

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines

APPROVED "

The first vice-rector  
Ishchenko NM

“  2021

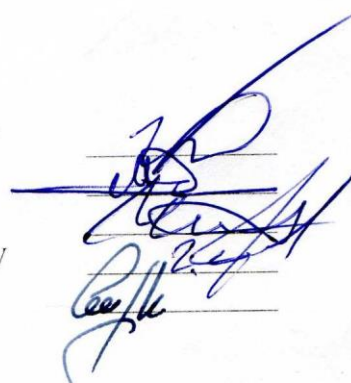
CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

"Obstetrics and gynecology"

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

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

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Mykolaiv - 2021 year

## 1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Obstetrics and gynecology	
Branch of knowledge	22 "Health care"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Curriculum	4 , 5.6 years	
Academic year	20 2 1 - 202 2	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	8 - and , 9 th, 10 th , 11 th, 12 th	-
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	9 credit s / 270 hours	
Course structure: - lectures - practical classes - hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	18 (10/8)	-
	120.5 (30/16/30/16 / 28.5) 132 (35/21 /30/16/28.5)	
Percentage of classroom load	51%	
Language of instruction		
Form of intermediate control (if any)		
Form of final control	Differentiated Peninsulation test - 8 and 12 semester Exam - 10 semester	

## 2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

### The purpose and objectives of the discipline

The goal of teaching "A kusherstvo and Gynecology" are: acquiring knowledge on the physiological and pathological obstetrics conservative and operative gynecology, learning general principles of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, the ability to analyze obstetric situation and surgical risks gynecological patient, use basic and additional research methods, demonstrate skills and abilities according to the educational-professional program (OPP).

The main tasks of studying the discipline "obstetrics and gynecology":

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

The subject of study is obstetrics and gynecology. The program of the discipline "A kusherstvo and gynecology" is structured into sections. The amount of student workload is described in ECTS credits - credit credits, which are credited to students upon successful completion of the credit credit.

**Interdisciplinary connections.** Basic knowledge of anatomy, normal and pathological physiology, topographic anatomy, endocrinology, biochemistry is necessary for successful study of the discipline. In the course of the study subjects used the knowledge OBTAINED, and when studying surgery, therapy, endocrinology, anesthesiology and resuscitation.

### Competences and learning outcomes

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

#### *know:*

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

#### *be able:*

- to conduct gynecological examination, to collect material for cytological, histological and bacteriological examination and to be able to interpret them;
- to diagnose the disease, to conduct differential diagnosis, therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of obstetric and gynecological patients;
- collect and evaluate obstetric and gynecological anamnesis;

- conduct external and internal obstetric examination, assess the condition of the fetus and newborn;
- provide emergency care in obstetric and gynecological pathology.

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

**general (GC) - GC 1- GC 3 :**

**GC 1.** Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis, the ability to learn and master modern knowledge.

**GC 2.** Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.

**GC 3.** Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

**professional (PC) - PC1- PC6, PC8, PC9, PC11-13, PC16, PC18**

- Patient interviewing skills.
- Ability to determine the required 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 required mode of work and rest 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 disease treatment.
- . Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.
- . Emergency care skills.
- . Skills to perform medical manipulations.
- . Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons subject to dispensary supervision.
- . Ability to keep medical records.
- . Ability to determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
- .Family planning family counseling skills.

According to the educational-professional program, the expected *program learning outcomes (PLO)* include the skills of ***PLO11, PLO13-18, PLO22, PLO25, PLO28, PLO30, PLO32, PLO33, PLO35, PLO41*** :

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

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

- assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;

- examine the state of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries of the heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels);

- examine the condition of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the 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 condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation);

- examine the state of the nervous system;

examine the condition of the genitourinary system;

- assess the state of fetal development according to the calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of its heartbeat.

In the conditions of the health care institution, 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 previous patient history, physical examination, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

- Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and examination data, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- 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, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

- Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to 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, laboratory and instrumental examination data, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

- Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home with the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

- To determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (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 preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

- To 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 stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

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

- Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facilities, its units), including in emergencies, in the field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

- Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work on the basis of previous clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by adopting reasonable solutions and using standard techniques.

- To form, in the conditions of a health care institution, its division on production, using the generalized procedure of an assessment of a state of human health, knowledge of the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the corresponding ethical and legal norms, by acceptance of the reasonable contingent, among the fixed contingent population: dispensary groups of patients;

- groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions that must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).

- Organize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned contingent of the population, using a generalized procedure for assessing human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical care), knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, in a health care facility, in particular:

to form groups of dispensary supervision;

- to organize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.

- Carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- • detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list 2);

- \* primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.

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- In the health care institution, or at the patient's home on the basis of the obtained data on the patient's health, using standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision:

- • determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision;

- • determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to dispensary supervision;

- • calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in the first year of life.

- To determine the presence and degree of restrictions on life, type, degree and duration of disability with the issuance of relevant documents in a health care institution on the basis of data on the disease and its course, features of professional activity.

- On the territory of service according to standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical researches:

- • conduct screening to identify major non-communicable diseases;

- • evaluate in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data indicators of morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators;

- identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases;

to form risk groups of the population. In the conditions of the health care institution, 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 previous patient history, physical examination data, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

• Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and examination of the patient, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome,

using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:

- 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, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

- Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.

- Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and agile analysis, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination data, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.

Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home of the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

Determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (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 preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

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

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

- Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facilities, its units), including in emergencies, in the field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.

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- In the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods:

- • select and use unified clinical protocols for the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;

- • participate in the development of local protocols for medical care;

- • control the quality of medical care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological research data using indicators of structure, process and results of activities;

- • identify factors that hinder the improvement of the quality and safety of medical care.

### 3. The program of the discipline

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). It consists of 3 blocks:

1. Block 1 - 4 course
2. Block 2- 5 course
3. Block 3 - 6 course

#### Block 1 -4 course

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

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

Anatomy is the basis of many medical disciplines, including gynecology. The reproductive system has five central and peripheral levels of regulation, which interact on the principles of direct and feedback. Knowledge of neuroendocrine regulation of the menstrual cycle will allow to understand the mechanisms of development of menstrual disorders, hyperplastic processes and the emergence of neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.

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

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

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

Changes in a woman's body that occur during the menstrual cycle, as well as its regulation and violation is one of the urgent problems in medicine, because this function of the female body is associated with many others: childbearing, family regulation, infertility, inflammatory diseases, issues contraception, carcinogenesis, etc. Of all gynecological diseases, menstrual disorders account for 20%. This leads to high losses in efficiency, the development of neuropsychiatric complications disability in women.

Topic 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.

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

Menstrual irregularities are one of the most difficult to understand and master the topics of gynecology, and the diseases themselves are the most difficult to diagnose and treat, because they require a doctor to understand and know very complex mechanisms of 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 (menstrual irregularities lead to infertility and prolonged disability). Proper diagnosis and timely treatment will return to many women the fullness of life and the joy of motherhood.

Expansion of information on regulation of menstrual function, development of new classifications of endocrine disorders in gynecology, the development of more detailed scheme of pathogenesis, made it possible to use in gynecological practice effective hormones and drugs listed achievements turned Gynecological Endocrinology in one of the leading, fundamental sections Gynecology, which in is on the border of theoretical and practical disciplines, knowledge of which is necessary for doctors of all disciplines.

Topic 4. Benign tumors of the female genitalia. Endometriosis.

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



Nowadays in our country a significant growth of benign tumors of the female genital organs, such as: uterine fibroids and cysts Yachnik, which is associated with exposure to body female unfavorable factors of the environment, neuro mental overload, adversely affects the hormonal functions. Every 4-5 woman turns to a gynecologist about uterine fibroids, the person 1 yvo older is 35 years. According to the literature, the incidence of uterine fibroids in young women is increasing. The problem of diagnosis and treatment of patients with ovarian tumors has not only medical but also social significance. Medical aspects of endometriosis are determined by the significant prevalence and tendency to increase it, the progressive course, its severity, sexual and reproductive dysfunction, other body systems. The disease occurs in 7-50% menstruating women during menopause are not always amenable to reverse development and in 1-2% of cases occurring malignant. The recurrence rate of endometriosis ranges from 2% to 47%. Thus endometriosis in healthy women occurs in 5-20% of cases and more than 60% of patients with infertility and / or pelvic pain.

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

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

Nowadays, there is a significant impact of harmful factors, including the environment, and chronic stress on a woman's body, which contribute to the emergence and progression of background and precancerous conditions. In the structure of cancer incidence of female genital tumors are 20-30%. Data published by the Committee on Cancer of the International Federation of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, showed that among newly diagnosed patients with Stage 1 is determined by only 20%, the remaining 80% of patients go to the doctor with a common process steps, Code radical treatment threatens a large number of relapses and metastasis or even feasible wide spread of malignant tumors of female genital areas that occupy a leading place in the structure of cancer incidence of women, but also continuous improvement of methods of diagnosis and treatment make it necessary to review not only practitioners, but also students of the latest developments in this field. Doctors of different specializations now more often than before have to deal with not only early diagnosis but also prevention of these diseases. However, the description of a number of new and effective diagnostic methods currently used in oncogynecology are often contained in the inaccessible specialized literature. These circumstances make this methodological development relevant.

Topic 6. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.

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

Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs are one of the urgent medical problems that significantly affect the health of millions of women of reproductive age. People with inflammatory diseases of the genitals make up 60-70% of gynecological patients who seek help from women's clinics. In all countries of the world the frequency of inflammatory diseases of female genitals increases. Thus, acute inflammatory processes over the past ten years have increased by 13% in the general population, by 25% in women who use intrauterine contraceptives.

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

With regard to incurable infections, which include HIV, in just one year, more than 5 million people have become infected with this pathogen.

Reproductive tract infections are the cause of many serious complications in women: inflammatory diseases of the pelvic organs, infertility, ectopic pregnancy, chronic pelvic pain

syndrome. And during pregnancy, they lead to intrauterine infection and complicated 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 have no clinical symptoms, because they are diagnosed too late, that is already in the presence of impaired reproductive function. Therefore, timely diagnosis and full treatment should provide more favorable consequences.

Topic 7. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.

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

The term "acute abdomen" means a set of symptoms that develop in acute diseases and injuries of the abdominal cavity and retroperitoneal space. This condition in the vast majority of cases is an immediate threat to a woman's life and requires immediate emergency care. That is why the ability to assess the severity of the patient's condition, correctly diagnose and make a differential diagnosis with the subsequent implementation of medical and diagnostic manipulations is extremely important.

Topic 8. Infertile marriage.

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

An infertile couple is a couple in which, if they want to have a child and have active sexual intercourse, without the use of contraceptives, conception does not occur within a year. It is estimated that pregnancy occurs under the condition of regular (two or three times a week) sexual intercourse during the 1st year in 75% of married couples without the use of contraceptives. The frequency of infertility is 10-15%. In 55% of cases, the cause is a disorder in the body of a woman, and in 45% - a man.

Infertility is not an independent disease, it is a symptom complex of various diseases of the body of hormonal, anatomical and physiological origin, due to functional changes, inflammatory diseases, tumors, traumatic injuries, invasive interventions.

Topic 9. Family planning.

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

In our country, the frequency of artificial abortions is high, which for many years has traditionally been the leading method of family planning. On the basis of the complications that occur after abortions (inflammation of the pelvic organs, infertility, not carrying, bleeding, abnormal labor, a third of the causes of maternal mortality), reducing the number of abortions can significantly influence obstetrical and gynecological morbidity and reduce maternal mortality.

Topic 10. Curation of patients, preparation of educational history.

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

Curation in the gynecological department allows the student to put into practice the knowledge gained from the course of gynecology and other clinical disciplines. The ability to collect anamnesis, conduct the clinical examination of patients and also interpret the data allow the student to predict the course of the disease, possible complications and peculiarities of rehabilitation of women.

## SECTIONS:

**1. PHYSIOLOGICAL COURSE OF POSTPARTUM.**

**PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND**

**2. PATHOLOGICAL COURSE OF POSTPARTUM.**

**PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND**

## **SECTION 1. PHYSIOLOGICAL COURSE OF PREGNANCY, DELIVERY AND POSTPARTUM**

### *Specific goals:*

1. Interpret the clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genitals, female pelvis.
2. Perform examinations of pregnant women, mothers and parturients, initial examination and toilet of the newborn.
3. To plan tactics of pregnancy, physiological childbirth, postpartum period.
4. To consult on the method of lactation amenorrhea.

### **Topic 11 . Female pelvis. The fetus as an object of childbirth.**

Pelvis from anatomical and obstetric points of view. Pelvic floor. The structure of the fetal head. The size of the fetal head and torso. Signs of maturity and maturity of the fetus. Measurement and evaluation of the pelvis.

### **Topic 12 . Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.**

Fertilization and development of a fertilized egg. Placenta, its structure and function. Critical periods of embryo and fetal development. Influence of harmful factors on the embryo and fetus. Physiological changes in a woman's body during pregnancy. Hygiene and nutrition of a pregnant woman. Methods of examination of pregnant women: diagnosis of early and late pregnancy. Topography of the fetus in the uterus. Management of physiological pregnancy. Gravidogram. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection. Counseling in the context of HIV infection. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills. Determination of prenatal leave and date of birth.

### **Topic 13 . Physiology of childbirth. Anesthesia of childbirth.**

Precursors of childbirth, the preliminary period. Determining the beginning of childbirth. Biological readiness of the organism for childbirth, Bishop's scale. Biomechanisms of childbirth in anterior and posterior types of occipital presentation. Regulation of labor. Clinical course of labor. Childbirth. Partogram. Assessment of the newborn on the Apgar scale. Primary toilet of the newborn, observance of a thermal chain. Modern methods of labor anesthesia: non-drug and drug.

### **Topic 14 . Physiology of the postpartum period.**

#### **Physiology of the neonatal period.**

Changes in the body of the mother, genitals, mammary glands. Clinic and management of the postpartum period. The concept of breastfeeding. Postpartum contraception: the method of lactational amenorrhea (MLA).

Anatomical and physiological features of the neonatal period. Newborn care. Advantages of cohabitation of mother and child.

## **SECTION 2. PATHOLOGICAL COURSE OF PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH AND POSTPARTUM.**

***Specific goals:***

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis and plan tactics for complicated pregnancy.
2. Plan and provide obstetric care in case of complicated pregnancy.
3. Make a preliminary diagnosis and make a differential diagnosis of different types of obstetric pathology in childbirth.
4. To plan tactics of management at pathology of childbirth and the postpartum period.
5. Plan preventive measures for various types of obstetric pathology.
6. Plan and provide emergency care in obstetrics.
7. Perform the necessary medical manipulations.

**Topic 15 . Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg. Multiple pregnancy.**

Anomalies of extraembryonic elements of the fertilized egg / placenta, amniotic membranes and umbilical cord. Bubble drift. Polyhydramnios and hypohydramnios: causes, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, consequences for the fetus and newborn. Hereditary and congenital diseases of the fetus. Diagnosis. Indications for medical and genetic counseling.

Multiple pregnancy: classification, diagnosis, features of the course and management of multiple pregnancy. Childbirth in multiple pregnancies.

**Topic 16 . Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Delayed fetal development.**

Placental dysfunction, fetal distress, fetal developmental delay: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, prevention.

Methods of diagnosis of fetal condition: non-invasive - ultrasound, CTG, biophysical profile of the fetus, Doppler, MRI; invasive - amniocentesis, cordocentesis, chorionic villus sampling.

Biochemical research methods at different stages of pregnancy.

**Topic 17 . Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood.**

Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood (rhesus conflict, incompatibility according to the ABO system, isoleukocyte, etc.). Pathogenesis, diagnosis, management tactics, treatment, and prevention.

**Topic 18 . Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.**

**Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.**

Early gestosis: classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia: pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, tactics, prevention. Eclampsia: clinic, diagnosis, complications, emergency care, management tactics. Rare forms of preeclampsia.

**Topic 19 . Miscarriage.**

Causes of spontaneous abortion at different times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of spontaneous abortion. Isthmic-cervical insufficiency. The threat of premature birth: diagnosis, treatment, obstetric tactics. Prevention of miscarriage. Premature birth: obstetric tactics, management and prevention.

**Topic 20. Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus.**

**Childbirth in the wrong position and pelvic presentation of the fetus.**

Anomalies of the pelvis. Classification, diagnosis. Diagnosis of synclitic and asynclitic head insertion. Clinically narrow pelvis. Features of childbirth.

Classification of pelvic presentation. Diagnosis and features of pregnancy. Wrong position of the fetus: classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy.

Extensible presentation of the fetal head: classification, diagnosis. Correction of incorrect positions and pelvic presentation during pregnancy.

Childbirth in the wrong position of the fetus and pelvic presentation, management tactics. Biomechanism of childbirth and manual assistance in pelvic presentation.

**Topic 21. Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.**

Classification, risk factors, pathogenesis of various types of birth defects. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of labor disorders. Prevention of birth defects. Perinatal effects. Fetal distress in childbirth: diagnosis, management tactics.

**Topic 22. Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.**

Obstetric bleeding. Placenta previa: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, features of the course, management of pregnancy and childbirth. Premature detachment of the normally located placenta: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, features of pregnancy and childbirth. Kuveller's uterus. Disruption of placental abruption. Uterine bleeding in the consecutive and early postpartum period. Hypotonic bleeding. Coagulopathic bleeding (amniotic fluid embolism and other causes). Hemorrhagic shock, terminal conditions in obstetrics. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.

**Topic 23. Operative obstetrics. Childbirth injuries.**

General concepts of obstetric surgery: abortion in early and late stages. Operations to prepare the birth canal (perino - and episiotomy, amniotomy). Obstetric forceps, vacuum fetal extraction, cesarean section: indications. Surgical interventions in the consecutive and postpartum period. Manual separation of the placenta, excretion of manure: technique. Manual and instrumental examination of the uterus after childbirth. Indications for supravaginal amputation, uterine extirpation, ligation of internal iliac arteries.

Traumatic injuries of the vulva, vagina, perineum. Rupture of the cervix. Uterine rupture: classification, mechanism of occurrence. The clinical picture of uterine rupture: threatening, what has begun and has already happened. Features of uterine rupture behind the scar. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Uterine inversion. Differences and ruptures of the pelvic joints.

Postpartum fistulas. Etiology, treatment, prevention.

**Topic 24. Postpartum septic diseases.**

Postpartum septic diseases: postpartum septic wound, postpartum metroendometritis, metrophlebitis, mastitis, postpartum peritonitis, peritonitis after cesarean section. Obstetric sepsis: classification etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment, prevention. Septic shock, emergency care. Methods of suppression of lactation .

**Topic 25 . Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of childbirth. Protection of educational history of childbirth.**

Examination of pregnant women, mothers and parturients under the supervision of a teacher. Participation in childbirth. Fundamentals of counseling, including MLA counseling. Medical ethics and deontology. Work with medical documentation. Protection of educational history of childbirth.

**Block 3 -6 course**

**SECTIONS:**

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

**2. GYNECOLOGICAL DISEASES.**

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

**4. PHYSIOLOGICAL OBSTETRICS.**

**5. PATHOLOGY OF PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY.**

**6. PERINATAL PATHOLOGY.**

## BLOCK 3. OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

### SECTION 1. PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS

#### **Topic 26. Menstrual dysfunction in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period.**

Menstrual dysfunction in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes.

The concept of perimenopausal period. Physiological changes in the female genitals during perimenopause. Pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Omission and prolapse of the walls of the vagina and uterus: diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

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

Modern methods of examination of girls and adolescents with gynecological diseases. Menstrual disorders in adolescence, classification, diagnosis and treatment. Amenorrhea. Juvenile uterine bleeding. Therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of menstrual disorders in girls.

Anomalies 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 management of the patient.

3. Provide assistance in emergencies in gynecology. Make a plan for examination of gynecological patients before surgery.

4. Perform the necessary medical manipulations.

#### **Topic 28. Women's urogenital inflammatory 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 genitals of women. Dyshormonal diseases of the breast. Endometriosis.**

Benign neoplasms of the female genitalia. 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 genitals. Malignant neoplasms of the female genitals. Modern methods of diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.

### **Topic 31. Emergencies in gynecology.**

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

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

### **Topic 32. Surgical interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during 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, lowering and prolapse of the female genitals. Artificial abortion in early and late terms, indications, methods, complications. Therapeutic and diagnostic endoscopic methods in gynecology.

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

Prevention of HIV infection in medical institutions. Prevention of the risk of 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. To determine the preliminary clinical diagnosis on the basis of interpretation of data of special inspection of infertile married couple.
3. Advise on contraceptive methods according to the periods of life and the choice of a specific method of contraception.
4. Determine the necessary examination before using the contraceptive.
5. Master 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. Examination of a married couple in a barren 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. Medical criteria for the acceptability of the use of WHO methods of contraception.**

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

Modern methods of contraception: classification, mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages, the necessary examination before use, mode of use, side effects, instructions for the patient. Postpartum and post-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. Assess the condition of the pregnant woman, parturient, fetus and newborn.
2. To plan the tactics of pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period, to assess the course of the newborn period.
3. Choose a method of contraception in the postpartum period.
4. Perform the necessary medical manipulations.
5. Provide obstetric care to pregnant women, mothers and parturients.

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

Management of physiological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Modern methods of diagnosing the condition of the fetus. 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 DELIVERY.**

***Specific goals:***

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

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

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

Tactics of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period in late preeclampsia. Emergency aid. Prevention of late preeclampsia and rehabilitation.

**Topic 37. Premature termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy.**

Etiology and pathogenesis of premature termination of pregnancy at different times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of miscarriage. Premature birth. Features of premature birth. Prevention of miscarriage.

Etiology and pathogenesis of pregnancy. Methods of diagnosis of pregnancy. The course of pregnancy and childbirth, the impact on the fetus. Tactics of delayed pregnancy. Prevention and treatment of complications associated with tolerability.

Multiple pregnancy: classification and diagnosis. Tactics of pregnancy and childbirth with multiple births. Feto-fetal transfusion syndrome, VZOP (intrauterine death of one fetus).



**Topic 38. Anomalies of the pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Mismatch of fetal head and pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.**

Anomalies of the pelvis. Childbirth with a narrow pelvis. Features of childbirth with a large fetus. Tactics of childbirth with a large fetus, clinically narrow pelvis.

Pregnancy and childbirth with pelvic presentation. Wrong position of the fetus. Methods of diagnosis and correction of the wrong position of the fetus. 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 actions of the doctor and methods of struggle against bleeding. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC syndrome. Modern approaches to infusion-transfusion and intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.

**Topic 40. Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus. Maternity injuries of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.**

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

Maternal and fetal birth injuries, classification. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries. Features of pregnancy and childbirth in women with a scar on the uterus. 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 disease, hypertension, hypotension); diseases of the urinary system; liver and gallbladder; diseases of the hematopoietic organs; respiratory organs; organs of the digestive system; endocrine system; nervous system; organs of vision; acute and chronic infectious diseases, tuberculosis. The course of pregnancy and childbirth in gynecological diseases. Features of the course and tactics of management in acute surgical pathology.

Perinatal infections in pregnant women: clinical course, diagnosis, management tactics, treatment, prevention. Principles of 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 surgery in vaginal and abdominal delivery in obstetrics. The main stages of obstetric operations. Anesthesia operations. Tools. Asepsis and antiseptics. Management of the postoperative period.

**Topic 43. Postpartum septic diseases.**

Postpartum septic diseases. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment, 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 the tactics of pregnancy, childbirth with perinatal complications (placental dysfunction, distress and fetal developmental delay syndrome).
2. Evaluate the results of examination of the fetus, formulate a preliminary diagnosis for various types of pathological conditions of the fetus.
3. Have basic practical skills in providing emergency care for fetal distress.
4. Prescribe treatment, make a plan of preventive and rehabilitation measures in case of various types of pathology of the fetus and elements of the fertilized egg.

**Topic 44. Placental dysfunction, fetal developmental delay, fetal distress.**

Etiology, pathogenesis of placental dysfunction, fetal distress, fetal developmental delay. Modern perinatal diagnostic technologies. Modern approaches to the tactics of managing adverse conditions of the fetus during pregnancy and childbirth.

**Topic 45. Immunological incompatibility of blood of mother and fetus. Anomalies of the fertilized egg.**

Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood (rhesus conflict, incompatibility according to the ABO system, isoleukocyte, etc.). Pathogenesis, diagnosis, management of pregnancy, selection of the optimal term of childbirth. Management of childbirth and the postpartum period in immunological conflict. Prevention.

Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg. Anomalies of extraembryonic elements of the fertilized egg (placenta, amniotic membranes and umbilical cord). Trophoblastic diseases (vesicular drift). Polyhydramnios and hypohydramnios: causes, clinic, tactics of pregnancy and childbirth, consequences for the fetus and newborn.

**The structure of the discipline  
Block 1**

Topic	Lectures	Ave. I'm busy	CPC	Together
Topic 1. Clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genitalia. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.		4	5	9
Topic 2. Neuroendocrine regulation. Reproductive disorders systems.	2	4	3	9
Topic 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	2	4	2	8
Topic 4. Benign tumors of women genitals. Endometriosis.	2	4	3	9
Topic 5. Background and precancerous diseases of the female genitalia. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic disease.		2	2	4
Topic 6. Inflammatory diseases of women genitals.		2	4	6
Topic 7. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.	2	2	4	8

Topic 8. Infertile marriage.		2	4	6
Topic 9. Family planning.	2	2	4	8
Topic 10. Curation of patients, preparation of educational history. Protection of educational history diseases.		4	4	8
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>75</b>

### Block 2

Topic	Lectures	Пр.зан.	Sem.zan	CPC
<b>Physiological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period</b>				
<b>Topic11.</b> Female pelvis. The fetus as an object of childbirth.		2		2
<b>Topic12 .</b> Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.	2	2		2
<b>Topic13 .</b> Physiology of childbirth. Anesthesia of childbirth.		2		2
<b>Topic14 .</b> Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period.		2		2
<b>Pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.</b>				
<b>Topic15 .</b> Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg. Multiple pregnancy.		2		2
<b>Topic16.</b> Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Delayed fetal development.	2	2		2
<b>Topic17.</b> Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood.		2		2
<b>Topic18 .</b> Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.	2	4		4
<b>Topic19 .</b> Miscarriage.		2		2
<b>Topic 20.</b> Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Childbirth in the wrong position and pelvic presentation of the fetus.		2		2
<b>Topic 21.</b> Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.		2		2
<b>Topic 22.</b> Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	2	4		6
<b>Topic 23.</b> Operative obstetrics. Childbirth injuries.		2		6
<b>Topic 24.</b> Postpartum septic diseases.		4		4

<b>Topic25</b> . Curation of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of childbirth. Protection of educational history of childbirth.		8		9
<b>Final control of knowledge</b>		4		2
<b>Total: ECTS credits - 3.5 hours - 105; of them:</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>		<b>51</b>

### Block 3

Topic	Lectures	Practical training	Individual work
<b>Topic 1</b> . Menstrual dysfunction in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in children and adolescents. Methods of contraception for adolescents.		6	
<b>Topic 2</b> Women's urogenital inflammatory diseases. Emergencies in gynecology.		6	
<b>Topic 3</b> Benign neoplasms of the female genitalia. Dyshormonal diseases of the breast. Endometriosis. Surgical interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.		4.5	
<b>Topic 4.</b> Background and precancerous diseases of the female genitals. Malignant neoplasms.		4	
<b>Topic 5.</b> Infertility. Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. Medical criteria for the acceptability of WHO contraceptive methods.		4	
<b>Topic 6.</b> Physiological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.		4	

<p><b>Topic 7.</b> Premature termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy.</p> <p>Anomalies of the pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Mismatch of fetal head and pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.</p> <p>Surgical interventions in obstetrics.</p> <p>Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus. Maternity injuries of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.</p>		4	
<p><b>Topic 8.</b> Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC syndrome. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.</p> <p>Postpartum septic diseases.</p>		4	
<p><b>Topic 9.</b> Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.</p> <p>Placental dysfunction, fetal developmental delay, fetal distress.</p> <p>Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Anomalies of the fertilized egg.</p>		4	
<p><b>Topic 10. Final control</b></p>		4	

#### 4. The content of the discipline

##### 4.1 THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

###### Block 1

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

## Block 2

<b>№ p / p</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>hours</b>
1.	Physiology of pregnancy and childbirth. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.	2
2.	Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Delayed fetal development.	2
3.	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.	2
4.	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

### 4.1 THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS Block 1

<b>№ p / p</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>hours</b>
1.	Physiology of female genitals. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology gynecological diseases.	4
2.	Neuroendocrine regulation. Dysfunction of the reproductive system.	4
3.	Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	4
4.	Benign tumors of the female genitalia. Endometriosis.	4
5.	Background and precancerous diseases of the female genitalia . Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.	2
6.	Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.	2
7.	"Acute abdomen" in gynecology.	2
8.	Infertile marriage.	2
9.	Family planning.	2
10.	Curation of patients. Protection of medical history.	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

## Block 2

<b>№ p / p</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>hours</b>
1.	Female pelvis. The fetus as an object of childbirth. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.	2
2.	Physiology of childbirth. Anesthesia of childbirth. Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period.	2
3.	Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg . Multiple pregnancy.	2

4.	Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Delayed fetal development. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Delayed fetal development.	2
5.	Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.	2
6.	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.	2
7.	Miscarriage. Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Childbirth in the wrong position and pelvic presentation of the fetus.	2
8.	Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.	2
9.	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy.	2
10.	Obstetric bleeding in childbirth and the postpartum period.	2
11.	Obstetric bleeding in childbirth and the postpartum period.	2
12.	Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	2
13.	Operative obstetrics. Childbirth injuries.	2
14.	Operative obstetrics. Childbirth injuries.	2
15.	Operative obstetrics. Childbirth injuries	2
16.	Postpartum septic diseases.	2
17.	Postpartum septic diseases	2
18.	Postpartum septic diseases	2
19.	Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of childbirth.	2
20.	Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of childbirth.	2
21.	Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of childbirth.	2
22.	Protection of educational history of childbirth.	2
23.	<b>Final control of knowledge.</b>	2
24.	<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

### Block 3

Topic	Practical training
<b>Topic 1</b> . Menstrual dysfunction in reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in children and adolescents. Methods of contraception for adolescents.	6
<b>Topic 2</b> Women's urogenital inflammatory diseases. Emergencies in gynecology.	6

<p><b>Topic 3</b> Benign neoplasms of the female genitalia. Dyshormonal diseases of the breast. Endometriosis.</p> <p>Surgical interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.</p>	4.5
<p><b>Topic 4.</b> Background and precancerous diseases of the female genitals. Malignant neoplasms.</p>	4
<p><b>Topic 5.</b> Infertility.</p> <p>Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. Medical criteria for the acceptability of WHO contraceptive methods.</p>	4
<p><b>Topic 6.</b> Physiological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.</p>	4
<p><b>Topic 7.</b> Premature termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy.</p> <p>Anomalies of the pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Mismatch of fetal head and pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.</p> <p>Surgical interventions in obstetrics.</p> <p>Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.</p> <p>Maternity injuries of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.</p>	4
<p><b>Topic 8.</b> Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC syndrome. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.</p> <p>Postpartum septic diseases.</p>	4
<p><b>Topic 9.</b> Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.</p> <p>Placental dysfunction, fetal developmental delay, fetal distress.</p> <p>Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Anomalies of the fertilized egg.</p>	4
<p><b>Topic 10. Final control</b></p>	4



### 4.3. THEMATIC PLAN OF STUDENTS ' INDEPENDENT WORK

#### Block 1

<b>№ z.p .</b>	<b>To pic</b>	<b>CP C</b>
1	Topic 1. Clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genitalia. Methods examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.	5
2	Topic 2. Neuroendocrine regulation. Reproductive disorders systems.	3
3	Topic 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	2
4	Topic 4. Benign tumors of the female genitalia. Endometriosis.	3
5	Topic 5. Background and precancerous diseases of the female genitalia. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.	2
6	Topic 6. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.	4
7	Topic 7. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.	4
8	Topic 8. Infertile marriage.	4
9	Topic 9. Family planning.	4
10	Topic 10. Curation of patients, preparation of educational history. Educational protection medical history.	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

#### Block 2

<b>№ p / p</b>	<b>See SRS</b>	<b>Number of hours</b>	<b>Types of control</b>
1.	Preparation for practical classes and lectures, supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of childbirth.	46	Current control
2.	Preparation for the defense of educational history of childbirth and final control of knowledge	5	Final control of knowledge
	<b>Hours in general</b>	<b>51</b>	

#### Block 3

<b>№ p / p</b>	<b>See SRS</b>	<b>hours</b>	<b>Types of control</b>
1	Preparation for practical classes	13.5	Current control in practical classes

2	Elaboration of topics that are not included in the lesson plan: 1. Multiple pregnancy. Premature termination of pregnancy. Miscarriage. 2. Female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention. 3. Mismatch of fetal head and mother's pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Wrong position of the fetus. 4. Postpartum septic diseases 5. Immunological incompatibility of blood of mother and fetus. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg. 6. Methods of examination of gynecological patients	6 6 6 6 6 6	Final control work
3	Preparation for the final test	6	Final control work
	Hours in general	55.5	

**Individual tasks:** supervision of patients, protection of educational history of the disease.

### Typical test problems to be solved in practical classes

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

- A. Prepubertal period
- V. Persha phase pubertal period
- C. The second phase of puberty
- D. Childhood
- E. The neonatal period

2. On examination of the girl there is an increase in the mammary glands (telarche), pubic hair begins (pubarche), In the cells of the epithelium of the vagina begins pyknosis of the nuclei, lactobacilli appear. The fact of the beginning of the first menstruation is established. What period of the girl's development began?

- A. Puberty
- B. Period of puberty
- C. Prepubertal period
- D. Childhood
- E. Fetal period

3. A 26-year-old woman has a two-phase basal cycle when measuring her basal temperature. Temperature above 37, 5oC, for 14-15 menstrual cycles. What does this indicate?

- A. Single-phase anovulatory cycle
- B. Hyperluteinism

- C. Normal two-phase cycle
- D. Two-phase cycle with failure of the second phase
- E. Two-phase cycle with failure of the first phase

4. In the review to baby girl gynecologist came 11 years. What changes in the girl's body occur before the first menstruation, except?

- A. The growth spurt
- B. Enlargement of the mammary glands
- C. The beginning of hair growth on the pubic and axillary areas
- D, Increased adrenal mass
- E. Weight gain.

5. A 12-year-old girl with asthenic body composition, with mild secondary sexual characteristics, complains of profuse bloody discharge from the genital tract. Menstruation began 7-8 days ago after a delay of 1.5 months. What is the cause of uterine bleeding?

- A. Follicle atresia
- B. Persistence of the corpus luteum
- S. Ovarian tumor
- D. Hereditary factor
- E. Hypertension of the adrenal glands

#### **4.4. Ensuring the educational process**

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

#### **5. Final control**

##### **List of final control issues**

##### **List of practical skills for the final control of knowledge**

##### **Block 1**

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

1. Collect a special gynecological history, evaluate the results of laboratory tests (general and biochemical tests of blood, urine, blood clotting system, etc.).
2. Perform gynecological examination (mirror, bimanual, rectal).
3. Taking material from the vagina, cervical canal and urethra for examination.
4. Evaluate: the results of urogenital smear microscopy, oncocytological examination, colposcopy; results of bacteriological and other methods of detection of inflammatory pathogens of female genitals; results of ultrasound examination; results of functional tests.
5. To make the plan of inspection of the patient at various types of gynecologic pathology.
6. To develop an algorithm for diagnosing and providing emergency care for uterine bleeding, "acute abdomen".
7. Conduct a survey of a married couple in a barren marriage.
8. Conduct consultations on family planning and be able to choose a modern method of contraception.

9.To make the plan of preoperative preparation at planned and urgent gynecologic operations. Management of the postoperative period.

### **Control questions**

- Which organs belong to the external genitalia ?
- Which organs belong to the internal genitals ?
- What connections does the suspension apparatus of the internal genitals include ?
- What is the structure and function of the uterus?
- What changes occur in the ovary and uterus during the menstrual cycle?
- What is the technique of performing a bimanual examination?
- What are the indications for laparoscopy?
- Scheme and significance of history taking in a gynecological patient.
- Generally accepted special methods of examination of a gynecological patient.
- Features of the examination of the external genitalia .
- Mirror, vaginal, bimanual examination: methods of execution.
- Tests of functional diagnostics: method of execution, value.
- Determination of hormones and their metabolites, functional tests to study the hormonal function of the ovaries .
- Endoscopic research methods : definition, diagnostic value.
- Ultrasound examination, diagnostic value.
- X-ray research methods , diagnostic value.
- Biopsy - diagnostic value, indications, contraindications.
- Probing of the uterine cavity : diagnostic value, indications, contraindications, complications, technique .
- Vyskribannya mucus ovoyi of the uterus: indications, contraindications diagnostic value.
- Puncture the abdominal cavity through the rear construction vagina, indications, contraindications.
- Radionuclide study: diagnostic value.
- Cytogenetic studies: diagnostic value.
- Which sections make up the general anamnesis.
- Which sections make up a special history.
- What is the significance of the general objective examination of the mother.
- What is the significance of a special examination of the mother.
- Precursors of childbirth.
- Causes of labor .
- Periods of childbirth in first- and re-born
- As in childbirth is a functional assessment of the pelvis.
- Management of the first period of childbirth.
- The degree of opening of the cervix.
- Indications for vaginal examination in childbirth.
- Dynamics of head advancement .
- Conducting the second period of childbirth.
- Techniques for perineal protection .
- Indications for episio- and perineotomy.
- Primary treatment of the newborn.
- Two-moment umbilical cord treatment .
- Management of the III period of childbirth.
- Determination of placental integrity .
- Methods of manure extraction .

- Physiological blood loss, bleeding prevention .
- Anesthesia of childbirth.
- Assessment of the condition of the newborn.
- Methods and stages of neonatal resuscitation .
- What is the postpartum period, its duration.
- Dynamics of uterine contractions in the postpartum period.
- Dynamics of lochia selection .
- Breast care , prevention of nipple cracks and mastitis.
- What researches are carried out by mothers after childbirth and in what terms.
- Recommendations for the mother during discharge home with the baby.
- Classification of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs by localization.
- Which pathogens often cause inflammation of the lower department of sexual organs?
- Which pathogens often cause inflammation of the upper love sex organs?
- Ways of infection in the female genitalia .
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of vulvitis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of bartholinitis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of colpitis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of endocervicitis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of endometritis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of salpingo-oophoritis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of parametritis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of pelveoperitonitis.
- Basic principles of treatment of inflammatory processes of the genitals.
- The main forms of gonorrhea infection. Diagnosis and treatment of female gonorrhea.
- Clinic, diagnosis, treatment of candidiasis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of female trichomoniasis.
- Viral infections of the female genital organs.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of chlamydia.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of mycoplasmosis.
- Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of bacterial vaginosis.

- **Practical tasks**

1. Collect anamnesis in childbirth (general and special).
2. Conduct a survey rodil (measurement pelvis, techniques for Leopold, auscultation, measuring the fetus).
3. Conduct a study of the mother (examination of the external genitalia, vaginal examination).
4. Spend auscultation of heart sounds of the fetus and evaluate them.
5. Evaluate the data obtained during the examination of women in labor using laboratory and additional methods.
6. Participate in the conduct of physiological childbirth.
7. Carry out the initial examination and rehabilitation of the newborn, umbilical cord treatment.
8. Identify signs of placental abruption.
9. Conduct Review tribal ways.
10. Participate in the suturing of first-degree cervical ruptures and first-degree perineal rupture.
11. Determine the integrity of the placenta.

12. Determine the height of the bottom of the uterus in the mother.
13. Determine the dynamics of changes in the nature of lochia.
14. Describe the physiological changes of the newborn period .
15. Give advice to the mother during discharge from the hospital.

## Block 2

### **Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.**

1. Collect and evaluate the anamnesis in relation to the general and specific functions of the female body.
2. Conduct an external obstetric examination of the pregnant woman ( Leopold techniques , auscultation of the fetal heartbeat, pelviometry).
3. Establish the gestational age, expected term of birth and fetal weight.
4. Conduct an internal obstetric examination, measurement of the diagonal conjugate (on the phantom).
5. Evaluate the results of the study of the fetus and placenta (CTG, ultrasound, BPP, dopplerometry of umbilical vessels) and determine the tactics of pregnancy depending on the results.
6. Detect early signs of preeclampsia, use simple screening methods to diagnose preeclampsia, evaluate the results of laboratory tests, determine the tactics of management of preeclampsia, provide emergency care in case of eclampsia.
7. Provide obstetric care during physiological childbirth (on a simulator or on a phantom). Management of the postpartum period.
8. Assess the condition of the newborn on the Apgar scale, to conduct the primary toilet of the newborn.
9. Determine the diagnostic criteria for a narrow pelvis (perform pelviometry). To diagnose a clinically narrow pelvis (on a phantom).
10. Assess the nature of labor. To make the scheme of medical correction of anomalies of labor.
11. Assess the amount of blood loss. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
12. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for hemorrhagic shock.
13. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for septic shock.

### **LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR PREPARING STUDENTS FOR THE CURRENT AND FINAL MODULAR CONTROL**

#### **Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.**

1. Organization of obstetric and gynecological care in the city and in the countryside. Issues of maternal and childhood health care in modern legislation of Ukraine.
2. The structure and principles of the maternity hospital. The main indicators of the obstetric hospital.
3. The role of women's counseling in the prevention of complications of pregnancy and childbirth, perinatal protection of the fetus and prevention, diagnosis and treatment of gynecological diseases.
4. The role of the family doctor in the prevention of perinatal diseases and mortality.
5. Organization of family planning service: structure, tasks.
6. Medical and genetic counseling.
7. External and internal genitals of a woman.
8. Blood supply and lymphatic system of the female genitals.
9. Physiology of female genitals.
10. The structure of the female pelvis. Pelvis from an obstetric point of view. Pelvic floor.
11. The fetus as an object of childbirth (the size of the fetal head, sutures, temples).
12. Signs of full-term and fetal maturity.

13. The structure of germ cells. Capacitation. Fertilization and development of a fertilized egg. Implantation.
14. The placenta, its structure and function.
15. Critical periods of embryo and fetus development.
16. Influence of harmful factors on the embryo and fetus.
17. Physiological changes in a woman's body during pregnancy.
18. Hygiene and nutrition of pregnant women.
19. Methods of examination of pregnant women. External and internal obstetric examination of pregnant women.
20. Topography of the fetus in the uterus.
21. Establishment of early and late pregnancy.
22. Determination of prenatal leave and date of birth.
23. Management of physiological pregnancy. Gravidogram.
24. Psychoprophylactic preparation for childbirth.
25. Precursors of childbirth: the preliminary period.
26. Determining the degree of maturity of the cervix. Bishop's scale.
27. Biomechanism of childbirth in anterior and posterior types of occipital presentation.
28. Reasons for the onset of labor. Regulation of labor. Methods of registration of labor. Monitoring in childbirth.
29. Periods of childbirth. Their duration in primiparous and recurrent.
30. The period of opening the cervix in childbirth. Clinic, management. Partogram.
31. The period of expulsion of the fetus. Clinic, management.
32. Consecutive period. Signs of placental abruption. Clinic, consecutive period management (active management, expected management tactics).
33. Conservative methods of manure extraction.
34. Determining the integrity of manure. The concept of physiological and pathological blood loss.
35. Assessment of the newborn on the Apgar scale.
36. Primary toilet of the newborn. Adherence to the heat chain.
37. Psychoprophylactic analgesia of childbirth. Medical anesthesia for childbirth.
38. Clinic and management of the postpartum period.
39. Changes in the body of the mother, genitals, mammary glands.
40. The concept of breastfeeding.
41. Postpartum contraception. Method of lactation amenorrhea.
42. Anatomical and physiological features of the neonatal period.
43. Newborn care.
44. Advantages of cohabitation of mother and child.
45. Classification of pelvic presentation. Causes.
46. Diagnosis and features of pregnancy during pelvic presentation.
47. Incorrect positions of the fetus: classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy.
48. Extensible presentation of the fetal head: classification, diagnosis.
49. Correction of incorrect positions and pelvic presentation during pregnancy.
50. Embryonic and fetal periods of development. Blasto-, embryo- and fetopathy. Diagnosis of fetal malformations in different periods of pregnancy.
51. Anomalies of the extraembryonic elements of the fertilized egg (placenta, amniotic membranes and umbilical cord). Bubble drift.
52. Multi-water and low-water. Features of pregnancy and childbirth.
53. Hereditary and congenital diseases of the fetus. The role of medical and genetic counseling in their diagnosis.
54. Multiple pregnancy: classification, diagnosis.
55. Features of the course and management of multiple pregnancy. Prevention of complications.
56. Placental dysfunction: classification, diagnosis, treatment.

57. Fetal distress: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, prevention.
58. Delayed fetal development: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, prevention.
59. Methods of diagnosis of fetal condition: non-invasive - ultrasound, CTG, biophysical profile of the fetus, Doppler, MRI; invasive - amniocentesis, cordocentesis.
60. Cytogenetic and biochemical studies at different stages of pregnancy.
61. Immunological incompatibility of blood of mother and fetus ( Rh -conflict, incompatibility according to the ABO system , isoleukocyte incompatibility, etc.).
62. Pathogenesis of immunological conflict, modern system of diagnosis and treatment.
63. Management of pregnancy and determination of the optimal term of childbirth with rhesus immunization.
64. Prevention of immunoconflict pregnancy.
65. Early gestosis. Prialism, vomiting. Pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of early preeclampsia.
66. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, classification.
67. Preeclampsia, pathogenesis: classification, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, management tactics, prevention.
68. Eclampsia: clinic, diagnosis, complications, emergency care, management tactics.
69. Rare forms of preeclampsia.
70. Causes of spontaneous abortion at different times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
71. The threat of premature birth: diagnosis, treatment, obstetric tactics.
72. Isthmic-cervical insufficiency (etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment).
73. Prevention of miscarriage.
74. The concept of anatomical and clinical narrow pelvis.
75. Classification of anatomically narrow pelvis by shape and degree of narrowing. Diagnosis.
76. Features of the course and management of childbirth with narrow pelvises.
77. Diagnosis of synclitic and asynclitic insertion of the fetal head.
78. Childbirth with incorrect positions and pelvic presentation.
79. Biomechanism of childbirth in pelvic presentation.
80. Manual assistance for pelvic presentation.
81. Childbirth in multiple pregnancies.
82. Anomalies of labor. Classification. Risk factors.
83. Pathogenesis of different types of anomalies of labor.
84. Weakness of labor. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of primary and secondary weakness of labor.
85. Uncoordinated labor. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
86. Excessive labor. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
87. Prevention of birth defects. Perinatal effects.
88. Fetal distress in childbirth: diagnosis, management tactics.
89. Placenta previa. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic and diagnosis.
90. Features of the course and management of pregnancy and childbirth during placenta previa. Obstetric tactics.
91. Premature detachment of the normally located placenta. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis. Obstetric tactics. Kuveler's uterus.
92. Violation of placental abruption. Uterine bleeding in the sequential period.
93. Uterine bleeding in the early postpartum period. Hypotonic bleeding.
94. Coagulopathic bleeding (amniotic fluid embolism and other causes).
95. Hemorrhagic shock. Terminal conditions in obstetrics.
96. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
97. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.
98. General information about obstetric operations. Indications, conditions, contraindications.



Preparation. Examination. Tools.

99. Operations of abortion in early and late terms.

100. Operations that prepare the birth canal (perineo- and episiotomy, amniotomy).

101. Obstetric forceps. Vacuum extraction of the fruit. Indications, conditions, contraindications.

102. Surgical interventions in the postpartum and postpartum period.

103. Manual separation of the placenta, excretion of manure: technique.

104. Cesarean section in modern obstetrics. Indications and contraindications to cesarean section. Options for cesarean section.

105. Surgical methods to stop uterine bleeding in obstetrics. Ligation of uterine and ovarian vessels. Supravaginal amputation of the uterus. Uterine extirpation.

Ligation of internal iliac arteries: indications.

106. Traumatic injuries of the vulva, vagina and perineum.

107. Ruptures of the cervix in childbirth.

108. Uterine ruptures during pregnancy and childbirth: classification, mechanisms of occurrence.

109. Clinical picture of uterine rupture: threatening, what has begun and has already happened.

110. Features of uterine ruptures along the scar: diagnosis, treatment, prevention.

111. Uterine inversion. Causes. Doctor's tactics.

112. Differences and ruptures of the pelvic joints in childbirth.

113. Postpartum fistulas: etiology, treatment, prevention.

114. The main clinical forms of postpartum septic diseases. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis.

115. Clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment of postpartum metroendometritis, metrophlebitis, mastitis.

116. Clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment of postpartum peritonitis, peritonitis after cesarean section.

117. Obstetric sepsis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment.

118. Septic shock. Emergency aid.

119. Methods of prevention of septic postpartum complications. Methods of suppression of lactation.

### **BLOCK 3.**

#### **LIST OF THEORETICAL QUESTIONS FOR PREPARATION OF STUDENTS FOR FINAL CONTROL**

1. Physiology of pregnancy. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics. Questions of medical ethics and deontology.

2. Physiology of childbirth. Anesthesia of childbirth Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period. Medical documentation on childbirth and the postpartum period.

3. Mismatch of fetal head and mother's pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Wrong position of the fetus.

4. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia.

5. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases 6. Multiple pregnancy. Premature termination of pregnancy.

7. Postponement of pregnancy. Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus

8. Maternity injuries of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to the diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.

9. Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized 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, fetal developmental delay .

14 .. Pathology of the newborn period. Methods of intensive care and resuscitation of the newborn.

15. Clinical features of the anatomical structure of the female genitals Physiological changes in the female genitals at different ages. Modern knowledge about menstrual function. Neuroendocrine regulation of reproductive system function.
16. Modern methods of examination of gynecological patients. Questions of laboratory diagnostics. Principles and methods of treatment of gynecological diseases.
17. The problem of female urogenital inflammatory diseases Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment
18. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Modern principles of treatment of acute and chronic diseases of inflammatory processes of female genitals
19. The problem of menstrual disorders at different ages.
20. Questions of gynecological endocrinology, neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment.
21. The problem of endometriosis. Modern etiopathogenetic views, methods of diagnosis, treatment. and prevention of endometriosis
22. The problem of pathological conditions of the reproductive system in children and adolescents.
23. Incorrect positions, traumatic injuries of genitals and anomalies of gynecological oncology. Benign and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Gynecological aspects of breast diseases. Modern i methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
24. The problem of gynecological oncology. Zloyak i CH i novoutvoryuvannya female genitalia. Trophoblastic diseases. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
25. The problem of emergency gynecological care, basic principles and methods of surgical interventions in gynecology.
26. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology. Modern approaches to diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of emergency gynecological conditions.
27. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features of "small" gynecological operations.
28. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features Operations for prolapse and lowering of the female genitals.
29. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features Operations on the cervix, appendages of the uterus.
30. Indications, contraindications, conditions and technical features Uterine surgery conservative myomectomy, uterine defundation, supravaginal amputation of the uterus, uterine extirpation
31. Features of preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients at urgent and planned operative interventions. Principles and methods of anesthesiology and resuscitation during gynecological operations
32. Modern medical and diagnostic endoscopic methods of treatment in gynecology.
33. Medical and social significance of the problem of infertility in marriage. Etiopathogenetic factors in the development of infertility Examination of a married couple in an infertile marriage. Modern principles and methods of treatment of female infertility. Assisted reproductive technologies
34. 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 FINAL KNOWLEDGE CONTROL**

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

1. External obstetric examination of pregnant women, Leopold's techniques, measuring the size of the pelvis, determining the true conjugate.
2. To establish the term of pregnancy, gestational age of the fetus and the expected term of childbirth (according to the anamnesis and objective research).
3. Providing obstetric care in childbirth and the postpartum period
4. Determining the condition of the newborn on the Apgar scale. Primary care for the newborn.
5. Execution of medical documentation on the admission of a pregnant woman to the hospital, in childbirth and at discharge from the maternity hospital.
6. Diagnostic criteria of a narrow pelvis, measurement of the external sizes of a pelvis

7. Schemes of drug correction of anomalies of labor.
8. Carrying out and interpretation of results of researches of a condition of a fetoplacental complex.
9. Algorithms for providing emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
10. Algorithms for providing emergency care in severe forms of pre-eclampsia
11. Algorithms for providing emergency care in case of adverse 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 clotting system and and 14. Taking material from the vagina, urethra and cervical canal.
15. Evaluate the results of colpocytological examination.
16. Evaluate the results of colposcopic examination.
17. Evaluate tests to diagnose the functional state of the ovaries.
18. Evaluate the results of cytological, histological, bacteriological examinations. 19. Evaluate the results of X-ray examinations of female genitals
20. Evaluate the results of ultrasound.
21. To make the plan of inspection of the patient at various types of gynecologic pathology.
22. Planning of treatment and prevention schemes for different types of gynecological pathology.
23. Probing of the uterus (on a phantom).
24. Puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior arch (on the phantom).
25. Preoperative preparation of gynecological patients and their postoperative management.
26. Determination of blood groups and rhesus factor. Blood transfusion.

### **"0" version of the credit card Block 1**

#### **Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University**

Educational qualification level - master

Field of knowledge: 22 Health care

specialty 222 Medicine

#### **Course - Obstetrics and Gynecology**

#### **Option № 0**

##### Theoretical questions

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

##### Practical questions

3. To make the plan of inspection of the patient at various types of gynecologic pathology. **maximum number of points - 20.**
4. Identify signs of placental abruption. **maximum number of points - 20.**

*Adopted by the department "therapeutic and surgical disciplines," Protocol № \_\_\_\_  
from "\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 p.*

**Head of the department**  
**prof. Zak M.Yu.**

**Examiner**      **Associate Professor B.Sc. Chernyshov**  
**OV**

**"0" version of the examination ticket Block 2**

**Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University**  
Educational qualification level - master  
Field of knowledge: 22 Health specialty 222 Medicine

**Course - Obstetrics and Gynecology**

**Option № 0**

1. The structure of the female pelvis. Pelvis from an obstetric point of view. Pelvic floor - the **maximum number of points - 20.**
2. Hereditary and congenital diseases of the fetus. The role of medical and genetic counseling in their diagnosis - the **maximum number of points - 20.**
3. Fetal distress in childbirth: diagnosis, management tactics - **maximum number of points - 20.**
4. Obstetric sepsis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment - the **maximum number of points - 20.**

*Approved at the meeting of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology , minutes № \_\_\_\_ from «\_\_» \_\_\_\_\_ 2021 p.*

**Head of Department**  
**Examiner**

**"0" version of the credit card Block 3**

**Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University**  
Educational qualification level - master  
Field of knowledge: 22 Health specialty 222 Medicine

**Course - Obstetrics and Gynecology**

**Option № 0**

1. Postponement of pregnancy. Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus. - **maximum number of points - 20.**
2. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period .. Hemorrhagic shock. DIC syndrome. Terminal conditions in obstetrics. - **maximum number of points - 20.**
3. Incorrect positions, traumatic injuries of genitals and anomalies of gynecological oncology. Benign and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Gynecological aspects of breast diseases. Modern i methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. - **maximum number of points - 20.**
4. The problem of gynecological oncology. Malignant neoplasm of a woman's genitals. Trophoblastic i disease. Modern i methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention .. - **maximum number of points - 20.**

### **Example of final control work**

#### **Solving problems Step-2**

1. An 18-year-old woman was admitted to the maternity ward at the beginning of the second period of childbirth with complaints of severe headache, impaired vision, epigastric pain. 3 minutes later there was a seizure with loss of consciousness. Examination data: The general condition is serious. The skin is pale gray, swelling of the upper and lower extremities, anterior abdominal wall, face. At - 180/130 mm Hg , 150/110 mm Hg , heart sounds during auscultation are weakened, rhythmic. The position of the fetus is longitudinal, the head is in the pelvic cavity. The fetal heartbeat is listened to 176 beats. per minute, deaf. Full opening of the cervix. The amniotic sac is absent. Head in the narrow part of the pelvis. Cape is not reached. It has no exostoses. Tactics?

- Make a caesarean section
- Finish labor by applying forceps
- Assign stimulation of labor activity
- Fruit-destroying operation
- Make a perineotomy, vacuum extraction of the fetus

2. Pershovahitna entered the hospital building with complaints of headache, epigastric pain, somnolence, swelling in the legs. Blood pressure - 180/120 mm Hg OZh-90 cm, VDM - 38 cm, longitudinal position of the fetus , main presentation, fetal heartbeat - 130 beats / min, rhythmic. In urine protein of 3,3 g / l. Which diagnosis is most likely?

- Preeklamsiya weigh one degree
- Preeklamsiya mild degree
- Eclampsia
- Hypertensive crisis
- Swelling of pregnant women

3. Machine emergency care in maternity home in serious condition taken to a pregnant 42 years. The gestation period is 37 weeks. Objectively: consciousness is absent. Blood pressure on both arms 180/110 mm Hg, Ps 110 beats / min, generalized edema, protein in the urine 5 g / l. Vaginal examination revealed no structural changes in the cervix . Determine the tactics of childbirth.

- Cesarean section
- Delivery through the natural birth canal
- Fruit-destroying operation
- Imposition of cavitary obstetric vise
- Carry out the operation of vacuum extraction of the fetus

4. Pregnant Z., 29 years adoptive chambers appeared nausea, vomiting, flashing "flies" in front of his eyes. Blood pressure on both arms 170/100 mm Hg, generalized edema is determined . Establish the correct diagnosis.

- Preeclampsia heavy degree
- Eclampsia

- Retinal detachment eye
- The threat of bleeding in the brain
- Preeclampsia mild degree

5. Pregnant M. complained to the head pain flicker "flies" in front of his eyes. Pregnancy 32 weeks. The edema is generalized. AT - 190/110 mm Hg. When boiling urine - a significant precipitate. According to the ultrasound, the fetus corresponds to 29 weeks. What is the diagnosis of a pregnant woman?

- Preeklamsiya mild degree
- Preeclampsia heavy degree
- Hypertension
- Eclampsia
- Pereklamsiya medium degree

6. Pregnant M., appeared in a women's clinic at 37 weeks of pregnancy. No complaints. Over the past 2 weeks I gained 2 kg of weight. Swelling of the legs is determined. Blood pressure - 120/70 mm Hg Protein in the urine - 0.8g / liter. Diagnosed with mild preeclampsia. What are the treatment tactics.

- Outpatient treatment
- Inpatient treatment
- Urgent delivery
- Cesarean section
- Prolongation of pregnancy

7. Pregnant K., 29 years old, was admitted to the maternity hospital with complaints of headache, epigastric pain, visual disturbances, edema. Pregnancy first, 30 weeks. In the past she treated hypertension. Objectively: the general condition is severe, pale, bullets 120 per 1 min, blood pressure 200/140 mm Hg. Art., severe edema. There is no labor. The height of the uterine floor is 26 cm, the circumference of the abdomen is 86 cm. The position of the fetus is longitudinal. The heartbeat is deaf. Urine at boiling is cloudy. What is the diagnosis?

- Hypertensive crisis.
- Combined gestosis
- Severe hypertension in pregnant women.
- Eclampsia attack.
- Preeclampsia mild degree.

8. women in, 24 years old, entered the hospital building at 4 hodyny of early labor complaining of headaches, blurred vision. Blood pressure - 180/100 mm Hg, significant swelling in the legs. The position of the fetus is longitudinal, the main presentation. Fetal heart rate 130 beats / min. During internal midwifery research there was an attack by the court with loss of consciousness. What complication arose in childbirth?

- Peredeklamsiya mild degree
- Eclampsia
- Moderate preeclampsia ..
- Hypertensive crisis.
- Epilepsy.

9. Pregnant, 25 years old, taken to the maternity hospital. According to relatives, there were three court attacks at home. She did not suffer from epilepsy. Objectively: the pregnant woman is unconscious. Blood pressure on the right and left arm 190/120 mm Hg, edema on the lower and upper extremities. The gestation period is 35 weeks. Diagnosis?

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

10. Pregnancy 37 weeks. Generalized edema, blood pressure 170/120 mm Hg proteinuria 4 g / l. Fetal malnutrition. What pathology causes such a picture?

- Hypertension.
- Preeclampsia heavy degree.
- Preeclampsia mild degree.
- Moderate preeclampsia.
- Eclampsia.

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

### Block 1

#### Control methods

- **Survey (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).**
- **Test control.**
- **Writing a review of scientific literature (abstracts), performing individual tasks, their defense.**

**Types of control** - current, intermediate and final.

**Current control.** Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. 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 tasks and test tasks, interpreting the results of clinical-instrumental and clinical-laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

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

**The final ground check** conducted upon completion of all topics on the latter, control, session.

In order to establish the results of training in the discipline is also the **final control in the form of a differentiated test**. Students are admitted to the test who have attended all lectures, classroom classes, completed full independent work and in the process of learning scored the number of points, not less than the minimum - **70 points**.

#### Distribution of points received by students

**Current control** is carried out on each class according to the specific one for each topic.

The student's readiness for the lesson (initial stage) is checked on the basis of the answer to 10 test tasks. In the first practical lesson, these questions are included in the final control. For the

correct answer to 9.10 tests a student receives three scores and ; for 8-7 correct answers - 2 points, for 6 - 1 point, 5-0 tests - 0 points. The main stage of practical training involves the development of practical skills. The survey evaluated: 6 points, 5 score and , four score and. To assess the student's mastery of the topic, he is asked to answer a situational problem. If the problem is solved right - student receives three scores and, in yrishena with drawbacks - 2 points , not solved - 0 points. The scores obtained during the lesson are added up (scores obtained for tests + scores obtained for the survey + scores obtained for the tasks).

There are 2 practical classes on each topic. Accordingly, the scores for each topic are calculated as the arithmetic mean of two practical classes.

**Assessment of independent work of students** in preparation for classroom practical classes is carried out during the current control of the topic in the relevant classroom. Assessment of mastering the topics that are submitted only for independent work and are not included in the topics of classroom training, is carried out during the final control.

The maximum number of points that a student can receive for the current educational activity is 120. Accordingly, the maximum number of points for each of the 10 topics is: 120 points: 10 topics = **12 points**. The minimum number of points - 70 points: 10 themes = **7 point matches** . Evaluation below 7 point s means "unsatisfactory", the theme will not be credited and working out in due course.

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

#### These NCA student success

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

#### Criteria for assessing knowledge

**Score 11-12 points per topic and 71-80 points for diff. credit (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 principles and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

**Score 9-10 points per topic and 61-70 points per diff. credit (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale)** the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical provisions, the ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

**Score 7 - 8 points per topic and 50-60 points per diff. credit (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale)** the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical provisions and can use them in practice.

#### Block 2

##### Control methods

- Survey (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).
- Test control.
- Mastering manual techniques.



- Writing a review of scientific literature (abstracts), performing individual tasks, their defense.

**Current control.** Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. 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 tasks and test tasks, interpreting the results of clinical and clinical and laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

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

**Final certification - an exam,** conducted at the end of the study of all topics block on the schedule of the examination session.

## EVALUATION OF STUDENT SUCCESS SUCCESS

### Assessment of learning outcomes

#### Control methods:

- oral control;
- written control;
- test control;
- programmable control;
- practical inspection; -self-control; -self-assessment.

#### Types of control:

- previous (original);
- current;
- intermediate;
- final control work (PKR); -certification for the 9th semester;
- final control.

RCC is conducted after the completion of the study of all topics of the semester in the last lesson. Students who have attended all the classrooms provided by the curriculum in the discipline and scored at least the minimum number of points in the study of the discipline are admitted to the RCC. A student who, for good or bad reasons, has missed classes, is allowed to work off academic debt until a certain date. The form of RCC is standardized and includes control of theoretical and practical training, in particular, computer test control, practical skills (bimanual examination, examination in mirrors, etc.), assessment of writing and defense of medical history. The result of the RCC is evaluated in points (traditional 4-point score is not given). The maximum number of RCC points in the autumn semester is 80 points, in the spring - 40. The minimum number of RCC points, for which control is considered to be made, is 50 points in the autumn semester and 30 points in the spring.

According to the results of the current control and RCC in the 9th semester, the student is certified.

The final control is conducted in the form of an exam, which is recommended for academic disciplines, which is part of the integrated test exams EDKI and "Step-2". Only students who have passed all PKRs in the discipline are admitted to the exam.

### Distribution of points received by students

During the **autumn** semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be from 10 to 17 points. A score below 10 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and is subject to practice in the prescribed manner. At the RCC per semester a student can get a maximum of 80 points. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 50 points.

During the **spring** semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be from 2.9 to 5.7 points. A score below 2.9 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and must be practiced in the prescribed manner. At the RCC per semester a student can get a maximum of 40 points. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 30 points.

### Criteria for assessing students' knowledge

When assessing the mastery of each topic, the student is graded 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 RCC): in the **autumn** semester -  $70:14 = 5$  (minimum),  $120:14 = 8.5$  (maximum), in the **spring** semester -  $40:14 = 2.9$  (minimum),  $80:14 = 5.7$  (maximum). The accepted evaluation criteria for the discipline are used. This takes into account all types of work provided by the guidelines for the study of topics. **The student receives:**

- "excellent" - the student has at least 90% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and test control. Well versed in subject terminology. Clearly formulates answers to questions. Practical work is performed in full.
- "good" - the student has knowledge in the amount of not less than 75 - 99%, makes insignificant mistakes, which he corrects by answering questions. Answers 75% of the questions during the test tasks. Practical work is done in full, minor errors are allowed.
- "Satisfactory" - the student has knowledge on the topic in the amount of at least 60 - 74%, during testing answers at least 60% of questions. The answers are not accurate enough, leading questions do not correct them. Practical work is not done in full.
- "unsatisfactory" - the student has not mastered the required minimum knowledge on the subject of classes and testing within 59%. Unable to answer leading questions, operates with inaccurate formulations. Test control tasks are performed by less than 59%. Has no practical skills.

### Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
<b>Block 2</b>	
<b>Autumn semester</b>	
Practical lesson 1	17
Practical lesson 2	17
Practical lesson 3	17
Practical lesson 4	17
Practical lesson 5	17
Practical lesson 6	17
Practical lesson 7	17

<b>Together</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>PKR-1</b> (practical lesson 15)	<b>80</b>
<b>Total for the autumn semester (certification)</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Spring semester</b>	
Practical lesson 16	5.7
Practical lesson 17	5.7
Practical lesson 18	5.7
Practical lesson 18	5.7
Practical lesson 20	5.7
Practical lesson 21	5.7
Practical lesson 22	5.7
Practical lesson 23	5.7
Practical lesson 24	5.7
Practical lesson 25	5.7
Practical lesson 26	5.7
Practical lesson 27	5.7
Practical lesson 28	5.7
Practical lesson 29	5.7
<b>Together</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>PKR-2</b> (practical lesson 30)	<b>40</b>
<b>Just for the spring semester</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Examination</b>	<b>80</b>
<b>Together for the spring semester and exam</b>	<b>200</b>

### Block 3

#### Assessment of learning outcomes Control methods:

- oral control;
- written control;
- test control;
- programmable control;
- practical inspection; -self-control; -self-assessment.

#### Types of control:

- previous (original);
- current;

- intermediate;
- final control work (PKR);
- certification for the 11th semester;
- final control.

RCC is conducted after the completion of the study of all topics of the semester in the last lesson. Students who have attended all the classrooms provided by the curriculum in the discipline and scored at least the minimum number of points in the study of the discipline are admitted to the RCC. A student who, for good or bad reasons, has missed classes, is allowed to work off academic debt until a certain date. The form of RCC is standardized and includes control of theoretical and practical training, in particular, computer test control, practical skills (bimanual examination, examination in mirrors, etc.), assessment of writing and defense of medical history. The result of the RCC is evaluated in points (traditional 4-point score is not given). The maximum number of RCC points in the autumn semester is 80 points, in the spring - 40. The minimum number of RCC points, for which control is considered to be made, is 50 points in the autumn semester and 30 points in the spring.

According to the results of the current control and RCC in the 11th semester, the student is certified.

The final control is carried out in the form of a test. Only students who have all PKRs in the discipline are admitted to the test.

### **Distribution of points received by students**

During the **autumn** semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be from 5 to 8.5 points. A score below 5 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and is subject to practice in the prescribed manner. At the RCC per semester a student can get a maximum of 80 points. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 50 points.

During the **spring** semester, a positive assessment in each practical session can be from 3 to 6.1 points. A score below 3 points means "unsatisfactory", the lesson is not credited and is subject to practice in the prescribed manner. At the RCC per semester a student can get a maximum of 40 points. PKR is considered credited if the student scored at least 30 points.

### **Criteria for assessing students' knowledge**

When assessing the mastery of each topic of the module, the student is graded 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 RCC): in the **autumn** semester - 70: 14 = 5 (minimum), 120: 14 = 8.5 (maximum), in the **spring** semester - 40: 13 = 3 points (minimum), 80: 13 = 6.1 (maximum). The accepted evaluation criteria for the discipline are used. This takes into account all types of work provided by the guidelines for the study of topics. **The student receives:**

- "excellent" - the student has at least 90% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and test control. Well versed in subject terminology. Clearly formulates answers to questions. Practical work is performed in full.
- "good" - the student has knowledge in the amount of not less than 75 - 99%, makes insignificant mistakes, which he corrects by answering questions. Answers 75% of the questions during the test tasks. Practical work is done in full, minor errors are allowed.
- "Satisfactory" - the student has knowledge on the topic in the amount of at least 60 - 74%, during testing answers at least 60% of questions. The answers are not accurate enough, leading questions do not correct them. Practical work is not done in full.
- "unsatisfactory" - the student has not mastered the required minimum knowledge on the subject of classes and testing within 59%. Unable to answer leading questions, operates with inaccurate formulations. Test control tasks are performed by less than 59%. Has no practical skills.

### **Assessment of student performance**

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
<b>Block 3</b>	
<b>Autumn 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>PKR-1</b> (practical lesson 15)	<b>80</b>
<b>Total for the autumn semester (certification)</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>PKR-2</b> (practical lesson 29)	<b>40</b>
<b>Just for the spring semester</b>	<b>120</b>
<b>Credit</b> (practical lesson 30)	<b>80</b>
<b>Together for the spring semester and credit</b>	<b>200</b>

## 7. Recommended literature

### Basic

1. Emergencies in obstetrics and gynecology / L.Markin, O.Medvyedyeva, O.Matviyenko. - Lviv: ЗУКЛІ, 2018. - 160p.
2. Gynecology: textbook in English (edit by IB Ventskivska) .- K.: Medicine, 2010.-160p.

3. Obstetrics & Gynecology: in 2 vol .: textbook / VIGryshchenko, MOSherbina, LBMarkin et al .; edited by VIGryshchenko, MOSherbina / - 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. - K.: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2018. - 352 p.
4. Obstetrics and gynecology (in 2 books): textbook (ed. Grishchenko VI, Shcherbiny MO) // Book I Obstetrics.-K.: Medicine, 2011.-422 p.; Book II Gynecology. - K. Medicine, 2011.- 375 p.
5. Obstetrics and gynecology: in 4 volumes: national textbook / Zaporozhyan VM, Chaika VK, Markin LB and al. - K.: VSV "Medicine", 2014.
6. Zaporozhyan VM, Chaika VK, Markin LB Obstetrics and gynecology (in 4 volumes): national textbook: 2013

### Optional

1. Berek and Novak's Gynecology 15th Edition. Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, 2012, 1560 pp .
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 TF , 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. Gurkin Yu. A., L. B. Markin, E. B. Yakovlev. Pediatric Gynecology - Handbook , 2004. - 480 p.
9. The current "Clinical Protocols" are approved by the order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine on obstetrics and gynecology
10. Dubossarskaya ZM, Dubossarskaya Yu.A. Reproductive endocrinology: a textbook.- D .: Lira LTD, 2008.-416 p.
11. Zaporozhyan VM Operative gynecology: a textbook. - Odessa: Odessa Medical University, 2006.- 292 p.
12. Zaporozhyan VM, Mishchenko VP Obstetric pathology: atlas, textbook. - Odessa: Odessa Medical University, 2005.- 292 p.
13. Zaporozhyan VM, Tsegelsky MR Gynecological pathology: atlas, textbook. - Odessa: Odessa Medical University, 2002