

**Assessment tools for certification in the discipline
" practiceobstetric and gynecological profile"
for students of the educational program
Specialist in the specialty of training 31.05.01 general medicine,
for the 2023-2024 academic year**

I. Methods of examination in obstetrics

1. Fetus as an object of labor. Anatomy of the fetal skull
2. Estimation of fetus weight
3. Methods to establish gestational age
4. The pelvic floor.
5. Anatomy of external female genitals
6. Anatomy of internal female genitals
7. Blood supply and innervations of female genitals.
8. Planes and dimensions of true pelvis
9. Clinical signs of pregnancy
10. Leopold maneuvers.
- 11 Presumptive, probable and positive signs of pregnancy.
12. Female pelvis in obstetrics
13. Estimation of gestational age and expected date of delivery.
14. Planes and dimensions of true pelvis
15. Vaginal obstetrical examination
16. Diagnosis of early pregnancy
17. Diagnosis of late pregnancy
18. External obstetric examination. Pelviometry.
19. Bishop's score
20. Prenatal diagnosis.
21. Cardiotocography during pregnancy and labor.

II. Physiological obstetrics

22. The causes of the onset of labor.
23. The first stage of labor. Management.
24. The second stage of labor. Management.
25. Mechanism of labor in occipitoanterior variety of vertex presentation.
26. Mechanism of labor in occipitoposterior variety of vertex presentation.
27. The third stage of labor. Management.
28. The third stage of labor. Signs of placental separation.
29. The third stage of labor. Methods of delivery of placenta (afterbirth)
30. Prevention of postpartum hemorrhage.
31. Management of the second stage of labor.
32. Apgar score.
33. Postpartum period. Management,
34. Obstetrical anesthesia. Pharmaceutical methods of pain relief
35. Amniotomy. Indication and technique

III. Pathological obstetrics

36. Breech presentation. Diagnosis. Management of labor.
37. Mechanism of labor with breech presentation.
38. Breech presentation. Management. Birth of the after coming head
39. Breech presentation. Management of labor and prevention of complication.
40. Multiple pregnancy. Diagnosis. Management of delivery.
41. Face, brow presentation. Diagnosis. Management of delivery
42. Preeclampsia. Diagnosis.
43. Preeclampsia . Management of the labor with
44. Eclampsia. Clinic, diagnosis. Treatment
45. Placenta previa. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
46. Placental abruption. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
47. Hypoxia of the fetus. Diagnosis, treatment.
48. Abnormal labor. Uterine inertia.
49. Abnormal labor. Uncoordinated uterine activity (hypertonic dysfunction)
50. Contracted pelvis. Diagnostics.
51. Contracted pelvis. Management of the labor.
52. Perineal tears . Clinical features. Diagnostics . Surgical treatment
53. Cervical tears. Clinical features. Diagnostics . Surgical treatment
54. Perineotomy and episiotomy. Indications. Technique. Complications
55. Hypoxia of the fetus during 1st stage of labor. Management of the labor.
56. Hypoxia of the fetus during 2nd stage of labor. Management of the labor.
57. Asphyxia of the newborn
58. Postpartum hemorrhage. Clinical features. Diagnostics. Treatment
59. Hemorrhage in the third stage of labor. Clinical features. Diagnostics. Treatment
60. Postpartum hemorrhage. Uterine hypotension.
61. Control manual examination of the uterus walls
62. Caesarean section. Indications. Technique.
63. Manual removal of the placenta. Indications. Anesthesia. Technique.
64. Outlet forceps. Indications, conditions, anesthesia necessary for the application of forceps. Technique. Complications.
65. Postpartum endometritis.
66. Management of preterm labor.
67. Threatening uterine rupture. Diagnostics. Treatment.