

*Federal State Autonomic Educational Institution of Higher Education
«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia»*

Medical Institute

Recommended MCSD

DISCIPLINE WORKING COURSE

Course name

OBSTETRICS

**Recommended for the
31.05.03 «Dentistry»**

Specialty

1. Purposes and objectives of the discipline.

The purpose of the development of academic discipline Obstetrics consists in familiarizing and studying the basics of organizing obstetric and gynecological care in the Russian Federation, the basics of organizing and regulating the menstrual cycle, and the basics of obstetric aid.

The objectives of the discipline are:

- Acquisition students' knowledge structure of medical care for pregnant and gynecological patients.
- Acquisition by students of knowledge about the anatomical and physiological features of the female body in the reproductive period.
- The study by students of research methods in obstetrics, physiology of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of GPHE.

The module "Obstetrics" of the educational discipline "Obstetrics" refers to the basic part of disciplines in the specialty 31.05.03 "Dentistry", to the cycle of professional (clinical) disciplines.

It requires the following knowledge, skills and abilities, formed by previous disciplines to study this academic discipline (module):

Table № 1

1. Normal human anatomy	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The structure of the human body.2. Age, sex, individual dual features of the body,3. Variant anatomy.4. X-ray anatomy.5. Anatomical terminology.6. Places and points of probing for individual parts of the skeleton.7. The study of the viscera - splanchnology.
2. Medical and biological physics	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Fiber optics, optical fibers.2. Laser technology in medicine.3. Electric equipment.4. Electronic devices.5. Plasma technology.6. The physical basis of various methods of scanning and tomography.7. Ultrasound in medicine.
3. Bioinorganic chemistry	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Polymers and biopolymers. Synthetic threads and fabrics.2. Heterofunctional organic. Physical compounds are metabolites and ancestors of the most important drug groups.3. The metabolism of carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, its regulation. Hormones.4. Exchange of water and minerals.5. Biochemistry of the liver.6. Blood biochemistry.
4. Normal physiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The unity of the organism and the environment.2. The body and its protective systems. Regulation of physiological functions. Thermoregulation.3. Blood, lymph, tissue fluid bone. Circulation.4. Physiology of the endocrine, nervous, cardiovascular, respiratory, digestive, urogenital, hemostatic systems.

5. Pathological physiology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General nosology. 2. Etiology. The doctrine of pathogeneses. 3. Pathogenic effects of environmental factors. 4. Oxygen starvation. 5. Pathophysiology of infection process. 6. Tumors. 7. Metabolic disorders. 8. Pathophysiology of the urogenital system. 9. Pathophysiology endocrine of the system.
6. Pathological anatomy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stereotypical general pathological processes. 2. Pathological anatomy abdominal organs, pelvic organs, endocrine glands, mammary glands. 3. Malignant tumors.
7. Pharmacology, Clinical Pharmacology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of drugs. 2. Action of medicinal drugs in the body. Side and toxic medicinal action of medicinal and social 3. General recipe. 4. Private pharmacology in obstetrics and gynecology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - painkillers, their facilities for combined pain relief casting - agents affecting the blood coagulation system, - blood substitutes - sex hormones and their drugs, - means affecting the tone of the uterus, - The effect of drugs on the fetus.
8. Histology, cytology and embryology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Histological characteristics of the abdominal cavity and small pelvis. 2. Histology of the endocrine system. 3. Fertilization and development of the ovum. The main stages of embryo - and fetogenesis. 4. The extrauterine organs (placenta, fetal membranes, umbilical cord). 5. The mother-placenta-fetus system and factors affecting to its physiology. 6. Features of the body of the newborn. General characteristics and periodization of postnatal development. 7. Factors affecting the development of the fetus: genetic, maternal, external (radiation, alcohol, smoking, drugs, infection, chemicals and drugs, pesticides, etc.).
9. Topographical anatomy and operative surgery	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Areas of the human body and their boundaries. Syntopy and skeletopia of the thoracic and abdominal organs. 2. Fascial cases. Cellular spaces.
10. Radiological diagnosis and treatment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. X-ray research methods in the diagnosis of pathology of the chest, abdominal cavity, pelvic organs. X-ray image of organs in normal and pathological conditions. 2. Radioisotope diagnostics. General and private radiation therapy. 3. Special X-ray methods. 4. Ultrasound diagnostics. 5. Computed tomography, magnetic-nuclear resonance in the diagnosis of pathology of the abdominal cavity, pelvic organs.

11. Propaedeutics of internal diseases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic methods for the study of respiratory organs. 2. The main methods of research of the digestive organs. 3. The main methods of investigation of the urinary system. 3. The main methods of studying the endocrine system 4. Features of history taking in a non-emergency and emergency situations.
12. Medical ethics. Deontologia . Culturology	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Philosophy, its subject, role in society, basic laws. 2. Society and nature. 3. Science and culture in a democratic society. 4. Ethics and deontology in modern medicine.

3. Requirements to results of development of discipline.

The process of the discipline studying is aimed at the formation of the following competencies:

Table № 2

Universal Competence Category Name	Universal Competence Code and Name	Universal Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
Systems and critical thinking	UC-1. Being able to implement critical analysis of problem situations based on systems approach, develop an action strategy.	UC-1.1. Analysing the problem situation as a system identifying its components and links between them.
		UC-1.2. Defining gaps in the information required to deal with a problem situation and designing processes to address them.
		UC-1.3. Assessing in a critical way the reliability of information sources; working with contradictory information from different sources.
		UC-1.4. Developing and giving meaningful reasons for and against a strategy for solving a problem situation in terms of a systematic and interdisciplinary approaches.
		UC-1.5. Using logical and methodological tools for critical assessment of the modern concepts of a philosophical and social nature in the relevant field of study.
General Professional Competence Category Name	General Professional Competence Code and Name	General Professional Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
Disease diagnosis and treatment	GPC-5. Being able to examine patients to determine a diagnosis when solving professional tasks	GPC-5.8. Conducting differential diagnosis with other diseases/conditions, including the urgent ones.
		GPC-5.9. Making a diagnosis based on the current international statistical classification of diseases and health problems.
	GPC-6. Being able to prescribe non-drug and drug treatment, monitor its efficacy and safety when solving professional tasks	GPC-6.3. Assessing the possible side effects of taking medicinal drugs.
		GPC-7. Being able to organize work and take professional decisions in case of emergency

	conditions, amid emergencies, epidemics, and in the foci of mass destruction	<p>GPC-7.2. Identifying conditions requiring emergency medical care, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and acute respiratory failure.</p> <p>GPC-7.3. Providing emergency medical care to patients with conditions that pose a threat to the patient's life, including clinical death (cessation of the vital bodily functions (blood circulation and/or breathing)).</p> <p>GPC-7.4. Using drugs and medical products when providing emergency medical care.</p>
Bases of fundamental and scientific knowledge	GPC-8. Being able to use main physical and chemical, mathematic and scientific notions and methods when dealing with professional tasks.	<p>GPC-8.1. Applying basic fundamental physical and chemical knowledge to deal with professional tasks.</p> <p>GPC-8.2. Using applied natural science knowledge to deal with professional tasks.</p> <p>GPC-8.3. Applying fundamental mathematical knowledge to deal with professional tasks.</p>
	GPC-9. Being able to assess morpho-functional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional tasks	<p>GPC-9.1. Being able to use the algorithm of clinical, laboratory and functional diagnosis in dealing with professional tasks.</p> <p>GPC-9.2. Evaluating the results of clinical, laboratory and functional diagnosis in dealing with professional tasks.</p> <p>GPC-9.3. Determining morpho-functional, physiological states and pathological processes of the human body.</p>
Information literacy	GPC-13. Being able to understand the operation principles of modern IT and use them to solve the professional tasks	<p>GPC-13.1. Using information technology in professional activity and observing the information security rules. Information and communication media and technology in professional activity.</p> <p>GPC-13.2. Observing the information security rules in professional activity.</p>
Professional Competence Category Name	Professional Competence Code and Name	Professional Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
Theoretical and practical foundations of professional activity.	PC-1. Being able to make an examination of a patient in order to determine a diagnosis.	<p>PC-1.1. Making an initial examination and/or reexamination of a patient to make a preliminary diagnosis.</p> <p>PC-1.2. Receiving information from patients (their relatives/legal representatives); conducting a questionnaire survey of patients regarding their general health status; identifying concomitant diseases in order to make a preliminary diagnosis.</p>

As a result of the discipline studying, the student must

Know:

- The concept of "outpatient female center" (OFC). Tasks, functions and structure of OFC. The concept of "obstetric hospital". Levels of rendering obstetric care. Objectives, functions and structure of "obstetric hospital". Levels of rendering obstetric care in the Russian Federation.
- The concept of "normal menstrual cycle" (NMC). Levels of regulation of the NMC. The concept of "family planning, "a board", "contraception". The tasks of the family planning institute. Abortion classification, indications, methods. Classification of contraceptive methods.
- The structure of the bone pelvis (muscles and fascia of the pelvic floor). Pelvis planes. The concepts of "full-term" and "mature" fetus. Head dimensions. Obstetric terminology: lie; presentation; attitude; position; visus (type of position).
- The definition of pelvimetry. The concept of "true conjugate." Methods for determining the true conjugate. Amniocentesis, chorionic biopsy and cordocentesis - definitions. The gold standard for diagnosing pregnancy. Reliable signs of pregnancy. Negele's rule and its modifications.
- The concept of "mechanism of birth." Fetal movements. The concept of "point of support and "fixation point". The concepts of "right inner turn" and "wrong inner turn."
- The concepts of "childbirth", "contractions", "attempts." Causes of onset of labor. Periods of labor. The concept of "afterbirth." Determination of physiological blood loss in childbirth. The first toilet of the newborn. The duration of the postpartum period. Modern perinatal technology. The concept of "breech presentation" (BP). BP classification, risk factors, BP diagnosis. Features of labor in the BP.
- The concept of "multiple pregnancy" (MP). Risk factors, classification, diagnosis, complications of MP. Optimal delivery time and methods of delivery in patients with MP.
- The concept of "pre-eclampsia" (PE). Risk factors, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of PE.

Be handy at:

- choose an individual type of care for the patient in accordance with the situation: primary care, ambulance, hospitalization;
- identify risk factors for obstetric pathology;
- collect a general somatic and obstetric-gynecological history of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor, a puerperal;
- conduct a general examination and assess the general condition of the pregnant woman, the parturient woman, the puerperal woman;
- conduct an objective external examination of a woman: an external obstetric examination, measurement of the size of the pelvis;
- analyze the results of laboratory tests of blood, urine, vaginal discharge, tests of functional diagnostics, non-invasive and invasive methods of prenatal diagnosis (chorionic biopsy, placentocentesis, amniocentesis, cordocentesis, etc.) for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of different pathologies during pregnancy.
- determine the duration of pregnancy and the date of delivery;
- determine the mass of the fetus;
- evaluate fetal heartbeat with an obstetric stethoscope;
- identify the features of the course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period;
- provide emergency medical care for preeclampsia;
- solve situational tasks related to the collection of history, prevention, diagnosis and medical care for pregnant women, mothers, puerperas;
- on the basis of the obtained data, make a diagnosis, draw up a plan for management and treatment of pregnant women, determine the indications for operative delivery and minor gynecological operations (amniotomy, episiotomy, manual separation and separation of the afterbirth, etc.);
- to present the data obtained during the examination of the patient in the form of sections

of the medical history.

Manage:

- skills of making a preliminary diagnosis based on the results of the examination;
- assessments of the female reproductive health status;
- methods of general clinical and special gynecological examination;
- interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods;
- methods for determining the gestational age and date of childbirth, determining the fetal mass, methods of external obstetric examination, methods for measuring in pregnant women the abdominal circumference and the height of the fundus of the uterus above the pubic joint;
- diagnostic methods for pregnant women with pelvic structure and size, auscultation of the abdomen of pregnant women and women with obstetric stethoscope to determine the heartbeat of the fetus;
- the main methods of diagnosing the state of the cervix during pregnancy, in childbirth, and the postpartum period;
- methods of evaluation of labor activity;
- methods for assessing the severity of preeclampsia;
- methods for estimating blood loss during pregnancy, during childbirth and the postpartum period;
- the main methods of diagnosing emergency conditions in obstetrics.

4. Volume of discipline and types of study.

The total volume of the module is **108** hours - **3** credits.

Type of study		Semester №7, hours
Classroom (total)		48
Lectures (L)		3
Practical classes (PC),		31
Seminars (S)		14
Individual student work (ISW) (total)		60
TOTAL: general	hours	108
	units	3

5. The content of the discipline.

5.1 The content of the discipline sections.

No.	The name of the section discipline	Content section
1	Medical care in outpatient female centre. Structure and organization of the work of obstetric hospital.	The concept of "outpatient female center" (OFC). Tasks, functions and structure of OFC. The concept of "obstetric hospital". Levels of rendering obstetric Objectives, functions and structure of "obstetric hospital". Levels of rendering obstetric care in the Russian Federation.
2	Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation. Family planning. Birth control.	The concept of "normal menstrual cycle" (NMC). Levels of regulation of the NMC. The concept of "family planning, "a board", "contraception". The tasks of the family

		planning institute. Abortion classification, indications, methods. Classification of contraceptive methods.
3	Birth canal. Fetus as an object of labor. Obstetric terminology.	The structure of the bone pelvis (muscles and fascia of the pelvic floor). Pelvis planes. The concepts of "full-term" and "mature" fetus. Head dimensions. Obstetric terminology: lie; presentation; attitude; position; visus (type of position).
4	Obstetric examination (methods of investigations of pregnant and parturient women). Diagnosis of pregnancy. Determination of gestational age	Pelvimetry. The concept of "true conjugate." Methods for determining the true conjugate. Amniocentesis, chorionic biopsy and cordocentesis - definitions. The gold standard for diagnosing pregnancy. Reliable signs of pregnancy. Negele's rule and its modifications.
5	Mechanism of labor in occiput anterior and posterior presentation	The concept of "mechanism of birth." Fetal movements. The concept I "point of support" and "fixation point". The concepts of "right inner turn" and "wrong inner turn."
6	Clinics and management of labor in vertex presentation Physiology of the postpartum period. Breech presentation of the fetus. Mechanism and management of labor in breech presentation.	The concepts of "childbirth", "contractions", "attempts." Causes of onset of labor. Periods of labor. The concept of "afterbirth." Determination of physiological blood loss in childbirth. The first toilet of the newborn. The duration of the postpartum period. Modern perinatal technology. The concept of "breech presentation" (BP). BP classification, risk factors, BP diagnosis. Features of labor in the BP.
7	Multiple pregnancy	The concept of "multiple pregnancy" (MP). Risk factors, classification, diagnosis, complications of MP. Optimal delivery time and methods of delivery in patients with MP.
8	Pre-eclampsia	The concept of "pre-eclampsia" (PE). Risk factors, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of PE.

5.2. Sections of the discipline and types of classes.

№	Title of the topics of the discipline	Lec.	Pr.c lasses	Semi nars	ISW	Total hrs.
1.	Medical care in outpatient female centre. Structure and organization of the work of obstetric hospital.		3	2	4	9
2.	Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation. Family planning. Birth control.		4	2	4	10
3.	Birth canal. Fetus as an object of labor. Obstetric terminology.		4	2	4	10
4.	Obstetric examination (methods of investigations of pregnant and parturient women). Diagnosis of pregnancy. Determination of gestational age.		4	2	4	10
5.	Mechanism of labor in occiput anterior and posterior presentation.		4	2	4	10
6.	Clinics and management of labor in vertex presentation Physiology of the postpartum period. Breech presentation of the fetus. Mechanism and management of labor in breech presentation.		4	2	7	13
7.	Multiple pregnancy		4	2	4	10
8.	Pre-eclampsia		4		4	8
9.	Maternal mortality in the modern world. Perinatal mortality	3			1	5
10.	Perineology				1	2
11.	Fertilization and development of the ovum. Implantation. Morphological and physiological features of the fetus in different periods of intrauterine development. Features of blood circulation of the fetus. Impact on the embryo and fetus damaging environmental factors.				4	4
12.	Contracted pelvis				2	2
13.	Rhesus incompatibility. Hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn				2	2
14.	Maternal birth injury				3	3
15.	Peri-and post-menopausal disorders				3	3
16.	Assisted Reproductive Technologies				3	3
17.	Regulation of the normal menstrual cycle				4	4
Total:		3	31	14	60	108

5.3 Practical (laboratory) classes.

No.	Topics of the discipline	Themes of practical classes (seminars)	Duration (hours)
1	Medical care in outpatient female centre. Structure and organization of the work of obstetric hospital.	The concept of "outpatient female centre" (OFC). Tasks, functions and structure of OFC. The concept of "obstetric hospital". Levels of rendering obstetric Objectives, functions and structure of "obstetric hospital". Levels of rendering obstetric care in the Russian Federation.	4
2	Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation. Family planning. Birth control.	The concept of "normal menstrual cycle" (NMC). Levels of regulation of the NMC. The concept of "family planning, "a board",	4

		“contraception”. The tasks of the family planning institute. Abortion classification, indications, methods. Classification of contraceptive methods.	
3	Birth canal. Fetus as an object of labor. Obstetric terminology.	The structure of the bone pelvis (muscles and fascia of the pelvic floor). Pelvis planes. The concepts of "full-term" and "mature" fetus. Head dimensions. Obstetric terminology: lie; presentation; attitude; position; visus (type of position).	4
4	Obstetric examination (methods of investigations of pregnant and parturient women). Diagnosis of pregnancy. Determination of gestational age	Pelvyometry. The concept of "true conjugate." Methods for determining the true conjugate. Amniocentesis, chorionic biopsy and cordocentesis - definitions. The gold standard for diagnosing pregnancy. Reliable signs of pregnancy. Negele's rule and its modifications.	4
5	Mechanism of labor in occiput anterior and posterior presentation	The concept of "mechanism of birth." Fetal movements. The concept I "point of support" and "fixation point". The concepts of "right inner turn" and "wrong inner turn."	4
6	Clinics and management of labor in vertex presentation Physiology of the postpartum period. Breech presentation of the fetus. Mechanism and management of labor in breech presentation.	The concepts of "childbirth", "contractions", "attempts." Causes of onset of labour. Periods of labour. The concept of "afterbirth." Determination of physiological blood loss in childbirth. The first toilet of the newborn. The duration of the postpartum period. Modern perinatal technology. The concept of "breech presentation" (BP). BP classification, risk factors, BP diagnosis. Features of labor in the BP.	4
7	Multiple pregnancy	The concept of "multiple pregnancy" (MP). Risk factors, classification, diagnosis, complications of MP. Optimal delivery time and methods of delivery in patients with MP.	4
8	Pre-eclampsia	The concept of "pre-eclampsia" (PE). Risk factors, classification, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of PE.	4

5.4 Lectures.

№	Topics	Duration (hours)
1	Maternal mortality in the modern world	1,5
2	Perinatal mortality	1,5

6. List of basic and additional textbooks.

Main literature:

- Obstetrics / ed. by V.E. Radzinskiy, A.M. Fuks, Ch.G. Gagaev. — M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2019.

ISBN 978-5-9704-4683-6.

7. Description of material and technical base.

- Computer, multimedia projector, obstetric simulator 3B Scientific 100572, a model for self examination mammary gland teaching, pelvis model, newborn model (a doll).

8. Books and manuals.

- Obstetrics / ed. by V.E. Radzinskiy, A.M. Fuks, Ch.G. Gagaev. — M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. ISBN 978-5-9704-4683-6

- Step-up to obstetrics and gynecology / [edited by] Frank W. Ling, Russell R. Snyder, Sandra Ann Carson, Wesley C. Fowler. — 1st edition, p .; cm. — (Step-up series), ISBN 978-1-4511-1244-3

8. List of information technologies

- Online libraries <http://lib.rudn.ru>
- TEIS RUDN <http://esystem.rudn.ru/course/view.php?id=10430>
- List of current clinical guidelines for obstetrics and gynecology <https://spnavigator.ru>

SELF-READING.

1. Writing essays requirements.

Abstract is a form of intermediate certification. This control form is an independent research work; therefore, it is unacceptable to copy the text from the book or download the completed work from the Internet. The student should try to uncover the topic essence, to bring the existing points of view and his own view. Essay requirements relate primarily to the topic design and its content, which should be logically presented. In addition, it is necessary to have conclusions for each paragraph and one general conclusion in the end.

1. It is necessary to formulate the topic correctly, select the necessary material for it.
2. Use only the material that reflects the essence of the topic.
3. It is necessary to justify the topic choice in the introduction to the abstract.
4. After the quotation it is necessary to make a link to the author.
5. The presentation should be consistent. Fuzzy language, speech and spelling errors are not allowed.
6. It is necessary to use materials of modern publications, which are not older than 5 years.
7. The list of references should be performed with the author indication, the name of the source, the place of publication, the year of publication, the name of the publisher, the pages used.

Topics:

1. Perineology
2. Fertilization and development of the ovum. Implantation. Morphological and physiological features of the fetus in different periods of intrauterine development. Features of blood circulation of the fetus. Impact on the embryo and fetus damaging environmental factors.
3. Regulation of the normal menstrual cycle
4. Narrow pelvis
5. Immunological incompatibility between mother and fetus (by the example of Rh-sensitization and Rh-conflict) Hemolytic disease of the newborn
6. Maternal injuries
7. Complications in the peri-and postmenopausal periods
8. Assisted reproductive technology

2. Methodical instructions for students

Individual work – is the planned educational and research work of students, carried out in extracurricular (classroom) time with the methodological teacher guidance, but without his direct participation.

It is required to attend classes, to complete head of the discipline's assignments, to study the recommended literature, etc. During student's assessing the quality of the classroom work, the level of preparation for individual activities, the ability to individual study should be assessed.

At practical classes and lectures in auditoriums, the topic's analysis is carried out using multimedia technology (computer, projector).

Individual work in extracurricular hours can take place both in the department classrooms and in the computer classroom, where students can study the material on presentations prepared by the department teachers. Topics' presentations on can be recorded on CDs or flash cards for Individual student work at a home.

Study materials in electronic form are available on the e-pages of the department <http://esystem.rudn.ru/course/view.php?id=10430>.

3. Compilation of tests and clinical cases.

1. A 20-year-old patient visited a gynecologist for choosing a method of contraception. She is not married. The menstrual cycle is irregular with delayed periods for up to 2 weeks. What information should the doctor get and what method of contraception can be recommended?
2. A 35-year-old woman visited a gynecologist for choosing a method of contraception. From the anamnesis: 2 physiological births. What questions should the doctor ask her and what method of contraception can be recommended?
3. Patient N. is pregnant. It is known that the first day of the last menstruation was 11.09. Calculate the estimated date of delivery.
4. The following dimensions (cm) were measured during external and internal obstetric examinations:
 - distantia spinarum - 26;
 - distantia cristarum - 28;
 - distantia trochanterica - 30;
 - conugata extema - 21;
 - Solovyov's index - 1.4;
 - Frank's index - 12;
 - conjugata diagonalis - 13,4;
 - Michaelis rhombus: vertical diameter - 13, horizontal diameter - 12.

What is your conclusion?

5. A vaginal examination in the second stage of labor revealed cervical opening 10 cm, the sagittal suture was stationed in the anteroposterior diameter in the plane of least dimensions, the posterior fontanelle was felt under the pubis, the anterior fontanelle could not be felt. What is the diagnosis?
6. A vaginal examination revealed cervical opening 5 cm, the sagittal suture stationed in the oblique diameter of pelvic inlet, the posterior fontanelle found closer to the sacrum, the anterior fontanelle could hardly be felt. What is the diagnosis?
7. A 20-year-old primigravida was admitted to the maternity hospital with contractions repeating every 5-6 minutes for 40-45 seconds with moderate strength and painfulness, which last for 7 hours. Obstetrical examination revealed: abdominal circumference is 96 cm, fundal height is 32 cm; Pelvic dimensions: 26-29-32-21 cm. the BP is 115/70 mm Hg, the pulse is 80 bpm with normal characteristics. The fetal lie is longitudinal and the presenting part is the fixed head to the pelvic inlet. The heartbeat of the fetus is rhythmic, 146 bpm and located on the left below the umbilicus. The external genital organs are unchanged, the vagina of primigravida. The uterine cervix is effaced, the cervical dilation is 5 cm and the edges are thin, stretchable. The amniotic sac is intact. The head of the fetus is fixed to the pelvic inlet. The small fontanel is on the left on the front and below the large one, the large fontanel is on the right and behind. The sagittal suture is in the right oblique size. The promontorium is unreachable. There are no exostoses in the small pelvis. The discharge is mucous. What is the diagnosis? What is the basis of the diagnosis?
8. A 30-year-old nullipara with full-term pregnancy was admitted to the maternity hospital at the onset of labor. The uterine contractions are regular. Pelvic dimensions: 26-26-31-20

cm. The fetal lie is longitudinal, the head is fixed to the pelvic inlet and the fetal heartbeat is 136 bpm, rhythmic. On vaginal examination: the cervix is effaced, the cervical dilation is 4 cm and the amniotic sac is intact. The presenting part is the head. A pulsating umbilical cord is detected in front of the head. What is the diagnosis? How would you manage the labor?

9. A 22-year-old pregnant woman was admitted with complaints of nausea, vomiting up to 6-8 times a day. The estimated gestational age is 9 weeks, however, the vaginal examination revealed that the uterine body is increased up to 12 weeks of pregnancy. What is the presumptive diagnosis? What methods of investigation should be used to confirm the diagnosis? How would you manage the patient?
10. After the birth of the first fetus, the amniotic sac of the second fetus was ruptured – 200 ml of clear amniotic fluid flowed out. It was diagnosed that the shoulder of the second fetus is the presenting part that is fixed to the pelvic inlet plane. The fetal heartbeat is rhythmic 140 bpm. What is the diagnosis? How would the doctor manage the patient?
11. A 17-year-old primigravida was admitted to the maternity hospital in term of 34 weeks of pregnancy. She notes an increase of 2 kg in weight for the last 2 weeks, a periodic increase in BP to 135/90 mm Hg. From the previous anamnesis she suffered from pyelonephritis at the age of 13 years. On examination: the urine analysis revealed the protein content 0.99 g/l, the number of leukocytes in urine is 20-25 and of erythrocytes 0-1, a large number of bacteria is detected. What is the diagnosis? How would you investigate and manage the patient?
12. A 26-year-old nullipara was admitted to the maternity hospital by an ambulance with full term of pregnancy. Over 2 hours she notes cramping pain in the lower abdomen, pain in the epigastric region, nausea and headache. The examination revealed fibrillar twitching of the mimic muscles, the BP is 140/95 mm Hg. The shins are edematous. The vaginal examination revealed: the uterine cervix "mature" and fetal cephalic presentation. What is the diagnosis? How would you manage the patient??

4. Questions for self-test and topics discussion

1. What are the main tasks of the (female health department) women's consultation?
2. How is the prevention and early detection of gynecological diseases?
3. What is included in the number of mandatory methods of examination on a routine examination?
4. What criteria for determining health groups are used to assess the results of preventive gynecological examinations?
5. What is the function of examination rooms?
6. What is the scope of the survey performed in female consultation?
7. What gynecological operations and manipulations are performed in the antenatal clinic?
8. What are the indications for the planned and emergency hospitalization of gynecological patients?
9. What groups of patients are subject to follow-up?
10. What are the tasks of an obstetrician-gynecologist when advising patients on family planning?
11. The structure of obstetric hospital.
12. The rules of the reception office
13. Rules of admission to the 2nd department.
14. Rules for admission to 1 department.
15. Rules for admission to the work of maternity hospital staff.

16. Structure and equipment of the delivery room.
17. Organization of the postpartum department
18. Features of the sanitary-epidemiological regime in the maternity hospital.
19. The advantages of joint stay of mother and child.
20. Definition of the menstrual cycle and menstruation.
21. Characteristics and criteria for a normal menstrual cycle.
22. Five levels of the reproductive system of women.
23. Basic hormones and other biologically active substances involved in the regulation of menstrual (reproductive) function.
24. The hormone of the hypothalamus, necessary for the implementation of the normal function of the reproductive system.
25. What is the principle of feedback between the ovary and the hypothalamic-pituitary area?
26. What kind of feedback do you know? Give examples (within the topic).
27. What are the main hormones that regulate the function of the reproductive system that the pituitary gland produces?
28. Stages of follicle development.
29. Stages of development of the corpus luteum.
30. What hormones are synthesized by the follicle and the corpus luteum?
31. From what phase in the uterus does the menstrual cycle begin?
32. Cyclic processes occurring in the uterus during the menstrual cycle.
33. List the methods of functional assessment of ovarian function and the state of target organs.
34. What phase in the endometrium indicates the presence in the ovary of the corpus luteum?
35. From which phase in the endometrium does the new menstrual cycle begin?
36. Which pituitary hormones are secreted in the circadian mode?
37. What hormones are secreted in circadian rhythm?
38. Biological properties of estrogen, androgen and progesterone.
39. Causes of menstrual bleeding.
40. External genitals of the woman.
41. Internal female genitals.
42. Suspensory apparatus of the uterus and its appendages.
43. Blood supply to the genitals.
44. Fixing apparatus of the uterus.
45. Innervation of the genitals.
46. Features of the female pelvis and its difference from the male.
47. The bones of the pelvis, its borders.
48. The plane of the entrance to the small pelvis (borders and sizes).
49. The plane of the wide part of the small pelvis (borders and dimensions).
50. The plane of the narrow part of the small pelvis (borders and dimensions).
51. The plane of the exit of the small pelvis (borders and sizes).
52. Anatomical and true conjugate (borders and sizes).
53. Muscles and fascia pelvic floor.
54. Position and type of fetus.
55. The position of the fetus in the uterus and its definition.
56. The anatomical structure of the skull of a newborn.
57. The sutures and fontanelles on the head of the newborn, their physiological significance.
58. The main dimensions of the fetal head and its circumference.
59. Sizes of the shoulder and pelvic girdles and their circumference.
60. External dimensions of the pelvis.
61. The outer conjugate, its measurement and determination of the true conjugate.
62. Diagonal conjugate, its measurement and determination of the size of the true conjugates.
63. The angle of inclination of the pelvis.
64. The first method of external obstetric research, its purpose and technique.

65. The second method of external obstetric research, its purpose and technique of implementation.
66. The third method of external obstetric research, its purpose and technique of implementation.
67. Give the definition of "big segment".
68. How to measure the height of standing of the bottom of the uterus, abdominal circumference?
69. How to measure the circumference of the wrist joint and determine the Solovyov index, its value in obstetrics?
70. What is a lumbosacral rhombus?
71. How and what does the fetal heartbeat be heard?
72. The plane of the pelvis, their size.
73. Fetal head dimensions.
74. Wired pelvic line.
75. Wired, or leading point.
76. Definition of biomechanism of childbirth.
77. Biomechanism of labor at the front of the occipital presentation.
78. Biomechanism of labor in the back view of occipital presentation.
79. Differences in the biomechanism of childbirth in the anterior and posterior types of occipital presentation.
80. What are the moments of the biomechanism of childbirth with the front and rear types of occipital presentation are similar?
81. Complications arising in childbirth with posterior occipital presentation.
82. What is childbirth.
83. Causes of childbirth.
84. What is the regulation of uterine contractility?
85. What is a pacemaker mechanism?
86. What are the precursors of childbirth and the preliminary period?
87. How to determine the maturity of the cervix.
88. What processes occur in the uterus muscle during each contraction.
89. Characteristics of bouts.
90. Give the definition and timing of the first, second and third periods of labor.
91. Features of cervical dilatation in peri- and multiparas.
92. What is the lower segment of the uterus and the contraction ring?
93. When may occur rupture of amniotic fluid?
94. What are the main points of reference for the first period of labor?
95. What should be paid attention to during vaginal examination.
96. What are fetal head segments?
97. What are the attempts.
98. List the moments of manual benefits for the head previa on the "protection of the perineum."
99. Signs of separation of the placenta.
100. List the moments of manual benefits for the head previa on the "protection of the perineum."
101. Signs of separation of the placenta.
102. Ways to isolate the separated afterbirth
103. What is blood loss in physiological labor?
104. The essence of the two-stage processing of the umbilical cord.
105. How to determine the presentation of the configuration of the head and a generic tumor.
106. Characteristics of fetal heartbeat. Ways to register it.
107. What is the postpartum period?
108. As they call a woman after childbirth.

109. How long is the postpartum period?
110. As the postpartum period is divided into terms.
111. How to conduct the early postpartum period.
112. What should a doctor do before transferring a woman to the postpartum ward.
113. How is the reverse development of the uterus?
114. When epithelization of the inner surface of the uterus ends
115. What is "lochia".
116. How does the function of the mammary glands?
117. What is the composition of human milk?
118. How is the lactation process regulated? Exclusive breastfeeding.
119. What is the clinic normal postpartum period?
120. The functions of which organs are violated in the postpartum period and how to deal with it.
121. What is the "subinvolution of the uterus" and what are the therapeutic measures for this.
122. What activities are carried out with engorgement of the mammary glands.
123. How to take care of the puerperal, on the perineum of which sutures are applied.
124. What is the mode of the puerperal?
125. What is the birth woman's diet?
126. What is the care of the puerperal?
127. Hygiene rules for feeding a newborn.
128. What is a multiple pregnancy?
129. What are the reasons for the formation of multiple pregnancies?
130. Which types are divided into multiple pregnancies, depending on the structure of the ovum?
131. What are the methods of diagnosis of multiple pregnancy?
132. What complications of pregnancy are characteristic of multiple pregnancies?
133. What is fetofetal transfusion syndrome?
134. What is the algorithm for managing pregnancy with multiple babies?
135. What are the features (complications) of childbirth and their causes?
136. What are the features of the management of childbirth and the postpartum period with multiple fetuses?
137. What are the indications for operative delivery in multiple pregnancies?
138. Definition of "pelvic presentation of the fetus".
139. Classification of pelvic presentation of the fetus.
140. The frequency of pelvic presentation of the fetus.
141. Etiology of the pelvic presentation of the fetus.
142. Diagnosis of pelvic presentation of the fetus.
143. Moments of the biomechanism of childbirth with pelvic presentation of the fetus.
144. Features of the course of pregnancy with pelvic presentation of the fetus.
145. Features of the course and complications of the first stage of labor with pelvic presentation of the fetus.
146. Features of the course and complications of the second stage of labor with pelvic presentation of the fetus.
147. Current indications for delivery by cesarean section with pelvic presentation of the fetus.
148. What is preeclampsia (PE)?
149. What are the criteria for moderate PE?
150. What are the criteria for severe PE?
151. What are the principles of management of labor in patients with PE?
152. What is HELLP syndrome?
153. What are the modern principles of treatment of the disease?
154. What is the basic therapy of PE?
155. What is eclampsia?
156. What is the algorithm for providing emergency care in convulsions?

157. What are the means of PE prevention?

The program was drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education.

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