

Annotation
of the syllabus of the discipline
Obstetrics and Gynecology

Graduate qualification: Specialist

Field of training: 31.05.01 General medicine

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<p>Goal of the discipline</p>	<p>The goal of the discipline is to get knowledge about the processes of physiological pregnancy and childbirth, possible complications of gestational process and labor, to learn how to put a preliminary diagnosis, to provide emergency care in obstetrics; to get basic knowledge of female reproductive health physiology in different age periods and main gynecological diseases in order to be able provide diagnosis and primary emergency care for gynecological patient.</p>
<p>Tasks of the discipline</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- to learn the obstetric and gynecological care organization principles;- to study general principles of obstetric and gynecological examination;- to get and to analyze the data of patient medical history and specific functions of the female organism;- to master clinical examination principles of pregnant women with physiological/pathological pregnancy, somatic co-morbidity;- to train students in history composition, examination of pregnant and gynecological patients on the basis of ethics and deontology, depending on the diagnosed pathology and special features of patients;- to study physiology and pathology of menstrual function;- to study physiology of pregnancy and childbirth, to get knowledge of pregnancy symptoms, characteristics of the fetus as an object of labor;- to get knowledge of the most dangerous pregnancy complications and childbirth, their risk factors, early symptoms, effects on the fetal condition, prevention methods; management, indications and methods of delivery;- to master principles and methods of primary emergency care in severe obstetric and gynecological cases;

	<p>- to study methods of contraception and family planning;</p> <p>- to master principles of treatment and rehabilitation of a gynecological patient;</p> <p>- to train students in medical documentation filling-in (case history (stationary or outpatient), disability certificate, statistical chart, etc.);</p> <p>- to provide regular medical check-up of children of different ages in order to prevent severe diseases and their complications.</p>	
Position of the discipline within the structure of the educational program (EP) (Prior & subsequent disciplines)	Block 1. Basic part.	
	<p>Prior disciplines: Latin Language, Foreign Language, Pedagogy and Psychology, Public Health and Healthcare Organization, Health economics, Biology, Human Anatomy, Biochemistry, Normal physiology, Microbiology, Immunology, Pathological Physiology, Pathological Anatomy, Hygiene and Ecology, Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases, General Surgery, Topographical Anatomy, Radiology, Medical Rehabilitation, Infectious Diseases, Neonatology, Medical Genetics, Intensive Care, Phthisiatry, Clinical Pharmacology).</p>	
Year of study, term	IV-VI/7-11	
Discipline workload (in academic hours)	Lectures (L)	78
	Seminars (Sem.)	
	Practical classes (PC)	
	Clinical practicals (CP)	160
	Laboratory-based practicals (LBP)	
	Simulation-based practicals (SBP)	
	Preparation for the examination (PE)	33,7
	Preparation for the credit (PC)	
	Exam consultations (EC)	2
	Coursework (CW)	
	Unsupervised work (UW) (total)	230
	Examination control (EC)	0,3
	Total course workload	504
Formed competences (Codes)	PC-2, PC-5, PC-12	
Basic discipline sections (Modules)	<p><u>Obstetrics</u></p> <p>1. Organization of work of an obstetric hospital.</p> <p>2. The fetus as an object of childbirth. Female pelvis from an obstetric point of view.</p>	

3. Diagnosis of pregnancy. Methods for assessing the state of the intrauterine fetus methods of examination in obstetrics.
 4. Additional research methods in obstetrics (laboratory, instrumental). Antenatal clinic. Dispensary monitoring of pregnant women.
 5. Biomechanism of labor in anterior and posterior occipital presentation.
 5. Clinic and management of physiological childbirth.
 6. The third period of labor and its management.
 7. The course and management of the postpartum period.
 8. Prenatal diagnosis of the fetus. Anatomical and physiological features of the newborn. Breast feeding.
 9. Anomalies of generic forces.
 10. Pregnancy and childbirth with pelvic presentation. Presentation and loss of small parts of the fetus.
 11. Childbirth with a narrow pelvis.
 12. Incorrect fetal positions (abnormal insertion of the head, transverse and oblique position of the fetus).
 13. Miscarriage and rescheduling of pregnancy.
 14. Multiple pregnancy.
 15. Placenta previa and premature detachment of the normally located placenta. Bleeding in the subsequent and early postpartum periods. Hemorrhagic shock.
 16. Obstetric injuries. Delivery operations.
 17. Vomiting of pregnant women. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.
 18. Pregnancy on the background of extragenital pathology.
 19. Postpartum infectious and inflammatory diseases.
 20. Pathology of the fetus and newborn (hemolytic disease, fetal hypoxia and asphyxia of the newborn, birth trauma, fetal malformations, fetal development delay). Resuscitation of a newborn.
- Gynecology
1. Propaedeutics of gynecological diseases.
 2. Organization of the women's consultation. The role of women's consultation in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of gynecological diseases.
 3. Pathology of the uterus and endometrium.
 4. Menstrual irregularity. Amenorrhea. Dysmenorrhea.
 5. Abnormal uterine bleeding.
 6. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.
 7. Hysteromyoma. Endometriosis.
 8. Ovarian tumors.
 9. Pre- and postoperative management of gynecological patients.
 10. Malignant tumors of the gastrointestinal tract (cancer of the cervix, body, ovaries).
 11. Abortions (spontaneous, out-of-hospital, criminal).
 12. Family planning. Method of contraception.
 13. Abnormalities in the development and position of the genitals.
 14. Sexual development and its disorders.
 15. Neuroendocrine syndromes. Menopausal disorders in women.
 16. Acute abdomen in gynecology, issues of differential diagnosis.