic 6.</b> Physiological pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Perinatal fetal protection. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics.  Pregnancy and childbirth in extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.		6	
<b>Topic 7.</b> Premature termination of pregnancy. Rescheduling pregnancy. Multiple pregnancies.  Anomalies of the bone pelvis. The problem of macrosomy in modern obstetrics. Mismatch between the fetal head and the mother's pelvis. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.  Surgical interventions in obstetrics.  Abnormalities of uterine contractile activity. Birth trauma of the mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of birth injuries of the mother and fetus.		6	
<b>Topic 8.</b> Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC-syndrome. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.  Postpartum septic diseases.		6	
<b>Topic 9.</b> Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development, fetal distress.  Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Fetal egg abnormalities.		6	
<b>Topic 10. Final control</b>		6	

## THEMATIC PLAN FOR STUDENTS ' INDEPENDENT WORK

### BLOCK 3. "Obstetrics and Gynecology"

№ n/a	Types of SRS	Number of hours	Types of control
1	Preparing for practical classes	18	Current control in practical classes
2	<p>Working out topics that are not included in the classroom plan:</p> <p>1. Multiple pregnancies. Premature termination of pregnancy. Rescheduling pregnancy.</p> <p>2. Female inflammatory urogenital diseases. Diagnostics, treatment, and prevention.</p> <p>3. Mismatch of the fetal head and the mother's pelvis. The problem of macrosomy in modern obstetrics. Incorrect fetal positions.</p> <p>4. Postpartum septic diseases</p> <p>5. Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Abnormalities in the development of the fetal egg.</p> <p>6. Methods of examination of gynecological patients</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p>	Final control work
3	Preparing for the final test paper	6	Final control work
	Total hours	60	

**LIST OF THEORETICAL QUESTIONS FOR PREPARING STUDENTS FOR THE**

## FINAL CONTROL

### BLOCK 3. "Obstetrics and Gynecology"

1. Physiology of pregnancy. Perinatal fetal protection. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics. Questions of medical ethics and deontology.
2. Physiology of childbirth. Labor pain relief Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the newborn period. Medical documentation regarding the management of childbirth and the postpartum period .
3. Mismatch between the fetal head and the mother's pelvis. The problem of macrosomy in modern obstetrics. Incorrect fetal positions.
4. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia.
5. Pregnancy and childbirth in extragenital diseases
6. Multiple pregnancies. Premature termination of pregnancy.
7. Rescheduling pregnancy. Abnormalities of uterine contractile activity
8. Birth trauma of the mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of birth injuries of the mother and fetus.
9. Isoantigen incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Abnormalities in the development of the fetal egg.
10. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC-syndrome. Terminal conditions in obstetrics.
11. Operative obstetrics.
12. Postpartum septic diseases
13. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development.
14. Pathology of the neonatal period.. Methods of intensive care and resuscitation a newborn baby.
15. Clinical features of the anatomical structure of the female genital organs.
16. Physiological changes in female genital organs sexual organs at different age periods. Current knowledge about menstrual function. Neuroendocrine system regulation of the function of the reproductive system.
17. Modern methods of examination of gynecological patients. Questions of laboratory diagnostics. Principles and methods of treatment of gynecological diseases.
18. The problem of female urogenital inflammatory diseases Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment
19. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention sexually transmitted diseases. Modern principles treatment of acute and chronic diseases of inflammatory processes of the female genital organs
20. The problem of menstrual disorders in different age periods.
21. Questions of gynecological endocrinology, neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology. Modern ones methods of diagnosis and treatment.
22. The problem of endometriosis. Current etiopathogenetic views, diagnostic methods and treatment. and prevention of endometriosis
23. The problem of pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence.
24. Incorrect positions, traumatic injuries of the genitals and anomalies of gynecological oncology. Benign and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Gynecological aspects of breast diseases. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
25. The problem of gynecological oncology. Malignant neoplasms of the female genitals. Trophoblastic diseases. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.

26. The problem of emergency gynecological care, basic principles and methods of surgical interventions in gynecology.
27. "Acute belly" in gynecology. Modern approaches to diagnostics, different diagnosis, treatment and prevention of urgent gynecological conditions.
28. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features "small " gynecological operations.
29. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features Operations for prolapse and omission of female genital organs government agencies.
30. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features Operations on the cervix, uterine appendages.
31. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features Operations on the uterus\_ conservative myomectomy, uterine defundation, supravaginal amputation uterus, uterine extirpation
32. Features of training and post-operative treatment conduction gynecological patients with urgent and planned surgical interventions. Principles and methods of anesthesiology and resuscitation during gynecological procedures operations
33. Modern therapeutic and diagnostic endoscopic methods of treatment in gynecology.
34. Medical and social significance of the problem of infertility in marriage. Etiopathogenetic factors of infertility development Marital survey couples with a non-marital status. Modern principles and methods of treatment female infertility. Assisted reproductive technologies
35. Organization, structure, and tasks of the family planning service. Modern aspects of contraception. Classification, mechanism of action and effectiveness of modern contraceptives.

## **LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS FOR ULTIMATE KNOWLEDGE CONTROL**

### **BLOCK 3. "Obstetrics and Gynecology"**

1. External obstetric examination of pregnant women, Leopold's receptions, measurement of pelvic dimensions, determination of true conjugate.
2. Set the gestational age, gestational age of the fetus and expected term of delivery (based on anamnesis and objective research).
3. Obstetric care during childbirth and the postpartum period
4. Determination of the newborn's condition on the Apgar scale. Primary care for a newborn.
5. Registration of medical documentation, about the admission of a pregnant woman to a hospital, during childbirth and at discharge from the hospital.
6. Diagnostic criteria for narrow pelvis, measurement of external pelvic dimensions
7. Schemes of medical correction of labor anomalies.
8. .Conducting and interpreting the results of a study of the fetoplacental complex.
9. Algorithms for providing emergency care in the following cases: obstetric bleeding.
10. Algorithms for emergency care in severe forms of pre eclampsia
11. Algorithms for providing emergency care in case of unfavorable and critical conditions of the fetus and newborn
12. .Gynecological examination (mirror, bimanual, rectal, rectovaginal).
13. Collect a special gynecological history, evaluate the results of laboratory tests (general and biochemical tests of blood, urine, blood coagulation system, etc.).

14. Taking material from the vagina, urethra, and cervical canal.
15. To evaluate the results of colpocytological research.
16. Evaluate the results of colposcopic examination.
17. Evaluate diagnostic tests for the functional state of the ovaries.
18. Evaluate the results of cytological, histological, and bacteriological studies.
19. Evaluate the results of X-ray examinations of the female genital organs
20. Ultrasound results.
21. Make a plan for examining a patient with various types of gynecological pathology.
22. Planning of treatment and prevention schemes for various types of gynecological pathology.
23. Probing the uterus (on phantom).
24. Puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior arch (на фантомі).
25. Preoperative preparation of gynecological patients and postoperative treatment their maintenance.
26. Determination of blood groups and Rh factor. Conducting blood transfusion.

**"0" test ticket option**

**Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University**

Educational and qualification level-Master's degree

Branch of knowledge: 22 Healthcare

specialty 222 Medicine

Academic discipline-**OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**

**Option # 0**

1. Rescheduling pregnancy. Abnormalities of uterine contractile activity. – **the maximum number of points is 20.**
2. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period.. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC-syndrome. Terminal conditions in obstetrics. – **the maximum number of points is 20.**
3. Incorrect positions, traumatic injuries to the genitals, and gynecological oncology abnormalities. Benign and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs.

Gynecological aspects of breast diseases. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. – **the maximum number of points is 20.**

4. The problem of gynecological oncology. Malignant neoplasm of the female genitals. Trophoblastic diseases. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention..– **the maximum number of points is 20.**

*Approved at the Department meeting "Obstetrics and Gynecology", protocol no. \_\_\_ of" \_\_\_"  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2021 city of*

**Head of the Department prof. Tarasenko O.M.**

**Examiner**

## **6. EVALUATION CRITERIA AND DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS FOR LEARNING OUTCOMES**

### **Evaluation of learning outcomes**

#### **Control methods:**

- oral control;
- written control;
- test control;
- programmable control;
- practical verification;
- self-monitoring;
- self-assessment.

#### **Types of control:**

- preliminary (source);
- current;
- intermediate;
- final control work (RCC);
- certification for the 11th semester;
- final control.

The RPC is conducted after completing the study of all topics of the semester in the last lesson. Students who have attended all classroom training sessions provided for in the

curriculum for the discipline are allowed to participate in the RPC. When studying the discipline, they scored at least the minimum number of points. Students who have missed classes for good or no good reason are allowed to work out their academic debt until a certain period of time. The form of conducting RCC is standardized and includes control of theoretical and practical training, in particular, computer test control, practical skills (bimanual research, examination in mirrors, etc.), assessment of writing and defending a medical history. The RPC result is evaluated in points (the traditional 4-point rating is not given). The maximum number of RPC points is 80 in the fall semester, and 40 in the spring semester. The minimum number of RPC points for which the control is considered completed is 50 points in the fall semester and 30 points in the spring semester.

Based on the results of the current control and RPC, the student is certified in the 11th semester.

The final control is carried out in the form of a test. Only students who have completed all RPC's in the discipline are allowed to take part in the test.

### **Distribution of points awarded to students**

During **autumnal** during the semester, a positive score for each practical lesson can be from 5 to 8.5 points. A score below 5 points means "unsatisfactory", classes are not counted and must be worked out in accordance with the established procedure. A student can get a maximum of 80 points per semester on the RPC. The RPC is considered valid if the student scores at least 50 points.

During **springtime** during the semester, a positive score for each practical lesson can be from 3 to 6.1 points. A score below 3 points means "unsatisfactory", classes are not counted and must be worked out in accordance with the established procedure. A student can get a maximum of 40 points per semester on the RPC. The RPC is considered valid if the student scores at least 30 points.

### **Criteria for evaluating students ' knowledge**

When assessing the assimilation of each module topic, the student is given a score according to the formula: the minimum number of points of the current assessment, divided by the number of practical classes, not including the last lesson (reserved for RPC): **in autumn** semester -  $70:14=5$  (minimum),  $120:14=8.5$  (maximum), **in springtime** semester -  $40:13=3$  points (minimum),  $80:13=6.1$  (maximum). The accepted assessment criteria for the discipline are used. At the same time, all types of work provided for in the guidelines for studying topics are taken into account.

#### **The student receives:**

– "excellent" – the student has at least 90% of the knowledge on the topic both during the survey and the test control. Well-versed in subject terminology. Clearly formulates the answers to the questions asked. Practical work is carried out in full.

– "good" – the student has at least 75-99% knowledge, makes minor mistakes, which he corrects by answering questions. During the completion of test tasks, it meets 75% of the questions. The practical work was completed in full, minor errors are allowed.

– "satisfactory" – the student has at least 60-74% knowledge of the topic, and answers at least 60% of the questions during testing. The answers are not accurate enough, and leading questions do not correct them. The practical work was not completed in full.

– "unsatisfactory" – the student did not master the required minimum knowledge on the topic of the lesson and testing within 59%. Unable to answer leading questions, uses inaccurate language. Test control tasks were completed by less than 59%. He doesn't have any practical skills.

### Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
<b>Block 3</b>	
<b>Fall Semester</b>	
Practical lesson 1	8,5
Practical lesson 2	8,5
Practical lesson 3	8,5
Practical lesson 4	8,5
Practical lesson 5	8,5
Practical lesson 6	8,5
Practical lesson 7	8,5
Practical lesson 8	8,5
Practical lesson 9	8,5
Practical lesson 10	8,5
Practical lesson 11	8,5
Practical lesson 12	8,5
Practical lesson 13	8,5
Practical lesson 14	8,5
<b>Together</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>RCC-1 (practical lesson 15)</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total for the fall semester (attestation)</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Spring Semester</b>	
Practical lesson 16	6,1
Practical lesson 17	6,1
Practical lesson 18	6,1
Practical lesson 18	6,1
Practical lesson 20	6,1
Practical lesson 21	6,1
Practical lesson 22	6,1
Practical lesson 23	6,1
Practical lesson 24	6,1
Practical lesson 25	6,1
Practical lesson 26	6,1
Practical lesson 27	6,1
Practical lesson 28	6,1

<b>Together</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>RCC-2 (practical lesson 29)</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Total for the spring semester</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Test (practical lesson 30)</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Total for the spring semester and credit</b>	<b>200</b>

## 7. Recommended sources of information

### Main

1. Obstetrics and Gynecology (in 2 books): textbook (ed. Grishchenko V. I., Shcherbiny M. A.) // Kniga I Obushcherstvo. - K.: Meditsina, 2011. - 422 p.; Kniga II Ginekologiya. - K. Meditsina, 2011. - 375 p.
2. Midwifery: a textbook (edited by N. M. Ventskivsky, G. Kol.Степанкивської, В.П.Лакатоша). Moscow: VSV Meditsina Publ., 2012, 648 p. (in Russian)
3. Gynaecology: a textbook (edited by N. M. Ventskivsky, G. Kol.Stepankivskoi, M. Is. Yarotsky). Moscow: VSV Meditsina Publ., 2012, 352 p.
4. Zaporozhan V. M., Chaika V. K., Markin L. B. [In Russian]. Obstetrics and Gynecology (in 4 volumes): national textbook: 2013
5. Obstetrics: a textbook in English (edit by I. B. Ventskivska). - K.: Medicine, 2008. -334 p.
6. Gynecology: textbook in English (edit by I. B. Ventskivska). - K.: Medicine, 2010. -160 p.

### Additional information

1. Zaporozhan V. M., Mishchenko V. P. Obstetric pathology: atlas, textbook. - Odessa:Odessa Medical University,2005, 292 p. (in Russian)
2. Zaporozhan V. M., Tsegelsky M. G. Gynecological pathology: atlas, textbook. - Odessa:Odessa Medical University,2002
3. Zaporizhan V. M. Operative gynecology: a textbook. - Odessa:Odessa Medical University,2006, 292 p. (in Russian)
4. Clinical aspects of modern perinatology: a training manual (ed. Vdovichenko Yu. P.). - K., 2005.
5. Medved V. I. Selected lectures on extragenital pathology of pregnant women. - K., 2010. - 239 p.
6. Methods of contraception according to the periods of life: a textbook. - K., 2013. - 255 p.
7. Urgent conditions in obstetrics: a textbook (Ventskivsky N. M., Kaminsky V. V., Grishchenko V. I. et al.). - K.: Golden Gate, 2010. -246 p.
8. Norvitz Errol G., Shorge John O. Visual obstetrics and Gynecology (translated from English).- M.: GEOTAR-MED, 2003. -141 p.
9. Pathologic obstetrics: a textbook (Ventskivsky N. M., Kaminsky V. V., Grishchenko V. V. et al.). - K.: Chaika-Vsubshennaya, 2009. -300 p.

10. Pashchenko S. M., Reznichenko G. I., Voloshin M. A. Diagnostics and treatment of patients with dys hormonal diseases of the mammary glands: Zaporozhye: Prosvita, 2011. - 152 p.
11. Sovremennyye aspekty planirovaniya semey: uchebnoe posobie [Modern aspects of family planning].
12. Gurkin Yu. A., L. By. Markin, E. By. Yakovleva Street. Children's gynecology-reference book, 2004. - 480 p.
13. Bokhman Ya. V. Guide to oncogynecology, St. Petersburg: Foliant Publ., 2002, 542 p.
14. Dubossarskaya S. M., Dubossarskaya Yu. A. Reproductive endocrinology: an educational and methodical manual. - D.: Lira LTD, 2008. - 416 p.
15. Tatarchuk T. F., Solsky Ya. P. Endocrine Gynecology, 2003
16. Essential Antenatal, Perinatal and Postpartum Care. WHO EURO, Copenhagen, 2003
17. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum and Newborn Care: A guide for essential practice. WHO, Geneva, 2006.
18. Current "Clinical protocols" approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine on Obstetrics and Gynecology.