

WEST BENGAL UNIVERSITY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Name of the Institution

ITEM CARD IN OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY

Name of the Student :

Roll No. :

Registration No. :

Session

Assessment Score :

Remarks :

COMPLETE /INCOMPLETE

Signature
Head of the Department

| 3RD SEMESTER | | Internal Assessment –2½ Marks | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| ITEM | DATE | TOTAL MARKS | MARKS OBTAINED | EXAMINER |
| 2 Weeks 1 Diagnosis of Pregnancy 2. Fetal skull and maternal pelvis 3. Antenatal Care 4. History taking and Gynaecological Examination 5. Infections of the pelvic organs- | | | | |
| 4TH SEMESTER | | Internal Assessment –2½ Marks | | |
| ITEM | DATE | TOTAL MARKS | MARKS OBTAINED | EXAMINER |
| 4 Weeks- 1. Physiological changes in Pregnancy 2. Placenta 3. Haemorrhage in early pregnancy (Abortion, H. Mole, Ectopic Pregnancy) 4. Menstrual abnormalities (Dysmenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, others) 5. Abnormal Vaginal discharge 6. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy (PE/E) 7. Genital prolapse, retroversion 8. Infertility 9. Practical Gynaecology & Obstetrics | | | | |
| 5TH SEMESTER | | Internal Assessment -5 Marks | | |
| ITEM | DATE | TOTAL MARKS | MARKS OBTAINED | EXAMINER |
| 4 Weeks- 1. Normal Labour -mechanism, Clinical Course of different stages. management. 2. Normal Puerperium 3. Haemorrhage in the late pregnancy 4. Multiple Preg., post maturity IUD, Preterm labour. 5. Benign Tumours of the uterus and ovary, Hydatidiform mole 6. Endometriosis 7. Practical Obstetrics and Gynaecology | | | | |

| 7TH SEMESTER | | Internal Assessment -5 Marks | | |
|--|------|--------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| ITEM | DATE | TOTAL MARKS | MARKS OBTAINED | EXAMINER. |
| 4 Weeks- 1. Rhesus isoimmunizaiton problems 2. Malposition, Malpresentation (Breech, Transverse Lie, Brow) fact. 3. Amenorrhoea 4. Injuries, CPT, Fistulae 5. Urinary Problems -infection, retention of urine, incontinence problems. 6. Contraceptions 7. Practical Obstetrics & Gynaecology | | | | |
| 8TH SEMESTER | | Internal Assessment -5 Marks | | |
| ITEM | DATE | TOTAL MARKS | MARKS OBTAINED | EXAMINER |
| 4 Weeks- 1. Complications of 3rd stage of labour 2. Abnormal puerperium 3. I. U. G. R. 4. Partography 5. Prolonged labour, Obstructed labour 6. Puberty -Physiology and abnormality 7. Menopause 8. Pre-malignant lesions of the genital organs 9. Practical Obstetrics & Gynaecology | | | | |
| 9TH SEMESTER | | Internal Assessment - 20 Marks | | |
| ITEM | DATE | TOTAL MARKS | MARKS OBTAINED | EXAMINER |
| 6 Weeks: Revision Classes | | | | |

MBBS OBSTETRICS & GYNAECOLOGY CURRICULUM

TOPICS FOR LECTURE CLASSES

1. Anatomy of female genital tract. }----- 2 classes
2. Support of the uterus and displacement of uterus. 2 classes
3. Physiology of normal menstruation.
4. Fundamentals of Reproduction -Ovulation.
5. Fertilisation, Implantation, Growth of fetus.
6. Placenta and its function: Amniotic fluids: formation and function.
7. Maternal Physiology in pregnancy.
8. Diagnosis of pregnancy.
9. Antenatal Care -Management of normal pregnancy, maternal nutrition, common complications of pregnancy and management.
10. Puberty, Menopause, Physiology.
11. Haemorrhage in first trimester of pregnancy -Abortions.
12. Ectopic Pregnancy.
13. Trophoblastic diseases.
14. Haemorrhage in late trimester -Placenta previa.
15. Abruption placenta.
16. Normal labour: Physiology.
17. Mechanism, management of different stages.
18. Partograph.
19. Induction of labour, Augmentation of labour.
20. Abnormal labour: Prolonged labour, Obstructed labour, complication of 3rd stage of labour. .
21. Abnormal presentation -Breech, Occipito -Posterior Transverse lie.
22. Abnormal menstruations -including amenorrhoea.
23. Abnormal menstruations -including amenorrhoea.
24. Pelvic infections -STD, HIV -Syndromic approach.

25. Benign Neoplasia of genital tract :- Uterus -Fibroid uterus.
26. Ovary.
27. Extra.
28. Postdated Pregnancy.
29. Post CS Pregnancy.
30. Anaemia in pregnancy.
31. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy -Pre-eclampsia.
32. Eclampsia.
33. Rh. Iso-immunisation.
34. Twins.
35. IUFD.
36. Malignant Neoplasia of cervix, ovary.
37. Injuries to genital tract: CPT, Fistula.
38. Abnormal vaginal discharge,
39. Postmenopausal bleeding PV.
40. Endometriosis.
41. Infertility ----->2classes
42. Normal Puerperium: Physiology, management.
43. Physiology of lactation.
44. Abnormal Puerperium -Puerperal Sepsis, UTI, Breast complication, Genital tract, infection. .
45. Maternal mortality, Perinatal mortality.
46. Outlines of operative Obstetrics.----->3 classes .
47. Population Control: Contraception. -----> 3 classes
48. Outlines of operative Gynaecology.----->3 classes
49. Extra

Total = 66 Classes.

Revision ---34 classes.

Seminars (Total:8) on

1. Hypertensive disorders in Pregnancy (PIH, PE & Eclampsia).
2. APH.
3. PPH
4. Induction and Augmentation of Labour.

Family Planning: 1. Different methods of MTP,
2. IUD and Tubectomy.

Gynaecology: 1. Fibroid Uterus.
2. Ovarian Tumour

Demonstration classes :

1) Foetus & Maternal Pelvis -4 classes.

- a) Foetal Skull & Maternal Pelvis.
- b) Mechanism of normal Labour.
- c) Mechanism of Labour in breech presentation.
- d) Mechanism of Labour in occipito posterior position.

Instruments: Instruments used in Obstetrics -2 classes.

1. Instruments used in D/E and Tubectomy.
2. Obstetrics Forceps.

Gynae. Instruments: Instruments used in Laparotomy D/C, HSG: Retractors & speculum = 2 classes

Specimen: Obstetrics- 4 classes: 1) Ectopic Pregnancy in Fallopian Tube.

- 2) Normal & Abnormal placenta.
- 3) Rupture Uterus.
- 4) Hydatidiform mole.

Gynaecology- 4 classes. :
a) Fibroid Uterus.
b) Ovarian Tumour.
c) Fibroid Polyp.

d) Ca. Cervix

GYANECOLOGY & OBSTERICS

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|
| Theo = 80 | | Oral = 30 | Practical = 50 | Int. Assessment = 40 |
| Paper-I | Paper-II | | | |
| Obstetrics & Social Obstetrics | Gynaecology, FW & Demography | Notes = 5 Record of Delivery cases) Oral = 25 | One Long case = 30 One Short Case = 20 | Continuous Assessment= 20 Final Assessment =20 |
| Total = 200 | | | | |

Modules of Questions & Distribution of marks in each paper:

- 1 Two broad questions. The questions are compulsory. All the questions will be structured. One of the two will be a problem followed by necessary questions. = $2 \times 10 = 20$
- 2 Two short Notes out of three (5×2) = 10
- 3 Two Questions out of four (5×2) = 10

These questions will be on the basis of, give reasons, justify, critically evaluate.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION = 50

1. One long case = 30

2. One Short case = 20

3. Oral = 30

a) Instrument, Operation (only outline) and steps of minor operations = 6 Specimen = 4

b) X-Ray (only in Gynaecology Table) & USG films (Only reading) = 5 Problems and recent advances = 5

c) Delivery Notes = 5, Obstetrics maneuvers = 5

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Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Paper -I (Obstetrics & Social Obstetrics)

Total Marks = 40

Answer all the questions.

1. Define Preterm Labour. Enumerate the causes of Preterm Labour. How can you arrest Preterm Labour? Mention the place of Caesarean section in Preterm Labour. $1+3+4+2 = 10$

2. A primigravida aged 24 years has attended the Emergency with the history of amenorrhoea for 8 months and bleeding P/V. What are the possible causes? How will you manage the case? Mention the maternal complications in case of Accidental haemorrhage. $2+5+3 = 10$

3. Write any two of the short notes $(5 \times 2 = 10)$
 - a) Puerperal Sepsis.
 - b) Maternal and Child Health Care.
 - c) Investigations in case of Intra Uterine fetal death.

4. Answer any two questions $(5 \times 2 = 10)$
 - a) Magnesium Sulphate is the drug of choice in Eclampsia -Justify.
 - b) Exclusive breast-feeding should be encouraged -Give reasons.
 - c) Iron should be given to all antenatal mothers -Justify.
 - d) Introduction of Partogram has reduced the incidence of prolonged labour and caesarean section -critically evaluate the statement.

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Gynaecology & Obstetrics

Paper -II. (Gynaecology)

Total Marks = 40

Answer all the questions:

1. A 40-years old Woman presents with the complaint of post-coital bleeding. Speculum examination reveals an ulcer on the posterior lip of cervix. Discuss the differential diagnosis. What are the investigations you will do to arrive at a diagnosis? Outline the management if the condition is diagnosed as stage IB carcinoma cervix. 2+3+5 = 10

2. Define Menorrhagia? Enumerate the common causes of Menorrhagia? What are the common investigations done to arrive at a diagnosis? What is the medical management of Dysfunctional uterine bleeding? 1+2+3+4 = 10

3. Write any two of the short Notes (5 x 2 =10)
 - a) Complications of benign ovarian tumours.
 - b) Emergency contraception.
 - c) Complications of laparoscopy.

4. Answer any two questions (5 x 2 = 10)
 - a) "Combined Oral Contraceptive is the ideal method of contraception for a newly married woman". Justify the statement.
 - b) "The scope of therapeutic success in the management of primary amenorrhoea is very limited " - critically evaluate.
 - c) "Staging of Ovarian Cancer is essentially a Surgico-Pathological one". Give reasons.
 - d) "Tubal patency tests are best performed in the post menstrual period". Give reasons.