

## **Obstetrics and Gynaecology to include family welfare and family planning.: -**

### **Curriculum: -**

#### (i) GOAL

The broad goal of the teaching of undergraduate students in Obstetrics and Gynaecology is that he/she should acquire understanding of anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology of the reproductive system and gain the ability to optimally manage common conditions affecting it. (ii) OBJECTIVES

#### (a) KNOWLEDGE

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Outline the anatomy, physiology and pathophysiology of the reproductive system and the common conditions affecting it.
2. Detect normal pregnancy, labour puerperium and manage the problems he/she is likely to encounter therein.
3. List the leading causes of maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality.
4. Understand the principles of contraception and various techniques employed, methods of medical termination of pregnancy, sterilization and their complications.
5. Identify the use, abuse and side effects of drugs in pregnancy, pre-menopausal and post-menopausal periods.
6. Describe the national programme of maternal and child health and family welfare and their implementation at various levels.
7. Identify common gynaecological diseases and describe principles of their management.
8. State the indications, techniques and complications of surgeries like Caesarian section, laparoscopy, abdominal and vaginal hysterectomy, Fothergill's operation and vacuum aspiration for M.T.P.

## (b) SKILLS

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Examine a pregnant woman; recognize high risk pregnancies and make appropriate referrals.
2. Conduct a normal delivery, recognize complications and provide postnatal care.
3. Resuscitate the newborn and recognize congenital anomalies.
4. Advise a couple on the use of various available contraceptive devices and assist in insertion in and removal of intra-uterine contraceptive devices.
5. Perform pelvic examination, diagnose and manage common gynaecological problems including early detection of genital malignancies.
6. Make a vaginal cytological smear, perform a post coital test and wet vaginal smear examination for *Trichomonas vaginalis*; moniliasis and gram stain for gonorrhoea.
7. Interpretation of data of investigations like biochemical, histopathological, radiological, ultrasound etc.

## (c) INTEGRATION

The student should be able to integrate clinical skills with other disciplines and bring about coordinations of family welfare programmes for the national goal of population control.