

GYNAECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS

A. Subject aims:

The aim of this subject is to equip our fresh graduates with knowledge and skill-

1. to diagnose common gynaecological and obstetrical problems and to manage them effectively.
2. to recognize and refer the emergency cases to proper place/person.
3. to solve effectively over population, high maternal and perinatal morbidity and mortality, malnutrition, illiteracy and superstition and low socio-economic condition.
4. to acquire adequate knowledge about Maternal and Child Health Care (MCHC); and
5. proceed to higher education.

B. Subject objectives:

The objective of this subject is to produce a basic doctor with community need-based training so as to provide an effective health delivery system suitable for our country and for effective solution of our problems.

C. Course composition and teaching hours:

The course of Gynaecology and Obstetrics will be taught during year 4 of the studies.

Theoretical lectures.....	150 hours.
Demonstrations	160 hours.
<u>Ward & O.P.D., Family planning....</u>	<u>90 hours.</u>
	400 hours.

D. Evaluation in the Third professional BHMS examination:

1. Theory (MCQ-25%+SAQ-75%)
examinations..... 200 marks.
Paper- I (Gynaecology).... 100 marks.
Paper- II (Obstetrics)..... 100 marks.

2. Practical/Clinical	200 marks.
(i) X-ray, instruments,..... OSPE, specimen, etc).	60 marks.
(ii) Clinical (2 cases)	80 marks.
1 gynaecological & 1 Obstetrical case	
(iii) Viva.....	50marks
(iv) Case history (10 cases) ..	10 marks.)
	400 marks.

GYNAECOLOGY & OBSTETRICS

Paper-I

Hom - 304A

Detailed course contents: (Gynaecology)

1. Anatomy of Female Reproductive Organs: External genitalia- vulva; Internal genital organ.
2. Physiological Changes in Female: Puberty in female; onset of puberty, menstruation and its cycle, menopause and climacteric, ovulation and ovarian cycle, female sex hormones and their functions.
3. Menstrual Disorder: Amenorrhoea, cryptomenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea, dysfunctional uterine bleeding, menorrhagia, metropathia haemorrhagica, diagnosis of abnormal uterine bleeding, post menopausal bleeding.
4. Malformations, maldevelopments of genital tract & intersexuality.
5. Abortion & ectopic pregnancy.
6. Trophoblastic tumours: Hydatidiform mole.

7. Injuries: including vesicovaginal fistula, recto-vaginal fistula, third degree perineal tear etc.
8. Genital prolapse & incontinence of urine.
9. Displacements of uterus.
10. Infections of genital tracts: Leucorrhoea and purulent vulvae; vaginitis, cervicitis, cervical erosion, polyp, oophoritis, salpingo-oophoritis.
11. Endometriosis.
12. Common tumours of female genital organs- Tumours of vulva and vagina (including carcinoma); Tumours of cervix uteri & uterus-fibroid; Tumours of fallopian tubes & pelvic ligaments; Tumours of ovary.
13. Infertility & Sterility: Causes of sterility in male, causes of sterility in female, investigations for infertility & sterility.
14. Contraception:- Contraception methods: oral pill, intrauterine device, injections- norplant, natural method, female sterilization (tubal sterilization).
15. Sterilization- different methods including mini laparotomy, indications, complications.
16. Termination of pregnancy.
17. Hormone therapy.
18. Postmenopausal syndrome, postmenopausal bleeding and its managements.
19. Preoperative and post-operative management of gynaecological operations.
20. Gynaecological operations:- Dilatation and curettage (D&C), menstruation regulation, ligation, abdominal hysterectomy, ovariectomy, anterior colporrhaphy, posterior colporrhaphy, Manchester repair, vaginal hysterectomy with anterior and posterior repair, laparotomy etc.

GYNAECOLOGY & OBSTETRICS

Paper-II

Hom - 304B

Detailed course contents: (Obstetrics)

1. Fertilization, implantation and early development of human embryo.
2. Chorion, chorio-decidual space, umbilical cord, amnion, amniotic fluid and structure of human placenta.
3. Function of human placenta and assessment of placental function & placental insufficiency.
4. Anatomy of female pelvis and foetal skull.
5. Foetal circulation including mechanism of exchange.
6. Normal Pregnancy: Physiological changes in pregnancy. Clinical signs and diagnosis of pregnancy.
7. Antenatal care, its objectives and methods.
8. Nutrition & diet in pregnancy.
9. Abnormal Pregnancy- Hyperemesis gravidarum & its consequences. Pregnancy induced hypertension, pre-eclampsia & Eclampsia. Multiple pregnancy. Hydramnios, oligohydramnios. Intrauterine death. Post maturity, Dysmaturity. Elderly primigravida, grand multiparae and teen age pregnancy. Anaemia in pregnancy, Cardiac diseases & Diabetes mellitus. Jaundice in pregnancy. Urinary tract infection in pregnancy, Anuria of obstetrical origin. Ante partum haemorrhage.
10. Normal Labour: Foetal position, presentation, lie and mechanism of normal labour. Stages of labour

and management of normal labour. Relief of pain in labour, foetal monitoring. Obstetrical examination.

11. Abnormal Labour: Vertex presentation including occipito-posterior position. Breech presentation. Transverse lie, cord presentation and cord prolapse. Face, brow and compound presentation. Induction of labour. Disproportion: Cephalo pelvic disproportion (CPD). Abnormal uterine action. Forceps delivery and vacuum extraction. Destructive operation. Post partum haemorrhage and retained placenta and other third stage complication. Obstructed labour & ruptured uterus, perineal tear.
12. Normal puerperium: Physiological changes, Lochia, management. Lactation and infant feeding.
13. Abnormal Puerperium: Puerperal pyrexia, Puerperal sepsis, sub-involution of uterus.
14. The new born baby- Examination and management of newborn baby. Premature baby and its management. Baby feeding- breast and artificial (feeding).
15. The common problem of new born baby- Asphyxia neonatorum and resuscitation of the newborn, respiratory distress syndrome, ophthalmia neonatorum; tetanus neonatorum, jaundice of the newborn, infection of the newborn. Congenital abnormalities of newborn baby, Birth trauma and its management.
16. High risk pregnancy; Maternal mortality & morbidity; Perinatal mortality and morbidity.
17. Modern obstetrical diagnostic technique.
18. Obstetrical operations: Perineal & cervical tear repair, episiotomy, forceps delivery, Caesarean section.

Clinical / Practical

Demonstration - Item for the demonstration shall be selected by concerned Teacher. Each demonstration when completed, must be shown and recorded by concerned Teacher.

Case study - History of at least ten cases by each student for each paper should be prepared and that must be submitted along with the Progress Card during Examinations for evaluation by the examiners.

SUBJECTS FOR THE FINAL PROFESSIONAL BHMS COURSE (5th YEAR)

Final Professional BHMS Course

PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHILOSOPHY

A. Subject Aims:

The aims of this subject are to build a significant professional group who will be efficient enough with knowledge about homoeopathic system of treatment and the physician will able-

- 1 to impart knowledge about the aim and goal of the homoeopathic system of treatment.
- 2 to improve community health. homoeopathic treatment, and
- 3 Proceed to undergo higher studies.

B. Subject Objectives:

At the end of the learning the various aspects of Organon of medicine the students be able to-