

**PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION
"INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF ECOLOGY AND MEDICINE"
Department of Surgery**

WORKING PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

"OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY"

LEVEL OF HIGHER EDUCATION Second (master's) level
DEGREE OF HIGHER EDUCATION Master's degree
BRANCH OF KNOWLEDGE 22 Healthcare
SPECIALTY 222 Medicine

Reviewed and approved
at the meeting of the Academic Council
Protocol No. 1, dated August 31, 2019

Kyiv 2019

Working program of educational discipline Obstetrics and Gynecology for the preparation of applicants for higher education of the second (master's) level of higher education in the specialty 222 Medicine.

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Name of indicators	Field of knowledge, direction of training, educational and qualification level	Characteristics of the academic discipline	
		Full-time education	
The number of credits is 11,5	Field of knowledge: 22 "Health care"	Normative	
The total number of hours is 345	Specialty: 222 "Medicine"	A year of training	4th, 5th, 6th
		Semester	8th, 10th, 12th
Chapters-3	Level of higher education: master's degree	Lectures	20
		Practical training	180
		Individual work	145
		type of control	Exam

2. COMPETENCES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

The discipline ensures that students acquire the following *competencies* :

general competences	
ZK-1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
ZK-2	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
ZK-3	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
ZK-4	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
ZK-5	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
ZK-6	Ability to make informed decisions.
ZK-7	Ability to work in a team.
ZK-8	Ability to interpersonal interaction.
ZK-10	Ability to use information and communication technologies.
ZK-11	Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
ZK-12	Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities.
Professionals competence (FC)	
FC-1	Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
FC-2	Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
FC-3	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
FC-4	The ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest in the treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC-5	The ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC-6	Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment and prevention of diseases.
FC-7	Ability to diagnose emergency conditions.
FC-8	Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care.

FC-10	Ability to perform medical manipulations.
FC-11	Ability to solve medical problems in new or unfamiliar environments in the presence of incomplete or limited information, taking into account aspects of social and ethical responsibility.
FC-12	The ability to determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period. Family planning counseling skills and contraceptive method selection.
FC-16	Ability to maintain medical documentation, including electronic forms.
FC-18	The ability to analyze the activity of a doctor, unit, health care institution, ensure the quality of medical care and increase the efficiency of the use of medical resources.
FC-21	It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to people who are studying.
FC-24	Adherence to ethical principles when working with patients and laboratory animals.
FC-25	Adherence to professional and academic integrity, to be responsible for the reliability of the obtained scientific results.
Software the results training (PRN)	
PRN-1	Have thorough knowledge of the structure of professional activity. To be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
PRN-3	Specialized conceptual knowledge, which includes scientific achievements in the field of health care and is the basis for conducting research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary problems.
PRN-4	Identify and identify leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2).
PRN-5	Collect complaints, history of life and diseases, evaluate psychomotor and physical development of the patient, state of organs and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information regarding the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the age of the patient.
PRN-6	Establish the final clinical diagnosis by making a reasoned decision and analyzing the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, differential diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the head physician in the conditions of the health care institution (according to list 2).
PRN-7	Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination methods (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4) of patients with diseases of organs and body systems for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).
PRN-8	Determine the main clinical syndrome or what causes the severity of the condition of the victim/injured (according to list 3) by making a reasoned decision and assessing the person's condition under any circumstances (in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders), including in conditions of emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time.
PRN-9	Determine the nature and principles of treatment (conservative, operative) of patients with diseases (according to list 2), taking into account the patient's age, in the conditions of a health care institution, outside its borders and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in field conditions, on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, in case of the need to expand the standard scheme, be able to justify personalized recommendations under the control of the head physician in the conditions of a medical institution.

PRN- 10	Determine the necessary mode of work, rest and nutrition on the basis of the final clinical diagnosis, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
PRN- 11	Determine the approach, plan and tactics of managing physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.
PRN- 12	To assess the general condition of a newborn child by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms.
PRN- 17	Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in the conditions of a medical institution, at home or at work based on a previous clinical diagnosis and/or indicators of the patient's condition by making a reasoned decision, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms.
PRN- 18	To determine the state of functioning and limitations of a person's vital activities and the duration of incapacity for work with the preparation of relevant documents, in the conditions of a health care institution, based on data about the disease and its course, peculiarities of the person's professional activity, etc. Maintain medical documentation regarding the patient and the contingent of the population on the basis of regulatory documents.
PRN- 21	Search for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases of other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information.
PRN- 22	Apply modern digital technologies, specialized software, and statistical methods of data analysis to solve complex healthcare problems.
PRN- 23	Assess the impact of the environment on human health in order to assess the morbidity of the population.
PRN- 24	To organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and the persons he cares for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
PRN- 25	It is clear and unambiguous to convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists.
PRN- 27	Communicate freely in the national and English languages, both orally and in writing to discuss professional activities, research and projects.
PRN- 28	Make effective decisions on health care issues, assess the necessary resources, take into account social, economic and ethical consequences.

Learning outcomes for the course: On completion of study of discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology " students must

know:

- development, structure and functions of the human body in normal and pathological conditions;
- symptoms and course of disease;
- methods of diagnostic and therapeutic procedures appropriate for specific disease states;
- ethical, social and legal conditions for practicing the medical profession and the principles of health promotion, based on scientific evidence and accepted standards;
- female reproductive functions, related disorders and diagnostic and therapeutic procedures concerning in particular: 1) the menstrual cycle and its disturbances, 2) pregnancy, 3) physiological and pathological childbirth and postpartum period, 4) genital cancers and inflammations, 5) birth control, 6) menopause, 7) basic diagnostic methods and gynecological procedures;
- rules of qualification for basic surgical procedures and invasive diagnostic and therapeutic procedures, rules of their performance and the most frequent complications;
- principles of perioperative safety, patient preparation for surgery, general and local anesthesia and controlled sedation;
- postoperative treatment with analgesic therapy and postoperative monitoring;
- the course and regulation of reproductive functions in women and men;
- aberrations of autosomes and heterosomes that cause;
- disease, including oncogenesis and cancer;
- basics of diagnostics of gene and chromosomal;
- mutations responsible for hereditary and acquired;
- diseases, including neoplastic diseases;
- normal human karyotype and different types of sex determination;
- genetic determinants of human blood groups and serological conflict in the Rh system

to be able:

- identify life-threatening conditions that require immediate medical intervention;
- identify medical problems and prioritize medical treatment;
- plan the diagnostic procedure and interpret its results;
- implement appropriate and safe therapeutic treatment and predict its effects;
- communicate with the patient and his family in an atmosphere of trust, taking into account the needs of the patient;
- adhere to the principles of asepsis and antisepsis;
- recognize subjective and physical symptoms indicating the abnormal course of pregnancy (abnormal bleeding, contractions of the uterus);
- interpret the results of physical examination of a pregnant woman (arterial pressure, functioning of the mother's and fetus' heart) and the results of laboratory tests proving the pathologies of pregnancy;
- interpret the cardiotocography;
- recognize the beginning of labor and its incorrect duration;
- interpret subjective signs and symptoms during the time of confinement;
- establish recommendations, indications and contraindications concerning the use of contraceptive methods;
- identify indications for prenatal testing;
- make decisions about the need for cytogenetic and molecular tests.

is ready to:

- perceive and recognize own limitations and self-assessing educational deficits and needs;
- use objective sources of information;
- formulate conclusions from own measurements or observations;
- implement of the principles of professional camaraderie and cooperation in a team of professionals, including with representatives of other medical professions, including in a multicultural and multinational environment;

- to establish and maintain deep and respectful contact with patients and to show understanding for differences in world views and cultures;
- be guided by the well-being of a patient;
- medical confidentiality and patients' rights;
- take actions towards the patient on the basis of ethical norms and principles, with an awareness of the social determinants and limitations of the disease;
- perceive and recognize own limitations and self assessing educational deficits and needs ;
promote health-promoting behaviors;
- use objective sources of information;
- formulate conclusions from own measurements or observations;
- implement the principles of professional camaraderie and cooperation in a team of specialists, including representatives of other medical professions, also in a multicultural and multinational environment;
- assume responsibility for decisions taken in the course of their professional activities, including in terms of the safety of oneself and others;
- formulate opinions on the various aspects of the professional activity

3. EXPLANATORY NOTE AND STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

a) is based on the knowledge gained by students in the study of medical biology, normal and pathological anatomy, topographic anatomy, normal and pathological physiology of the female reproductive system, histology and embryology, microbiology, pharmacology, clinical genetics, internal occupational and infectious diseases, surgical diseases, hygiene , social medicine, health organization and economics and integrates with these disciplines.

b) ensures a high level of general clinical training;

The term of study of the educational discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is carried out by students in the 4th, 5th, 6th years, in the VII, VIII, IX, X, XI, XII semesters, the discipline consists of three Chapters.

4. THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

The purpose of studying chapters 1, 2, 3 of the educational discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is:

- **Chapter 1 (4th course)** . Diseases of the organs of the female reproductive system. Family planning is: mastering the principles of general management of gynecological patients, using basic and additional research methods, acquiring knowledge of conservative and operative gynecology, surgical risks of gynecological patients, the ability to demonstrate practical skills and abilities;

- **Chapter 2 (5th course)**. The physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period are: acquiring knowledge of physiological and pathological obstetrics, mastering the general principles of managing pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, the ability to analyze the obstetric situation, use basic and additional research methods, demonstrate well- practiced skills and abilities.

- **Chapter 3 (6th course)**. Obstetrics and gynecology is: acquiring knowledge of physiological and pathological obstetrics, conservative and operative gynecology, mastering the general principles of managing pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, the ability to analyze the obstetric situation and surgical risks of a gynecological patient, use basic and additional research methods, demonstrate skills and abilities according to the educational and professional program (OPP). Clinical classes in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology aimed at systematizing the knowledge acquired so far and

applying it in practice.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology"

Chapter 1. Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system. Family planning" is:

- To interpret the clinical anatomy of the female genital organs and the physiology of the reproductive system.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of the main gynecological diseases, plan examinations and patient management tactics.
- Determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the main diseases of the female reproductive system.
- To determine the factors affecting family planning and to develop measures aimed at rational family planning.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations. Plan and provide assistance in emergency situations in gynecology

Chapter 2. The physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period are:

- To interpret the clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genital organs, the female pelvis.
- Assess the condition of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor, a woman in labor, a fetus, and a newborn.
- Plan the tactics of managing pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Plan tactics for managing pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period in case of extragenital diseases.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.
- Plan and provide emergency care in obstetric emergencies.

Chapter 3. Obstetrics and gynecology are:

- To interpret the clinical anatomy of the female genital organs and the physiology of the reproductive system
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of the main gynecological diseases, plan examinations and patient management tactics.
- To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the main diseases of the female reproductive system.
- Determine the factors affecting family planning and develop measures aimed at rational family planning.
- Plan the tactics of pregnancy management, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.
- Plan and provide emergency care for emergency conditions in obstetrics and gynecology.
- To provide the basic resource of information in gynecology and obstetrics.
- To introduce the basic diagnostic and therapeutic techniques in the field of obstetrics and gynecology. To acquire the practical skill of gynecological examination with the use of specula and bimanual examination.
- To obtain the theoretical knowledge on physiology and pathology of the pregnancy and the delivery.
- To obtain the knowledge about prevention and early diagnosis of female genital neoplasms.
- To gain basic training in management of obstetrical emergencies.
- To obtain practical ability of obstetrical examination during pregnancy, labor and puerperium.
- To develop ability to talk with the patient and her family regarding the present or suspected pathology and be able to recognize diagnostic and therapeutic criteria.
- To gain basic knowledge in the field of gynecologic and obstetric endocrinology.
- To gain basic knowledge in the field of couple infertility, assisted reproductive techniques and oncofertility.

PROGRAM OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINES

The program of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is structured into four chapters.

Chapter I. Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system. Family planning.

Chapter II. Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

Chapter III. Obstetrics and gynecology including clinical obstetrics and gynecology classes.

The types of training according to the curriculum are:

- A) lectures;
- B) practical classes;
- C) independent work of students;

The lectures cover the main theoretical material of a single or several topics of the academic discipline, reveal the main problematic issues of the relevant Chapters of the discipline. Preference is given to problematic, overview and conceptual-analytical lectures. The lecture becomes a process during which knowledge is formed in students, a motivational component is provided and a general- oriented stage of acquiring scientific knowledge is provided. The role of lectures in quality management of students' independent work is being strengthened.

Practical classes involve a detailed examination by students of individual theoretical provisions of the academic discipline with the teacher and the formation of the skills and abilities of their practical application through the student's individual performance of formulated tasks and solving situational problems. This class also includes clinical activities conducted directly in the wards. According to the method of organization, they are clinical, aimed at controlling the assimilation of theoretical material and the formation of practical skills and abilities, as well as the ability to analyze and apply the acquired knowledge to solve practical tasks. Mastering the topic is monitored in practical classes according to specific goals. The list of criteria for providing obstetric and gynecological care is regulated by the relevant protocols for the specialty "obstetrics and gynecology" of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine. The means of control are test tasks, clinical situational tasks; control of the implementation of practical skills.

The independent work of students involves the student's mastery of the educational material, namely, the independent study of individual topics of the academic discipline in the time free from mandatory educational classes, and also involves preparation for all types of control. The educational material of the discipline provided by the working curriculum for assimilation by the student in the process of independent work is submitted to the final control along with the educational material that was worked out during classroom classes.

5.1. CONTENTS OF THE PROGRAM

CHAPTER I./4th course

Diseases of the organs of the female reproductive system. Family planning.

SubChapter 1. Endocrine disorders of the female reproductive system.

Specific goals:

- Interpret the clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genital organs.
- Determine etiological and pathogenetic factors, general symptomatology of gynecological diseases associated with endocrine disorders.
- Evaluate the results of the examination, make a preliminary diagnosis of gynecological diseases associated with endocrine disorders, plan patient management tactics.
- Plan and provide emergency care for abnormal uterine bleeding.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.

Topic 1. Organization of obstetrics and gynecology service in Ukraine. The role of the family doctor in providing obstetric and gynecological care. Organization of obstetric care.

Organization of the family planning service: structure, tasks. The role of the family doctor in the prevention of perinatal diseases and mortality.

Topic 2. Physiology of female genital organs. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.

Clinical anatomy of female genital organs. Physiological changes in the female genital organs in different age periods. Neuroendocrine regulation of the function of the reproductive system. Peculiarities of collecting a special gynecological history. Basic methods of examination in gynecology: examination of external genitalia, examination using mirrors, bimanual examination. Additional methods of examination in gynecology. Methods of functional diagnosis of ovarian condition. Radiation diagnostic methods in gynecology: MRI, CT, MSG. Ultrasound research methods in gynecology. Instrumental examination methods: probing of the uterine cavity, scraping of the uterine cavity, biopsy, puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior vault. Endoscopic research methods: colposcopy, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy. Laboratory diagnostics: oncocytology, bacterioscopy, bacteriology, ELISA, PCR, pathomorphological examination. General symptomatology of gynecological diseases (pain, whiteness, disorders of the menstrual cycle and bleeding, infertility, sexual disorders, disorders of the function of adjacent organs).

Topic 3. Neuroendocrine regulation. Violations of the functions of the reproductive system.

Classification of disorders of the function of the reproductive system. Amenorrhea: classification, diagnosis. Abnormal uterine bleeding. Clinic, modern diagnostic methods and principles of treatment.

Topic 4. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology .

Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology: premenstrual, menopausal, polycystic ovary syndrome, Sheehan syndrome, hyperandrogenism, hyperprolactinemia. Clinic, modern diagnostic methods and principles of treatment.

Unit 2. Basics of oncogynecology.

Specific goals:

- Classify and analyze the clinical picture of benign, precancerous and malignant diseases of the female reproductive system.
- Compile an examination plan using modern diagnostic methods, analyze laboratory and instrumental examination data for benign, precancerous and malignant diseases of the female reproductive system and determine a preliminary diagnosis.
- Carry out differential diagnosis of benign, precancerous and malignant diseases of

the female reproductive system.

- Determine management tactics (principles of operative interventions and conservative treatment, rehabilitation measures) in benign, precancerous and malignant diseases of the female reproductive system.
- Conduct prevention of benign, precancerous and malignant diseases of the female reproductive system.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.

Topic 5. Benign tumors of the female genital organs. Endometriosis.

The concept of ovarian cysts and tumors. Bartholin gland cyst. Benign tumors of the ovaries: epithelial, stromal tumors of the genital tract, lipid-cellular tumors, germinogenic tumors. Tumor-like formations of the ovaries. Benign tumors of the uterus Clinic, diagnosis of complications, treatment, prevention. Endometriosis Etiology and pathogenesis. Classification. Diagnostics. Clinic. Modern methods of treatment. Medical rehabilitation of women with endometriosis.

Topic 6. Background and precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.

Background and precancerous diseases of external genital organs. Background and precancerous diseases of the cervix: classification. Hyperplastic processes of the endometrium: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, modern methods of diagnosis, tactics of management and principles of treatment. Prevention of background and precancerous diseases of the female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of external female genital organs (vulvar cancer). Cervical cancer. Cancer of the body of the uterus. Uterine sarcoma. Ovarian cancer. Fallopian tube cancer. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, management tactics and principles of treatment. Trophoblastic diseases. Diagnosis, management tactics and principles of treatment.

SubChapter 3. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs and gynecological diseases that require urgent care.

Specific goals:

- Compile an examination plan using modern diagnostic methods, analyze laboratory and instrumental examination data for inflammatory diseases of the female reproductive system, and determine a preliminary diagnosis.
- Conduct differential diagnosis of emergency conditions in gynecological patients.
- Determine management tactics for inflammatory diseases of the female reproductive system and acute gynecological pathology.
- Demonstrate the ability to perform the necessary medical manipulations.

Topic 7. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.

The concept of vaginal microbiocenosis. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs. Inflammatory diseases of nonspecific (vulvitis, Bartholinitis, vaginitis, endocervicitis, endometritis, adnexitis, parametritis, pelvioperitonitis) and specific etiology. Tuberculosis. Sexually transmitted diseases (trichomoniasis, gonorrhea, candidiasis, viral lesions, urea, mycoplasmosis, chlamydia). Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of bacterial vaginosis. Management of patients with purulent tuboovarian tumor. Treatment of acute and chronic diseases, inflammatory processes of female genital organs. Indications for surgical treatment. Features of the course of inflammatory diseases in different age periods, management tactics. Rehabilitation of women who have undergone inflammatory processes.

Topic 8. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.

Ectopic pregnancy, apoplexy of the ovary, rupture of the capsule of the ovarian tumor, torsion of the tumor pedicle, rupture of a purulent tuboovarian tumor, violation of the nutrition of the myomatous node. Traumatic damage to the genitals. Clinic, diagnostics, management tactics. Emergency aid. Preoperative preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients. Anesthesia during gynecological operations. Rehabilitation after gynecological interventions.

SubChapter 4. Barren marriage. Family planning.

Specific goals:

- Identify and classify the main etiological and pathogenetic factors of infertility.
- Draw up an examination plan and analyze laboratory and instrumental data examinations for infertility.
- Determine the management tactics for infertility.
- Demonstrate the ability to provide family planning counseling.
- Demonstrate knowledge of modern methods of contraception.
- Conduct an assessment of the patient and the necessary examination before using the contraceptive.

Topic 9. Barren marriage.

Causes of female and male infertility. Examination of a married couple in case of an infertile marriage. Modern principles and methods of treatment of female infertility (hormonal, surgical, the latest reproductive technologies).

Topic 10. Family planning.

Counseling on family planning: directions, advantages, counseling process. General overview of contraceptive methods: COC, vaginal ring, contraceptive patch, PTP, injectable, IUD, barrier methods and spermicides. Fertility recognition methods , voluntary surgical sterilization, emergency contraception. Assessment of the patient. An examination is necessary, which is carried out in a planned manner before making a decision on the use of a particular method of contraception. Family planning for people living with HIV.

CHAPTER II/5th course

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

Specific goals:

- Interpret the clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genital organs, the female
- Perform examination of pregnant women, labor and delivery, primary examination and newborn toilet.
- Plan the tactics of pregnancy management, physiological childbirth, and the postpartum period.
- Conduct counseling on the method of lactational amenorrhea.

Topic 1. Female pelvis. Fetus as an object of childbirth.

Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pelvis from anatomical and obstetrical points of view. Pelvic floor. The structure of the fetal head. The dimensions of the fetal head and body. Signs of maturity and maturity of the fetus. Measurement and evaluation of the pelvis.

Fertilization and development of the fertile egg. Placenta, its structure and function. Critical periods of embryo and fetus development. Impact 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 a pregnant woman: diagnosis of early and late stages of pregnancy. Topography of the fetus in the uterus. Management of physiological pregnancy. Gravidiogram. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection. Counseling in the context of HIV infection. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills. Determination of maternity leave and date of delivery.

Topic 2. Physiology of childbirth. Analgesia for childbirth. Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the newborn period .

Harbingers of childbirth, the preliminary period. Determination of the onset of labor. Biological readiness of the body for childbirth, Bishop's scale. Biomechanisms of childbirth in anterior and posterior types of occipital presentation. Regulation of labor activity. Clinical course of childbirth. Conducting childbirth. Partogram. Evaluation of the newborn according to the Apgar scale. The primary toilet of the newborn, compliance with the thermal chain. Modern methods of childbirth analgesia: non- medicated and medicated. Changes in the body of the mother, genitals, mammary glands. Clinic and management of the postpartum period. Breastfeeding concept. Postpartum contraception: method of lactational amenorrhea (MLA). Anatomical and physiological features of the newborn period. Newborn care. Advantages of mother and child staying together.

Pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

Specific goals:

- Make a preliminary diagnosis and plan the tactics of managing a complicated pregnancy.
- Plan and provide obstetric care in case of complicated pregnancy.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis and carry out differential diagnosis for various types of obstetric pathology in childbirth.
- To plan management tactics for the pathology of childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Plan preventive measures for various types of obstetric pathology.
- Plan and provide emergency care for obstetric emergencies.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.

Topic 3. Anomalies of the development of the fertile egg. Multiple pregnancy. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal development delay.

Anomalies of extra-embryonic elements of the fetal egg/placenta, fetal membranes and umbilical cord. Bubble drift. Polyhydramnios and oligohydramnios: causes, diagnosis, pregnancy management tactics, consequences for the fetus and newborn. Hereditary and congenital diseases of the fetus. Diagnostics. Indications for medical genetic counseling.

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

Placental dysfunction, fetal distress, fetal growth retardation: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, pregnancy management tactics, prevention.

Methods of diagnosing the condition of the fetus: non-invasive - ultrasound, CTG, biophysical profile of the fetus, dopplerometry, MRI; invasive - amniocentesis, cordocentesis, chorion biopsy. Biochemical research methods at different stages of pregnancy.

Topic 4. Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood.

Immunological incompatibility of the blood of the mother and the fetus (Rhesus conflict, incompatibility according to the ABO system, isoleukocyte, etc.). Pathogenesis, diagnosis, management tactics, treatment, and prevention.

Topic 5. 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 gestosis.

Topic 6. Miscarriage.

Reasons for involuntary termination of pregnancy at different times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of spontaneous abortion. The threat of premature birth: diagnosis, treatment, obstetric tactics. Prevention of miscarriage. Premature birth.

Topic 7. Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Childbirth with incorrect position and pelvic presentation of the fetus. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus.

Anomalies of the bony pelvis. Classification, diagnosis. Diagnosis of synclitic and asynclitic insertion of the head. Clinically narrow pelvis. Peculiarities of childbirth. Classification of pelvic presentations. Diagnosis and features of pregnancy management. Incorrect position of the fetus: classification, diagnosis, pregnancy management tactics. Extensor presentations of the fetal head: classification, diagnosis. Correction of incorrect positions and pelvic presentations during pregnancy. Childbirth with incorrect position of the fetus and pelvic presentations, management tactics. Biomechanism of childbirth and manual assistance in pelvic presentations. Classification, risk factors, pathogenesis of various types of birth defects. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of birth defects. Prevention of birth defects. Perinatal consequences. Fetal distress during childbirth: diagnosis, management tactics.

Topic 8. Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive therapy 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 a normally located placenta: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, features of pregnancy and childbirth. Cuveler's mother. Violation of processes of detachment of the placenta. Uterine bleeding in the postpartum and early postpartum period. Hypotonic bleeding. Coagulopathic bleeding (embolism with amniotic fluid and other causes). Hemorrhagic shock,

terminal conditions in obstetrics. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.

Topic 9. Operative obstetrics. Birth trauma. Postpartum septic diseases.

General concepts of operative interventions in obstetrics: early and late pregnancy termination operations. Operations for the preparation of the birth canal (perineum and episiotomy, amniotomy). Obstetric forceps, vacuum extraction of the fetus, caesarean Chapter: indications. Operative interventions in the postpartum and postpartum period. Manual separation of the placenta, selection of litter: technique. Manual and instrumental examination of the uterus after childbirth. Indications for supravaginal amputation, extirpation of the uterus, ligation of internal zygomatic arteries. Traumatic injuries of the vulva, vagina, perineum. Rupture of the cervix. Rupture of the uterus: classification, mechanism of occurrence. Clinical picture of uterine rupture: threatening, something that has started and has already happened. Features of rupture of the uterus behind the scar. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Inversion of the uterus. Differences and ruptures of the pelvic joints. Postpartum fistulae. Etiology, treatment, prevention. Postpartum septic diseases: postpartum septic wound, postpartum metroendometritis, metrophlebitis, mastitis, postpartum peritonitis, peritonitis after cesarean Chapter. Obstetric sepsis: classification, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment, prevention. Septic shock, emergency care. Methods of suppression of lactation.

Topic 10 Curation of pregnant women and women giving birth, preparation of educational history of childbirth. Protection of the educational history of childbirth.

Examination of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor and a woman in labor under the supervision of a teacher. Participation in childbirth. Basics of consulting, including MLA consulting. Medical ethics and deontology. Work with medical documentation. Protection of the educational history of childbirth.

CHAPTER III/6 course. Obstetrics and gynecology.

Pathological states of the reproductive system in different age periods.

Specific goals:

- Interpret the peculiarities of the anatomical structure and physiological changes in the female genital organs in different age periods.
- Make a plan of examination and management, know the clinic, diagnosis and treatment of disorders of menstrual function in different age periods.
- Draw up a management plan for patients with incorrect positions of the female genital organs.
- Draw up a management plan for girls and adolescents with gynecological diseases,
- determine a preliminary diagnosis using modern diagnostic methods.
- Demonstrate the ability to conduct counseling on the peculiarities of the use of barrier and hormonal methods of contraception in adolescents.

Topic 1. Disorders of menstrual function in the reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes.

Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence. Methods of contraception for teenagers. Disorders of menstrual function in the reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. The concept of the perimenopausal period. Physiological changes in female genital organs during perimenopause. Pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Prolapse and prolapse of the walls of the vagina and uterus: diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Modern methods of examination of girls and adolescents with gynecological diseases. Disorders of menstrual function in adolescence, classification, diagnosis and treatment. Amenorrhea. Juvenile uterine bleeding. Therapy, rehabilitation and prevention of menstrual disorders in girls. Anomalies of genital development. Disorders of sexual development in adolescents. Inflammatory diseases of genital organs in girls and teenagers. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Methods of contraception in teenagers. Peculiarities of selection and use of barrier and hormonal methods of contraception.

Gynecological diseases.

Specific goals:

- To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the main diseases of the female reproductive system.

- Make a preliminary diagnosis and carry out a differential diagnosis of the main gynecological diseases, plan examinations and tactics of patient management.
- Provide assistance in emergency situations in gynecology. Make a plan for examination of gynecological patients before surgery.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.

Topic 2. Female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Benign neoplasms of female genital organs.

Dyshormonal diseases of the mammary gland. Endometriosis. Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment of female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. Benign neoplasms of female genital organs. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Dyshormonal diseases of the mammary gland. Modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Endometriosis. Modern aspects of etiopathogenesis, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of endometriosis.

Topic 3. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms. Urgent conditions in gynecology.

Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of female genital organs. Modern diagnostic methods, principles of treatment and prevention. Modern approaches to diagnosis and emergency care for acute abdomen. Modern approaches to diagnosis and emergency care for uterine bleeding. Basic principles and methods of surgical interventions in emergency conditions in gynecology. Traumatic damage to the genitals. Clinic of diagnosis and treatment. Differential diagnosis with acute surgical pathology (appendicitis, intestinal obstruction, cholecystitis, renal colic, perforated gastric ulcer). Prevention of emergency conditions in gynecology.

Topic 4. Operative 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; the uterus (conservative myomectomy, defundation of the uterus, supravaginal amputation of the uterus, extirpation of the uterus), appendages of the uterus, with prolapse and prolapse of the female genital organs. Artificial insemination of pregnancy in early and late periods, indications, methods, complications. Therapeutic and diagnostic endoscopic methods in gynecology. Peculiarities of preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during urgent and planned surgical interventions. Postoperative complications and their prevention. Rehabilitation after gynecological interventions. Prevention of HIV infection in medical institutions. Prevention of the risk of infection with blood-borne infections and ways to reduce it. Post-contact prevention. Infertility in marriage. Family planning.

Specific goals:

- To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the main diseases of the female reproductive system that lead to infertility.
- Determine the preliminary clinical diagnosis based on the interpretation of the data of a special examination of an infertile married couple.
- Conduct counseling on contraceptive methods according to the periods of life and the choice of a specific method of contraception.
- Determine the necessary examination before starting to use the contraceptive.
- Master the use of WHO medical acceptance criteria.

Topic 5. Infertility. Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. Medical criteria for the acceptability of using contraceptive methods of the WHO.

Medical and social significance of the problem of infertility in marriage. Etiopathogenetic factors of the development of infertility. Examination of a married couple in case of an infertile marriage. Modern principles and methods of treatment of female infertility. Indications for the use of assisted reproductive technologies. Counseling regarding the choice and use of a contraceptive method: stages of counseling. Methods of contraception according to periods of life. Modern methods of contraception: classification, mechanism of action, advantages, disadvantages, required examination before starting use, mode of use, side effects, instructions for the patient. Postpartum and postabortion contraception. WHO medical acceptance criteria: classification of categories, use of consolidated tables. Methods of contraception in women with HIV. Physiological obstetrics.

Specific goals:

- Assess the condition of the pregnant, laboring, parturient, fetus and newborn.

- Plan the tactics of pregnancy management, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period, evaluate the course of the newborn period.
- Choose a method of contraception in the postpartum period.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.
- Provide obstetric care to pregnant women, women in labor and women in labor.

Topic 6. 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 state of the fetus. Peculiarities of pharmacotherapy at different stages of pregnancy and in the postpartum period. Issues of medical ethics and deontology. Methods of contraception in the postpartum period.

Pathology of pregnancy and childbirth.

Specific goals:

- To determine the peculiarities of the examination and treatment of pregnant women and women in labor with the pathology of pregnancy and childbirth.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis, carry out a differential diagnosis and plan the management tactics of the main pathological conditions during pregnancy, childbirth and in the postpartum period.
- To draw up a plan of preventive and rehabilitation measures in the case of various types of obstetric pathology.
- Plan and provide assistance in obstetric emergencies.
- Perform necessary medical manipulations.

Topic 7. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Early termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies of the bony pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Inconsistency between the head of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus

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

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

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

Etiology and pathogenesis of late pregnancy. Methods of diagnosing late pregnancy. The course of pregnancy and childbirth, the effect on the fetus. Tactics of managing a delayed pregnancy. Prevention and therapy of complications associated with carrying.

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

Anomalies of the bony pelvis. Childbirth with a narrow pelvis. Features of childbirth with a large fetus. Delivery tactics with a large fetus and a clinically narrow pelvis.

Pregnancy and childbirth with pelvic presentation. Incorrect positions of the fetus. Methods of diagnosis and correction of the incorrect position of the fetus. Peculiarities of obstetric tactics during pregnancy and childbirth depending on the variety of presentation and the position of the fetus.

Topic 8. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DVZ-syndrome. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus. Childbirth traumatism of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.

Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis. Algorithm of the doctor's actions and methods of combating bleeding. Hemorrhagic shock. DVZ-syndrome. Modern approaches to infusion-transfusion and intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.

Classification, etiology, pathogenesis of various types of birth defects. Modern methods of diagnosis and

treatment of birth defects. Prevention of birth defects.

Childbirth traumatism of mother and fetus, classification. Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries. Peculiarities of managing pregnancy and childbirth in women with a scar on the uterus. Prevention of obstetric injuries.

Topic 9. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections.

Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.

Pregnancy and childbirth with diseases of the cardiovascular system (heart defects, hypertension, arterial hypotension); diseases of the urinary system; liver and gall bladder; diseases of 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 with gynecological diseases. Peculiarities 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 10. Operative interventions in obstetrics. Postpartum septic diseases. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development, fetal distress.

Indications, contraindications, conditions and preparation for surgical interventions in vaginal and abdominal childbirth in obstetrics. The main stages of obstetric operations. Analgesia of operations. Toolkit. Asepsis and antiseptics. Management of the postoperative period.

Postpartum septic diseases. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, principles of treatment, prevention. Emergency care for septic conditions in obstetrics. Indications for surgical treatment.

Etiology, pathogenesis of placental dysfunction, fetal distress, retardation of fetal development. Modern perinatal diagnostic technologies. Modern approaches to the management of adverse fetal conditions during pregnancy and childbirth.

Topic 11. Clinical classes at Department of obstetrics and gynecology.

Clinical classes conducted in the conditions of the Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics. Assisting with research. Performing examinations under the supervision of a specialist. Reinforcing clinical skills acquired in previous modules.

1. STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

TOPIC	Lectures	Practical	ISW
CHAPTER I./4th course			
Diseases of the organs of the female reproductive system.			
Endocrine disorders of the female reproductive system			
Topic 1. Organization of obstetrics and gynecology service in Ukraine. The role of the family doctor in providing obstetric and gynecological care.	-	2	2
Topic 2. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology in gynecology.	2	4	3
Topic 3. Neuroendocrine regulation. Violations of the functions of the reproductive system.	2	4	3
Topic 4. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.	-	4	2
Basics of oncogynecology			
Topic 5. Benign tumors of the female genital organs. Endometriosis.	2	4	3
Topic 6. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.	-	4	3
Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs and gynecological diseases that require urgent care			

Topic 7. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.	2	4	2
Topic 8. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.	2	4	4
A fruitless marriage. Family planning			
Topic 9. Barren marriage.	-	4	3
Topic 10. Family planning.	-	2	3
Topic 11. Credit. Defense of educational medical history.	-	4	2
Total			
	10	40	30
CHAPTER II/5th course			
Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.			
Physiological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period			
Topic 1. Female pelvis. Fetus as an object of childbirth. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.	2	4	4
Topic 2. Physiology of childbirth. Labor analgesia. Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the newborn period.	-	4	5
Pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.			
Topic 3. Anomalies of the development of the fertile egg. Multiple pregnancy. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal development delay.	2	4	4
Topic 4. Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood.	-	4	4
Topic 5. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.	2	4	5
Topic 6. Miscarriage.	-	4	5
Topic 7. Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Childbirth with incorrect position and pelvic presentation of the fetus. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus.	-	4	4
Topic 8. Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	2	4	5
Topic 9. Operative obstetrics. Birth trauma. Postpartum septic diseases.	2	4	5
Topic 10. Credit. Protection of the educational history of childbirth.	-	4	4
Total			
	10	40	45
Chapter III / 6 course.			
Obstetrics and gynecology.			
Pathological states of the reproductive system in different age periods.			
Topic 1. Disorders of menstrual function in the reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence. Methods of contraception for teenagers.	-	2	4
Gynecological diseases.			
Topic 2. Female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Benign neoplasms of female genital organs. Dyshormonal diseases of the mammary gland. Endometriosis.	-	3	4
Topic 3. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms. Urgent conditions in gynecology.	-	2	4

Topic 4. Operative interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.	-	3	4
Infertility in marriage. Family planning.			
Topic 5. Infertility. Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. Medical criteria for the acceptability of using contraceptive methods of the WHO.	-	3	4
Physiological obstetrics			
Topic 6. Physiological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics.	-	3	4
Pathology of pregnancy and childbirth.			
Topic 7. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Early termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies of the bony pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Inconsistency between the head of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus	-	3	4
Topic 8. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DVZ-syndrome. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics. . Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus. Childbirth traumatism of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.	-	3	4
Topic 9. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.	-	3	4
Topic 10. Operative interventions in obstetrics. Postpartum septic diseases. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development, fetal distress.	-	3	4
Total	-	28	40
Clinical obstetrics and gynecology classes			
Topic 11. Clinical classes at Department of obstetrics and gynecology	-	70	30
Exam		2	
Total for discipline (345 hours)	20	180	145

THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

No.	Topic
CHAPTER I./4 course	
Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system.	
1.	Topic 1. Clinical anatomy of female genital organs. Physiological changes in the female genital organs in different age periods. Neuroendocrine regulation of genital function.
2.	Topic 2. Benign tumors of the organs of the female reproductive system. Endometriosis.
3.	Topic 3. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs.
4.	Topic 4. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.
5.	Topic 5. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.
CHAPTER II/5th course	
Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.	

1.	Physiology of pregnancy and childbirth. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.
2.	Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal development delay.
3.	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.
4.	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.
5.	Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.

THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL LESSONS

No.	Topic
CHAPTER I./4 course	
Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system.	
1.	Topic 1. Organization of obstetrics and gynecology service in Ukraine. The role of the family doctor in providing obstetric and gynecological care.
2.	Topic 2. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology of gynecological diseases.
3.	Topic 3. Neuroendocrine regulation of genital function. Violations of the functions of the reproductive system.
4.	Topic 4. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.
5.	Topic 5. Benign tumors of the female genital organs. Endometriosis.
6.	Topic 6. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.
7.	Topic 7. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.
8.	Topic 8. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.
9.	Topic 9. Barren marriage.
10.	Topic 10. Family planning.
11.	Topic 11. Credit. Defense of educational medical history.
CHAPTER II/5th course	
Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.	
1.	Female pelvis. Fetus as an object of childbirth. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.
2.	Physiology of childbirth. Analgesia for childbirth. Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the newborn period.
3.	Anomalies of the development of the fertile egg. Multiple pregnancy. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal development delay.
4.	Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood.
5.	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.
6.	Miscarriage.
7.	Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Childbirth with incorrect position and pelvic presentation of the fetus. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus.
8.	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.
9.	Operative obstetrics. Birth trauma. Postpartum septic diseases.
10.	Test. Protection of the educational history of childbirth.
Chapter III / 6 course. Obstetrics and gynecology.	
1.	Topic 1. Disorders of menstrual function in the reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence. Methods of contraception for teenagers.
2.	Topic 2. Female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Benign neoplasms of female

	genital organs. Dyshormonal diseases of the mammary gland. Endometriosis.
3.	Topic 3. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms. Urgent conditions in gynecology.
4.	Topic 5. Operative interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.
5.	Topic 5. Infertility. Modern aspects of family planning. Methods of contraception. Medical criteria for the acceptability of using contraceptive methods of the WHO.
6.	Topic 6 Physiological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics.
7.	Topic 7. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Early termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies of the bony pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Inconsistency between the head of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.
8.	Topic 8. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DVZ-syndrome. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus. Childbirth traumatism of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.
9.	Topic 9. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.
10.	Topic 10. Operative interventions in obstetrics. Postpartum septic diseases. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development, fetal distress.
11.	Topic 11. Clinical classes at Department of obstetrics and gynecology
12.	EXAM

THEMATIC PLAN OF I.W.S.

No.	Topic
CHAPTER I./4 course	
Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system.	
1.	Topic 1. Organization of obstetrics and gynecology service in Ukraine. The role of the family doctor in providing obstetric and gynecological care.
2.	Topic 2. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs. Methods of examination of gynecological patients. General symptomatology of gynecological diseases.
3.	Topic 3. Neuroendocrine regulation of genital function. Violations of the functions of the reproductive system.
4.	Topic 4. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.
5.	Topic 5. Benign tumors of the female genital organs. Endometriosis.
6.	Topic 6. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms of the genitals. Trophoblastic diseases.
7.	Topic 7. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.
8.	Topic 8. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology.
9.	Topic 9. Barren marriage.
10.	Topic 10. Family planning.
11.	Topic 11. Credit. Defense of educational medical history.
CHAPTER II/5th course	
Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.	
1.	Female pelvis. Fetus as an object of childbirth. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus.
2.	Physiology of childbirth. Analgesia for childbirth. Physiology of the postpartum

	period. Physiology of the newborn period.
3.	Anomalies of the development of the fertile egg. Multiple pregnancy. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal development delay.
4.	Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood.
5.	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.
6.	Miscarriage.
7.	Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Childbirth with incorrect position and pelvic presentation of the fetus. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus.
8.	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.
9.	Operative obstetrics. Birth trauma. Postpartum septic diseases.
10.	Test. Protection of the educational history of childbirth.
Chapter III / 6 course. Obstetrics and gynecology.	
1.	Topic 1. Disorders of menstrual function in the reproductive age, neuroendocrine syndromes. Physiological and pathological conditions in the perimenopausal period. Pathological conditions of the reproductive system in childhood and adolescence. Methods of contraception for teenagers.
2.	Topic 2. Female urogenital inflammatory diseases. Benign neoplasms of female genital organs. Dyshormonal diseases of the mammary gland. Endometriosis.
3.	Topic 3. Precancerous diseases of female genital organs. Malignant neoplasms. Urgent conditions in gynecology.
4.	Topic 5. Operative interventions in gynecology. Preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients during urgent and planned surgical interventions. Prevention of HIV infection.
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6.	Topic 6 Physiological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Pharmacotherapy in obstetrics.
7.	Topic 7. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia. Early termination of pregnancy. Postponement of pregnancy. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies of the bony pelvis. The problem of macrosomia in modern obstetrics. Inconsistency between the head of the fetus and the pelvis of the mother. Incorrect positions and pelvic presentation of the fetus.
8.	Topic 8. Bleeding during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Hemorrhagic shock. DVZ-syndrome. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics. Abnormalities of the contractile activity of the uterus. Childbirth traumatism of mother and fetus. Modern approaches to diagnosis and treatment of maternal and fetal birth injuries.
9.	Topic 9. Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical transmission of HIV.
10.	Topic 10. Operative interventions in obstetrics. Postpartum septic diseases. Placental dysfunction, delayed fetal development, fetal distress.
11.	Topic 11. Clinical classes at Department of obstetrics and gynecology
12.	EXAM

INDIVIDUAL TASKS

Individual tasks are one of the forms of organization of education at the university, which aims to deepen, generalize and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the process of learning, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice. Individual tasks are performed by students

independently under the guidance of the teacher.

Individual tasks include: writing abstracts and creating multimedia presentations with reports at meetings of the scientific student circle of the department, participation in the production of macro- and micropreparations, participation in the scientific and research work of the department, participation in writing theses and articles for reports at student scientific conferences.

The list of tasks for the student's individual work: participation in the work of the student scientific circle and speeches at scientific forums; participation in the student Olympiad in discipline; selection of video and audio materials from Chapters of the academic discipline; selection of materials and creation of a presentation on a relevant topic or Chapter of the discipline.

TEACHING METHODS

According to the sources of knowledge, teaching methods are used: verbal - story, explanation, lecture, instruction; visual - demonstration, illustration; practical - practical work, problem solving. According to the nature of the logic of knowledge, methods are used: analytical, synthetic, analytical-synthetic, inductive, deductive. According to the level of independent mental activity, the following methods are used: problem-based, searching, research.

1. Verbal methods: lecture, conversation, interactive lecture;
2. Visual methods: illustration, demonstration, demonstration at the patient's bedside.
3. Practical methods: performing practical work and solving clinical situational tasks to develop skills and abilities; simulation training.
4. Students' independent work on understanding and assimilation of new material.
5. Use of control and educational computer programs
6. Innovative teaching methods: Case-based learning (Learning through the analysis of a clinical case, situation); brainstorming; educational discussion; educational debate; role play; team-based learning; think-pair-share.

The types of training according to the curriculum are: lectures; practical training; independent work of students.

CONTROL METHODS

Current control is carried out on the basis of control of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

Forms of current control are : oral survey (frontal, individual, combined), interview; practical verification of the formed professional skills (carried out based on the results of solving clinical cases, working with medical documentation, performing practical skills, working at the patient's bedside); test control ("open" and "closed" test tasks).

Current control is mandatory. During the evaluation of mastering of each topic from all disciplines of the curriculum for the current educational activity, the student is given grades on a 4-point (traditional scale) taking into account the approved evaluation criteria for the discipline. All types of work provided by the curriculum are taken into account. The student must receive a grade in each topic. The teacher conducts a survey of each student in the group at each lesson and assigns a grade in the journal of attendance and student performance according to the traditional scale ("5", "4", "3", "2").

When evaluating the student's current educational activity, 20% of the grade is the student's independent work, which takes into account the knowledge of the topic of independent study and the performance of work in the notebook.

The final (summary) control is carried out:

- in the form of a written test, which includes test tasks, theoretical questions

- control of practical skills (solving clinical cases, defense of medical history, assessment of the correctness of practical skills - practical-oriented exam.

According to the specifics of professional training, preference is given to test and practically oriented control.

The form of final control of study success.

The final control of the discipline is carried out on the basis of control of theoretical knowledge, practical skills and abilities.

is a form of final control, which consists in assessing the student's learning of the learning material based solely on the results of his performance of certain types of work in practical, seminar or laboratory classes. Semester assessment of subjects is carried out after the end of its study, before the beginning of the examination session.

An exam (differential assessment) is a form of final control of a student's assimilation of theoretical and practical material from an educational discipline.

Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students

The maximum number of points for a discipline is 200 points. The ratio between the results of the evaluation of the current educational activity and the final control of knowledge is 60% and 40%.

The first and second semesters of studying the discipline end with a credit.

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current educational activity while studying the discipline is 200 points, the minimum number of points - the minimum number of points - is 120 points.

The calculation of the number of points is carried out on the basis of the grades received by the student on a 4-point (national) scale during the study of the discipline, by calculating the arithmetic mean, rounded to two decimal places.

The student receives a credit in the last lesson of the discipline based on the results of the current assessment.

Only those students who do not have academic debt and whose average score for the current academic activity in the academic discipline is at least 3.00 are admitted to the credit.

The average grade for the current activity is converted into points on a 200-point scale, according to the conversion table (Table 1).

Table 1. Recalculation of the average grade for the current activity into a multi-point scale (for disciplines ending with credit)

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	200	4.47	179	3.94	158	3.42	137
4.97	199	4.44	178	3.92	157	3.39	136
4.94	198	4.42	177	3.89	156	3.37	135
4.92	197	4.39	176	3.87	155	3.34	134
4.89	196	4.37	175	3.84	154	3.32	133
4.87	195	4.34	174	3.82	153	3.29	132
4.84	194	4.32	173	3.79	152	3.27	131
4.82	193	4.29	172	3.77	151	3.24	130
4.79	192	4.27	171	3.74	150	3.22	129
4.77	191	4.24	170	3.72	149	3.19	128
4.74	190	4.22	169	3.69	148	3.17	127
4.72	189	4.19	168	3.67	147	3.14	126
4.69	188	4.17	167	3.64	146	3.12	125
4.67	187	4.14	166	3.62	145	3.09	124
4.64	186	4.12	165	3.59	144	3.07	123
4.62	185	4.09	164	3.57	143	3.04	122
4.59	184	4.07	163	3.54	142	3.02	121
4.57	183	4.04	162	3.52	141	3	120
4.54	182	4.02	161	3.49	140	< 3	70-119 (refolding)
4.52	181	4.00	160	3.47	139		
4.49	180	3.97	159	3.44	138		

The learning result is also evaluated on a two-point scale (passed/failed).

Table 2. The scale of transferring points to the national system

According to the national system	On a 200-point scale
counted	from 120 to 200 points
not counted	less than 119 points

Students' independent work, which is provided for by the topic of the lesson along with classroom work, is evaluated during the current control of the topic in the corresponding lesson.

The last semester of studying the discipline ends with a final control in the form of an exam.

Only those students who do not have academic debt (all missed classes have been completed) and whose average score for the current educational activity in the academic discipline is at least "3" are admitted to the exam.

The maximum number of points that a student can score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 120 points and is defined as the sum of the arithmetic average of all grades received in the semester.

The minimum number of points that a student must score for the current educational activity for admission to the exam is 72 points. Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance (on a 120-point scale) in the table. 3.

Table 3.

Recalculation of the average grade for the current academic performance in a multi-point scale for disciplines ending with an exam

4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale	4-point scale	200-point scale
5	120	4.29	103	3.58	86
4.96	119	4.25	102	3.54	85
4.92	118	4.21	101	3.50	84
4.87	117	4.17	100	3.46	83
4.83	116	4.12	99	3.42	82
4.79	115	4.08	98	3.37	81
4.75	114	4.04	97	3.33	80
4.71	113	4.00	96	3.29	79
4.67	112	3.96	95	3.25	78
4.62	111	3.92	94	3.21	77
4.58	110	3.87	93	3.17	76
4.54	109	3.83	92	3.12	75
4.50	108	3.79	91	3.08	74
4.46	107	3.75	90	3.04	73
4.42	106	3.71	89	3	72
4.37	105	3.67	88	Less than 3	Not enough
4.33	104	3.62	87		

The maximum number of points that a student can score when taking the exam is 80 (the minimum number is at least 50).

The grade for the discipline is determined comprehensively, as the sum of points for the current educational activity and points for the exam.

From the allocated 120 points for the current educational activity, 4 to 12 additional points are allocated for the assessment of individual independent work of higher education applicants, according to the work curriculum. Encouragement points are added to the final grade for the discipline at the end of its study.

Points from the discipline for students who have successfully completed the program are converted to the national scale and the ECTS system (tables 4, 5).

Table 4.

Discipline points	Evaluation on a 4-point scale
From 180 to 200 points	5
From 150 to 179 points	4
From 149 points to the minimum number of points that the student must score	3
Below the minimum number of points that the student must score	2

Rating scale: national and ECTS

Table 5.

The sum of points for all types of training activity	Evaluation of ECTS	Evaluation on a national scale	
		for the exam, diff. offset	for credit
180-200	A	perfectly	counted
160-179	B	okay	
150-159	C		
130-149	D	satisfactorily	
120-129	E		
50-119	FX	unsatisfactory with the possibility of refolding	not included with the possibility of refolding
0-49	F	unsatisfactory with mandatory repeated study of the discipline	not enrolled with mandatory re-study disciplines

METHODOLOGICAL SECURITY

1. Methodical developments of lectures.
2. Methodological recommendations for scientific and pedagogical workers for conducting classes.
3. Methodological guidelines for the independent work of higher education students during preparation for practical classes and during classes.
4. Methodical guidelines for the independent work of higher education students on the study of topics submitted for independent study.
5. Methodological recommendations on the organization of production practice.
6. List of recommended literature.
7. Multimedia presentations.
8. Materials for monitoring the knowledge, abilities and skills of higher education applicants: - tests of various levels of difficulty; - tests from the license exam bank "Step - 2"; - situational tasks; - computer control programs.
9. Video films.
10. Clinical tests.

LIST OF THEORETICAL QUESTIONS

to prepare students of higher education for the final examination

Chapter 1. Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system. Family planning.

1. Clinical anatomy and physiology of female genital organs.
2. Special gynecological history.
3. General and special methods of examination of gynecological patients.
4. The main special methods of examination in gynecology: examination of the external genitalia, examination using a vaginal speculum, bimanual examination.
5. Additional special methods of examination in gynecology.
6. Methods of functional diagnosis of ovarian condition.
7. Laboratory research methods in gynecology: microscopy of urogenital secretions, oncocytopology, bacteriological studies, PCR, ELISA, pathomorphological studies.
8. Instrumental methods of examination in gynecology: probing the uterine cavity, scraping the walls of the uterine

- cavity and cervical canal, biopsy, puncture of the abdominal cavity through the posterior vault.
9. Endoscopic research methods in gynecology: colposcopy, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy.
 10. Radiological research methods in gynecology: MRI, CT, MSG.
 11. Ultrasound research methods in gynecology: transvaginal and transabdominal ultrasound research.
 12. General symptomatology of gynecological diseases.
 13. Classification of disorders of the functions of organs of the reproductive system (menstrual function).
 14. Amenorrhea: classification, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner for amenorrhea.
 15. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding: classification.
 16. Juvenile uterine bleeding, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
 17. Dysfunctional bleeding during the reproductive period, etiology, clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
 18. Dysfunctional bleeding in the perimenopausal period: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
 19. Dysmenorrhea: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 20. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology: premenstrual, menopausal, polycystic ovary syndrome, Sheehan syndrome, hyperprolactinemia, hyperandrogenism. Clinic, modern methods of diagnosis, and principles of treatment.
 21. Concept of ovarian cyst and tumor.
 22. Bartholin's gland cyst: clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment.
 23. Tumor-like formations of the ovaries: clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment, tactics of a general practitioner.
 24. Benign tumors of the ovaries (epithelial, stromal tumors of the genital tract, lipid-cell, germinogenic tumors) - clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment, tactics of a general practitioner.
 25. Benign tumors of the uterus: clinic, diagnosis, complications, treatment, indications for surgical treatment, tactics of a general practitioner.
 26. Endometriosis: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, modern methods of treatment, tactics of a general practitioner, methods of rehabilitation of reproductive function.
 27. Background and precancerous diseases of external genitalia: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 28. Background and precancerous diseases of the cervix: etiology, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 29. Hyperplastic processes of the endometrium: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, methods of treatment, tactics of a general practitioner.
 30. Prevention of background and precancerous diseases of female genital organs.
 31. Malignant neoplasms of the external genitalia (cancer of the vulva), vagina: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management tactics and principles of treatment.
 32. Cervical cancer: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management tactics and principles of treatment.
 33. Endometrial cancer: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management tactics and principles of treatment.
 34. Uterine sarcoma: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management and principles of treatment.
 35. Ovarian cancer: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management and principles of treatment.
 36. Fallopian tube cancer: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management and principles of treatment.
 37. Trophoblastic diseases: classification, clinic, diagnosis, management and principles of treatment.
 38. The concept of vaginal microbiocenosis.
 39. Bacterial vaginosis: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 40. Inflammatory diseases of female genital organs: classification, etiology, pathogenesis. Peculiarities of the course in different age periods.
 41. Inflammation of the external genitalia and vagina (vulvitis, Bartholinitis, vaginitis): clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 42. Inflammation of internal genital organs (endocervicitis, endometritis, adnexitis, parametritis, pelvic peritonitis): clinic, diagnosis, treatment, tactics of a general practitioner.
 43. Management of patients with a purulent tuboovarian tumor, tactics of a general practitioner.
 44. Indications for surgical treatment of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.
 45. Sexually transmitted diseases (trichomoniasis, gonorrhea, urea-mycoplasmosis, chlamydia, viral lesions) tactics of a general practitioner when detecting sexually transmitted diseases.
 46. Genital candidiasis: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 47. Genital herpes: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
 48. Trichomonosis: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.

49. Ureaplasmosis: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
50. Chlamydia: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
51. Gonorrhea: clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
52. Rehabilitation of women who suffered from inflammatory diseases of the female genital
53. organs.
54. "Acute abdomen" in gynecology. Ectopic pregnancy: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general
55. practitioner, emergency care.
56. Ovarian apoplexy: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
57. Rupture of the ovarian tumor capsule: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
58. Torsion of the leg of a tumor: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency
59. care.
60. Rupture of a purulent tuboovarian tumor: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner,
61. emergency care.
62. Violation of nutrition of myomatous node: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
63. Traumatic injuries of the genitals: clinic, diagnosis, tactics of a general practitioner, emergency care.
64. Preoperative preparation and postoperative management of gynecological patients, anesthesia during gynecological operations.
65. Rehabilitation after gynecological interventions.
66. Causes of female and male infertility. Forms of female infertility.
67. Examination of a married couple in case of an infertile marriage.
68. Principles and methods of treatment of female infertility (hormonal, surgical, modern reproductive technologies).
69. Family planning counseling: directions, advantages, counseling process.
70. General information about contraceptive methods: COC, vaginal ring, contraceptive patch, PTP, injectable, IUD, barrier methods and spermicides, voluntary surgical sterilization, emergency contraception.
71. Fertility recognition methods, assessment of the patient.
72. Necessary examination, which is carried out in a planned manner before making a decision on the use of a specific method of contraception.
73. Family planning for people living with HIV.

Chapter 2. 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 the modern legislation of Ukraine.
2. Structure and principles of operation of the maternity hospital. The main performance indicators of the obstetric hospital.
3. The role of women's consultation 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 the family planning service: structure, tasks.
6. Medical genetic counseling.
7. External and internal genitals of a woman.
8. Blood supply and lymphatic system of female genital organs.
9. Physiology of female genital organs.
10. Structure of the female pelvis. Pelvis from an obstetric point of view. Pelvic floor.
11. The fetus as an object of childbirth (the dimensions of the fetal head, sutures, crown).
12. Signs of maturity and maturity of the fetus.
13. The structure of germ cells. Capacitance. Fertilization and development of the fertile egg. Implantation.
14. Placenta, its structure and functions.
15. Critical periods of embryo and fetus development.
16. Impact of harmful factors on the embryo and fetus.
17. Physiological changes in a woman's body during pregnancy.
18. Hygiene and nutrition of a pregnant woman.
19. Methods of examination of pregnant women. External and internal obstetric examination of pregnant women.
20. Topography of the fetus in the uterus.
21. Establishing early and late periods of pregnancy.

22. Determination of maternity leave and date of delivery.
23. Maintenance of physiological pregnancy. Gravidogram.
24. Psychoprophylactic preparation for childbirth.
25. Harbingers of childbirth: the preliminary period.
26. Determination of the degree of maturity of the cervix. Bishop scale.
27. Biomechanism of childbirth in anterior and posterior types of occipital presentation.
28. Reasons for the onset of childbirth. Regulation of labor activity. Methods of registration of maternity activity. Monitoring during childbirth.
29. Childbirth periods. Their duration in first and second births.
30. The period of opening of the cervix during childbirth. Clinic, management. Partogram.
31. The period of expulsion of the fetus. Clinic, management.
32. Successive period. Signs of placental abruption. Clinic, follow-up period management (active management, expectant management tactics).
33. Conservative methods of excrement.
34. Determination of litter integrity. Concept of physiological and pathological blood loss.
35. Assessment of the newborn according to the Apgar scale.
36. The primary toilet of a newborn. Compliance with the thermal chain.
37. Psychoprophylactic analgesia for childbirth. Medicinal analgesia for childbirth.
38. Clinic and management of the postpartum period.
39. Changes in the body of the woman giving birth, genitals, mammary glands.
40. The concept of breastfeeding.
41. Postpartum contraception. The method of lactational amenorrhea.
42. Anatomical and physiological features of the newborn period.
43. Care of a newborn.
44. Advantages of joint stay of mother and child.
45. Embryonic and fetal periods of development. Blastopathies, embryopathies and fetopathy. Diagnosis of defects in the development of the fetus in different periods of pregnancy.
46. Abnormalities of the extra-embryonic elements of the fetal egg (placenta, amniotic membranes and umbilical cord). Bubble drift.
47. High water and low water. Peculiarities of the course of pregnancy and childbirth.
48. Hereditary and congenital diseases of the fetus. The role of medical and genetic counseling in their diagnosis.
49. Multiple pregnancy: classification, diagnosis.
50. Features of the course and management of multiple pregnancy. Prevention of complications.
51. Placental dysfunction: classification, diagnosis, treatment.
52. Fetal distress: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, pregnancy management tactics, prevention.
53. Delayed fetal development: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, pregnancy management tactics, prevention.
54. Methods of diagnosing the state of the fetus: non-invasive - ultrasound, CTG, biophysical profile of the fetus, dopplerometry, MRI; invasive - amniocentesis, cordocentesis.
55. Cytogenetic and biochemical studies at different stages of pregnancy.
56. Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood (Rh-conflict, incompatibility according to the ABO system, isoleukocyte incompatibility, etc.).
57. Pathogenesis of immunological conflict, modern system of diagnosis and treatment.
58. Management of pregnancy and determination of the optimal date of delivery during reimmunization.
59. Prevention of immune conflict pregnancy.
60. Early preeclampsia. Ptyalism, vomiting. Pathogenesis. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of early gestosis.
61. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy, classification.
62. Preeclampsia, pathogenesis: classification, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, management tactics, prevention.
63. Eclampsia: clinic, diagnosis, complications, emergency care, management tactics.
64. Rare forms of gestosis.
65. Reasons for involuntary termination of pregnancy at different times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
66. Threat of premature birth: diagnosis, treatment, obstetric tactics.
67. Isthmic-cervical insufficiency (etiology, clinic, diagnosis, treatment).
68. Prevention of miscarriage.
69. Premature childbirth: tactics, management and prevention.
70. Concept of anatomical and clinical narrow pelvis.

71. Classification of an anatomically narrow pelvis by shape and degree of narrowing. Diagnostics.
72. Peculiarities of the course and management of childbirth with narrow pelvises.
73. Diagnosis of synclitic and asynclitic insertion of the fetal head.
74. Classification of pelvic presentation. Causes of occurrence.
75. Diagnosis and peculiarities of pregnancy management in pelvic presentations.
76. Incorrect positions of the fetus: classification, diagnosis, pregnancy management tactics.
77. Extensor presentations of the fetal head: classification, diagnosis.
78. Correction of incorrect positions and pelvic presentations during pregnancy.
79. Childbirth with incorrect positions and pelvic presentations.
80. Biomechanism of childbirth in pelvic presentations.
81. Manual assistance with pelvic presentations.
82. Childbirth in multiple pregnancy.
83. Anomalies of labor activity. Classification. Risk factors.
84. Pathogenesis of various types of birth defects.
85. Weakness of labor activity. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of primary and secondary weakness of labor activity.
86. Disco-coordinated labor activity. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
87. Excessive labor activity. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.
88. Prevention of birth defects. Perinatal consequences.
89. Fetal distress during childbirth: diagnosis, management tactics.
90. Placenta previa. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic and diagnosis.
91. Peculiarities of the course and management of pregnancy and childbirth with placenta previa. Obstetrical tactics.
92. Premature detachment of a normally located placenta. Etiology, clinic, diagnosis. Obstetrical tactics. Cuveler's mother.
93. Violation of processes of detachment of the placenta. Uterine bleeding in the postpartum period.
94. Uterine bleeding in the early postpartum period. Hypotonic bleeding.
95. Coagulopathic bleeding (embolism with amniotic fluid and other causes).
96. Hemorrhagic shock. Terminal conditions in obstetrics.
97. Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.
98. Intensive therapy and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.
99. General information about obstetric operations. Indications, conditions, contraindications.
74. Preparation. Examination. Toolkit.
100. Early and late pregnancy termination operations.
101. Operations preparing the birth canal (perineo- and episiotomy, amniotomy).
102. Obstetric forceps. Vacuum extraction of the fetus. Indications, conditions, contraindications.
103. Operative interventions in the postpartum and postpartum period.
104. Manual separation of the placenta, selection of litter: technique.
105. Cesarean Chapter in modern obstetrics. Indications and contraindications for cesarean Chapter. Options for caesarean Chapter.
106. Surgical methods of stopping uterine bleeding in obstetrics. Ligation of uterine and ovarian vessels. Supravaginal amputation of the uterus. Extirpation of the uterus. Ligation of internal jugular arteries: indications.
107. Traumatic damage to the vulva, vagina and perineum.
108. Tears of the cervix during childbirth.
109. Uterine ruptures during pregnancy and childbirth: classification, mechanisms of occurrence.
110. Clinical picture of uterine rupture: threatening, that which has begun and has already occurred.
111. Features of ruptures of the uterus along the scar: diagnosis, treatment, prevention.
112. Inversion of the uterus. Causes of occurrence. Tactics of the doctor.
113. Separation and rupture of pelvic joints during childbirth.
114. Postpartum fistulae: etiology, treatment, prevention.
115. The main clinical forms of postpartum septic diseases. Classification, etiology, pathogenesis.
116. Clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment of postpartum metroendometritis, metrophlebitis, mastitis.
117. Clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment of postpartum peritonitis, peritonitis after caesarean Chapter.
118. Obstetric sepsis. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment.
119. Septic shock. Emergency aid.
120. Methods of prevention of septic postpartum complications.
75. Methods of suppression of lactation.

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

CHAPTER I/4 course

Diseases of organs of the female reproductive system.

1. Collect a special gynecological history.
2. Evaluate the results:
 - laboratory research (general and biochemical tests of blood, urine, blood coagulation system, etc.),
 - urogenital smear microscopy,
 - oncocytological research,
 - bacteriological research,
 - colposcopy, ultrasound examination,
 - functional tests.
3. Perform a gynecological examination (mirror, bimanual, rectal).
4. Take material from the vagina, cervical canal and urethra for research.
5. To draw up a plan for examination of the patient with various types of gynecological pathology.
6. Determine the tactics of providing emergency care for uterine bleeding, "acute abdomen" in gynecology.
7. Conduct an examination of a married couple in case of an infertile marriage.
8. Conduct family planning counseling and be able to choose a modern method of contraception.
9. To draw up a plan of preoperative preparation for planned and urgent gynecological operations. Make a plan for the postoperative period.

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS FOR THE FINAL CONTROL OF KNOWLEDGE

Chapter II/ 5 course

- Physiological and pathological course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Collect and evaluate the history regarding the general and specific functions of the female
- Conduct an external obstetric examination of the pregnant woman (Leopold's techniques, auscultation of the fetal heartbeat, pelviometry).
- Determine the term of pregnancy, the expected date of delivery and the weight of the fetus.
- Conduct an internal obstetric examination, measure the diagonal conjugate (on a phantom).
- Evaluate the results of examination of the state of the fetus and placenta (CTG, ultrasound, BPP, dopplerometry of the vessels of the umbilical cord) and determine the tactics of pregnancy management depending on the results obtained.
- Identify early signs of preeclampsia, use simple screening methods for the diagnosis of preeclampsia, evaluate the results of laboratory examination, determine management tactics for preeclampsia, provide emergency care in case of an eclampsia attack.
- Provide obstetric care during physiological childbirth (on a simulator or on a phantom). Management of the postpartum period.
- Assess the condition of the newborn according to the Apgar scale, conduct the primary toilet of the newborn.
- Determine the diagnostic criteria for a narrow pelvis (perform pelviometry). Establish a diagnosis of a clinically narrow pelvis (on a phantom).
- Assess the nature of labor activity. To draw up a scheme of medication correction of birth defects.
- Estimate the volume of blood loss. Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
- Develop an algorithm for providing emergency care in hemorrhagic shock.
- To develop an algorithm for providing emergency care in case of septic shock.

Chapter III/6 course. Obstetrics and gynecology

- Collect and evaluate obstetric and gynecological history.
- Conduct external obstetric examination of pregnant women: Leopold's techniques, pelviometry, diagnosis of narrow pelvis, auscultation of fetal heartbeat.
- Conduct an internal obstetric examination.
- Determine the term of pregnancy and childbirth, determine the expected weight of the fetus.
- To evaluate the intrauterine state of the fetus according to the data of CTG, BPP, Doppler blood flow in the vessels of the umbilical cord.
- Provide obstetric care during physiological childbirth. Determine the tactics of managing the postpartum

period.

- Determine the condition of the newborn according to the Apgar scale. Carry out the primary toilet of a newborn
- Compile an algorithm for providing emergency care for obstetric bleeding.
- Compile an algorithm for providing emergency care for early and late gestosis.
- Compile an algorithm for providing emergency care in shock states in obstetrics
- Inspect and palpate the mammary glands.
- Conduct basic gynecological examinations (external genital examination, mirror examination, bimanual examination).
- Collect material from the vagina, urethra and cervical canal.
- Interpret the results of physical examination of a pregnant woman.
- Interpret the results of cytological, histological, bacterioscopic bacteriological research.
- To draw up a plan of examination of the patient with various types of gynecological pathology.
- Plan treatment and prevention schemes for various types of gynecological pathology.
- To compile an algorithm for providing emergency care for uterine bleeding, "acute abdomen" in gynecology.
- To draw up a plan of preoperative preparation for planned and urgent gynecological operations. Make a plan for the postoperative period.
- Conduct of cardiotocography;
- Conduct ultrasonography of fetus.
- To draw up a plan for the examination of a married couple in case of an infertile marriage.
- Conduct counseling on family planning and selection of various methods of contraception.
- Conduct counseling, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

LIST OF EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL LITERATURE

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3. Gynecology: a textbook (University I-III years) / O.V. Stepankivska, M.O. Nick. — 4th ed., ed. K.. Medicine, 2018.-432 p.
4. Obstetrics and gynecology: in 4 volumes: national textbook/ Col. author; under the editorship Acad. A44 National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, prof. V.M. Zaporozhana. - vol. 1 Obstetrics/
5. V.M. Zaporozhian, V.K. Chaika, L.B. Markin and others; under the editorship Acad. NAMA of Ukraine, prof. V.M. Confused – K.: VSV "Medicine", 2013. – 1032 p. + 4 s
6. Obstetrics and Gynecology: In two volumes. – Volume 1: Obstetrics: textbook/ Group of authors, edited by VI Gryshchenko, MOSherbina. - K.: AUS Medicine Publishing, 2014. - 392 p.
7. Obstetrics By Ten Teachers: Edited by Geoffrey Chamberlain. - Seventeenth Edition. – Co- published in the USA by Oxford University Press, Inc., New York, 2004. – 284 p.
1. Khmil S.V., Kuchma Z.M., Romanchuk L.I. Midwifery: Textbook. – Ternopil: Textbooks and manuals, 2010. – 584 p.
2. Order No. 503 dated 12/28/2002 "On the improvement of ambulatory obstetric and gynecological care".
3. Order No. 582 dated 15.12.2003 "On approval of clinical protocols for obstetric and gynecological care".
4. Order No. 620 dated 12/29/2003 "On the organization of inpatient obstetric- gynecological and neonatological care".
5. Order No. 676 dated 12/31/2004 "On approval of clinical protocols for obstetric and gynecological care".
6. Order No. 782 dated 12/29/2005 "Clinical protocols for obstetric and gynecological care".
7. Order No. 234 dated 10.05.2007 "Instructions for organizing the work of bacteriological laboratories in the infection control system in obstetric hospitals."
8. Order No. 899 dated 27.12.2006 "Pelvic presentation of the fetus".
9. Order No. 906 dated 12/27/2007 "Perinatal infections".
10. Order No. 901 dated 12/27/2006 "Transferred pregnancy".
11. Order No. 900 dated 12/27/2006 "Fetal distress during pregnancy and childbirth."

12. Malanchuk L.M., Kuchma Z.M. Emergency obstetrics in algorithms and tasks.-Ternopil: TDMU, 2009.- 233-264..
13. "Nationwide program for the prevention of HIV infection, treatment, care and support of HIV-infected and AIDS patients for 2009-2013", approved by the Law of Ukraine dated February 19, 2009 No. 10.26-63
14. Clinical protocol for obstetric care "Prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child" (order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated 14.11.2007 No. 716).
15. Clinical protocol "Procedure of voluntary counseling and testing for HIV infection" (Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine dated August 19, 2005 No. 415).
16. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 612 dated 03.08.2012 "On approval of forms of primary accounting documentation and reporting on issues of monitoring measures to prevent transmission of HIV from mother to child, instructions for filling them out."
17. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 1177 dated December 31, 2010 "On approval of the clinical protocol "Complex care during unwanted pregnancy".
18. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 976 dated 27.12.2011 "On the approval of the clinical protocol for obstetric care "vaginal birth after cesarean Chapter".
19. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 1053 dated 14.12.2012 "On approbation of the research methodology of severe maternal morbidity that poses a threat to a woman's life."
20. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 423 dated 05/24/2013 "On approval of the procedure for providing comprehensive medical care to a pregnant woman during an unwanted pregnancy, forms of primary accounting documentation and instructions for filling them out."
21. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 236 dated 02.04.2014 "On the approval and implementation of medical-technological documents on the standardization of medical care for dysplasia and cervical cancer."
22. Unified clinical protocol of primary, secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized) medical care "Tactics of management of patients with genital endometriosis" (order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 319 of 04/06/2016).
23. Unified clinical protocol of primary, secondary (specialized) and tertiary (highly specialized) medical care "Abnormal uterine bleeding" (order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 353 of April 13, 2016).
24. Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 417 dated 15.07.2011 "Methodical recommendations on the organization of outpatient obstetric and gynecological care".
25. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 977 dated 27.12.2011 "Clinical protocol for obstetric care "Caesarean Chapter".
26. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 205 dated April 8, 2015 "On approval of the procedure for providing medical assistance to women with multiple pregnancies."
27. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 2015 dated 24.03.2014 "On Amendments to the Orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine" dated 29.12.2005 No. 782 and dated 31.12.2004 No. 766.
28. English textbooks KAPLAN MEDICAL STEP 1 Lecture Notes 2018 3-377 KAPLAN MEDICAL STEP 2 CK Lecture Notes 2018 art.1-473

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