

Phase III Obstetrics & Gynaecology - Core Presentations & Learning Outcomes

Please refer to the notes on Moodle on how to use these

Core presentation / learning outcome

Blood & Lymph

Inherited disease

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- be aware that some couples are at high risk of having a child affected by a severe inherited blood disorder and that they may require counselling

Child Health

Core presentations

- Abnormal foetal growth/prematurity
- Newborn assessment

Homeostatic

Diabetes in special situations

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- outline the management of childhood diabetes
- liaise with an anaesthetist regarding diabetic control before, during and after surgery
- outline the management of diabetes in pregnancy

Infectious disease

Core presentations

- HIV

HIV

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- recognise when pre- and post-test HIV counselling is appropriate
- assess the possibility of an HIV-related illness in patients
- recognise the possibility and significance of Pneumocystis jiroveci Pneumonia (PJP)
- recognise oral manifestations of HIV infection
- inform sensitively a patient that he/she has HIV infection or AIDS
- explain to a lay person the basis for the immunological defects in AIDS

Renal

Core presentations

- Chronic voiding difficulty/incontinence
- Abnormal urinalysis
- Urethral discharge, genital ulcers and warts

Urinary incontinence

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- distinguish the common types of urinary incontinence clinically and by simple investigation
- make appropriate referral for further investigation and management
- communicate results to a patient and outline the management options available

Sexually transmitted infections

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- demonstrate their ability to identify the important causes of:
 - genital discharge
 - genital pain
 - rashes and lesions of the genitalia
 - genital pruritus

- take a sexual history in which consideration is given to the variety of sexual practice, the strictly confidential nature of the consultation and to the diverse manner in which sexual infections may present
- elicit sensitively normal and abnormal findings in the genitalia and use these to test diagnostic hypotheses
- use investigations selectively to confirm diagnostic hypotheses
- formulate an appropriate management plan for patients diagnosed with sexually transmitted infections
- use effective communication skills to inform the patient of the diagnosis, the prognosis and an outline of treatment
- discuss the importance of contact tracing and ways of limiting the spread of infection
- describe the team approach needed to control the spread of sexual infection in the community

Women's Health

Core presentations

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| • Pre-natal diagnosis |
| • Sub-fertility |
| • Medical complications of pregnancy |
| • Vaginal bleeding in pregnancy |
| • Normal pregnancy and labour |
| • Abnormal labour |
| • Normal and abnormal puerperium |
| • Difficulty in breast feeding |
| • Multiple pregnancy |
| • Unwanted pregnancy and termination |
| • Pelvic pain |
| • Pre-eclampsia |
| • Abnormal cervical smear |
| • Rectal and vaginal prolapse |
| • Vaginal discharge |
| • Menstrual problems |
| • Menopausal problems |

Menstrual disorders

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- recognise the effect of menstruation on the female constitution, her partner and her family
- recognise and distinguish clinically between the common causes of
 - cyclical and non-cyclical heavy bleeding
 - intermenstrual bleeding
 - post-coital bleeding
 - post-menopausal bleeding
 - infrequent and absent menstruation
 - pre-menstrual syndrome
- arrange initial appropriate clinical investigations
- explain to the patient the management options for each type of menstrual disorder

Pelvic pain

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise and distinguish clinically between the important causes of painful periods
- recognise the important causes of acute gynaecological pain
- appreciate the likely diagnoses in patients with acute or chronic pelvic pain
- appreciate the likely diagnoses in patients with dyspareunia (including an understanding of its psychosexual origins)
- perform an appropriate examination of a woman presenting with pelvic pain, which may include bimanual examination and/or speculum examination
- use a chaperone appropriately
- initiate appropriate investigations for pelvic pain
- explain to the patient the procedure of diagnostic laparoscopy

Vaginal discharge and genital ulceration

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- identify the common causes of
 - vaginal discharge
 - genital pain
- rashes and lesions of the genitalia

- genital pruritus
- sensitively consider the possibility of sexually transmitted disease or cancer
- perform an appropriate examination of a woman presenting with vaginal discharge, which may include bimanual examination and/or speculum examination
- use a chaperone appropriately
- initiate appropriate investigations and treatment

Utero-vaginal prolapse

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- verify symptoms indicating disruption of the anatomical support to internal genitalia
- perform an appropriate examination of a woman presenting with prolapse, which may include bimanual examination and/or speculum examination
- use a chaperone appropriately
- elicit signs related to loss of ligamentous and muscular components of the pelvic floor
- discuss the principles and rationale of conservative and surgical management with the patient

The climacteric and the menopause

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the symptoms associated with the menopause
- recognise the benefits and risks of hormone replacement in the individual patient based on symptomatology and individual risk factors and preferences
- request and interpret investigations to confirm loss of ovarian function
- discuss the advantages and disadvantages of hormone replacement therapy
- monitor hormone replacement therapy

Gynaecological cancer

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the presenting symptoms of common gynaecological neoplasia both in terms of site-specific symptoms and in terms of the effects on adjacent organs
- plan the initial diagnostic and investigative approaches available to confirm clinical suspicions
- explain the result of a cervical cytology report including intraepithelial neoplasia and its possible consequences
- discuss sensitively with the patients the principles of management of gynaecological malignancies

- discuss strategies for the prevention of cervical cancer in the population

Infertility and sub-fertility

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the factors required for successful conception
- take a personal, parenthood, contraceptive and coital history (especially effective timing during the menstrual cycle)
- seek information in the history suggestive of anovulation or pelvic inflammatory disease
- recognise the need for investigations to confirm ovulation, tubal patency and normal semen analysis
- explain the significance of azoospermia and severe oligospermia
- initiate ovulation induction and set a plan for monitoring the effects of treatment
- discuss the concept of assisted conception techniques, demonstrating awareness of the range of values and perspectives that influence the debate
- describe the requirements of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act in relation to licensing, assisted conception and the use of embryos

Abortion

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- debate the ethical dilemmas in abortion practice including its role in congenital disease
- recognise the key elements of the Abortion Act 1967
- discuss with patients the relative methods of induction of abortion including anti-progesterone and cervical ripening, and suction termination of the pregnancy
- recognise and initiate management for the complications of abortion

Normal pregnancy

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- identify normal pregnancy
- complete an examination and assessment appropriate to gestational age, including auscultation of the foetal heart
- identify and participate in the management of common problems of pregnancy
- identify the life-threatening problems of pregnancy
- manage normal labour and the puerperium under supervision
- identify and participate in the management of common abnormalities of labour and the puerperium
- recognise the role of team work in the care of the pregnant woman and her baby

- recognise the psycho-social aspects of pregnancy
- recognise the factors influencing maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity in the UK and how they may be modified
- access the Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Database

Diagnosis of pregnancy

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- diagnose pregnancy on clinical grounds
- use tests of pregnancy appropriately
- recognise the role of ultrasonography in the diagnosis of pregnancy

Pre-pregnancy counselling and care

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the importance of pre-pregnancy counselling in particular groups
- debate the role of screening for genetic disease
- take a simple family history with reference to genetic disease

Antenatal care

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- assess pregnancy by a detailed obstetric and general medical history
- calculate the expected date of delivery and allow for the possible confounding effects of irregular menstruation and the effects of the oral contraception
- identify high-risk pregnancy
- identify the possibility of abnormality in pregnancy
- plan appropriate investigation for abnormality in pregnancy
- outline the principles of prescribing in pregnancy and list common medicines to which pregnant women may respond differently
- access information about choosing and adjusting drug dosage in pregnant women and women of child-bearing age
- state the possible effects of drugs on the developing foetus, in relation to the stage of gestation for exemplar drugs
- explain the risks of rhesus isoimmunisation and the use of anti-D
- give health promotion advice about smoking, drugs, alcohol and diet

Major problems of pregnancy

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise, and arrange initial management of

- spontaneous miscarriage
- ectopic pregnancy
- trophoblastic disease
- hyperemesis gravidarum
- placental abruption
- placenta praevia
- unclassified antepartum haemorrhage
- recognise pre-eclampsia and describe its consequences
- outline the management of pre-eclampsia
- initiate investigation of gestational hypertension and outline its management

Foetal growth, development and disease

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise and interpret discrepancy in uterine size for gestational age
- outline the role of blood tests, ultrasound, amniocentesis and chorionic villus sampling in the establishment of foetal health
- describe the role and methods of foetal assessment in pregnancy
- recognise important abnormalities on foetal CTG monitoring
- recognise the importance of monitoring foetal movements and describe the possible implications of reduced foetal movements
- recognise the potential adverse effects of drugs in pregnancy
- debate the benefits and costs of prenatal screening

Medical problems in pregnancy

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- initiate management of the common self-limiting problems in pregnancy
- recognise the potential adverse effects of inter-current disorders such as:
 - anaemia
 - asthma
 - cardiac disease
 - diabetes
 - hypertension
 - renal disease

- thyroid disease
- initiate appropriate investigations for these disorders
- appreciate the risk of thromboembolic disease in pregnancy and describe strategies to reduce this risk
- outline the investigation and management of suspected thromboembolic disease in pregnancy
- participate in the long-term management of these conditions

Multiple pregnancy

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the likelihood and make the diagnosis of multiple pregnancy
- recognise the complications of multiple pregnancy during pregnancy, parturition and the puerperium
- outline to patients the possibility of preterm labour and the early symptoms

Intrauterine and neonatal deaths

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the antecedents and methods of prevention of intrauterine and neonatal death
- recognise on clinical grounds the possibility of intrauterine death and initiate appropriate investigations
- communicate with patients in a role play situation about the diagnosis of intrauterine death
- participate as a team member in the counselling of parents sustaining an intrauterine or neonatal death

Special situations in pregnancy

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise that special obstetric risks are associated with grand multi-parity, elderly primigravidae, adolescent pregnancies and pregnancies in drug and alcohol abusers
- recognise the particular risks to patients and staff in circumstances of Hepatitis B and HIV infection

Pre-term labour

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the circumstances when preterm labour may occur
- outline management to the patient

Normal labour

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- describe the environments in which normal labour may be conducted and their relative benefits and risks
- acknowledge the wishes of the mother in this decision

- recognise the onset of labour
- manage normal labour under supervision
- identify the drugs commonly used in labour and their benefits and risks
- participate in foetal surveillance in labour
- recognise the common signs of foetal distress

Analgesia in labour

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- recognise the role of patient education in the management of pain in labour
- discuss with patients the methods of pain relief in labour
- appreciate the risks of anaesthesia in obstetrics

Normal puerperium and lactation

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- make routine assessments of patients to identify post-partum complications such as infection, thrombosis, feeding problems, continence problems, wound healing
- recognise the factors leading to the establishment of successful breast-feeding
- advise patients on the use of drugs when breast-feeding
- recognise the possibility of post-natal depression and psychosis, and outline their management

Abnormal labour

By the end of Phase 3, students should be able to:

- describe the role of induction of labour and the possible methods
- recognise common foetal and maternal problems in the first stage of labour
- participate in the management of delay in the first stage of labour including the use of oxytocin and monitoring techniques
- recognise delay in the second stage of labour and the circumstances when it may occur
- recognise the common complications of the third stage of labour and describe how they may be prevented
- recognise and participate in the immediate management of post-partum haemorrhage
- explain the appropriate need for operative vaginal delivery or Caesarean Section
- debate the advantages and disadvantages of the use of Caesarean Section

General

Incontinence (urinary and faecal)

By the end of Phase 3 students should be able to:

- assess incontinence by history and physical examination
- be able to arrange investigations including appropriate use of charting and urodynamics
- institute management of incontinence

Clinical Diagnostic & Procedural Skills

From GMC 'Outcomes for Graduates' - see separate guidance on Clinical Skills / TDOCs