

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Surgical Disciplines



“ ” 201

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

"Obstetrics and Gynecology"

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

Developer  
Head of the Developer Department  
Guarantor of the educational program  
Director of the Institute  
Head of NMV

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### 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	4	
Academic year	2019 - 2020	
Semester numbers:	Full-time form	Correspondence form
	Eight	-
Total number of ECTS credits/hours	3 credits / 90 hours	
Course structure:  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• lectures</li> <li>• practical exercises</li> <li>• hours of independent work of students</li> </ul>	Full-time form	Correspondence form
	10	-
	40	
	40	
Percentage of audience load	Classroom load - 55.6 %, SRS-44.4 %	
Language of instruction	english	
Interim control form (if any)		
Final control form	Differentiated credit	

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

### Purpose and objectives of the discipline

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

**Main tasks** learning disciplines " obstetrics and gynecology gynecology":

- Interpret clinical information anatomy for women's purposes gender groups bodies and physiology reproductive system the system.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of the main gynecological diseases. diseases, plan the survey and management tactics ill.
- To determine etiological and pathogenetic factors of major diseases of the female reproductive system the system.

- To determine factors affecting family planning and development events, aimed at rational planning families.
- Plan tactics for managing pregnancy and physiological delivery and postpartum period.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of pregnancy and childbirth complications and післяпологового period.
- To perform necessary medical services manipulations.
- Plan and provide emergency care for emergency conditions in obstetrics and gynecology.

**Subject of study** the academic discipline is obstetrics and gynecology. The program of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is structured into sections. The amount of students' academic load is described in ECTS credits – credits that are credited to students upon successful completion of the credit.

**Interdisciplinary relations.** To be successful learning disciplines you need basic knowledge of anatomies, normal and pathological physiology, topographical anatomies, endocrinology, biochemistry. In process learning disciplines used by knowledge gained from studying surgeries, therapies, endocrinology, anesthesiology and intensive care units.

### **Competencies and learning outcomes**

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, students must::

***To know:***

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

***be able to:***

- conduct a gynecological examination, realize collect material for cytological, histological and bacteriological studies and be able to interpret them;
- establish a diagnosis of the disease, conduct differential diagnosis, therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of obstetric and gynecological patients;
- collect and evaluate obstetric and gynecological data medical history;
- conduct external and internal obstetric examinations, assess the condition of the patient. of the fetus and a newborn baby;
- provide emergency care in obstetric and gynecological care pathologies.

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

***general (ZK) – ZK1-ZK3 OPP:***

ZK1. The ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

ZK2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

ZK3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

***professional (FC) – FC1 - FC6, FC8, FC9, FC11-13, FC16, FC18 OPP***

- Patient interviewing skills.
- Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
- Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
- . Ability to determine the necessary work and rest regime in the treatment of diseases.
- . Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.
- . Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.
- . Ability to determine the tactics of providing emergency medical care.
- . Emergency medical care skills.
- . Skills in performing medical manipulations.
- . Ability to determine the management tactics of persons subject to medical supervision.
- . Ability to maintain medical records.
- Ability to determine the management tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
- . Family planning counseling skills.

In accordance with the educational and professional program expected ***Program-based learning outcomes (s)*** enable the skill ***PRN11, PRN13-18, PRN22, PRN25, PRN28, PRN30, PRN32, PRN33, PRN35, PRN41 OPP:***

- Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, and life history (including professional medical history), in the conditions of a health care institution, its department or at the patient's home, using the results of an interview with by the patient, according to the standard patient survey scheme. Under any circumstances (in a healthcare facility, department, or home at the patient, etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:

- collect information about the general state of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands);

evaluate the child's psychomotor and physical development;

- 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);

- examine the condition of the respiratory system (examination of the chest and upper legs). chest palpation, percussion and auscultation lungs);

- 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);

examine the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation);

examine the state of the nervous system;

examine the state of the genitourinary system;

- evaluate the state of intrauterine development of the fetus according to the calculation of fetal mass and heartbeat auscultation.

In the context of a health care facility, its subdivision, and among the attached population:

- 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.

- Be able to establish the most likely or syndromic diagnosis diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, using comparison with standards, using preliminary data of the patient's medical history and examination data of the patient, 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.

In the context of a healthcare institution or its subdivision:

- Appoint 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Determine the necessary mode of work and rest during treatment diseases (according to list 2), in the conditions of a health care facility, at home in the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about human beings, their organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. legal norms, by making an informed decision on the following issues: existing algorithms and standard schemes.
- 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 home of the patient. stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using the knowledge of the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. norms, by making an informed decision on existing ones algorithms and standard schemes.
- Determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home, and at the home of a doctor. stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using the knowledge of the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. norms, by making an informed decision on existing ones algorithms and standard schemes.
- Determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in the conditions of health care facilities, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical treatment evacuation procedures, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical report. diagnosis, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
- Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making a reasonable decision. decisions and assessments of a person's condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care institution, subdivision), including in an emergency situation, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination, etc. possible medical history, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, by adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.
- Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical center. based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge of the following factors: human beings, their organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. legal norms, by making an informed decision and using standard techniques.
- To form, in the conditions of a health care institution, its divisions in production, using a generalized procedure for assessing the state of health human health, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, following appropriate ethical and legal standards, through the adoption of based decision-making, among the assigned population: dispensary groups of patients;
- groups of healthy people subject to medical supervision (newborns, children, teenagers, pregnant women, representatives of professions, must pass a mandatory dispensary examination).
- Organize the implementation of secondary and tertiary prevention activities among the assigned population, using a generalized procedure for assessing the state of human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical help), knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant guidelines. ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision, in the context of a health care facility, in particular:

form dispensary observation groups;

- organize health and wellness events in a differentiated way medical examination groups.

- Conduct in the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision:
  - • detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to the list2);
  - \* primary anti-epidemic measures in the focus of an infectious disease.
- In a healthcare facility or at the patient's home based on the obtained data on the patient's health status, using standard schemes, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, following the appropriate ethical and legal standards, through the adoption of an informed decision:
  - • determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients, subject to medical supervision;
  - • determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to dispensary observation;
  - • calculate and prescribe the necessary food items for children of the first year of life.
- Determine the presence and degree of life activity restrictions, type, degree and duration of incapacity for work with the execution of the relevant documents, in accordance with the Legislation of the Russian Federation. conditions of a health care institution based on data on the disease and its course, and the specifics of a person's professional activity.
- In the service area using standard descriptive methods, analytical epidemiological and medico-statistical studies:
  - • conduct screening for critical noncommunicable diseases;
  - • to evaluate the dynamics and comparison with the average static data of morbidity rates, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, disability, integral health indicators;
  - identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases;

form population risk groups. In the context of a health care facility, its subdivision, and among the attached population:

- 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.

- Be able to establish the most likely or syndromic diagnosis diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, using comparison with standards, using preliminary data of the patient's medical history and examination data of the patient, 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.

In the context of a healthcare institution or its subdivision:

- Appoint 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.

- 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.

- Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and making a random 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.

Determine the necessary mode of work and rest during treatment diseases (according to list 2), in the conditions of a health care facility, at home in the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about human beings, their organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. legal norms, by making an informed decision on the following issues: existing algorithms and standard schemes.

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 home of the patient. stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using the knowledge of the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. norms, by making an informed decision on existing ones algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home, and at the home of a doctor. stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using the knowledge of the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards. norms, by making an informed decision on existing ones algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in the conditions of health care facilities, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical treatment evacuation procedures, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical report. diagnosis, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards, by making an informed decision based on existing algorithms and standard schemes.

- Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making a reasonable decision. decisions and assessments of a person's condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care institution, subdivision), including in an emergency situation, in the field, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination, etc. possible medical history, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, by adhering to the relevant ethical and legal standards.
- In the context of a health care facility or its subdivision using standard methods:
  - conduct selection and use unified clinical protocols guidelines for the provision of medical care developed on the basis of evidence-based of medicine;
  - participate in the development of local health care protocols;
  - conduct quality control of medical services based on: statistical data, expert evaluation, and sociological research data. research using indicators of structure, process, and performance;
  - identify barriers to improving quality and safety medical assistance.

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

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

Topic 1. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.

#### **Scientific and methodological justification topics.**

Anatomy there is the basis many of them medical services This also applies to gynecology. The reproductive system has five central and peripheral levels of regulation, which interact on the principle of direct and reverse connections. Knowledge of the neuroendocrine regulation of the menstrual cycle will allow us to understand the mechanisms of development of menstrual disorders, hyperplastic processes and the occurrence of neuroendocrine syndromes in women. gynecology.

Without knowledge of modern research methods, without the ability to apply them in practice, it is impossible to make a diagnosis, conduct differential diagnosis and appropriate treatment of a gynecological patient.

Topic 2. Neuroendocrine regulation. Disorders of the reproductive system.

#### **Scientific and methodological guide justification topics.**

Changes in a woman's body that occur during menstrual cycle of the cycle, but also its regulation and disorders are one of the most urgent problems in medicine, since many others are associated with this function of the female body: childbearing, family regulation, infertility, inflammatory diseases, issues of contraception, carcinogenesis, etc. Of all gynecological diseases, menstrual disorders account for 20%. This results in a high losses working capacity, development of neuropsychic complications, disability of women.

Topic 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.

#### **Scientific and methodological guide justification topics.**

Violation of the menstrual cycle is one of the most difficult to understand and assimilate topics in gynecology, and the diseases themselves are the most difficult to diagnose and treat, so they require the doctor to understand and know very complex mechanisms of regulating menstrual function, complex principles and extremely responsible attitude to hormone therapy. This type of pathology is closely related to such a social problem as the problem of fertility (violation of the menstrual cycle leads to infertility and long-term disability). Proper diagnosis and timely treatment will return many women to the fullness of life and the joy of motherhood.

Expansion of information on the regulation of menstrual function, development of new classifications of endocrine disorders in gynecology, development of more detailed information on the regulation of menstrual function. pathogenesis schemes, This made it possible to use effective hormonal drugs and medications in gynecological practice These achievements have transformed gynecological endocrinology in one with leading companies, fundamental issues sections gynecology department, which on is located on the edge of theoretical and practical disciplines, knowledge of which one necessary for all doctors disciplines.

Topic 4. Benign tumors for women's purposes sexual organs. Endometriosis.

**Scientific and methodological substantiation of the topic.**

Currently, there is a significant increase in benign tumors of the female genital organs, namely: uterine fibroids and ovarian cysts, which is associated with the impact of unfavorable environmental factors on the woman's body, neuropsychic overstrain, which negatively affects hormonal function. Every 4-5 women go to a gynecologist for uterine fibromyoma, especially over 35 years of age. According to the literature, the incidence of uterine fibromyoma in young women is increasingly increasing. The problem of diagnosis and treatment of patients with ovarian tumors has not only medical, but also medical significance. social significance. The medical aspects of endometriosis are determined by its significant prevalence and tendency to increase, its progressive course, its severity, and the violation of sexual and reproductive functions of other body systems. The disease is observed in 7-50% of menstruating women, during menopause it does not always reverse development and in 1-2% of cases it is malignant. The recurrence rate of endometriosis ranges from 2% to 47%. At the same time, endometriosis in healthy women is observed in 5-20% of cases and in more than 60% of patients with infertility and/or pelvic pain.

Topic 5. Background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.

**Scientific and methodological substantiation of the topic.**

Nowadays, there is a significant influence of harmful factors, including environmental factors, and chronic stress on a woman's body, which contribute to the occurrence and progression of background and precancerous conditions. In the structure of oncological morbidity, female genital tumors account for 20-30%. Published data By a committee by The results of the International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists indicate that among newly identified patients, stage 1 is determined only in 20%, the remaining 80% of patients go to the doctor at more common stages of the process., code number radical treatment threatens big the number of relapses and metastases, or even the widespread prevalence of malignant tumors of the female genital area, which occupy a leading place in the structure of oncological morbidity of women, and also continuous improvement methods their diagnosis and treatment make it necessary to get acquainted not only with practitioners, but also students with modern achievements in this field. Doctors of different specialization profiles now more often than before have to solve the problem of not only early diagnosis, but also prevention of these diseases. At the same time, a description of a number of new and effective diagnostic methods that used by now in oncogynecology, often contained in poorly accessible specialized literature. The listed circumstances make this methodological problem relevant. development.

Topic 6. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.

**Scientific and methodological substantiation of the topic.**

Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs – one of the most urgent medical problems that significantly affect the health of millions of women of reproductive age. Individuals with inflammatory diseases of the genitals account for 60-70% of gynecological patients who seek help in women's clinics. consultations. In all countries of the world, the frequency of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs is growing. Thus, acute inflammatory processes have increased by 13 % in the general population over the past ten years, and by 25 % in women who they use intrauterine contraceptives.

Reproductive tract infections due to their high prevalence and severity of complications are considered a serious health problem for women. According to WHO estimates, more than 333 million new cases of curable diseases of the reproductive tract are registered annually.

As for incurable infections, which include HIV infection, more than 5 million people became infected with this pathogen within one year alone.

Infections of the reproductive tract are the cause of numerous serious complications in women: pelvic inflammatory diseases, infertility, ectopic pregnancy, and chronic pelvic pain syndrome. And during pregnancy, they lead to intrauterine infection and a complicated course of pregnancy. The development and formation of inflammatory diseases are based on interrelated processes that begin with acute inflammation and end with destructive changes.

Unfortunately, many infectious diseases do not have clinically pronounced symptoms, so they are diagnosed late, that is already if there is a violation of the function of the reproductive system. Back timely diagnosis and full-fledged treatment should provide more favorable consequences.

Topic 7. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.

#### **Scientific and methodological guide justification topics.**

The term "acute abdomen" means a complex of symptoms that develop in acute diseases and injuries of the abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space. This condition in the absolute majority of cases poses an immediate threat to the life of a woman and requires immediate emergency care. That is why the ability to assess the severity of the patient's condition, correctly establish the diagnosis and conduct differential diagnosis, followed by performing therapeutic and diagnostic manipulations, is extremely important.

Topic 8. Infertile marriage.

#### **Scientific and methodological guide justification topics.**

A barren married couple is considered to be that couple in which which one if desired have child and active sexual relations without the use of contraceptives, conception, it doesn't occur during years. It is believed that pregnancy occurs under the condition of regular (two to three times a week) sexual relations during 1st year at 75 % married couples couples without using contraceptives. The frequency of infertility is 10-15 %. In 55% of cases, it is caused by a violation in the body of a woman, and in 45 % - by a man.

Infertility is not an independent disease, it is – symptom complex various diseases of the body hormonal, anatomical and physiological genesis, due to functional changes, past inflammatory diseases, tumor processes, traumatic events, etc. damage control, invasive interventions.

Topic 9. Family planning.

#### **Scientific and methodological guide justification topics.**

There is a high rate of artificial abortions in our country, which means that during He has been a traditional presenter for many years using the method family planning. Proceed from complications that occur after artificial abortions (inflammatory processes of the small organs pelvis, infertility, miscarriage, bleeding, labor abnormalities, a third of the causes parent

company mortality rate), reduction in the number of abortions can significantly affect obstetric and gynecological morbidity and reduce the level of parent company mortality rate.

Topic 10. Curated content patients, preparation educational medical history.

**Scientific and methodological guide justification of the topic.**

Curated content in the gynecological department, it gives you the opportunity to to the student put into practice the knowledge gained from the course of gynecology and other clinical disciplines. Ability to collect anamnesis, conduct a clinical examination of patients with a also you can interpret the received data by: to the student predict the course of the disease, possible complications and features of rehabilitation of patients women.

**Structure of the academic discipline**

<b>Topic</b>	<b>Lectures</b>	<b>Practic</b>	<b>i.w.s.</b>	<b>Together</b>
Topic 1. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.		4	5	9
Topic 2. Neuroendocrine regulation. Disorders of the reproductive system.	2	4	3	9
Topic 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	2	4	2	8
Topic 4. Benign tumors for women's purposessexual organs. Endometriosis.	2	4	3	9
Topic 5. Background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.		4	2	6
Topic 6. Female inflammatory diseases sexual organs.		4	5	9
Topic 7. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.	2	4	5	11
Topic 8. Infertile marriage.		4	5	9
Topic 9. Family planning.	2	4	5	11
Topic 10. Curated content patients, preparation educational medical history. Protecting your academic history diseases.		4	5	9
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>90</b>

#### 4. Content of the academic discipline

##### 1. THEMATIC SECTION PLAN LECTURES

<b>Nº n/a</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Number of hours</b>
1	Anatomical and physiological features of the female body.	2
2	Disorders of the reproductive system. Amenorrhea. Abnormal uterine bleeding. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	2
3	Tumor diseases of the female genital organs.	2
4	"Acute belly" in gynecology.	2
5	Family planning. Infertility in marriage	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>

##### 2. THEMATIC SECTION PLAN PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS CLASSES

<b>Nº n/a</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Number of hours</b>
1.	Physiology for women's purposes sexual organs. Methods exam gynecological services patients. General symptomatology gynecological diseases.	4
2.	Neuroendocrine system regulation. Violation functions reproductive system the system.	4
3.	Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	4
4.	Benign tumors of the female genital organs. Endometriosis.	4
5.	Background and precancerous areas diseases female genitalia government agencies. Malignant neoplasms the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.	4
6.	Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.	4
7.	"Acute belly" in gynecology.	4
8.	A barren marriage.	4
9.	Family planning.	4
10.	Patient supervision. Protecting your medical history.	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

##### 3. THEMATIC PLAN OF INDEPENDENT WORK STUDENTS

<b>Nº S. P.</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>i.w.s.</b>
1	Topic 1. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs. Methods examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.	5
2	Topic 2. Neuroendocrine regulation. Disorders of the reproductive system the system.	3

3	Topic 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	2
4	Topic 4. Benign tumors of the female genital organs. Endometriosis.	3
5	Topic 5. Background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.	2
6	Topic 6. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.	5
7	Topic 7. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.	5
8	Topic 8. Infertile marriage.	5
9	Topic 9. Family planning.	5
10	Topic 10. Curation of patients, preparation of educational medical history. Protecting the curriculum medical history.	5
	<b>Total</b>	40

**Individual tasks:** patient supervision, protection of academic medical history.

### Typical test problems to solve in practical classes

1. The girl was examined by a pediatric gynecologist. The mammary glands are secreted, the periosal ring together with the nipple create a single cone. There is a rare pubic hair growth, hair growth in the armpits is absent. No menstruation. Estrogen secretion is low. Does the period of sexual development take place?

- A. Prepubertal period
- B. The first phase of puberty period
- C. The second phase of puberty
- D. Period childhood
- E. Newborn period

2. By overview if there is an increase in the mammary glands (telarche), pubic hair begins (pubarche), pycnosis of the nuclei begins in the cells of the vaginal epithelium, lactobacilli appear. Installed fact beginnings the first one menstruation. Which period development girls started?

- A. Puberty
- B. Puberty

- C. Prepubertal period
- D. Childhood period
- E. Fetal period

3. In a 26-year-old woman, when measuring basal temperature, the following occurs: two-phase basal cycle. Temperature above 37.5 ° C, for 14-15 menstrual cycles. of the cycle. What does this mean?

- A. Single-phase anovulatory cycle
- B. Гіперлютеїнізм
- C. Normal two-phase cycle
- D. Two-phase cycle with second phase insufficiency I.e. Two-phase cycle with first phase insufficiency and

4. On review a girl came to the pediatric gynecologist 11 years. What changes in the girl's body occur before the first menstruation, except for?

- But. Horse racing growth rate
- B. Increase in dairy products iron
- C. Beginning of pubic and underarm hair growth
- D. Increased adrenal mass
- E. Weight gain.

5. A 12-year-old girl of asthenic build, with weakly expressed secondary sexual characteristics, complains of copious spotting from the genital tract. Monthly periods started in 7-8 days back after a delay of 1.5 months. What is the reason masterbatch bleeding?

- A. Follicle atresia
- B. Persistence of the corpus luteum
- C. Ovarian tumor
- D. Hereditary factor

## E. Adrenal hypertension

### 4.4. Ensuring the educational process

1. Multimedia projectors, computers, screens for multimedia presentations, lecture presentations.
2. Demo screens, laptops, files in Power Point and Word with "Step-2" tasks for practical and final classes.
3. Exam tickets.

### 5. Final control

#### List of final control issues

#### List of practical skills for ultimate knowledge control

#### Diseases of the female reproductive system. Family planning

1. Collect a special gynecological history and evaluate its results laboratory tests (general and biochemical tests of blood, urine, blood coagulation system, etc.). etc.).
2. To perform gynecological examination (mirror, bimanual, rectal).
3. Taking material from the vagina, cervical canal, and urethra for researches.
4. Estimate: results microscopy of urogenital smear, oncological examination, colposcopy results bacteriological and other methods methods identifications pathogens inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs; results ultrasonic researches; results functional areas tests.
5. Make a patient examination plan for various types of gynecological surgery. pathologies.
6. Develop an algorithm for diagnosing and providing emergency care in the following cases: uterine cells bleeding, " acute my stomach."
7. Conduct a survey of a married couple in case of non-marital status marriage.
8. Spend consulting services on family planning issues and be able to choose a modern method contraception.
9. Make a preoperative preparation plan for planned and urgent gynecological operations. Postoperative management period.

#### Security questions

- What organs belong to the external genitals bodies?
- What organs belong to the internal genitals bodies?
- What connections does the sexual apparatus of the internal genitalia include? bodies?
- Which building and the function uterus?
- What changes occur in the ovary and to the uterus during menstrual cycle a cycle?
- What is the technique for performing bimanual medical examination?
- What are the indications for the procedure? laparoscopy?
- Scheme and meaning of collecting anamnesis from a gynecological doctor the patient.
- Generally accepted special methods of gynecological examination the patient.

- Features of examination of external genitalia.
- Mirror, vaginal, bimanual examination: methodology run times.
- Functional diagnostics tests: methodology implementations, meaning.
- Determination of hormones and their metabolites, functional tests of ovarian hormonal function research.
- Endoscopic research methods: definitions, diagnostic value.
- Ultrasound examination, diagnostic value.
- Radiological research methods, diagnostic value.
- Biopsy – diagnostic value, indications, contraindications.
- Probing of the uterine cavity: diagnostic value, indications, contraindications complications, execution technique.
- Viskribannya of the uterine mucosa: indications, contraindications, diagnostic value.
- Puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior vault of the vagina: indications, contraindications.
- Radionuclide research: diagnostic value.
- Cytogenetic studies: diagnostic value.
- What sections does the general section consist of? medical history.
- What sections does the special section consist of? medical history.
- What is the significance of a general objective examination? women in labor.
- What is the significance of a special examination? women in labor.
- Harbingers of childbirth.
- Causes of generic infection activities.
- Periods of labor in first - and second-born women
- How is a functional assessment performed in childbirth? the pelvis.
- Maintaining the I-th period childbirth.
- Degree of cervical opening the uterus.
- Indications for vaginal examination in childbirth.
- Promotion dynamics heads.
- Maintaining the second period childbirth.
- Defense techniques the perineum.
- Показання для епізію - и перінеотомії.
- Primary processing a newborn baby.
- Two-step processing the umbilical cord.
- Maintaining the third period childbirth.
- Defining integrity the placenta.
- Methods highlighting the litter.
- Physiological blood loss, prevention bleeding.
- Pain relief childbirth.
- Status assessment a newborn baby.
- Methods and stages of resuscitation a newborn baby.
- What is the postpartum period?, duration.
- Dynamics reduction uterus in the postpartum period period.
- Selection dynamics lochii.
- Care breast care, prevention of cracked nipples and mastitis.
- What studies are conducted by mothers after childbirth and in what cases deadlines.
- Recommendations during discharge of a woman in labor house with a baby.
- Classification of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs localization.
- What pathogens most often cause inflammation of the lower genital organs?
- What pathogens most often cause inflammation of the upper genital organs?
- Ways of spreading infection in the female genital tract government agencies.

- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of vulvitis.
- Clinic, diagnostics and лечение бартолініту.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of colpitis.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of endocervicitis.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of endometritis.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of salpingoophoritis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment to the parametrite.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of pelveoperitonitis.
- Basic principles of treatment of inflammatory processes of the genitals.
- The main forms of gonorrhoeal infection. Diagnostics and treatment of female gonorrhoea.
- Clinic, diagnosis, and treatment candidiasis.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of female trichomoniasis.
- Viral infections of the female genital organs.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of chlamydia.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of mycoplasmosis.
- Clinic, diagnostics and treatment of bacterial vaginosis.

- **Practical applications tasks**

1. Collect anamnesis of women in labor (general and long-term). special).
2. Conduct a survey women in labor (measurements pelvis, techniques by Leopold, auscultation, dimensions of the fetus).
3. Conduct a study of women in labor (overview external genitalia, vaginal research).
4. Swipe auscultation heart tones of the fetus and rate their.
5. Evaluate the data obtained during the examination of women in labor using laboratory and laboratory tests. additional services methods.
6. Take part in the management of physiological labor.
7. Conduct a primary search review and rehabilitation of the newborn, treatment of the umbilical cord.
8. Identify signs of detachment the placenta.
9. Swipe review generic ones paths.
10. Take part in sewing up grade I cervical lacerations and grade I perineal lacerations.
11. Determine the integrity of the placenta.
12. Determine the bottom's standing height uterus in a woman in labor.
13. Determine the dynamics of character changes lochii.
14. Describe the physiological changes of the period newborns.
15. Give advice to a woman in labor when being discharged from the hospital. a hospital.

**"0" test ticket option**

**Petro Mohila 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**

Theoretical questions

1. What organs belong to the internal genitals bodies? **the maximum number of points is 20.**
2. Physiological blood loss, prevention bleeding. **the maximum number of points is 20.**

Practical questions

3. Make a patient examination plan for various types of gynecological surgery. pathologies. **the maximum number of points is 20.**
4. Identify signs of detachment the placenta. **the maximum number of points is 20.**

*Approved at the meeting of the Department of "Therapeutic and surgical disciplines", protocol no. \_ \_ \_ of" \_ " \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 city of*

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

**Examiner Associate .**

## Example of the final control work

### Solving problems Step-2

1. Maternity at the age of 18, she was admitted to the maternity ward at the beginning of the second stage of labor with complaints of severe headache, deterioration of the view points, epigastric pain. After 3 minutes, an attack occurred by the court with by loss consciousness. Survey data: General condition is severe. The skin is pale grayish, with swelling of the upper and lower extremities, anterior abdominal wall, and face. Ao – 180/130 mm Hg st., 150/110 mmhg st., heart tones at auscultation procedures weakened, rhythmic. Position fetal pozdovzhne, peredlezhit the head, in the small body cavity the pelvis. Fetal heartbeat is heard 176 ud. in min., deaf. Full opening of the cervix. Fruitful bubble absent. The head in the narrow part of the small pelvis. The cape is not reached. It has no exostoses. Tactics?
  - Have a caesarean section autopsy report
  - Finish the delivery by applying forceps of the breed.
  - Assign birth canal stimulation activities
  - Плідоруйнівна operation
  - Do a perineotomy, vacuum extraction of the fetus
2. Pregnant was admitted to the maternity hospital at home with complaints of headache, epigastric pain, drowsiness, swelling of the legs. AO - 180/120 mm mercury Coolant-90 cm, VDM- 38 cm, position of the fetus longitudinal, head presentation, fetal heartbeat-130 bpm, rhythmic. In the urine, protein is 3.3 g/l. What is the most common diagnosis? probable?
  - Preeclampsia heavy degrees
  - Preeclampsia light weight degrees
  - Eclampsia
  - Hypertensive crisis
  - Edema of pregnant women
3. By car ambulance service help to the maternity hospital house in heavy a 42-year-old pregnant woman was delivered to the hospital. Term pregnancy is 37 weeks old. Objectively: there is no consciousness. AO on both hands 180/110 mmHg, Ps 110 bpm, generalized edema, protein in the urine 5 g/l. With vaginal overview structural changes of the cervix uterus not detected. To determine management tactics childbirth.
  - Caesarean section
  - Management of labor through natural birth centers ways
  - Fruit-crushing operation
  - Application of oral obstetric procedures vise
  - Perform a fetal vacuum extraction operation
4. Pregnant S., 29 years old at the reception desk the chambers have appeared nausea, vomiting, flickering of "flies" before with your eyes. AO on both of them in your hands 170/100 mmHg, defined by generalized edema. Set the correct one diagnosis.

- Preeclampsia heavy degrees
  - Eclampsia
  - Retinal detachment eyes
  - Risk of hemorrhage in the brain
  - Preeclampsia light weight degrees
5. Pregnant M., complains on main pain, flickering "flies" before with your eyes. Pregnancy 32 weeks. Generalized edema. AO – 190/110 mmHg When boiling urine - significant sediment. According to the conclusion Ultrasound examination the fetus corresponds to 29 weeks. What is your diagnosis? pregnant?
- Preeclampsia light weight degrees
  - Preeclampsia heavy degrees
  - Hypertension
  - Eclampsia
  - Reclamp of the average degrees
6. Pershovagitna M., appeared in the women's section a consultation at 37 weeks of pregnancy. There are no complaints. Over the past 2 weeks, I have gained 2 kg of weight. Edema is detected legs. AO – 120/70 mmHg Protein in the urine – 0.8 g/l. The diagnosis is preeclampsia light weight degrees. What is the treatment programtactics.
- Outpatient services treatment
  - Inpatient treatment
  - Urgent delivery time
  - Caesarean section autopsy report
  - Prolongation pregnancies
7. Pregnant K. 29 years old, was admitted to the hospital house with complaints of headache, pain in the epigastric region, violation of view points, edema. First pregnancy, term 30 weeks. in the past treated for hypertension disease. Objectively: the general condition is severe, pale, bullets 120 v 1 min, AO 200/140 mm rt. st., severe edema. Generic there is no activity. Bottom height uterus 26 cm, belly contour – 86 cm. Fetal position is longitudinal. Heartbeat deaf. Urine is cloudy when boiled. Whichdiagnosis?
- Hypertensive crisis.
  - Combined gestosis
  - Hypertension in pregnant women heavy degrees.
  - Eclampsia attack.
  - Preeclampsia light weight degrees.
8. Роділля, 24 years old, admitted to the maternity hospital house after 4 days watch from the beginning of labor with complaints of headache, blurred vision. AO – 180/100 mmHg, significant swelling on the on your feet. Position of the fetus longitudinal direction, main presentation. Heartbeat of the fetus 130 beats/min. During an internal obstetric examination, an attack occurred by the court withby loss consciousness. What complication occurred in giving birth?
- Predeclampsia light weight degrees

- Eclampsia
- Peredeklampsiya average degrees..
- Hypertensive crisis.
- Epilepsy.

9. Pregnant woman, 25 years old delivered to the hospital house . According to relatives, at home it was three attacks by the court. He didn't have epilepsy. Objectively: the pregnant woman is unconscious. AO on the right and left hand 190/120 mm mercury, the lower and upper extremities are swollen. Term pregnancy is 35 weeks old. Diagnosis?

- Epilepsy.
- Eclampsia
- Diabetic a coma.
- Acute renal failure insufficiency.
- Hepatic a coma.

10. Pregnancy 37 weeks. Generalized data

types edema, AO 170/120 mmHg протеїнурия 4 г/л. Hypotrophy the fetus. What pathology causes this a painting?

- Hypertension.
- Severe preeclampsia degrees.
- Preeclampsia light weight degrees.
- Preeclampsia of the middle degrees.
- Eclampsia.

## 6. Evaluation criteria and diagnostic tools for learning outcomes

### Control methods

- Survey (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).
- Test control.
- Writing a review of scientific literature (essays), performing individual tasks, and defending them.

**Types of control** - current, interim, and final results.

**Current control.** Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge and development of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. They are supervised by teachers according to the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of students ' training is carried out by interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational problems and test tasks, interpreting the results of clinical-instrumental and clinical-laboratory studies, and monitoring the assimilation of practical skills.

**Intermediate control.** Checking the possibility of using students ' theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all the topics studied, as well as the results of independent work of students for clinical and diagnostic analysis. Performed at the last lesson by topic by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing.

**Final control** it is held after completing the study of all topics in the last, control, lesson.

In order to establish the results of training in the discipline, the following activities are also carried out: **final control in the form of differentiated credit**. Students who have attended all the lectures and classroom classes provided for in the curriculum, who have completed their independent work in full, and who have scored no less than the minimum number of points in the course of training are allowed to take the test. – **70 points**.

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

**Current monitoring** it is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with the specific goals for each topic.

The student's readiness for the lesson (initial stage) is checked based on the answers to 10 test tasks. In the first practical lesson, these questions are included in the final control. For a correct answer to 9-10 tests, the student receives 3 points. 8-7 correct answers – 2 points, on 6-1 point, 5-0 tests - 0 points. The main stage of practical training involves practicing practical skills. The survey is being evaluated: 6 points, 5 scores, 4 scores. To assess the student's understanding of the topic, they are asked to give an answer to a situational problem. If the problem is solved correctly, the student gets 3 points, solved with errors-2 points, not solved-0 points. The points received during the lesson are added up (points received for tests + points received for a survey + points received for tasks).

There are 2 practical sessions on each topic. In accordance, the points for each topic are calculated as the arithmetic mean of two practical classes.

**Assessment of students ' independent work** preparation for classroom practical classes is carried out during the current control of the topic at the corresponding classroom lesson. Assessment of the assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work and are not included in the topics of classroom training sessions is carried out during the final control.

The maximum number of points that a student can receive for their current academic activity is 120. Accordingly, the maximum number of points for each of the 10 topics is: 120 points : 10 topics = **12 points**. Minimum score – 70 points : 10 topics = **7 points**. A score below 7 points means "unsatisfactory" the topic is not credited and is subject to testing in accordance with the established procedure.

On a differentiated test, a student can get the maximum amount of **80 points**. The credit is considered credited if the student has scored at least **50 points**.

### **The eyenka of student performance**

<b>Type of activity (task)</b>	<b>Maximum number of points</b>
Topics of practical classes from 1 to 10	12 points for each topic
<b>Together on 10 topics</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Differentiated credit</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Together for the block and diff. credit</b>	<b>200</b>

### **Criteria for evaluating knowledge**

**Score 11-12 points for the topic and 71-80 points for the diff. test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale)** the student's answer is evaluated if it demonstrates a deep knowledge of all theoretical provisions and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and does not have any inaccuracies.

**With a score of 9-10 points for the topic and 61-70 points on the dif. test (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale)** the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical propositions and the ability to apply them practically, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

**By rating 7-8 points for the topic and 50-60 points for the dif. test (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale)** the student's answer is evaluated on the condition that he knows the basic theoretical provisions and can use them in practice.

## **7. Recommended price literature**

### **Main**

1. Emergencies in obstetrics and gynecology / Markin L., O. Medvyedyeva, O. Matviyenko. – ЛЬВОВ: ЗУКЦ, 2018. – 160 p.
2. Gynecology: tutorial English in English (edit by I. B. Ventskivska).- K.: Medicine,2010.- 160 p.
3. Obstetrics & Gynecology: in 2 vol.: textbook / V. I. Gryshchenko, M. O. Shcherbina, L. B. Markin et al.; edited by V. I. Gryshchenko, M. O. Shcherbina/ - 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. – K.: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. – 352 p.
4. Midwifery and gynecology (in 2 books): textbook (ed. Grishchenko Kniga I Obusherstvo [Book And Obstetrics], Moscow: Meditsina Publ., 2011, 422 p. (In Russian). Gynecology. - K. Meditsina,2011. - 375 sec.
5. Midwifery and gynecology: in 4 volumes: a national textbook / Zaporozhan V. M., Chaika V. K., Markin L. By. i et al. - K.: VSV "Medicine", 2014.
6. Gynecology: textbook (edited by Byy. M. Ventskivsky, G. Kol.Степанкивської, М. There is. Yarotsky).- Moscow: VSV Meditsina Publ., 2012, 352 p. sec.
7. Zaporozhan V. M., Chaika V. K., Markin L. B. [In Russian]. Obstetrics and Gynecology (in 4 volumes): national textbook: 2013
8. Malaya studentskaya street encyclopedia of obstetrics and Gynecology gynecology department / Markin L. B., Shakhova Street A.V., Zhemela A. M. and et al. - Posvet: 2014. - 203 sec.

### **Additional information**

1. Berek and Novak's Gynecology 15th Edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2012, pp 1560.
2. DC Dutta's Textbook of Obstetrics. [Hiralal Konar](#) 708pp 2017 2014, 686 pp.
3. DC Dutta's Textbook of Gynecology: Including Contraception [Hiralal Konar](#)
4. [F. Gary Cunningham](#),[Kenneth J. Leveno](#), [Steven L. Bloom](#), [Catherine Y. Spong](#), [Jodi S. Dashe](#), [Barbara L. Hoffman](#), [Brian M. Casey](#). Williams Obstetrics, 25th Edition. 2017

5. Tatarchuk T. F., Solsky Ya. P. Endocrine gynecology, 2003
  6. Essential Antenatal, Perinatal and Postpartum Care. WHO EURO, Copenhagen, 2003.
  7. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum and Newborn Care: A guide for essential practice. WHO, Geneva, 2006
  8. Bohman Ya. V. Guide by oncogynecology. St. Petersburg.: Folio, 2002. - 542 p.
  9. Gurkin Yu. A., L. By. Markin, E. By. Yakovleva  
Street. [Childish gynecology - Spravochnik](#), 2004. - 480 p. (in Russian) sec.
  10. Active users "Clinical trials protocols" approved by the order of the Ministry Of Ukraine on obstetrics and Gynecology gynecology department
  11. Dubossarskaya S. M., Dubossarskaya Yu. A. Reproductive endocrinology: an educational and methodical manual. - D.: Lira LTD, 2008. - 416 sec.
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1. Zaporizhan V. M. Operational information gynecology: training manual. - Odessa: Odessa Medical University, 2006. - 292 p. (in Russian) sec.
  2. Zaporozhan V. M., Mishchenko V. P. Obstetric pathology: atlas, training manual. - Odessa: Odessa Medical University, 2005. - 292 p. (in Russian) sec.
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12. Zaporozhan V. M., Tsegelsky Moscow Region Gynecological pathology: atlas, training manual. - Odessa: Odessa Region medical university, 2002
  13. Clinical aspects of modern perinatology: a training manual (ed. Vdovichenko Yu. P.), 2005.
  14. Bear V. I. Selected lectures on extragenital pathology of pregnant women. - K., 2010. - 239 sec.
  15. Methods contraception according to the periods of life: a textbook. - K., 2013. - 255 p.
  16. Urgent conditions in obstetrics: a textbook (Ventskiivsky N. M., Kaminsky V. V., Grishchenko V. I. et al.). - K.: Golden Gate, 2010. - 246 sec.
  17. Norvitz Carroll G., Shorge John But. Visual aids midwifery and gynecology (translated from English). - M.: GEOTAR - MED, 2003. - 141 sec.
  18. Pathological obstetrics: a textbook (Ventskiivsky N. M., Kaminsky V. V., Grishchenko V. V. et al.). - K.: Chaika-Universe, 2009. - 300 sec.
  19. Pashchenko S. M., Reznichenko G. I., Voloshin M. A. Diagnostics and treatment of patients with dysghormonal diseases dairy products Location: Zaporizhia: Просвіта, 2011. - 152 sec.
  20. Modern aspects of family planning: a textbook. - K., 2012. - 307s.