

Apart from the above theoretical knowledge, the following practical skills have to be acquired at the end of the course of studies:

- Examine a pregnant woman and diagnose abnormalities like preeclampsia, anaemia, GDM, abnormal presentations and to make appropriate referrals if necessary.
- Conduct a normal labour and to provide postnatal care.
- Resuscitation of newborn babies.
- Perform a pelvic examination and to diagnose common gynaecological diseases.
- Examine a vaginal smear for trichomonas and fungus, and to take a pap smear.
- To offer appropriate contraceptive advice to a couple, and to assist in insertion of IUCD.
- Interpret common investigation results (biochemical, histopathological, ultrasound etc)

Integration:

At the end of the training period the student must be able to provide preventive, promotive, curative and appropriate rehabilitative care of women and new born with a life cycle approach integrate activities with other departments like community medicine and paediatrics, in programmes like newborn care, immunization, nutrition, and other maternal & child health and adolescent activities

General Guidelines for training:

1. Training in the department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology with facilities prescribed by MCI, for a period of 24 weeks with due exposure to antenatal, intranatal and postnatal care and family planning and general gynaecological care
2. The student should maintain a log book for clinical postings from 3rd semester till 9th semester and frequently verified by the faculty members.
3. Of this period of clinical instruction, not less than 4 weeks be spend as resident pupil in the department.
4. During this period, the student shall conduct at least 10 normal deliveries under supervision, and assist in 10 cases including abnormal deliveries and obstetric emergencies. These cases include postnatal follow up also.
5. The student shall maintain a record of the work done in the department, get it certified from the department and submit for the Final University examination

Syllabus – Details:

Summary:

Duration of course	Postings in 5 Semesters (III, V, VI, VIII & IX)
Total number of hours:	
Theory	300
Lectures	100
Innovative sessions :	200
Clinical Work	As per the schedule attached

Innovative sessions :- must include problem based learning, seminars, structured discussions, drills eg: PPH drill, shoulder dystocia drill, eclampsia drill, emergency resuscitation in

acute collapse, New born resuscitation, Preventive Health – Education for early detection of breast lumps, Ca cervix

Video sessions – eg ; presentations of mechanism of labor, conduct of labor, common surgeries, common procedures etc

SESSIONS which will improve communication skills and attitude should be given more importance.

Details of lectures:

Pregnancy:

Diagnosis, clinical features, differential diagnosis, relevant tests and the principles underlying the tests

Antenatal care: Objectives of antenatal care routine antenatal check up, pre pregnancy care and counselling

Assessment of period of gestation, Obstetric examination, General examination, other system examination

Clinical monitoring of maternal and fetal well being, detect abnormality

Common Problems in Pregnancy:

Oedema, Pruritis, heart burn, piles, varicose veins, clothing and foot ware, Exercise, sex, hygiene

Nutrition, Rest, drug in pregnancy

Drugs: Immunization, Drug prescription relevant blood examination, urine examination and interpretation of the results & physiological changes in pregnancy Ultrasound examination

Foetal surveillance

Normal Labour

Physiology of onset of labor, fetal skull & pelvis

Mechanism of labour

Labour monitoring Partogram, **CTG** Labour analgesia

Induction of labor (various methods of induction-merits and demerits)

Acceleration of labor and drugs used in labor

Delivery:

Stages of labour, management of first of labour

Management of second stage of labour (vaginal delivery) use of restricted episiotomy

Management of third stage of labor:

Active management of third stage of labor

Prevention of PPH, Management of PPH

Other complications of third stage of labor and management immediate postpartum care, care during fourth stage of labor

Abnormal labor:

Partogram, labor abnormalities, prolonged labor, dystocia

Hypertonic contractions, hypotonic contractions and

Incoordinate uterine action

CPD, obstructed labour and Rupture uterus
Caesarean section (indications, complications)
Vaginal delivery after caesarean
Abnormal presentations and management: Occipito posterior position, Breech presentation, transverse lie, brow/ face presentation
Abortions: Types, etiopathology, investigations and management
Recurrent pregnancy loss: causes, investigations and management
Ectopic pregnancy: etiopathology, early diagnosis, late diagnosis, clinical features, differential diagnosis and principles of management (conservative, medical and surgical)
Trophoblastic diseases: aetiopathology, classification, clinical features, Diagnosis, management, long term follow up and complications
Hyperemesis gravidarum: definition, aetiopathology, clinical features advice and drug therapy
Abnormal puerperium: Cause clinical presentation investigations and management
Abnormal pregnancy, Medical Complications like hypertension, anaemia, Diabetes, Heart disease, Liver disease, Antepartum haemorrhage, abnormalities of placenta and cord, HIV in pregnancy
Multiple pregnancies
Intra uterine death
PROM (premature rupture of membranes)
Preterm labor
Post datism
IUGR
Elderly primi, Grand multipara, Rh negative, Gynaecological disorders complicating pregnancy
Fetus and new born:
Fetal distress: definition, diagnosis and management neonatal resuscitation
Care of new born, examination of new born and identifying congenital abnormalities
Jaundice in new born
Breast feeding
Contraception:
Various methods and devices, selection of patients, counselling of the Couples, follow up, side effects, complications, and failure rates, guidelines on male and female sterilisation
Medical termination of pregnancy:
MTP Act, Legal and ethical aspects, POSCO act, methods, complications and management
Operative obstetrics
Indication and steps of the procedure of episiotomy, perineal tears
Vacuum extraction, forceps delivery
Dilatation and Evacuation
Caesarean section,
Assisted breech delivery, breech extraction External cephalic version, internal podalic version Cervical encirclage extra amniotic instillation & Manual

removal of placenta

Ultrasound MRI in obstetrics: diagnostic and interventional

Fetomaternal medicine: Screening for congenital abnormalities,

Blood tests (maternal and fetal) Amniotic fluid analysis,

Foetal tissue biopsy

Medical disorders in pregnancy:

Hypertensive disorders of pregnancy

Heart diseases complicating pregnancy

Anemia in pregnancy

Diabetes in pregnancy

UTI, Hepatitis, TB- -, respiratory diseases, Chest disease complicating pregnancy

sexually transmitted diseases, Venereal disease, infections, HIV complicating

pregnancy Thyroid disorders, Immunological disorders, like SLE, APLA, and

Thrombophilia complicating pregnancy

Jaundice in pregnancy Haemorrhage and coagulation disorders in

Obstetrics & Immunology in Pregnancy

Dummy pelvis, Mannequins Resuscitation of new born

GYNAECOLOGY:

Abnormal menstruation:

Normal menstrual cycle – physiology of ovulation and menstruation

Abnormal menstruation Definition, classification, clinical features and principles of investigations, diagnosis and management

Amenorrhoea: Definition, classification, causes, investigations and management.

Abnormal uterine bleeding and Postmenopausal bleeding:

Definition, causes, investigations, and management

Hormonal therapy: when to give, when not to give, type of hormones with dosage, duration of hormonal therapy, complications and contraindications for hormonal therapy Infertility: Types, definition, causes, counselling, examination of couple and essential

investigations, ART: Various methods of assisted reproductive techniques, Setting up of ART lab including legal and ethical issues

Genital injuries including fistulae: Causes, diagnosis, Clinical features, and principles of management and prevention.

Genital infections: STDs, PID, HIV infection and AIDS, genital TB- etiopathology, diagnosis and principles of management

Vaginal hygiene, common infections,

Neoplasms of Genital tract – Benign and Malignant. Aetiopathology, Clinical features, diagnosis, principles of management, and cancer screening and preventive aspects

Abnormal vaginal discharge: Causes clinical examination, diagnosis, Investigation and

management. Counselling regarding prevention of STD's

Correction of enterocele, diagnosis and operation for vault prolapse

Endometriosis: aetiopathology, classification, clinical features, diagnosis and management of pelvic floor dysfunction

Contraception

Operative Gynaecology:

Indications, complications of D&C, Fractional curettage, Pippelle sampling, cervical biopsy

Medical termination of pregnancy Evacuation of incomplete

Abortion Tubal Ligation, IUCD insertion

Abdominal hysterectomy

Vaginal hysterectomy, Sling procedures

Ovarian tumours

Radical procedure for malignancy

Common symptoms of advanced gynec malignancy, diagnosis and management

UTI in women of different age groups, prevention and management

Endoscopy in gynaecological practice

Laparoscopy: principles, indications, instrumentation, procedure, complication, scope of laparoscopy: in gynaecological practices

Hysteroscopy: Principles, indications, instrumentation, procedure, Steps in present

Gynaecological practices and complications Colposcopy: Principles instrument, procedure

Endocrinology

Post operative management:

Routine management of postoperative patient like IV fluids, drugs, antibiotics, ambulation, nutrition

Management of fever, skin wound complications, Complications like burst abdomen, intra peritoneal bleeding, and intra peritoneal collections Instruments, Specimens etc.

Acute abdomen

Adolescent Gynaecology

Urological problems

- Pelvic Floor exercises

DETAILS OF PRACTICALS-Clinical postings-Ward/OP/OT/Labour room

8.00 – 9.00am	Lecture in clinical subjects
9.00 – 12am	Case demonstration, Clinical discussions
12.00 – 1.00 pm	Lecture in clinical subjects

Minimum one day per week is devoted for live operative Surgery demonstration and discussion

Separate clinical record should be kept and at least twenty cases to be included.

During the clinical posting in Obstetrics the student should learn History taking, Diagnosis of Normal pregnancy, physical changes in pregnancy, presentation, position, and lie etc., early pregnancy complications. Abortion, Normal labour in the labour room.

Puerperium with stress on lactation, BFHI, common ailments of pregnancy like hyperemesis, UTI, abnormal presentation, medical complications, III stage complications and abnormal puerperium

During the clinical posting in gynaecology. The student should learn History taking, examination, common symptoms, applied anatomy of genital organs, physiology of menstruation and ovulation, fibroid, Ovarian tumour, prolapse, Endometriosis, Malignancies of genital tract and Abnormal uterine bleeding. Students should be exposed to operative procedures and diagnostic procedures like ultrasound endoscopy etc..

During internment, the student should conduct at least 10 normal case and assist 10 normal cases, assist abnormal labour and attend all emergencies. The classes to be taken are palpation (review), mechanism of labour and mannequin demonstration, obstetric operations and obstetric emergencies and various obstetric drills. This period should also be used to develop proper communication skills and attitude towards female patients

Keeping records and Log books

- Each students must maintain a log book carried over from 3rd semester to 9th semester
 - Structure of records to include concerns of the whole person with the disease and not just the organ
- The record book should be submitted at the time of final average practical examination. Only if the record book is submitted the candidate becomes eligible to appear for the clinical examination

Partogram should be included in the record while printing the records

FAMILY WELFARE

Applied anatomy of mechanical methods for prevention of conception

- a. In female – Barrier contraception, female condom, IUCD, tubectomy laproscopic sterilization.
- b. In male – condom, vasectomy (NSV)

Physiology, Endocrine and regulation of reproduction in the female. The safe period-rhythm method of contraception, principle of use of oral contraceptives.

Pharmacology:

Mode of action and administration of hormonal contraceptives

Contraindications for administration of contraceptives. Side effects of contraceptives.

Community Medicine: The need for Family Welfare Planning, Organization of Family Planning service, Health Education in relating to Family Planning, counselling and consent for various contraceptives, Nutrition, Physiological need of the mother, the child and the family

Demography and the vital statistics

Details of Practical

Demonstration of use of IUCD, condoms and technique of NSV

TEXT BOOKS RECOMMENDED**Prescribed Books**

1. Mudaliar and Menons Clinical Obstetrics 12th edition
2. Text book of Obstetrics by D C Dutta 8th edition
3. Text book of Gynaecology by D C Dutta 4th edition
4. Shaws Text book of Gynaecology 14th edition
5. Text book of Obstetrics by Sheila Balakrishnan (Paras Publications)
6. Test Book of Gynaecology by Sheila Balakrishnan

Reference books

7. Williams obstetrics 24th edition (MacGraw Hill)
8. Essentials of Gynaecology by Dr Lekshmy Sheshadri 1st edition (Published by Lippincott, Williams & Wilkins)

Evaluation

Theory-two papers of 2hr duration 40 marks each

Paper 1-(obstetrics & social obstetrics)

Section - A

Draw & label	-	2	marks
SAQ (1marks x4)	-	4	marks
SAQ (2marks x3)	-	6	marks
Short essays (4marks x2)	-	8	marks

Section – B

Essay (problem solving)	-	10	marks
SAQ (1markx4)	-	4	marks
SAQ (3marksx2)	-	6	marks

Total - **40 marks**

Paper 2 - (Gynaecology, Family Welfare & Demography)

Section - A

Draw & Label	-	2 marks
SAQ (1markX4)	-	4 marks
SAQ (2marksX3)	-	6 marks
Short essays (4marks x2)	-	8 marks

Section –B

Essay (Problem Solving)	-	10 marks
SAQ (1mark X 4)	-	4marks
SAQ (3marks X 2)	-	6marks
Total	-	40 marks

Total (Paper I + II) 40+40 - 80 Marks

Internal Assessment	-	20marks
Viva Voce	-	30 marks
Total for Theory	-	130 marks
Practical	-	50 marks
Internal Assessment	-	20 marks

Total for Practical - 70 marks

Total for Subject - 200 marks

Practicals

Scheme of Practical Examination

Maximum Marks: 50

One obstetrics case - 25 marks

One Gynaecology case - 25 marks

Viva including record - 30 marks (5x4 stations) + 10 Record)

Clinical 1 : Long Case: 1 Case Obstetrics= 30 Min - 25 marks
 (Including Writing of the Case Sheet) Clinical

2: Short Case- Gynaecology = 25 marks

Oral Exam

USG, CTG Partogram, Instruments, Family planning &

Operative surgery -

20 marks

Record of delivery cases

-

10 marks

Note: These are suggested time tables. Adjustments where required, depending upon the availability of time and facility, are made. (**Institutional adjustments**)

2.12 Practical training

List of comprehensive skills

I. Clinical Evaluation:

- (a) To be able to take a proper and detailed history. Comprehensive
- (b) To perform a complete and thorough physical examination and elicit clinical signs.
- (c) To be able to properly use the Stethoscope, Blood Pressure Apparatus, Auroscope, Thermometer, Nasal Speculum, Tongue Depressor, Weighing Scales, Vaginal Speculum etc;
- (d) To be able to perform internal examination – Per Rectum (PR), Per Vaginum (PV) etc;
- (e) To arrive at a proper provisional clinical diagnosis.

II. Bed Side Diagnostic Tests:

- (a) To do and interpret Haemoglobin (HB), Total Count (TC), Erythrocyte Sedimentation Rate (ESR), Blood smear for parasites, Urine examination – albumin/ sugar/ ketone/ microscopic;
- (b) Stool exam for ova and cysts;
- (c) Gram staining and Ziehl-Nielsen staining for AFB; (d)
- (e) To do and examine a wet film vaginal smear for trichomonas;
- (f) To do skin scraping and Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) stain for fungus infections; (g)
- To perform and read Mantoux Test.

III. Ability to carry out Procedures:

- (a) To conduct CPR (Cardiopulmonary resuscitation) and First aid in newborns, children and adults;
- (b) To give Subcutaneous (SC)/ Intramuscular (IM)/ Intravenous (IV) injections and start Intravenous (IV) infusions;
- (c) To pass a nasogastric tube and give gastric lavage;
- (d) To administer oxygen – by mask/ catheter;
- (e) To administer enema