**T.C.**

**NİĞDE ÖMER HALİSDEMİR ÜNİVERSİTESİ FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

**SEMESTER 4 OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY PRACTICE TRAINING**

**CURRICULUM**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Duration (Weeks)** | **Class Hours** | | | **ECTS** |
| **Theoretical** | **Practical** | **Sum** |
| 7 | 78 | 143 | 221 | 11 |

**OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY PRACTICE TRAINING TOPICS**

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| **Course: OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY PRACTICE TRAINING**  **Course Code: TIP4046**  **ECTS: 11** | | |
| **Topic** | **T** | **P** |
| Menstrual disorder (Amenorrhea) \* (Physiopathology, diagnosis, treatment) | 2 |  |
| Infertility (Female) | 2 |  |
| Vaginal bleeding (Antenatal hemorrhages) | 2 |  |
| Vaginal bleeding (Postpartum bleeding) | 2 |  |
| Vaginal bleeding (Postmenopausal bleeding) | 1 |  |
| Vaginal bleeding (Reproductive period; myoma, endometrial polyp) | 1 |  |
| Abortion | 2 |  |
| Sexually transmitted infections | 2 |  |
| Birth trauma | 1 |  |
| Asphyxia at birth | 1 |  |
| Fetal distress at birth | 1 |  |
| Eclampsia, Preeclampsia, HELLP syndrome | 4 |  |
| Ectopic pregnancy | 2 |  |
| Endometriosis | 2 |  |
| RH incompatibility in pregnancy | 2 |  |
| Gestational diabetes | 2 |  |
| Gestational trophoblastic diseases | 2 |  |
| Hyperemesis gravidarum\* | 2 |  |
| Intrauterine growth retardation | 2 |  |
| Intrauterine infections | 2 |  |
| Ovarian tumors (benign and malignant) | 4 |  |
| Pelvic inflammatory disease | 2 |  |
| Polycystic ovary syndrome | 2 |  |
| Premenstrual syndrome | 1 |  |
| Risky pregnancy (Pregnancy and systemic diseases) | 2 |  |
| Risky pregnancy (Amniotic fluid disorders) | 1 |  |
| Risky pregnancy (Multiple pregnancy) | 1 |  |
| Risky pregnancy (Postterm pregnancy) | 1 |  |
| Risky pregnancy (Premature birth) | 2 |  |
| Risky pregnancy (Early rupture of membranes) | 1 |  |
| Cervical tumors (Preinvasive diseases) | 2 |  |
| Cervical tumors (Invasive disease) | 2 |  |
| Problematic labor (Operative birth, Dystocia) | 2 |  |
| Uterine tumors (Hyperplasia) | 1 |  |
| Uterine tumors (Endometrium ca) | 2 |  |
| Uterine tumors (Sarcomas) | 1 |  |
| Urinary incontinence | 2 |  |
| Pregnant examination | 1 | 1 |
| Gynecological examination | 1 | 1 |
| Preparing a sample of vaginal discharge |  | 2 |
| Ability to care for the mother after childbirth |  | 1 |
| Episiotomy opening and suturing | 2 | 2 |
| Ability to perform pregnant and puerperal follow-up (Theoretical: Pregnancy follow-up, screening / diagnostic tests, fetal well-being, postpartum follow-up) | 4 | 2 |
| Ability to have a normal spontaneous birth | 2 | 2 |
| Vaginal and cervical sample collection |  | 2 |
| To be able to apply contraception methods correctly and to monitor users | 2 | 2 |
| Polyclinic application |  | 22 |
| Clinical student visit |  | 34 |
| Case-based assessment |  | 28 |
| Training with simulated patient |  | 15 |
| Clinical applications |  | 29 |

**Purpose of Internship: At the end of** these courses, it is aimed that students have knowledge and skills about the general approach to obstetric and gynecological diseases, minimum practices in diagnosis and treatment, and interventional procedures.

**Learning Objectives:**

1. Have knowledge about normal pregnancy and prenatal care, be able to perform long-term follow-up and control in primary care conditions
2. Will have information about the course and progression of normal birth and travail, should be able to identify the emergency situation and perform emergency treatment, and be able to refer it to a specialist when necessary
3. Have knowledge about normal puerperal and should be able to perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions
4. Should have knowledge about the methods of assessing risky pregnancy, should be able to make a diagnosis and have information about the treatment, should be able to direct the specialist by performing the necessary preliminary procedures, and should be able to apply the prevention measures (the appropriate ones from primary, secondary and tertiary protection)
5. Will have information about abortions and should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer them to the specialist
6. Will have information about preterm labor, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and refer it to the specialist
7. Have knowledge about maladaptive fetal development, make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and refer them to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions, apply prevention measures (primary, secondary and tertiary protection that are appropriate/available)
8. Will have information about intrauterine growth retardation – oligohydramnios, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and direct the necessary preliminary procedures to the specialist, should be able to perform long-term follow-up and control in primary care conditions
9. Have knowledge about multiple pregnancy and be able to perform long-term follow-up and control in primary care conditions
10. Will have information about early membranrupture, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
11. Should have information about diabetes mellitus and pregnancy, should be able to make a diagnosis and have information about treatment, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures, refer to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions
12. Should have knowledge about preeclampsia-eclampsia, should be able to make a diagnosis and have information about treatment, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures, refer to the specialist, apply prevention measures (primary, secondary and tertiary prevention/those that are appropriate)
13. Will have information about perinatal infections, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer them to the specialist
14. Will have information about third trimester vaginal bleeding, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
15. Will have information about the complications of labor, be able to make a preliminary diagnosis, perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
16. Have knowledge about polyhydramnios, perform the necessary preliminary procedures, be able to direct to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control under primary care conditions,
17. You will have information about operative birth,
18. Will have information about postpartum bleeding and abnormal puerperal, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
19. Have knowledge about gynecological history and examination and diagnostic procedures, should be able to perform long-term follow-up and control in primary care conditions, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
20. Will have information about ectopic pregnancy, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
21. Will have knowledge about hyperemesis gravidarum, be able to diagnose, treat
22. Will have knowledge about the pelvic inflammatory disease, be able to make a diagnosis and have information about treatment, perform the necessary preliminary procedures, be able to refer to the specialist
23. Will have information about contraception and family planning procedures, should be able to perform long-term follow-up and control in primary care conditions, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
24. Have information about premalignant and malignant diseases of the uterine cervix, make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and direct them to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions, make the necessary preliminary procedures and direct them to the specialist,
25. Will have information about benign diseases of the uterine corpus, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
26. Have information about sexually transmitted diseases and pelvic infections, make a diagnosis, treat, perform long-term follow-up and control in primary care conditions, perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
27. Have information about benign and malignant diseases of the ovaries, make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and direct them to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions, make the necessary preliminary procedures and direct them to the specialist,
28. Will have information about endometriosis, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
29. Must have knowledge about urinary incontinence, be able to make a diagnosis and have information about treatment, perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist
30. Have information about endometrial cancer, make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and direct it to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions, make the necessary preliminary procedures and direct to the specialist,
31. Have knowledge about gestational trophoblastic diseases, make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and direct them to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions, make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
32. Will have information about polycystic ovary syndrome, should be able to make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and refer it to the specialist, should be able to perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions
33. Have information about infertility, make a preliminary diagnosis and make the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
34. Have information about amenorrhea, be able to make a diagnosis and have information about treatment, perform the necessary preliminary procedures, be able to refer to the specialist
35. Will have information about abnormal uterine bleeding, should be able to make a preliminary diagnosis and perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
36. Have information about systemic diseases in pregnancy, make the necessary preliminary procedures by making a preliminary diagnosis and direct them to the specialist, perform long-term follow-up (follow-up) and control in primary care conditions, make the necessary preliminary procedures and direct them to the specialist,
37. Have information about pelvic pain and premenstrual syndrome, make a preliminary diagnosis and perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
38. Have information about Rh and other blood group alloimmunizations, make a preliminary diagnosis, perform the necessary preliminary procedures and refer to the specialist,
39. To know the methods of approach and examination to the patient in general obstetrics and gynecology
40. To know the basic obstetric and gynecological interventions
41. To be able to perform follow-up and examination of pregnant women
42. To know the diagnosis and first-line treatment methods of obstetric and gynecological emergencies
43. To make the differential diagnosis of amenorrhea cases
44. To know the diagnosis and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases
45. To know the general approach and examination methods to patients who apply with infertility complaints
46. To be able to explain the principles of diagnosis and treatment of female genital system tumors
47. Compliance with working hours, patient preparation, general appearance will fully fulfill the disciplines
48. Will know the effective use of independent working hours
49. Will know that the confidentiality of patient information is important and will always consider its legal and moral responsibility in this regard
50. He will pay utmost attention to the appropriateness of his attitudes and behaviors towards his peers and the health personnel he works with in the clinic
51. Know the duties and responsibilities of the interns.