

List of competencies for 6th year students

SC1 Communication and clinical examination skills.

SC2 Ability to determine the list of required clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.

SC3 Ability to make a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease

SC4 Ability to determine the principles of treatment of diseases, the required mode of work and rest and the nature of nutrition.

SC5 Ability to diagnose emergencies

SC6 Ability to determine tactics and provide emergency medical care

SC8 Ability to perform medical manipulations

SC9 Ability to provide counseling on family planning, determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological labor and the postpartum period.

SC14 Ability to keep medical records.

1.3. Expected learning outcomes:

Competence	Teaching result	Special (professional, subject) learning outcomes
SC1	PS1	To have communication and patient clinical examination skills. Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history.
SC2	PS2	To evaluate information about the diagnosis using a standard procedure, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies. To determine the list of required clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results (according to list 4).
SC3	PS3	To select the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1). To make a preliminary and a differential diagnosis and make the clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 3).
SC4	PS 4	To determine the principles of treatment of diseases, the necessary mode of work and rest, the nature of nutrition (according to list 2).
SC5	PS 5	To diagnose emergencies (according to list 3).
SC6	PS 6	To determine tactics and provide emergency medical care (according to list 3).
SC8	PS 8	To perform medical manipulations (according to list 5).
SC9	PS 9	<p>To provide consultations on family planning, determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological labor and the postpartum period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To have specialized knowledge about the structure of a female body, its organs and systems; periods of physiological labor; methods of obstetrical examination in labor; assessment of fetal wellbeing; clinical course and management of physiological labor; stages and management of the postpartum period. – To have specialized knowledge of contraceptive methods for certain categories of the population; WHO medical criteria for eligibility for contraception. – To be able to assess mother's condition; to carry out diagnostic and tactical measures in each period of labor; to examine woman in labor; assess the condition of the fetus during childbirth; to conduct the postpartum period. – To be able to assess the patient, and the necessary examination before using a contraceptive; demonstrate family planning counseling skills. – To formulate and bring to the mother, relatives and specialists recommendations for the most effective mode of delivery; to

		provide the necessary information about changes in a female body in the postpartum period. – To formulate and bring to the patient, relatives and specialists recommendations for choosing a contraception method; to provide the necessary information about changes in a female body while using a contraceptive.
SC14	PS 14	To keep medical records

SPECIAL (PROFESSIONAL, SUBJECT) LEARNING OUTCOMES

Using knowledge about female organs and systems, according to the relevant ethical and legal norms:

SC 2 PS 2

To evaluate information about the diagnosis using a standard procedure, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies. To determine the list of required clinical, laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results (according to list 4).

- urine analysis by Zymnytsky
- urine analysis by Nechiporenko
- blood aminotransferases
- blood glucose, glycosylated (glycated) hemoglobin
- glucose tolerance test
- blood hormones
- blood analysis
- urine analysis
- blood bilirubin and its fractions
- blood electrolytes
- creatinine, urea, glomerular filtration rate
- coagulation test
- methods of instrumental visualization of the genitourinary system (ultrasound)

SC 3 PS 3

To select the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1):

- anemic syndrome
- arterial hypertension
- stomach ache
- pain in the perineum
- pallor
- vomiting
- headache
- uterine bleeding
- edematous syndrome
- convulsions

To make a preliminary and a differential diagnosis and make the clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 3).

Pathology of pregnancy:

- multiple pregnancy
- vomiting
- pregnancy with extragenital pathology
- fetal distress during pregnancy
- fetal growth retardation
- immune incompatibility during pregnancy
- molar pregnancy

- placenta previa
- abruptio placenta
- preterm and postterm pregnancy
- ectopic pregnancy
- pre-eclampsia and eclampsia
- miscarriage

Pathology of labor and the postpartum period:

- anomalies of labor
- pelvic abnormalities, including cephalopelvic disproportion
- fetal distress in labor
- obstetric hemorrhage
- malposition and malpresentation
- postpartum septic diseases
- injuries of the uterus and birth canal

SC 4 PS 4

To determine the principles of treatment of diseases, the necessary mode of work and rest, the nature of nutrition (according to list 2).

SC 5 PS 5

To diagnose emergencies (according to list 3).

- asphyxia (at birth)
- acute bleeding
- normal childbirth

SC 6 PS 6

To determine tactics and provide emergency medical care (according to list 3).

SC 8 PS 8

To perform medical manipulations (according to list 5):

- pelvimetry
- external (Leopold's maneuvers) and internal obstetric exam
- auscultation of the fetus
- medical care for a healthy newborn in the first hours of life

SC 9 PS 9

To provide consultations on family planning, determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological labor and the postpartum period.

At hospital using anamnestic data, general examination, bimanual, external and internal obstetric examination of pregnant women and mothers, using knowledge about female organs and systems, according to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, using standard procedure:

- to assess the general condition of pregnant and postpartum woman
- to determine the duration of pregnancy
- to determine due date of birth and estimated fetal weight
- to measure and assess female pelvis;
- to determine orientation baby in the uterus
- to determine the management of pregnancy
- to prescribe rational nutrition to pregnant women
- to assess fetal wellbeing
- to determine the tactic of labor
- to assess the general condition of the newborn
- to check an afterbirth
- to assess uterine involution

- to assess lochia character and lactation
- to provide counseling about postpartum contraception.

SC 14 PS 14

To keep medical records in accordance with standard requirements of a health care institution or its subdivision.