

List of competencies for 6th year students

Obstetrics and Gynecology

1. Evaluate information for making a diagnosis, according to the standard procedure, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods (list 1)

1. List of laboratory and instrumental examinations for OSCE

- clinical urine tests, urine analysis by Zymnitsky and Nechiporenko
- complete blood count
- electrolyte test, serum proteins and their fractions, aminotransferases, total bilirubin and bilirubin fractions
- coagulogram
- blood hormones
- serum iron test, ferritin level blood test, transferrin level blood test
- creatinine, blood urea nitrogen, renal function tests
- molecular diagnostics of infectious diseases (the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), the ligase chain reaction (LCR))
- microbiological examination of body fluids and secretions
- instrumental examinations of the abdominal organs
- instrumental examinations of the urogenital system
- instrumental examinations of the breasts
- cytomorphological examination of the cervix
- histomorphological examination of the lymph nodes
- histomorphological examination of the parenchymal organs
- histomorphological examination of the mucosal biopsies

2. To be able to identify the cardinal clinical symptom or syndrome (list 2) for making an informed decision, using the patient's anamnesis, results of physical examinations, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules.

2. List of syndromes and symptoms for OSCE

- amenorrhea
- anemic syndrome
- arterial hypertension
- arterial hypotension
- abdominal pain
- perineal pain
- hemorrhagic syndrome
- headache
- dysuria (painful urination)
- menstrual cramps (dysmenorrhea)
- dizziness
- lymphadenopathy
- uterine bleedings
- disorders of consciousness
- itchy skin
- weight loss

Symptoms by authors:

- Shchetkin-Bloomberg's sign
- Promtov's sign
- Horwitz-Gegar sign

Signs of pregnancy:

- Snegirev's sign (decrease in size of the uterus during the bimanual examination)
- Piskacek's sign
- Henter's sign (hyperanteflexion of the uterus)
- Gauss sign

- Chadwick's sign

3. To be able to identify the most probable clinical diagnosis (list 3) for making an informed decision, using standard procedures, the patient's anamnesis, results of physical examinations, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules.

3. List of medical diagnoses for OSCE

- anemia
- hemolytic disease of the fetus and newborn
- acute occlusion of the main and peripheral arteries
- hypertension in pregnant women
- neonatal respiratory distress syndrome
- chromosomal abnormalities (Down syndrome, Turner syndrome)
- herpes virus diseases
- candidiasis infection
- genital tuberculosis
- human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) disease
- sexually transmitted infectious diseases (gonococcal infection, chlamydial infections, syphilis, trichomoniasis)
- multiple pregnancy
- vomiting during pregnancy
- extragenital pathology in pregnant women
- fetal distress
- fetal growth retardation
- incompatibility between maternal and fetal blood groups and Rhesus incompatibility
- hydatidiform mole
- placenta praevia
- premature detachment of the placenta
- preterm labour and postterm pregnancy

- ectopic pregnancy
- preeclampsia and eclampsia
- spontaneous abortion
- abnormal uterine action
- anatomically contracted pelvis, clinically contracted pelvis
- uterine bleedings during pregnancy, vaginal delivery and in postpartum period
- fetal malpositions and malpresentations
- postpartum septic diseases
- birth injuries
- abnormal uterine bleeding
- ovarian apoplexy
- infertility
- congenital malformations of female genital organs
- benign mammary dysplasia disease
- benign and precancerous neoplasms of female genitalia
- endometriosis
- inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs
- malignant neoplasms of female genital organs
- mastitis
- neuroendocrine syndromes
- breast neoplasms

4. Perform medical manipulations (list 4) according to standard techniques in a hospital, at home or at work, using a preliminary clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules.

4. List of Practical skills for OSCE

- bimanual vaginal examination
- bacterioscopic examination and speculum examination of the uterine cervix

- speculum examination of the uterine cervix and cytomorphological examination
- clinical breast exam
- measurements of the female pelvis
- external obstetric examination and fetal orientation in the uterus
- auscultation of the fetus and interpretation of CTG
- determination of estimated date of delivery and fetal weight
- determination of the newborn's condition according to Apgar score

5. To be able to perform manipulations which are based on anamnesis, results of general physical examination, bimanual, external and internal obstetric examination of a pregnant woman /woman in labor / postpartum women, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules.

- assessment of pregnant/postpartum women's general clinical condition
- determination of the gestational age
- determination of estimated date of delivery and fetal weight
- measurements of the female pelvis
- determination of the obstetric conjugate
- determination of the fetal orientation in the uterus
- optimal obstetrical management
- estimation of the fetal condition
- optimal management of labour
- estimation of the newborn's condition according to Apgar score
- clinical signs of placental separation
- assessment of postpartum period (involution of the uterus)
- assessment of vaginal discharge after giving birth (lochia)
- nutrition of pregnant women and postpartum women
- assessment of lactation

6. To be able to perform manipulations which are based on anamnesis, results of general physical examination, gynecological examination of a woman, using knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules

- assessment of woman's general clinical condition and risks of using contraceptives
- physical examination of a woman for choosing a method of contraception
- contraception counseling
- choosing of a modern method of contraception for different categories of women
- recommend laboratory tests and /or instrumental research methods (list 1) for making an informed decision, using the most probable diagnosis, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules
- to be able to make a differential diagnosis (list 3) for making an informed decision, using standard procedures, the most probable diagnosis or a leading clinical symptom/ syndrome, results of laboratory tests, instrumental research methods, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules
- to be able to make a preliminary diagnosis (list 3) for making an informed decision, using the most probable diagnosis or a leading clinical symptom/ syndrome, results of laboratory tests, instrumental research methods, a differential diagnosis, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules
- recommend a necessary work and rest time during treatment of the disease (list 3), in the hospital, at the patient's home and during medical evacuation, according to the standard procedures, using a preliminary diagnosis, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules
- to perform medical manipulations (list 4) according to standard techniques in a hospital, at home or at work, using a preliminary clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, adhering necessary ethical principles and legal rules
- to devise a clinical examination plan for a patient and a secondary prevention of diseases
- to devise a clinical examination plan for a patient and a primary prevention of diseases