

# **COURSE PLAN**

### **FIRST: BASIC INFORMATION**

College					
College	Faculty of Medic	ine			
Department	Department of Gynecology & Obstetrics				
Course		7,	30000.100		
Course Title	Obstetrics and G	synecology (1)			
Course Code	31510562				
Credit Hours	8 hours / 8 week	8 hours / 8 weeks			
Prerequisite	Passing forth yea	Passing forth year successfully			
Instructor					
Name	Dr Lama Al-Meh	Dr Lama Al-Meheisen (Coordinator)			
	Dr Ismaeil Abu N	Dr Ismaeil Abu Mahfouz			
	Dr Khaldoun Kha	Dr Khaldoun Khamaiseh			
	Dr Raheeq Abu S	Dr Raheeq Abu Shuqare			
Office No.	Floor: 1				
	Office number: 2	Office number: 2			
Tel (Ext)	Mobile no: 0096	Mobile no: 00962796656311			
E-mail	lmehaisen@bau	Imehaisen@bau.edu.jo			
Office Hours	8:00am-4:00pm	<u> </u>			
Class Times	Building	Day	Start Time	End Time	Room No.
	Faculty of	Sunday	9:00am	3:00pm	106
	Medicine	,		'	
Text Book					

#### Text Book

### Recommended

1. Hacker & Moore's Essentials of Obstetrics and Gynecology, by Drs. Neville F. Hacker, Joseph C. Gambone, and Calvin J. Hobel

# books:

- 2. Magowan B, Owen P, Drife J. Clinical Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- 3. Callahan TL, Caughey AB, Heffner LJ. Blueprints Obstetrics and Gynaecology
- 4. Edmonds DK. Dewhurst Textbook of Obstetrics and Gynecology
- 5. Morgan M, Siddighi S. National Medical Series for Independent Study

### **SECOND: PROFESSIONAL INFORMATION**

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course covers diseases affecting the female reproductive system, infertility, menstrual disturbances; their signs and symptoms, pathogenesis, methods of diagnosis and evaluation, medical and surgical treatment, follow up, epidemiology, prevention and control. It also covers methods of caring for the pregnant during pregnancy, labor and after delivery, normal and instrumental delivery and caesarean section. In addition, it covers diseases of pregnancy, fertility, ectopic and pathological pregnancy, birth control and contraception are covered. The course is executed through programmed clinical training, lectures seminars, and group discussions



### **METHODS OF INSTRUCTIONS AND OBJECTIVES:**

- Setting/Methods to deliver
  - 1. Bed- side teaching sessions for student groups
  - 2. Seminars
  - 3. Lectures
  - 4. Clinical skill lab once weekly
  - 5. Once weekly open discussion session \journal club/combined meeting with other specialties to discuss joined cases
  - 6. Attending labour suite /operating room when applicable

### Bedside teaching/ Hospital ward rounds

- Students prepare the cases and present them. Physical examination is demonstrated, and students are observed doing the examination with a feedback.
- This is a 3hour hospital based daily sessions for a small group of students (depending on student numbers) supervised by a staff member
- Student will be
  - 1. Taking appropriate history from patients first 45 -60 mints
  - 2. Conducting proper physical examination for patients
  - 3. Open clinical discussion assessing history information; presentation and how to reach differential diagnosis followed by physical examination
  - 4. Theoretical discussion and know how to reach a diagnosis by proper use of laboratory and imaging facilities.

### RIME with Reasons

RIME is a classification measure of a student's progression from that of a **R**eporter to Interpreter, to **M**anager/**E**ducator.

- Most medical students should be able to demonstrate they can reliably gather the facts on patients and present this information in an organized manner.
- It is expected that the students will progressively synthesize this information, learning to connect signs and symptoms with tests, and to develop a differential diagnosis.
- Prompting students by asking questions to think and search evidence based resources.
- Lectures /Seminars
- These are done by both the instructors and the students in big and small groups. The students are asked to attend morning reports and departmental meetings.
- Shadowing in the outpatient clinics when applicable
- Attending/Assisting in the operating theatre when applicable
- Attending the labour ward, when applicable; the student will interpret Non-stress test, do
  obstetric and vaginal examination, watch normal and instrumental deliveries and have
  hands on practice



### Clinical skills lab will be used to teach:

students are expected to

- 1. practice obstetric examination on models
- 2. learn about instrumental delivery
- 3. Have demonstration for the mechanism of labour and partogram
- 4. Observe Vaginal examination and smear taking
- 5. Practice reading the CTG
- 6. Family planning and Contraceptive methods
- Log books to check competencies and tailor individual plans if needed
- OSCE assessment at the end of the 8-week rotation

# **COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES**

- By the end of this course students will be able to adequately perform and develop;
  - 1. Complete assessment of obstetric and gynecologic patient
  - 2. Obtain complete obstetric and gynecologic history according to general medical guidelines
  - 3. Physical examination relevant to obstetrics and gynecology.
  - 4. Ability to reach reasonable differential diagnosis
  - 5. Ability to ask for relevant investigations
  - 6. Knowing steps to proper antenatal care
  - 7. Identifying obstetric emergencies and its management
  - 8. Discuss theoretical subjects introduced through; lectures, seminars and personal reading lists
  - 9. Communication skills necessary for basic doctor-patient interaction
  - 10. Introducing students to literature search and research
  - 11. Ability to conduct obstetrics and gynecology Presentations



# COURSE SYLLABUS

# A. <u>Lectures</u>

lecture	objectives	
History taking basics of obstetric and gy exam	<ol> <li>The students should be able to take a proper obstetric and gynecological history.</li> <li>How to calculate the GA and EDD according to LMP</li> <li>Basic of physical examination of pregnant women and in case of gynecological diseases</li> </ol>	
2. Basic sciences of Reproduction & Applie Anatomy (Embryology and Anatomy)	1. Anatomy of genitourinary system 2. Vagina 3. Uterus 4. Fallopian tubes 5. Ovaries 6. Imperforate hymen (clinical picture and management) 7. Gametogenesis fertilization, implantation & early development of human embryo	
3. Physiological changes in pregnancy	Demonstrate understanding of the Endocrinology of pregnancy and normal physiological changes:  1. Integumentary system 2. Cardiovascular system 3. Hematologic system 4. Respiratory system 5. Gastrointestinal system 6. Genitourinary system 7. Neurological system 8. Endocrinal system	
4. The normal menstrual cycle	Demonstrate understanding Characteristics of :  1. Proliferative phase/ Follicular phase 2. Ovulation 3. Secretary/ luteal phase	



5. Disorders of menstruation	<ol> <li>Premenstrual syndrome (definition, etiology, diagnostic criteria, treatment)</li> <li>Dysmenorrhea (definition, primary and secondary dysmenorrhea, diagnostic criteria, treatment)</li> <li>Abnormal uterine bleeding</li> <li>Menorrhagia (definition, causes and management)</li> </ol>
Antenatal care and Disorders of early pregnancy, Early recognition and prompt management	<ol> <li>Recognize antenatal care issues</li> <li>minor problems of pregnancy including screening tests, frequency of visits</li> <li>Hyper emesis gravidarum</li> <li>Miscarriage (definition, types, causes and management)</li> <li>Recurrent miscarriage (causes, investigations and management)</li> </ol>
7. Ectopic pregnancy	<ol> <li>Definition</li> <li>Epidemiology</li> <li>Etiology /Risk factors</li> <li>Differential diagnosis</li> <li>Investigations</li> <li>Treatment Prognosis</li> </ol>
8. Fetal development and growth & Intra- uterine growth restriction	<ol> <li>Recognize the following aspects of IUGR; Symmetrical         /Asymmetrical</li> <li>Investigations and Management</li> <li>Discuss birth defects, Genetics &amp; teratology &amp; counselling.</li> </ol>
9. Management of pregnancies complicated by medical 1	<ul> <li>1. Hematology: to understand</li> <li>a) Iron and folate deficiency</li> <li>b) effect of anemia on the mother and fetus</li> <li>c) basic investigations and management of anemia during pregnancy</li> <li>d) Hemoglobinopathies</li> <li>e) Sickle cell syndrome</li> <li>f) Thrombocytopenia</li> <li>2. Diabetes mellitus: to understand</li> </ul>



	<ul> <li>a) effect of pregnancy on DM and effect of DM on pregnant patient and fetus</li> <li>b) principles of screening for DM during pregnancy</li> <li>c) principles of care of diabetic mothers during pregnancy, labour and after delivery</li> </ul>
Management of pregnancies complicated by medical 2     Pre-eclampsia and hypertensive disorders of pregnancy	1. Hypertensive disorders: to understand  - classifications of the disease - pathophysiology of preeclampsia - effect of preeclampsia on pregnancy and complication of the disease - principles of management of preeclampsia and its complications
	2. UTI and asymptomatic bacteriuria:  - epidemiology of urinary tract infections in pregnancy - symptoms and signs and management of UTI during pregnancy - basic principles of management of pregnant women with chronic urinary problems
11. Multiple gestations	<ol> <li>to understand</li> <li>types and etiology of multiple pregnancy</li> <li>diagnosis of multiple pregnancy</li> <li>complications of this pregnancy (Twin-twin transfusion syndrome)</li> <li>basic principles of management of multiple pregnancy during pregnancy and delivery</li> </ol>
12. Rhesus iso-immunization and non-immune hydrops	<ol> <li>Causes of feto-maternal bleeding</li> <li>pathophysiology of the disease</li> <li>Detection of affected babies</li> <li>basic management of the condition</li> </ol>
13. Malposition and malpresentation	Definition, epidemiology, risk factors, clinical features and management of; Abnormal presentation a) Transverse lie b) Breech



	c) O.P	
	d) Face	
	e) Brow	
14. Antepartum hemorrhage	placenta previa (definition, etiology, epidemiology, risk factors, clinical features, investigations, treatment)	
	2. <b>Placental abruption</b> (definition, etiology, epidemiology, risk factors, clinical features, investigations, treatment)	
	3. <b>Vasa previa</b> (definition, etiology, epidemiology, risk factors, clinical features, investigations, treatment)	
15. Normal Labour	<ol> <li>Definition</li> <li>stages of labour</li> <li>fetal movement chart</li> <li>fetal monitoring in labour</li> </ol>	
	<ul><li>5. Partogram</li><li>6. pain management in labour including epidural</li></ul>	
	o. pain management in labour including epidural	
16. Management of abnormal labour	<ol> <li>Abnormal pelvis and soft tissue abnormality in maternal passage</li> <li>Obstruct labour, cervical Drugs used in obstetric practice including prostaglandins. F.D.A. Classification dystocia.</li> <li>Third stage complications</li> </ol>	
17. Postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)	to understand	
	<ul> <li>definition and types of PPH</li> <li>etiology of PPH</li> <li>principles of management of primary and secondary PPH</li> <li>Complications of PPH</li> </ul>	
18. Prolonged Pregnancy& Induction of	to understand	
Labour	<ul> <li>definition and etiology of prolonged pregnancy</li> <li>principles of assessment of patient with prolonged pregnancy</li> <li>principles of different methods of induction of labour</li> <li>complications of prolonged pregnancy and induction of labour</li> </ul>	



19. Endometriosis and adenomyosis	to understand	
	<ol> <li>pathophysiology of the diseases</li> <li>symptoms and signs of the diseases</li> <li>effect of the diseases</li> <li>principles of various surgical and medical treatment</li> </ol>	
20. Contraception	<ol> <li>Demonstrate advanced knowledge of</li> <li>Natural and barrier methods</li> <li>IUCD (mechanism of action, absolute and relative C/I, side effects)</li> <li>Oral contraceptives including combined pills and progesterone only pills (mechanism of action, health benefits, drug interactions, absolute and relative contraindications, treatment options, missed pills, side effects, types,</li> <li>Emergency contraception</li> <li>LARC long acting reversible contraception (IUCD,Depoprovera,implants)</li> <li>Hormone releasing-IUS</li> <li>Male and female sterilization</li> </ol>	
21. Menopause	<ol> <li>Describe the definition, etiology, clinical features, investigations, treatment, hormone replacement therapy</li> <li>Osteoporosis definition, risk factors, management</li> </ol>	
22. Uterovaginal prolapse	<ol> <li>Definition</li> <li>Etiology</li> <li>Types (uterine, vault, cystocele, rectocele, enterocele)</li> <li>Clinical presentation</li> <li>Investigations</li> <li>Treatment</li> </ol>	
23. Urogynecology	<ol> <li>Types of incontinence</li> <li>Causes</li> <li>Urodynamic studies</li> <li>Treatment</li> </ol>	
24. Benign diseases of the uterus	Leiomyomata (definition, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, investigations, treatment)	
25. Endometrial cancer and PMB	Epidemiology, risk factors, classification and types, clinical features, FIGO staging, investigations, spread, treatment)	



26. Premalignant and malignant disease of cervix	<ol> <li>Benign cervical lesions</li> <li>Epidemiology, risk factors,</li> <li>Pap smear</li> <li>classification and types, clinical features, FIGO staging, investigations, spread, treatment, screening</li> </ol>	
27. Benign and malignant tumors of the ovary and fallopian tubes	Epidemiology, risk factors, classification and types, clinical features, FIGO staging, investigations, spread, treatment	
28. Conditions affecting vulva and vagina	<ol> <li>Benign vulvar lesions</li> <li>Malignant vulvar lesions (Epidemiology, risk factors, classification and types, clinical features, FIGO staging, investigations, spread, treatment)</li> </ol>	

# B. <u>Seminars</u>

Seminar	Objectives
Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD)	to understand  - epidemiology of this condition - classifications of this condition - symptoms and signs of molar pregnancy and its complications - basic principles of investigations and treatment
Infertility Management	to understand  - definitions of infertility and types - basic investigations for infertile couple - basic management of infertile couple
Pelvic inflammatory disease (PID)	to understand  - pathophysiology of the disease - symptoms and signs of the disease - effect of the disease - principles of various surgical and medical treatment
Amenorrhea	to understand - definitions of amenorrhea and types



	<ul> <li>etiology of this condition</li> <li>basic investigations for this condition</li> <li>basic principles of management of this condition</li> </ul>
Puerperium	to understand  - definition of puerperium  - physiological changes during puerperium  - basic principles of management of various complications during this period
Vaginal discharge and STD	<ul> <li>to understand</li> <li>causes and types of abnormal vaginal discharge</li> <li>basic principles of diagnosis and treatment of patients with abnormal vaginal discharge and sexually transmitted diseases</li> </ul>

This is a 3 hours hospital based daily sessions for a small group of students (depending on student numbers) supervised by a staff member into two major hospitals:

- 1. Ministry of health (Al-hussein hospital, Al-salt )
- 2. Jordanian Royal Medical Services (Queen Alia Hospital)

# **COURSE LEARNING RESOURCES**

- 1. Bed- side teaching sessions
- 2. Seminars
- 3. Lectures
- 4. Combined clinical cases discussion
- 5. Students are expected to be present for the various elective activities that will be noted by the clinical staff in the department.
- 6. Attendance is expected at the various clinical activities as assigned by department(including morning ward rounds, operating room when assigned, afternoon rounds, conferences, and any activity specifically requested by the attending instructors



# 7. Responsibilities of the Instructors:

- a) Treat all students with respect and fairness.
- b) Treat all students equally
- c) Provide current materials in an effective format for learning.
- d) Be on time.
- e) Provide timely feedback and constructive suggestions

### **ASSESSMANT TOOLS**

(Write assessment tools that will be used to test students ability to understand the course material and gain the skills and competencies stated in learning outcomes

ASSESSMENT TOOLS	%
Attendance	5
Participation	10
OSCE and Mini OSCE	
Exam	35
Final Exam	50
TOTAL MARKS	100

**THIRD: COURSE RULES** 

### **ATTENDANCE RULES**

Attendance and participation are extremely important, and the usual University rules will apply. Attendance will be recorded for each class. Absence of 10% will result in a first written warning. Absence of 15% of the course will result in a second warning. Absence of 20% or more will result in forfeiting the course and the student will not be permitted to attend the final examination. Should a student encounter any special circumstances (i.e. medical or personal), he/she is encouraged to discuss this with the instructor and written proof will be required to delete any absences from his/her attendance records.



# **GRADING SYSTEM**

# **Example:**

90 – 100	Α
85 – 89	B+
75 – 84	В
65 – 74	C+
60 – 64	С
55 – 59	D+
50 – 54	D
45-49	D-
Less than 45	F

# **REMARKS**

The student must adhere to the ethics of the medical profession, both throughout the lectures and during rotation in the Obstetrics and Gynecology departments in the teaching hospitals with either teachers or patients.

# **COURSE COORDINATOR**

**Course Coordinators: Dr. Lama Muhesin** 

Head of department: Dr. Lama Muhesin

Dean of faculty of medicine: Dr. Nidal Younes

Date: 1/7/2020