

Obstetrics & Gynecology

Final Professional Examination:

Marks distribution of Assessment of Obstetrics & Gynecology

Total marks – 500 (Summative)

- Written =200
(Formative =(10+10)=20, MCQ=40 (SBA-20, Multiple true false -20), SAQ & SEQ=140
(SAQ50+50=100) (SEQ-20+20=40)
- SOE=100
- Clinical=100
- Practical=100

Related Equipment/Instrument:

Forceps, Ventouse, Female bony pelvis & dummy fetus, Folley's catheter, Plain rubber catheter Sponge holding forceps, Allis's tissue forceps, Artery forceps, Volsellum, Hegar's dilators, Uterine sound & Curette, Sim's vaginal speculum, Cusco's speculum, BP blade with handle, Dissecting forceps, Needle holder, Suture materials Contraceptives – OCP, progesterone only pill (POP or minipill), implants (2 rods and 1 rod), Injectable contraceptives (IM and sub-cutaneous), IUCD, Barrier methods (condoms), IUD and Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP). MR Syringe with Canula

Core contents of Obstetrics:

Conception and development of fetoplacental unit

- a) Fertilization, implantation, fetoplacental unit, placental barrier
- b) Placenta, amniotic fluid and umbilical cord: Development, structure and function

Anatomical and physiological changes during pregnancy

Diagnosis of pregnancy

Counselling in reproductive health

Antenatal care

- a. Counselling
- b. Objectives, principles of antenatal care, identification of high risk pregnancy
- c. Nutrition during pregnancy and lactation
- d. Vomiting in early pregnancy

Normal labor

- a. Criteria of normal labor
- b. Stages, mechanism of normal labor
- c. Diagnosis of labor
- d. Management of normal labor
- e. Assessment of progress of labor
- f. Monitoring maternal and fetal condition

- g. Partograph
- h. Pain relief

Normal puerperium

- a. Anatomical and physiological changes during puerperium
- b. Management of normal puerperium
- c. Post-partum family planning
- d. IYCF -- Breast feeding & Complementary feeding

Hypertensive disorder in pregnancy including pre-eclampsia and eclampsia Medical disorders in obstetrics

- a. Anemia in pregnancy
- b. Urinary problems in obstetrics
- c. Diabetes
- d. Heart disease
- e. Hepatitis

Ante-partum hemorrhage

Definitions, classification, clinical features, complications and management

Rh incompatibility

Blood transfusion in Obstetrics

Multiple pregnancy

Definitions and types, clinical features, complications, diagnosis and principles of management

Malposition and malpresentation

Types, causes, diagnosis, complications and management

Abnormalities of labor

- a) Prolonged labor: Definition, an etiology, diagnosis, complications, management
- b) Obstructed labor: Definition, an etiology, diagnosis, complications, management

Post-partum hemorrhage (PPH)

Definitions, causes (atonic, traumatic and others) of PPH, prevention and management, follow up.

Abnormal puerperium

Causes, diagnosis and management

The newborn

Resuscitation, examination and care of the newborn.

Neonatal problems

Birth Asphyxia
Jaundice
Infection

Feeding

Other problems of newborn

IYCF -- Breast feeding & Complementary feeding

IUGR & IUD

Causes, diagnosis and management

Obstetric operative procedures

Episiotomy, caesarean section, vacuum and forceps deliveries, version, destructive operations: their indications and complications Steps of operation: Episiotomy, vacuum & forceps delivery

Vital statistics:

Maternal morbidity & mortality

Perinatal morbidity and mortality

Neonatal morbidity & mortality

Diagnostic aids in obstetrics

- a) Ultrasonography
 - Basics of ultrasound
 - Role in obstetrics
- b) Fetal monitoring- CTG
- c) Amniocentesis and other prenatal diagnostic techniques

Social Obstetrics

- a) Maternal & perinatal morbidities and mortalities
- b) Direct causes of maternal & perinatal morbidity and mortality – Contributing socio-economic & environment factors
- c) Importance of family planning in prevention of obstetric problem
- d) Strategies for promotion of maternal health & prevention of illness emphasizing maternal nutrition, hygiene & medical care
- e) National programs for MCH&FP, EOC, Combined service delivery

Core contents of Gynecology

Anatomy of the female reproductive organs

- a) Basic anatomy of uterus, ovaries, tubes, vagina and vulva
- b) Relationship of uterus, ovaries, tubes and vagina to other pelvic organs
- c) Developmental anomaly of genital organs

Physiology of reproduction

- a) Puberty and its complication, menstruation, ovulation
- b) Fertilization and implantation

Bleeding in early pregnancy

- Abortion: Definition, types, causes and management of all types of abortion and these complications.
- Ectopic pregnancy: Definition, etiopathology, clinical feature, differential diagnosis and abdomen of acute principles of surgical management
- Trophoblastic tumors:
 - i. Hydatidiform mole: types, clinical features, complications, differential diagnosis, management and follow up.
 - ii. Choriocarcinoma: diagnosis and management, follow up

Vaginal discharge

Physiological and pathological, Diagnosis and treatment.

Menstrual disorder

- a) Amenorrhea: Types, causes and principles of management
- b) Menorrhagia: Definition, causes and management
- c) Metrorrhagia: Definition, causes and management
- d) Dysmenorrhea: Definition types, causes and management.
- e) Abnormal uterine bleeding Definition, PALM-COIN classification, diagnosis, principles of investigation and management

Genital tract infection

- a) Defensive mechanism of genital tract
- b) Pelvic inflammatory diseases: acute and chronic
- c) Sexually transmitted diseases
- d) Genital tuberculosis

Urinary incontinence – definition, types

- a) Genitourinary fistula:- Types, causes, clinical features, principles of management, prevention

Other genital tract injuries:

- a) Perineal tear (
- b) RVF

Genital prolapse

Types, etiology, supports of uterus, clinical features, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, principles of management, prevention

Endometriosis

Definition, types, clinical features, principles of management

Neoplasia of reproductive organs

- Benign & malignant conditions of vulva & vagina
- Benign, precancerous & malignant conditions of cervix
- Benign and malignant conditions of uterus
- Benign and malignant tumors of ovary

Subfertility

- a) Causes, investigation and management both male and female partner.
- b) Assisted reproductive techniques
- c) Concepts of medical biotechnology in relation to Obstetrics

Contraception

Importance

Counselling

Classification, mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages, complications of all methods particularly sterilization and MR & MRM

Menopauses

- a) Definition, physiological basis, changes in different organs of body, clinical features of menopausal syndrome, principles of management
- b) Post-menopausal bleeding
- c) Hormone replacement therapy (HRT)

Diagnostic Technique

- a) Cervical smear
- b) Laparoscopy
- c) Hysteroscopy
- d) Colposcopy
- e) Ultrasonography
- f) CT scan
- g) MRI

Principles of common gynecological operations: MVA, D&C, E&C, suction evacuation, hysterectomy

Additional Contents

Obstetrics

- 1) Developmental structure of placenta
- 2) Antenatal Foetal screening
- 3) Mechanism of onset of normal labor (theories)
- 4) Labor analgesia
- 5) Thromboembolism
- 6) Other hypertensive disorders
- 7) Pathophysiology of pre-eclampsia and eclampsia in details
- 8) Hemolytic anemia
- 9) Nephritis and renal failure in obstetrics
- 10) Treatment of Rh incompatibility
- 11) Management of IUGR
- 12) Management of inversion of uterus
- 13) Post-partum and post-MR contraception
- 14) Diagnostic aids in obstetrics

- a) Ultrasonography
- b) Foetal monitoring-CTG
- c) Amniocentesis, CVS, MSAFP
- d) X ray

Gynecology

- 1) Management of endometriosis - recent advances
- 2) Assisted reproductive techniques
- 3) Hormone replacement therapy
- 4) Diagnostic techniques
 - a) Laparoscopy 417
 - b) Hysteroscopy
 - c) Colposcopy
 - d) Ultrasonography
- 5) Hormonal disorders in gynecology
- 6) STD