


**DANYLO HALYTSKY LVIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**  
**Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology**

«APPROVED»

First vice-rector  
on educational and pedagogical affairs at  
Danylo Halytsky Lviv  
National Medical University  
cor.-memb. NAMS of Ukraine  
prof. M.R. Gzegotsky 

«    » 2021 p.

**EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM**  
**For Clinical practical training on**  
**OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY**

Educational level: second (master's)  
Branch of knowledge: 22 – Healthcare  
Speciality: 222 Medicine

Faculty, course: Medical faculty, 5 year

Considered and approved  
at the meeting of the Department  
of Obstetrics and Gynecology

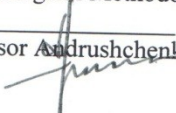
meeting report № 6/79  
“26” March 2021

Chair of the Department  
cor.-memb. NAMS of Ukraine

  
Professor Markin L.B.

Approved  
at the meeting of the Surgical Methodological  
Commission of Danylo Halytsky Lviv National  
Medical University  
meeting report № 11  
“15” April 2021

Head  
of the Surgical Methodological Commission

  
Professor Andrushchenko V.P.

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**2021**

**Contributors:**

**Markin L.B.** - Head of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine, MD, Professor.

**Sviatotska O.V.** - Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, PhD.

**Yashchenko L.M.** - Associate Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Danylo Halytsky Lviv National Medical University, PhD.

Changes and additions to the curriculum for the 2021-2022 academic year

<b>№</b>	<b>Contents of changes (additions)</b>	<b>Date and Protocol № of the department meeting</b>	<b>Notes</b>
1.	The list of recommended literature has been updated by modern sources in Ukrainian and English	Protocol No. 6/79 from "26" March 2021	

Head of Department  
MD, Corresponding Member NAMS of Ukraine,  
prof. L.B. Markin



## **Program of academic discipline Obstetrics and Gynecology**

According to the Standard of Higher Education of the Second (Master's) Level 22 «Health Care»  
Specialties 222 "Medicine"  
Master of Medicine Educational Program

### **I. Description of the subject of discipline.**

The subject direction of the discipline is to obtain knowledge of the compulsory discipline of professional training "Obstetrics and gynecology", the study of which is necessary for successful professional activities. The subject area of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is the acquisition of knowledge in a compulsory discipline, the study of which is necessary for successful professional activity. The subject area of the 5<sup>th</sup> year program is the study of physiological and pathological processes that occur in a woman's body associated with conception, pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period; the program is focused on gaining knowledge about the physiological and pathological course of these conditions, the formation of practical skills and abilities.

**The subject** of study of the discipline is "Obstetrics and Gynecology" The program of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" is structured into sections. The amount of student workload is described in ECTS credits - credit credits, which are credited to students upon successful completion of the credit.

Types of educational activities of students according to the curriculum are: a) practical classes; b) independent work of students.

Practical sessions last 4 hours. According to the organization methodology, they are clinical, aimed at monitoring the assimilation of theoretical material and the formation of practical skills and abilities, as well as the ability to analyze and apply the knowledge gained to solve practical problems.

The assimilation of the topic is controlled during practical trainings according to the specific goals.

The list of criteria for the provision of obstetric and gynecological care is regulated by the relevant protocols for the specialty "Obstetrics and Gynecology" of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

The means of control are test tasks, clinical situational tasks; monitoring the implementation of practical skills.

The student's independent work is one of the organizational forms, according to the rules of the working plan. The types of independent work: preparation for practical classes and study of topics that are considered only in terms of independent work of the student, curation of a pregnant or gynecological patient and writing a history of illness / childbirth, search and study of additional literature, duties in the clinic. The organization of independent work in the departments of obstetrics or gynecology is to be provided by teachers of the department.

**Individual task** - a form of organization of training in order to deepen, summarize and consolidate the knowledge that students receive in the learning process, as well as the application of this knowledge in practice, that is, individual learning and experimental task.

The control of mastering the discipline is carried out upon its completion at the final control lesson (credit).

Assessment of student performance in the discipline is a rating and is set on a traditional scale.

Departments of Obstetrics and Gynecology have the right to make changes to the curriculum within 15% of the time distribution depending on the areas of research, organizational and diagnostic capabilities of clinical bases, but are required to meet the overall requirements of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" (IV-VI courses) on the ultimate goals of OKH and OPP in the specialty of training and curriculum.

### **Interdisciplinary connections:**

«Obstetrics and Gynecology" as an academic discipline is based on the knowledge gained by students in the study of medical biology, normal and pathological anatomy, topographic anatomy, normal and pathological physiology of the reproductive system of a woman, histology and embryology, microbiology, pharmacology, clinical genetics, internal professional and infectious diseases, surgical diseases, hygiene, social medicine, organization and economics health protection and integrates with these disciplines.

#### **1. The purpose and objectives of the discipline**

1.1. **The purpose** of teaching the discipline "Obstetrics and gynecology" is: acquisition of knowledge on physiological and pathological obstetrics, conservative and operative gynecology, assimilation of general principles of pregnancy, delivery and postpartum period, ability to analyze an obstetric situation and surgical risks of gynecological patient, use basic and additional research methods, demonstrate skills according to educational and professional program.

1.2. **The main tasks of studying the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology":**

- Interpret the clinical anatomy of the female genitalia and the physiology of the reproductive system.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of the main gynecological diseases, plan the examination and tactics of keeping the patient.
- Identify etiological and pathogenetic factors of the main diseases of the female reproductive system.
- Identify factors affecting family planning and develop activities aimed at rational family planning.
- Plan pregnancy tactics, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period.
- Perform the necessary medical manipulations.
- Plan and provide emergency care in obstetrics and gynecology.

According to the requirements of the educational and professional program, students **must know**:

- the course of physiological and pathological pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period;
- modern standards of assistance in emergency obstetric and gynecological pathology;
- family planning issues.

**be able to:**

- conduct gynecological research, take material for cytological, histological and bacteriological research and be able to interpret them;
- make a diagnosis of the disease, conduct differential diagnostics, therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of obstetric and gynecological patients;
- collect and evaluate obstetric and gynecological history;
- perform external and internal obstetric examination, assess the condition of the fetus and newborn;
- provide emergency care for obstetric and gynecological pathology.

**1.3 Competences and learning outcomes**

It lays the foundations for the formation of students' skills, which are determined by the ultimate goals of studying obstetrics and gynecology as an independent discipline and can be used by students to logically justify the diagnosis of the disease, conduct differential diagnosis, therapy, prevention and rehabilitation of patients, the ability to provide medical care in emergency conditions in the work of a general practice.

According to the requirements of the Standard of Higher Education, discipline ensures that students acquire such **competencies**.

**General (ZK):**

- ZK 1.Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
- ZK 2.Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
- ZK 3.Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
- ZK 5.Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- ZK 6.Ability to make informed decisions.
- ZK 7.Ability to work as a team.
- ZK 8.Interpersonal skills.
- ZK 9.Ability to communicate in the official language both orally and in writing.
- ZK 10.Ability to communicate in a foreign language.
- ZK 11.Skills in the use of information and communication technologies.
- ZK 12.Certainty and perseverance regarding the tasks and responsibilities.
- ZK 13.Ability to act socially, responsibly and consciously.
- ZK 15.Ability to act on the basis of ethical considerations (motives).

**Special (professional, subject) (FK):**

- FK 1.Skills of patient survey and clinical examination.
- FK 2.Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and assess their results.
- FK 3.Ability to make a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
- FK 4.Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.

- FK 5.Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.
- FK 6.Ability to determine the principles and nature of treatment of diseases.
- FK 7.Ability to diagnose emergency conditions.
- FK 8.Ability to determine the tactics of emergency medical care.
- FK 9.Emergency medical care skills.
- FK 10.Ability to carry out medical and evacuation measures.
- FK 11.Skills to perform medical manipulations.
- FK 12.Ability to determine the obstetric tactics in physiological pregnancy, physiological delivery and postpartum period.
- FK 15.Ability to determine the tactics of conducting persons subject to dispensary supervision.
- FK 16.Ability to conduct a performance examination.
- FK 17.Ability to fill out medical records.

**Competence matrix**

<b>№</b>	<b>Competence</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Skills</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Autonomy and responsibility</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>

<b>№</b>	<b>Competence</b>	<b>Knowledge</b>	<b>Skills</b>	<b>Communication</b>	<b>Autonomy and responsibility</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Integral competence</b>					
The ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care or in the process of training, which involves research and / or implementation of innovations and is characterized by complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.					
<b>General competencies</b>					
1	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis	Know ways analysis, synthesis and further modern teaching	Be able to analyze information, take informed solution, be able to acquire modern knowledge	Set appropriate connections to achieve goals	Carry responsibility for timely acquiring modern knowledge
2	Ability to learn and master modern knowledge	Know modern industry development trends and analyze them	Be able to analyze professional information, accept reasonable solutions, to acquire modern knowledge	Set appropriate connections to achieve goals	Carry responsibility for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge
3	Ability apply knowledge in practical situations	Have specializing in conceptual knowledge, acquired in the learning process	Be able to solve complex tasks and problems that arise in the activity	Understandable and unambiguous reporting of their own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that justify them to specialists and non-specialists	Be responsible for decision-making in difficult conditions

4	Ability to plan and manage time	Know the principles of planning, know the requirements for the timing of a particular action	Be able to consistently perform your actions in accordance with the requirements for the deadlines of their implementation	Set appropriate links to achieve result	Be responsible for the appropriate procedure and timing of actions
5	Knowledge and understanding subject area and understanding professional activity	Have knowledge of structure of professional activity	Be able to carry out professional activities that needs updating and integrating knowledge	Ability effectively form communication strategy in professional activity	Bear responsibility for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy
6	Skills of the usage information and communication technologies	Have knowledge in in the field of information and communications, technologies that applied in professional activity	Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field that needs updating and integrating knowledge	Use information and communication technologies in professional activity	Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
7	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation	Have knowledge in in the field of information and communications, technologies that applied in professional activity	Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field that needs updating and integrating knowledge	Use information and communication technologies in professional activity	Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills
8	Ability to make a reasonable decision	Know of tactics is a strategist communication, laws and methods communicative behavior	Be able to make a reasonable decision, choose ways and strategies of communication for ensuring effective teamwork	Use strategies communication and skills interpersonal interaction	Be responsible for choice and tactics method of communication that ensures decision making
9	Ability to work in a team	Know the tactics and strategies of communication, laws and methods of communication behavior	Be able to choose ways that strategist communication for ensuring effective teamwork	Use communication strategies	Be responsible for choice and tactics of method of communication
10	Skills of interpersonal interaction	Know laws and methods of communicative behavior	Be able to choose ways that strategist communication for ensuring effective teamwork	Use skills of interpersonal interaction	Be responsible for choice and tactics method of communication
11	Certainty and	Know the	Be able to	Establish	Be responsible

	persistence in relation to the tasks and responsibilities	responsibilities and ways to set the tasks	determine the purpose and objectives, be persistent and conscientious in the performance of their duties	interpersonal relationships to effectively perform task and responsibilities	for the quality of the tasks
12	The desire to preserve the environment	Know the problems of environmental protection	Be able to form opportunities for themselves and others to preserve the environment	Make proposals to the relevant authorities on conservation measures the environment	Be responsible for the implementation of conservation the environment measures within its competence
13	The ability to act on ethical considerations	Know the basic ethics and deontology	Be able to apply ethical and deontological norms and principles at the professional activity	Ability to convey to patients, family members, colleagues their professional position	Be responsible for ethical and deontological norms and principles at the professional activity
14	Ability to communicate in the state language both orally and in writing	Know the rules of writing and use the Ukrainian language to communicate with patients	Be able to communicate in Ukrainian with patients and colleagues	Use the Ukrainian language for documentation	Be responsible for non-compliance with the law on the state language
15	Ability to communicate in a foreign language	Know the foreign languages	Be able to use foreign languages to participate in conferences and study modern world medical literature	Use foreign languages when communicating with patients from other countries	Be responsible for learning foreign languages

#### Special (professional, subject) competences

1	To take a history of pregnant women, parturients, women in labor	Know the possible complaints and the sequence of collecting information about the course of pregnancy, delivery, postpartum period	Be able to consistently collect information from the patient's words	The ability to establish interpersonal connection	Be responsible for the implementation of ethical and deontological norms
2	Carrying out an objective examination of pregnant, parturient, women in labor	Know the physical examination of pregnant, parturients, women in labor	Be able to perform all regulated methods of examination in the appropriate sequence and evaluate the results obtained	Ability to establish connection to patient under objective examination time	Carry responsibility for correctness holding and interpretation received results on objective examination



					patients
3	Clinical objective assessment of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum period	Have knowledge of the clinical course of pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum period	Be able to choose and to apply appropriate scale for the clinical course of pregnancy	Use information and communication technology on professional activities	Carry responsibility for interpretation of the results obtained when evaluating the clinical course of the disease
4	Make a plan of examination and evaluation of their results	Have specialized knowledge about methods carrying out laboratory and instrumental researches	Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental research methods	The ability to convey to the patient and specialist conclusions on list and results research	Carry responsibility for timeliness carrying out relevant research and interpretations received results
5	Conducting differential diagnosis	Have knowledge of the clinical manifestations of the pathological course of pregnancy	Be able to make a differential diagnosis of obstetric and extragenital pathology	It is reasonable to form conclusions of results for differential diagnosis	Be responsibility for timely and proper diagnosis
6	Identify and evaluate emergencies in obstetrics	Have knowledge of clinical manifestations and stages of development of acute conditions in obstetrics	Be able to detect and diagnose emergencies in obstetrics	Use communication strategies and interpersonal skills	Be responsible for the timely identification and assessment of the emergencies of the patient
7	Prescription of an appropriate treatment for pregnant women, parturients	Have specialized knowledge of algorithms for the treatment of pathological conditions in obstetrics	Be able to choose the necessary set of therapeutic measures in accordance with the disease	It is reasonable to bring to the patient and specialist conclusions about the complexity of treatment. Be able to record prescriptions in medical records.	Be responsible for the timeliness and correctness of the patient's choice of treatment
8	Family planning counseling, choice of contraceptive methods	Have knowledge of contraceptive methods for certain categories of the population WHO medical criteria for eligibility for contraception	Be able to examine the patient before usage a contraceptive, demonstrate ability to provide counseling on family planning	It is reasonable to bring to the patient recommendations on the choice of method of contraception, provide information about changes in the body during contraception	Be responsible for the results of examinations before using the contraceptive
9	Performing medical manipulations	Have knowledge of the systems of the human body;	Be able to perform medical procedures and manipulations	Reasoned formulate and bring to patients conclusions	Carry responsibility for the quality of medical

	(conduct examination of the mammary glands, speculum examination, bimanual examination, the bacteriological and bacterioscopic examination, cytological examination , conducting pelviometry, performing internal obstetric examination, auscultation of fetal heart beats, active management of the third period of delivery)	knowledge of execution algorithms medical manipulations	according to algorithm	regarding necessity carrying out this or that medical	procedures and manipulations
10	Carrying out hemotransfusion	Have specialized knowledge of blood physiology, know algorithms of compatibility tests during blood transfusion with drugs blood	Be able to conduct compatibility tests before transfusion of blood drug.be able to perform blood transfusion itself	Use strategies communication and skills interpersonal interaction. Filling appropriate medical documentation	Carry responsibility For correctness conducting compatibility tests before transfusion of blood and conducting the transfusion itself blood product
11	Apply measures with prevention occurrence and internal distribution of hospital infections	Have specialized knowledge of antiseptics disinfection, organization of anti-epidemic measures	Be able to organize the appropriate sanitary epidemiological regime in department of the maternity hospital	Be able to fill in appropriate medical documentation reporting on implementation of sanitary measures epidemiological regime in department of the maternity hospital	Carry responsibility for compliance with sanitary rules of epidemiological regime
12	Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results	Have specialized knowledge of interpretation of laboratory and instrumental research	Be able to organize the collection and conduct of laboratory and instrumental research	It is reasonable to inform patients about conclusions of laboratory and instrumental research	Carry responsibility for the accuracy of laboratory and instrumental research
13	Ability to make a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.	Know how to make the correct diagnosis	Be able to make a diagnosis based on medical history, laboratory and instrumental studies	It is reasonable to inform patients and specialists about conclusions on diagnosis	Carry responsibility for the preliminary and clinical diagnosis

14	Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases	Know how to prescribe the necessary mode of work and rest for various pathologies	Be able to prescribe the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases	It is reasonable to inform patients about the necessity to prescribe work and rest in the treatment of the disease	Carry responsibility for the prescribed mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease
15	Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases	Know how to prescribe the necessary nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases	Be able to prescribe the necessary nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases	It is reasonable to inform patients about the necessity to prescribe therapeutic nutrition in the treatment of the disease	Carry responsibility for prescribing of diet in the treatment of the disease
17	Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons who are the subject to dispensary supervision	Know how to determine the tactics of management of patients who are the subject to dispensary supervision	Be able to choose the tactics of management of patients who are the subject to dispensary supervision.	Reasonably formulate and bring to patients, relatives and specialists the need for treatment of patients who are the subject to dispensary supervision.	Carry responsibility for timely prescribing of treatment to persons who are the subject to dispensary supervision
18	Ability to keep medical records	Know how to complete medical records	Be able to fill in medical records correctly	Be able fill in appropriate medical documentation	Be responsible for timely and truthful information
19	Ability to determine the tactics of management of persons who are the subject to dispensary supervision	Know how to determine the tactics of management of patients who are the subject to dispensary supervision	Be able to choose the tactics of management of patients who are the subject to dispensary supervision.	Reasonably formulate and bring to patients, relatives and specialists the need for treatment of patients who are the subject to dispensary supervision.	Carry responsibility for timely prescribing of treatment to persons who are the subject to dispensary supervision
20	Ability to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information	Know how to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information	Be able to choose the tactics of epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information	Be able to conduct epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information	Be responsible for conducting epidemiological and medical-statistical studies of public health; processing of state, social, economic and medical information
21	Ability to conduct activities for the organization and integration of medical care and marketing of	Know how to conduct activities for the organization and integration of medical care	Be able to choose the tactics of measures for the organization and integration of medical care and	Be able to take measures to organize and integrate the provision of medical care to the population and	Be responsible for the organization and integration of medical care and marketing of medical services

	medical services	and marketing of medical services	marketing of medical services	marketing of medical services	
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**Learning Outcomes:**

1. Collect complaints about the patient, history of the disease, history of life, conduct and evaluate the results of physical examination.
2. Evaluate information about the diagnosis using a standard procedure based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.
3. Highlight the leading clinical symptom or syndrome. Establish the most likely or syndrome diagnosis of the disease. Prescribe laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient. Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases. Establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis.
4. Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease.
5. Determine the necessary therapeutic nutrition in the treatment of the disease.
6. Determine the principles and nature of treatment (conservative, operative) disease.
7. Determine the tactics of emergency medical care on the basis of a diagnosis of an emergency.
8. Provide emergency medical care on the basis of a diagnosis of an emergency.
9. Determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period.
10. Perform medical manipulations.
11. Prepare an annual report on personal production activities; to keep medical documentation on the patient and the population contingent.
12. Conduct screening to identify the most important non-communicable diseases; assess morbidity rates, integrated health indicators; identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; to form risk groups of the population. Determine the source and/or location of the necessary information depending on its type; receive the necessary information from a certain source; process and analyze the received information.
13. To investigate the scope and effectiveness of the activities of the doctor, unit, health care institution; identify defects in the activities and the reasons for their formation. Carry out the selection and use unified clinical protocols for the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine; develop and use local protocols for the provision of medical care.
14. Organize the work of medical personnel; to form rational medical routes of patients; organize interactions with colleagues, organizations and institutions; to apply tools for promoting medical services.
15. To form goals and to mark the structure of personal activity.
16. Follow a healthy lifestyle, use the techniques of self-regulation and self-control.
17. To realize and be guided in their activities by civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, to raise the general educational cultural level.
18. Comply with the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.
19. To organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and persons who care for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

<b>Reference to the competency matrix code</b>	<b>The content of the learning outcome</b>
<i>Symbol of the Program Outcome (PR) code in the Higher Education Standard</i>	<i>Learning outcomes determine that the student must know, understand and be able to perform, after completing the discipline. Learning outcomes follow from the set learning goals. To enroll in the discipline, it is necessary to confirm the achievement of each learning outcome.</i>
<i>PR-1</i>	Collect complaints about the patient, medical history, life history, conduct and evaluate the results of physical examination.
<i>PR-2</i>	Evaluate information about the diagnosis using a standard procedure based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.
<i>PR-3</i>	Highlight the leading clinical symptom or syndrome. Establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease. Assign laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient. Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases. Establish a

	preliminary and clinical diagnosis.
<i>PR-4</i>	Determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease.
<i>PR-5</i>	Determine the necessary therapeutic nutrition in the treatment of the disease.
<i>PR-6</i>	Determine the principles and nature of treatment (conservative, operative) disease.
<i>PR-7</i>	Determine the tactics of emergency medical care based on the diagnosis of emergency.
<i>PR-8</i>	Provide emergency medical care based on an emergency diagnosis.
<i>PR-10</i>	Determine the tactics of physiological pregnancy, physiological childbirth and the postpartum period. Advise on family planning and contraceptive selection.
<i>PR-11</i>	Perform medical manipulations.
<i>PR-12</i>	Prepare an annual report on personal production activities; keep medical records of the patient and the population.
<i>PR-16</i>	Form goals and determine the structure of personal activities.
<i>PR-17</i>	Adhere to a healthy lifestyle, use the techniques of self-regulation and self-control.
<i>PR-18</i>	To be aware of and guided in their activities by civil rights, freedoms and responsibilities, to raise the general educational and cultural level.
<i>PR-19</i>	Adhere to the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activities.
<i>PR-20</i>	Organize the necessary level of individual safety (one's own and those cared for) in the event of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.
<i>PR-21</i>	To form dispensary groups of patients among the fixed contingent of the population; groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision. Implement a system of anti-epidemic and preventive measures within the framework of primary health care. Implement a system of primary prevention measures within the primary health care. Organize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned contingent of the population
<i>PR-22</i>	Plan measures to prevent the spread of infectious diseases. Carry out detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases; primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease. Identify risk groups, risk areas, time of risk, risk factors and carry out epidemiological analysis of infectious diseases in the population.
<i>PR-23</i>	To determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision; tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy persons subject to dispensary supervision; calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in the first year of life.
<i>PR-24</i>	Determine the presence and degree of restrictions on life, type, degree and duration of disability with the execution of relevant documents.
<i>PR-25</i>	Organize the necessary level of individual safety (own and persons cared for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

## 2. Information volume of academic discipline

6 ECTS credits 120 hours to study the discipline.

Content module 1: Physiological obstetrics

Content module 2: Pathological obstetrics

Structure of the discipline	Number of hours, including				Type of control
	Total	Classroom		SIW	
		Lectures	Practical classes		
In just 5 years of study	120 hours / 4 ESTS credits	10	60	50	Exam

## 3. The structure of the discipline

Topic	Lecture	Practical trainings	SIW
<b>Content module 1: Physiological obstetrics</b>			
Topic 1. Women's pelvis. The fetus as an object of childbirth.		<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>

Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Acute respiratory disease COVID-19 - diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, treatment, prevention.			
Topic 2. Physiology of delivery. Anesthesia of delivery.		4	3
Topic 3. Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period.		4	3
<b>Content module 2: Pathological obstetrics</b>			
Topic 4. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal growth retardation.		4	3
Topic 5. Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg.		4	3
Topic 6. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.	2	4	3
Topic 7. Preeclampsia, eclampsia, intensive care.		4	3
Topic 8. Miscarriage.	2	4	3
Topic 9. Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Delivery in the wrong position and presentation of the fetus.		4	3
Topic 10. Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.		4	3
Topic 11. Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period.	2	4	4
Topic 12. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.		4	4
Topic 13. Operative obstetrics. Labor injuries.	2	4	3
Topic 14. Postpartum septic diseases.	2	4	3
Topic 15. Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of delivery. Defense of educational history of childbirth.		4	6

#### 4. Themes of lectures

№	Theme of lecture	Hours
1	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia.	2
2	Miscarriage.	2
3	Operative obstetrics. Labor injuries.	2
4	Obstetric bleeding during the first trimester of pregnancy. Ectopic pregnancy. Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	2
5	Postpartum septic diseases.	2
	<b>Всего</b>	<b>10</b>

#### 5. Topics of practical classes

№	Topic	Hours
1	Women's pelvis. The fetus as an object of childbirth. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Acute respiratory disease COVID-19 - diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, treatment, prevention.	4
2	Physiology of delivery. Anesthesia of delivery.	4
3	Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period.	4
4	Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal growth retardation.	4
5	Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg.	4
6	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.	4
7	Preeclampsia, eclampsia, intensive care.	4
8	Miscarriage.	4
9	Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Delivery in the wrong position and presentation of the fetus.	4
10	Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.	4
11	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period.	4
12	Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	4

13	Operative obstetrics. Labor injuries.	4
14	Postpartum septic diseases.	4
15	Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of delivery. Defense of educational history of childbirth.	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>

## 6. Independent work

№	Tema	Hours
1	Women's pelvis. The fetus as an object of childbirth. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Acute respiratory disease COVID-19 - diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, treatment, prevention.	3
2	Physiology of delivery. Anesthesia of delivery.	3
3	Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period.	3
4	Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal growth retardation.	3
5	Isoantigenic incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg.	3
6	Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.	3
7	Preeclampsia, eclampsia, intensive care.	3
8	Miscarriage.	3
9	Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Delivery in the wrong position and presentation of the fetus.	3
10	Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.	3
11	Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, labor and the postpartum period.	4
12	Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.	4
13	Operative obstetrics. Labor injuries.	3
14	Postpartum septic diseases.	3
15	Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of delivery. Defense of educational history of childbirth.	6
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

### Content module 1: Physiological obstetrics

#### *Specific goals:*

1. Interpret the clinical anatomy and physiology of the female genitals, female pelvis.
2. Perform examinations of pregnant women, mothers and parturients, initial examination and toilet of the newborn.
3. To plan tactics of pregnancy, physiological childbirth, postpartum period.
4. To consult on the method of lactation amenorrhea.

#### **Topic 1. Women's pelvis. The fetus as an object of delivery. Physiology of pregnancy. Methods of examination of pregnant women. Perinatal protection of the fetus. Acute respiratory disease COVID-19 - diagnosis. Tactics of pregnant and gynecological patients, treatment, prevention.**

Pelvis: anatomical and obstetric points. Pelvic floor. The structure of the fetal head. The size of the fetal head and torso. Signs of maturity and maturity of the fetus. Measurement and evaluation of the pelvis.

Fertilization and development of a fertilized egg. Placenta, its structure and function. Critical periods of embryo and fetal development. Influence of harmful factors on the embryo and fetus. Physiological changes in a woman's body during pregnancy. Hygiene and nutrition of a pregnant woman. Methods of examination of pregnant women: diagnosis of early and late pregnancy. Topography of the fetus in the uterus. Management of physiological pregnancy. Gravidograph. Laboratory diagnosis of HIV infection. Counseling in the context of HIV infection. The concept of counseling and its ethical principles. Counseling skills. Determination of vital prenatal signs and date of birth.

World pandemic COVID-19. Diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2. Clinical manifestations, prevention and treatment. Features of SARS-CoV-2 in pregnant women, women in labor and parturients.

#### **Topic 2. Physiology of delivery. Anesthesia of delivery.**

Precursors of delivery, the preliminary period. Determining the beginning of delivery. Biological readiness of the organism for delivery, Bishop's scale. Biomechanisms of labor in anterior and posterior types of occipital presentation. Regulation of labor. Clinical course of labor. Childbirth. Partograph. Assessment of the newborn by

the Apgar scale. Primary toilet of the newborn, thermal chain. Modern methods of labor anesthesia: non-drug and medical.

### **Topic 3. Physiology of the postpartum period. Physiology of the neonatal period.**

Changes in the body of the mother, genitals, mammary glands. Clinical features and management of the postpartum period. The concept of breastfeeding. Postpartum contraception: the method of lactation amenorrhea (MLA).

Anatomical and physiological features of the neonatal period. Newborn care. Advantages of cohabitation of mother and child.

## **Content module 2: Pathological obstetrics**

*Specific goals:*

1. Make a preliminary diagnosis and plan obstetric tactics for complicated pregnancy.
2. Plan and provide obstetric care in case of complicated pregnancy.
3. Make a preliminary diagnosis and make a differential diagnosis of different types of obstetric pathology in childbirth.
4. To plan tactics of management at pathology of childbirth and the postpartum period.
5. Plan preventive measures for various types of obstetric pathology.
6. Plan and provide emergency care in obstetrics.
7. Perform the necessary medical manipulations.

### **Topic 4. Placental dysfunction. Fetal distress. Fetal growth retardation.**

Placental dysfunction, fetal distress, fetal growth retardation: risk factors, classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, prevention.

Methods of diagnosis of the fetus: non-invasive - ultrasound, CTG, fetal biophysical profile, Doppler, MRI; invasive - amniocentesis, cordocentesis, chorionic villus sampling. Biochemical research methods at different stages of pregnancy.

### **Topic 5. Immunological incompatibility of blood of mother and fetus. Multiple pregnancy. Anomalies in the development of the fertilized egg.**

Multiple pregnancy: classification, diagnosis, features of the course and management of multiple pregnancy. Childbirth in multiple pregnancies.

Immunological incompatibility of maternal and fetal blood (rhesus conflict, incompatibility according to the ABO system). Pathogenesis, diagnosis, management tactics, treatment, and prevention.

Anomalies of extraembryonic elements of the fertilized egg / placenta, amniotic membranes and umbilical cord. Hydatidiform mole. Polyhydramnios and oligohydramnios: causes, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy, consequences for the fetus and newborn. Hereditary and congenital diseases of the fetus. Diagnosis. Indications for medical and genetic counseling.

### **Topic 6. Early gestosis. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Eclampsia.**

Early gestosis: classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment. Hypertensive disorders during pregnancy.

### **Topic 7. Preeclampsia, eclampsia, intensive care**

Preeclampsia: pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, clinic, treatment, tactics, prevention. Eclampsia: clinic, diagnosis, complications, emergency care, management tactics. Rare forms of preeclampsia.

### **Topic 8. Miscarriage.**

Etiology of spontaneous abortion at different times. Classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of spontaneous abortion. The threat of premature birth: diagnosis, treatment, obstetric tactics. Prevention of miscarriage. RDS prevention. Premature birth. Modern tocolytic drugs.

### **Topic 9. Narrow pelvis. Anomalies of position and presentation of the fetus. Delivery in the wrong position and presentation of the fetus.**

Anomalies of the pelvis. Classification, diagnosis. Diagnosis of synclitic and asynclitic head insertion. Clinically narrow pelvis. Features of childbirth.

Classification of pelvic presentation. Diagnosis and features of pregnancy. Wrong position of the fetus: classification, diagnosis, tactics of pregnancy. Extensible presentation of the fetal head: classification, diagnosis. Correction of incorrect positions and pelvic presentation during pregnancy.

Delivery in the wrong position of the fetus and pelvic presentation, management tactics. Biomechanism of childbirth and manual assistance in pelvic presentation.

### **Topic 10. Anomalies of contractile activity of the uterus.**



Classification, risk factors, pathogenesis of various types of birth defects. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment of labor disorders. Indications for operative delivery. Prevention of birth defects. Perinatal effects. Fetal distress in childbirth: diagnosis, management, tactics.

**Topic 11. Obstetric bleeding during the second half of pregnancy, delivery and the postpartum period. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.**

Obstetric bleeding. Placenta praevia: etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, features of the course, management of pregnancy and childbirth. Premature detachment of the normally located placenta: etiology, clinic, diagnosis, features of pregnancy and childbirth. Couvelaire uterus. Placental abruption. Uterine bleeding in the consecutive and early postpartum period. Hypotonic bleeding. Coagulopathic bleeding (amniotic fluid embolism and other causes). Disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome.

**Topic 12. Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics.**

Intensive care and resuscitation for bleeding in obstetrics. Hemorrhagic shock, terminal conditions in obstetrics. Algorithm of actions at prenatal bleedings. Algorithm of actions at bleedings in the postpartum period. Indications and contraindications to blood transfusion. Volume and composition of infusion therapy.

**Topic 13. Operative obstetrics. Delivery injuries.**

General concepts of obstetric surgery: early and late abortion. Operations to prepare the birth canal (perineo- and episiotomy, amniotomy). Operative vaginal delivery: Obstetric forceps, vacuum extraction of the fetus. Cesarean section: conditions, indications, contraindications, categories of urgency. Surgical interventions in the consecutive and postpartum period. Manual separation of the placenta, excretion of manure: technique. Manual and instrumental examination of the uterus after childbirth. Indications for supravaginal amputation, uterine extirpation, ligation of internal iliac arteries. Anesthesia in obstetric operations.

Traumatic injuries of the vulva, vagina, perineum. Rupture of the cervix. Uterine rupture: classification, mechanism of occurrence. The clinical picture of uterine rupture: threatening, what has begun and has already happened. Features of uterine rupture behind the scar. Diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Uterine inversion. Differences and ruptures of the pelvic joints. Postpartum fistulas. Etiology, treatment, prevention.

**Topic 14. Postpartum septic diseases.**

Stages of spread of septic infection. Postpartum septic diseases: postpartum septic wound, postpartum metroendometritis, metrophlebitis, mastitis, postpartum peritonitis, peritonitis after cesarean section. Obstetric sepsis: classification etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis, modern principles of treatment, prevention. Septic shock, emergency care. Methods of suppression of lactation.

**Topic 15. Supervision of pregnant women and women in labor, preparation of educational history of labor. Defense of educational history of labor.**

Examination of pregnant women, mothers and parturients under the supervision of a teacher. Participation in childbirth. Fundamentals of counseling, including MLA counseling. Medical ethics and deontology. Work with medical documentation. Defence of educational history of labor.

**9. Individual tasks**

It is used to write a medical history, which is planned in the working curriculum for the school year

**10. Tasks for independent work**

- Report of the abstract in a practical lesson
- Report at clinical conferences of departments
- Report the history of the disease in a practical lesson
- Writing abstracts, articles
- Mastering practical skills
- Review of scientific literature on topics

Independent work is a mandatory part of students' work, which is evaluated separately. It is divided into current (obligatory part is home self-preparation for practical classes) and individual educational and research tasks. Compulsory student work is an integral part of the study of almost every topic. The quality of the obligatory independent work is taken into account when assessing the success of the lesson. Individual independent work is evaluated by additional points, has different levels of complexity, must be completed by the end of the module. Independent works on the subject "Obstetrics and Gynecology" are made out by students in writing, performance control is carried out constantly during the semester in the relevant practical classes.

Verification of the mastered material on the subject of independent work is carried out on the final modular control. In practical classes, home self-preparation of independent work is checked, which is provided for the relevant topic of the practical lesson, is assessed during the current control of the topic of the classroom lesson. Assessment of mastering the topics that are submitted for independent study by students and are not included in the

topics of practical classes, is carried out during the final module control with the help of tests and situational tasks. During the study, students must supervise pregnant women (women in labor, parturients).

**11. Teaching methods.** In the study of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology" traditional teaching methods are used: verbal, visual, practical, as well as methods of educational and cognitive activity: explanatory and illustrative, reproductive, problem presentation method, partial-search, research method. Methods of control, as methods of teaching, are teacher control, self-control, mutual control. Multimedia support and tabular fund of the department are used for transfer and assimilation of knowledge during lectures. To transfer and assimilate knowledge, skills and abilities in practical classes, textbooks, methodical recommendations on the topic of the lesson, methodical materials, models, tools for practicing practical skills, situational tasks are used. Educational films are shown at each lesson. Independent work of students involves preparing for practical classes and studying certain topics that are part of practical classes or submitted for independent study. For this purpose, textbooks, guidelines, etc. have been developed. All necessary materials (theses and presentations of lectures, methodological development, normative documents) are presented on the information platform of Danylo Halytsky MISA LNMU.

**12. Control methods.**

**Types of control** - current and final.

**Form of final control in accordance with the curriculum:** scoring.

**Current control** is carried out at each practical lesson in accordance with specific goals on each topic.

Evaluation of current academic **activity:** During the assessment of the assimilation of each topic for the current activity students are assessed on a 4-point (traditional) scale, taking into account the approved evaluation criteria for the relevant discipline.

**Criteria for assessing the current educational activities of the student**

Students' knowledge is evaluated both in theoretical and practical training according to the following criteria:

**Excellent ("5")** – The student correctly answered 90-100% of A-format tests. Correctly, clearly logically and fully answers all standardized questions of the current topic, including the issues of lecture course and independent work.

**Good ("4")** - The student correctly answered 70-89% of tests format A. Correctly and essentially answers standardized questions of the current topic, lecture course and independent work.

**Satisfactory ("3")** – The student correctly answered 50-69% of tests format A. Incompletely, with the help of additional questions, answers standardized questions of current activity, lecture course and independent work.

**Unsatisfactory ("2")** - The student correctly answered less than 50% of the tests format A. Does not know the material of the current topic, can not build a logical answer, does not answer additional questions, does not understand the content of the material.

**The form of the final control of the success of training** - exam.

**Scheme of points accrual and distribution of points that students receives:**

For disciplines, the form of final control of which is the scoring:

**The maximum number** of points a student can score for current academic activity during the semester is 120 points.

**The minimum number of points** a student must score for current academic activity during the semester is 72 points.

The calculation of the number of points is based on the student's score on a 4-point (national) scale during the study of the discipline, by calculating the arithmetic mean (MA), rounded to two decimal places. The obtained value is converted into points on a multi-point scale as follows:  $x = MA \times 120/5$ .

For convenience, a table of recalculation on a 200-point scale:

**Recalculation of the average score for current activities into a multi-point scale (final control-scoring)**

4- Score scale	200- Score scale	4- Score scale	200- Score scale	4- Score scale	200- Score scale	4- Score scale	200- Score scale
5	120	4,45	107	3,91	94	3,37	81

4	119	4,41	106	3,87	93	3,33	80
4	118	4,37	105	3,83	92	3,29	79
4	117	4,33	104	3,79	91	3,25	78
4	116	4,29	103	3,75	90	3,2	77
4	115	4,25	102	3,7	89	3,16	76
4	114	4,2	101	3,66	88	3,12	75
4	113	4,16	100	3,62	87	3,08	74
4	112	4,12	99	3,58	86	3,04	73
4	111	4,08	98	3,54	85	3,99	72
4	110	4,04	97	3,49	84	Less 3	Not enough
4	109	3,99	96	3,45	83		
4	108	3,95	95	3,41	82		

Students' independent work is assessed during the constant control of the topic in the relevant lesson. Assimilation of topics that are submitted only for independent work is controlled by the final control.

### 13. Forms of final control of learning success

Final control is carried out in order to assess learning outcomes at a certain educational and qualification level and at some of its completed stages on a national scale and ECTS scale. Final control includes semester control and student certification.

The exam is a form of final control of the student's assimilation of theoretical and practical material from a separate discipline for the semester, which is held as a control event. A student is considered to be admitted to the semester exam in the discipline if he attended all classes provided by the curriculum in the discipline, performed all types of work provided by the work program of this discipline and during its study during the semester scored at least the minimum (72 points).

The exam is passed (in writing form) during the examination session, according to the schedule. The form of the examination should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training.

#### Criteria for assessing the exam in the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology"

The exam in the discipline of Obstetrics and Gynecology includes 80 test tasks, covering materials of the discipline of Obstetrics and Gynecology for 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> year. Each test task is evaluated in 1 point.

The maximum number of points that a student can score when taking the exam is 80.

The minimum number of points in the exam - not less than 50.

### 14. Scheme of accrual and distribution of points received by students

The grade for the discipline that ends with the exam is defined as the sum of points for the current educational activity (not less than 72) and points for the exam (not less than 50). The scores of students studying in one specialty, taking into account the number of points scored in the discipline are ranked on the ECTS scale as follows:

ECTS score Statistical indicator	Statistical indicator
A	The best 10 % of students
B	The next 25% of students
C	The next 30% of students
D	The next 25% of students
E	The last 10% of students

Ranking with the assignment of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" is carried out by the dean's office or other structural unit by decision of the Academic Council educational department for students of this course who study in one specialty and successfully completed the discipline. According to the decision of the Academic Council, it is recommended to rank students - citizens of foreign countries in the same array with students - citizens of Ukraine who study in the same specialty. With the permission of the rector, the student can increase the grade in the discipline by rearranging the final control (not more than three times during the entire period of study). Discipline scores for students who have successfully completed the program are converted into a traditional 4-point scale according to the absolute criteria, which are given in the table below:

Points	Оцінка за 4-ри бальною шкалою
170 - 200 points	5
140 - 169 points	4
From 139 points to the minimum number of points that a student must score	3

The ECTS score is NOT converted to the traditional four-point scale, as the ECTS scale and the four-point scale are independent.

Multi-point and four-point scales characterize the actual success of each student in mastering the discipline. The ECTS scale is relative, comparative, rating, which establishes the student's belonging to the group of the best or worst among the reference group of classmates (faculty, specialty). Therefore, the grade "A" on the scale can not be equal to the grade "excellent", and the grade "B" - the grade "good" and so on. As a rule, when converting from a multi-point scale, the limits of grades "A", "B", "C", "D", "E" on the ECTS scale do not coincide with the limits of grades "5", "4", "3" on the traditional scale.

The objectivity of the assessment of students' learning activities is checked by statistical methods (correlation coefficient between ECTS assessment and assessment on a national scale).

### 15. Methodical support

Educational content:

- synopsis or extended lecture plan
- plans for practical classes
- tasks for independent work
- guidelines / recommendations for students and teachers
- algorithms for treatment and emergency care (according to the standards of evidence-based medicine)
- algorithms for performing skills practices, medical manipulations, videos
- results of laboratory and instrumental research methods
- dummies, phantoms, etc.
- simulators, electronic reference books, computers with appropriate information support
- questions, tasks, cases for current and final control.

### 16. Recommended references

#### Basic

1. Акушерство та гінекологія: У 4 т.: національний підручник / Кол. авторів; за ред. акад. НАМН України, проф. В.М. Запорожана. Т.1: Акушерство / В.М. Запорожан, В.К. Чайка, Л.Б. Маркін та ін.; за ред. акад. НАМН України, проф. В.М. Запорожана. К.: ВСВ " Медицина ", 2013. 1032с.
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#### Additional

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2. Pragmatic obstetrics and gynecology: підручник англійською мовою Markin L.B., Zimenkovsky A.B., Podolskyi Vol.V. and other, LNMU name after Danylo Halytsky, 2021.-236 p.
3. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Postpartum and Newborn Care: A guide for essential practice. WHO, Geneva,2006
4. Williams Obstetrics by F.Gary Cunningham.25<sup>th</sup> edition: 2018-McGraw-Hill Education.-1344p.
5. Вдовиченко Ю.П., Татарчук Т.Ф. та ін. Гінекологія дитячого і підліткового віку. Київ: Медицина.- 2012.
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7. Гуркин Ю. А., Л. Б. Маркин, Э. Б. Яковлева. Детская гинекология - справочник, 2004. - 480 с.
8. Запорожан В.М., Міщенко В.П. Акушерська патологія: атлас, навчальний посібник. - Одеса: Одеський медуніверситет, 2005.- 292 с.
9. Клінічні аспекти сучасної перинатології: навчально-методичний посібник (за ред. Вдовиченко Ю.П.).- К., 2005.
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15. Сучасні аспекти планування сім'ї: навчальний посібник.- К.,2012.-307с.

**17.Information resources**

1. <http://misa.meduniv.lviv.ua/course/index.php?categoryid=18>
2. <https://moz.gov.ua/nakazi-moz>
3. <https://www.facebook.com/search/top?q=progress>