

1. OVERVIEW

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|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Subject Area | OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY |
| Degree | MEDICINE |
| School/Faculty | BIOMEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES |
| Ac. Year | 6º |
| ECTS | 5 ECTS+ 3 ECTS Clinical placements |
| Type | COMPULSORY |
| Language(s) | SPANISH |
| Delivery Mode | ON CAMPUS |
| Semester | YEARLY |

2. INTRODUCTION

This is a compulsory subject belonging to the Human Clinical Training module and is taught yearly. This module is worth 101 ECTS + 82 (73 ECTS in tutored clinical placements and 9 ECTS in optional subjects). Human Clinical Training brings together all the knowledge, skills and attitudes students acquire throughout the degree programme. The Gynaecology and Obstetrics subject consists of 5 ECTS and 3 ECTS in clinical placements. To take this course, students must have passed at least 150 ECTS in the first three years. The overall objectives of the subject area are:

- Provide knowledge for the prevention, aetiology, symptomatology, diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of pathologies in gynaecology and pregnancy, birth and post-partum.
- Direct the gathering of patient information to draw up a clinical history (anamnesis and physical examination) of the gynaecology patient during pregnancy, birth and post-partum.
- Detail the use of the main complementary tests in gynaecological pathology and in pregnancy, birth and post-partum.
- Learn the steps involved in prevention, prognosis and treatment plan for the main pathologies of gynaecology and pregnancy, birth and post-partum.
- Decide on and propose the suitable preventative measures in different clinical situations which involve gynaecology and obstetrics patients. These include methods of contraception, fertilisation and the prevention of sexually-transmitted diseases.

3. SKILLS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

Basic Skills (CB, as per the Spanish acronym):

- CB2: Students can apply their knowledge to their work professionally and possess the necessary skills, usually demonstrated by forming and defending opinions, as well as resolving problems within their study area.

- CB3: Students will develop an ability to gather and interpret relevant data (usually within their study area) to form opinions which include reflecting on relevant social, scientific or ethical matters.
- CB4: Students can communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialist and non-specialist audiences.

General skills (CG, by the acronym in Spanish):

- CG1: Recognise the essential parts of being a medical professional, including ethical principles and legal responsibilities, together with how to provide a patient-centred service.
- CG2: Understand the importance of such principles to benefit patients, society and the profession, with particular attention paid to professional secrecy.
- CG3: Know how to apply the principle of social justice to professional practice and understand the ethical implications of health in a constantly changing world.
- CG4: Develop professional practice taking into account patient autonomy, beliefs and culture.
- CG5: Be aware of the need to maintain and update professional skills, paying special attention to continuous self-learning of emerging knowledge and to discover new products and techniques with the aim of improving quality.
- CG6: Carry out professional activity with regard to other health professionals, acquiring teamwork skills.
- CG9: Understand and recognise the effects, mechanisms and manifestations of a disease on the structure and functioning of the human body.
- CG10: Understand and recognise the causal agents and risk factors which determine health conditions and the development of a disease.
- CG12: Understand the principles of action, indications and effectiveness of therapeutic interventions, based on the available scientific evidence.
- CG13: Obtain and elaborate a clinical history report with all relevant information.
- CG14: Perform a physical examination and mental health assessment.
- CG15: Have the ability to carry out an initial diagnosis and establish a well-founded approach to making a diagnosis.
- CG17: Establish the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment, applying the principles based on the most reliable information possible.
- CG18: Indicate the most suitable therapy for the most common acute and chronic processes, including patients in the terminal phase.
- CG19: Raise and propose the suitable preventative measures required for each clinical situation.
- CG20: Acquire sufficient clinical experience under supervision in hospital institutions, health centres or other healthcare institutions. This also involves basic knowledge of a patient-centred clinical approach and suitable use of tests, medicinal products and other healthcare system resources.
- CG21: Listen attentively, obtain and synthesise information regarding the problems troubling the patient and understand this information.
- CG22: Write clinical histories and other medical records in a way so they can be understood by other people.
- CG23: Communicate effectively and clearly, both orally and in writing, with patients, family members, media and other professionals.
- CG24: Establish good interpersonal communication which allows you to efficiently and empathetically connect with patients, family members, media and other professionals.
- CG26: Assume a role in the prevention and protection against diseases, injuries or accidents, together with the maintenance and promotion of health, both on an individual and community level.
- CG32: Know how to use information and communication technology in clinical, therapeutic, preventative and research activity.

Cross-curricular skills (CT, by the acronym in Spanish):

- CT2: Leadership: ability to offer ideas, approaches and interpretations through strategies which offer solutions to real-life problems.
- CT3: Teamwork: ability to integrate and collaborate actively with other people, areas and/or organisations to reach common goals, evaluate and integrate contributions from the rest of the group members and create a good working environment.
- CT4: Adaptability: ability to detect, interpret and respond to a changing environment. Ability to equip themselves and work effectively in different situations and/or with different groups or individuals. This means adapting to change depending on circumstances or needs. It involves the confidence to take on crucial challenges on a personal or group level, maintaining good physical and mental health to allow effective work to be carried out.
- CT5: Initiative: ability to undertake difficult or risky actions with resolve.
- CT6: Problem solving: ability to solve an unclear or complex issue or situation which has no established solution and requires skill to reach a conclusion.

Specific skills (CE, by the acronym in Spanish):

- CE 3.1.3 Pregnancy and normal and pathological birth. Post-partum. Sexually transmitted diseases. Recognise, diagnose and direct treatment of the main gynaecological pathologies. Contraception and fertilisation.
- CE 3.2.1 Know how to do a full anamnesis focused on the patient and with a view to diverse pathologies, interpreting its meaning.
- CE 3.2.2 Know how to perform a physical examination of the systems and apparatus, as well as a psychopathological assessment, being able to interpret the results.
- CE 5.1.1 Complete a student work placement, involving independent clinical rotation and a final skills assessment in health centres, hospitals and other care facilities, which allows students to incorporate professional values, healthcare communication skills, clinical reasoning, clinical management and critical judgement. This also requires students to familiarise themselves with the most common health problems in Medicine, Surgery, Obstetrics and Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Psychiatry and other clinical areas.

Learning outcomes (RA, by the acronym in Spanish):

- Understand the basics of contraception and fertilisation methods.
- Recognise the most common gynaecological pathologies.
- Diagnose the most common gynaecological pathologies: clinical history and physical examination directed towards gynaecological pathology, indication and interpretation of complementary tests for the diagnosis of gynaecological disorders and alterations in pregnancy, laboratory tests, imaging tests, anatomical pathology tests, etc.
- Direct the medico-surgical treatment of the most common gynaecological pathologies.
- Understand the characteristics of pregnancy, birth and post-partum, together with pregnancy monitoring.
- Know how to perform examinations and monitoring during pregnancy.

The following table shows how the skills developed in the subject area match up with the intended learning outcomes:

| Skills | Learning outcomes |
|--|--|
| CB2, CB3, CB4, CB10, CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG9, CG 10, CG 12, CG13, CG 14, CG17, CG18, CG19, CG 20, CG 21, CG 22, CG 23, CG 24, CG 26, CG 32, CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6, CE 3.1.3 | RA1 (2.61): Understand the characteristics of pregnancy, birth and post-partum, together with pregnancy monitoring. |
| CB2, CB3, CB4, CB10, CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG9, CG 10, CG 12, CG13, CG 14, CG17, CG18, CG19, CG 20, CG 21, CG 22, CG 23, CG 24, CG 26, CG 32, CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6, CE 3.2.1, CE 3.2.2, CE 5.1.1 | RA2 (2.62): Know how to perform examinations and monitoring during pregnancy. |
| CB2, CB3, CB4, CB10, CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG9, CG 10, CG 12, CG13, CG 14, CG17, CG18, CG19, CG 20, CG 21, CG 22, CG 23, CG 24, CG 26, CG 32, CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6, CE 3.1.3 | RA3 (2.63): Understand the basics of contraception and fertilisation methods. |
| CB2, CB3, CB4, CB10, CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG9, CG 10, CG 12, CG13, CG 14, CG17, CG18, CG19, CG 20, CG 21, CG 22, CG 23, CG 24, CG 26, CG 32, CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6, CE 3.1.1, CE 3.2.1, CE 3.2.2 | RA4 (2.64): Recognise the most common gynaecological pathologies. |
| CB2, CB3, CB4, CB10, CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG9, CG 10, CG 12, CG13, CG 14, CG17, CG18, CG19, CG 20, CG 21, CG 22, CG 23, CG 24, CG 26, CG 32, CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6, , CG 23, CG 2, CE 5.1.1 | RA5 (2.65): Diagnose the most common gynaecological pathologies: clinical history and physical examination directed towards gynaecological pathology, indication and interpretation of complementary tests for the diagnosis of gynaecological disorders and alterations in pregnancy, laboratory tests, imaging tests, anatomical pathology tests, etc. |
| CB2, CB3, CB4, CB10, CG1, CG2, CG3, CG4, CG5, CG6, CG9, CG 10, CG 12, CG13, CG 14, CG17, CG18, CG19, CG 20, CG 21, CG 22, CG 23, CG 24, CG 26, CG 32, CT1, CT2, CT3, CT4, CT5, CT6, CE 3.1.1 | RA 6 (2.66): Direct the medico-surgical treatment of the most common gynaecological pathologies. |

4. TEACHING/LEARNING METHODS

The types of teaching/learning methods are as follows:

- Problem-based learning: Presentation of problems, reorganising into small groups, literature analysis, analysis of scientific texts and documents, symposiums and presentations, directed debates, specialised individual and collective tutorials, and reaching a consensus.
- Problem-based learning geared towards clinical reasoning: Presentation of problems, reorganising into small groups, literature analysis, analysis of scientific texts and documents, symposiums and presentations, directed debates, specialised individual and collective tutorials, and reaching a consensus.
- Case studies and problem solving: approach and solving cases and problems either as an individual or in small groups.

- Specialised seminars: literature research and debate on scientific data in small groups.
- Lectures: Classroom presentations by the professor on basic theory, encouraging debate and student participation.
- Case study method: presentation and discussion of clinical cases in small groups.
- Skills learning in the classroom and simulation environments: Practical work with IT programs, anatomical models, human dissection and standardised patients.
- Experiential learning in supervised clinical placements in the different hospital services: problem-solving in a practical context observing the tutor, being observed by the tutor, or with the tutor's supervision. Students will integrate themselves and participate in the activities performed in the healthcare units. The student activities will be programmed, tutor-assisted and assessed by the tutor.

5. CONTENTS

OBSTETRICS

MODULE 1: PREGNANCY AND NORMAL DELIVERY

TOPIC 1: Normal gestation. Maternal changes to normal gestation. Physiology of the foetus. Physiology of the placenta and foetal membranes.

TOPIC 2: Antenatal care in normal gestation.

TOPIC 3: Prenatal diagnosis. Congenital and aneuploid abnormalities. Teratogenicity.

TOPIC 4: Genetics in prenatal diagnosis. Legal interruption of pregnancy.

TOPIC 5: Evolution and phases of normal birth.

TOPIC 6: Attending a normal birth. Management of the partograph.

MODULE 2: Pathology of the labour and delivery

TOPIC 7: Labour induction: indications and methods.

TOPIC 8: Labour dystocia: dynamics, shoulder, foetal and bone.

TOPIC 9: Assisted birth. Caesarean section.

TOPIC 10: External cephalic version. Both with previous caesarean. Uterine rupture.

TOPIC 11: Perineal tears: classification and management. Amniotic fluid embolism.

TOPIC 12: Assessment of the foetal well-being intrapartum. Risk of loss of foetal well-being.

TOPIC 13: Physiological post-partum. Breastfeeding. Childbirth pathology. Postpartum and breast feeding pathology.

MODULE: FOETAL PATHOLOGY

TOPIC 14. Intrauterine growth restriction. Large foetus. Using Doppler in obstetrics.

TOPIC 15: Congenital infections. Toxoplasmosis. B19 parvovirus. Syphilis. HIV. Herpesvirus, chickenpox. Rubella. Viral hepatitis. Hepatitis B and C.

TOPIC 16: Congenital infections: CMV. Emerging infections (Zika and Chagas).

TOPIC 17: Rhesus (Rh) isoimmunization.

MODULE: PATHOLOGY OF PREGNANCY

TOPIC 18: Pregnancy of unknown location. Abortion. Ectopic pregnancy. Gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD).

TOPIC 19. Pathology of the placenta. Abnormalities in amniotic fluid and the umbilical cord. Premature rupture of membranes.

TOPIC 20. Threat of premature birth.

TOPIC 21. Multiple pregnancy.

MODULE: MATERNAL PATHOLOGY ASSOCIATED TO PREGNANCY

TOPIC 22. Hypertensive states of pregnancy.

TOPIC 23. Vaccinations and gestation.

TOPIC 24. Diabetes in pregnancy. Preimplantation genetic diagnosis (PGD).

TOPIC 25. Cardiorespiratory, haematological and gestational pathology.

TOPIC 26. Nephrourologic, digestive and gestational pathology.

TOPIC 27. Autoimmune, thyroid, neuropsychiatric, dermatological and gestational pathology.

TOPIC 28. Surgical pathology and trauma. Maternal oncology and gestation.

| GYNAECOLOGY TOPICS |
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| TOPIC 31. Gynaecological screening. Diagnostic techniques in gynaecology. |
| TOPIC 37. Amenorrhoea (I). Social and endocrine causes of amenorrhoea. |
| TOPIC 38. Amenorrhoea (II). Polycystic ovary syndrome. Peripheral hyperandrogenism. |
| TOPIC 39. Amenorrhoea (III). Primary ovarian insufficiency. Uterine amenorrhoea. |
| TOPIC 42. Intersex conditions. Female genital malformations. |
| TOPIC 33. Contraception I. Classification of contraception. Natural methods. Barrier methods. Intrauterine contraception. Occlusion techniques. |
| TOPIC 34. Contraception II. Hormonal contraception. Post-coital contraception. |
| TOPIC 35. Menopause. |

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| TOPIC 36. Dysfunctional uterine bleeding. |
| TOPIC 53. Benign uterine body pathology. Fibroids. |
| TOPIC 32. Dysmenorrhoea. Chronic pelvic pain. Sexual dysfunction. |
| TOPIC 43. Endometriosis. |
| TOPIC 40. Sterility. Study of a sterile partner. |
| TOPIC 41. Assisted reproductive techniques. |
| TOPIC 44. Pathology of the pelvic floor. Genital fistula. |
| TOPIC 45. Genital infections I. Vulvovaginitis. |
| TOPIC 46. Genital infections II. Human papillomavirus. Herpes. Chancroid. |
| TOPIC 47. Genital infections III. Gonorrhoea and chlamydia. Inflammatory pelvic disease. |
| TOPIC 48. Vulva dystrophy. Pre-neoplastic diseases of the vulva and vagina. |
| TOPIC 49. Malignant tumour pathology of the vulva and vagina. |
| TOPIC 50. Benign tumours of the cervix. Pre-neoplastic lesions of the cervix. |
| TOPIC 51. Invasive cervical cancer. |
| TOPIC 52. Benign lesions of the endometrium. Endometrial hyperplasia. |
| TOPIC 54. Endometrial adenocarcinoma. Uterine sarcoma. |
| TOPIC 55. Gestational trophoblastic disease. Trophoblastic tumours. |
| TOPIC 56. Tumour of the ovary pathology I. Epithelial tumours. |
| TOPIC 57. Tumour of the ovary pathology II. Other tumours of the ovaries. |
| TOPIC 58. Benign breast pathology. |
| TOPIC 59. Breast cancer I. Epidemiology and risk factors. Clinical symptoms. Diagnosis |
| TOPIC 60. Breast cancer II. Clinical management. Recurrences. Prevention. |

6. LEARNING ACTIVITIES

The types of learning activities, plus the amount of time spent on each activity, are as follows:

On campus:

| Learning activity | Number of hours | Attendance (%) |
|---|-----------------|----------------|
| AF1: Theory/practical learning activities on-campus | 55 | 100 |
| AF2: Directed learning activities | 15 | 20 |
| AF3: Independent working | 47 | 0 |
| AF4: Clinical placements | 75 | 100 |
| AF5: Tutorials | 6 | 100 |
| AF6: Knowledge test | 2 | 100 |
| TOTAL | 200 | |

7. ASSESSMENT

The assessment methods, plus their weighting in the final grade for the subject area, are as follows:

| | Assessment system | Weighting |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------|
| THEORY (50%) | Continuous assessment | 10% |
| | Final assessment exam | 40% |
| PRACTICAL PART (50%) | Attitude (rubric) | 5% |
| | Clinical practice (rubric) | 20% |
| | ECOE | 25% |

On the Virtual Campus, when you open the subject area, you can see all the details of your assessment activities and the deadlines and assessment procedures for each activity.

8. BIBLIOGRAPHY

The reference work for the follow-up of the subject is:

Reference bibliography: OBSTETRICS

1. Obstetricia y Ginecología. Aníbal Nieto Díaz & Juan Manuel Quiñonero Rubio & Pedro Antonio Cascales Campos. Elsevier España, 1ª ed. (15/04/2022) ISBN 9788491138563
2. Williams Obstetricia, 26e. F. Gary Cunningham, Kenneth J. Leveno, Jodi S. Dashe, Barbara L. Hoffman, Catherine Y. Spong, Brian M. Casey ISBN 9781264270002 (Acceso online: Williams Obstetrics, 26e | AccessMedicine | McGraw Hill Medical (mhmedical.com).
<https://accessmedicine.mhmedical.com/book.aspx?bookID=2977>
3. Base de datos Uptodate: <https://www.uptodate.com>
4. Protocolos clínicos Medicina Fetal: <https://medicinafetalbarcelona.org/protocolos/>
5. Revista Progresos Ginecología y Obstetricia. <https://www.elsevier.es/es-revista-progresos-obstetricia-ginecologia>

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1. Ginecología WILLIAMS 3ª Edición, 2017, Mc Graw-Hill ISBN 978-1-4562-5664-7.
2. Protocolos clínicos SEGO: <https://www.elsevier.es/es-revista-progresos-obstetricia-ginecologia-151-seccion-protocolos-sego-17015>
3. Base Uptodate: <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/search>
4. Tratado de Obstetricia y Ginecología, Usandizaga Beguiristain J.A. y de la Fuente Perez, P. ED. Marbán, 2018, ISBN 9788471016546

A continuación, se indica bibliografía recomendada:

PROMIR

Oliver Pérez R, Sotillo Mallo L. PROMIR: Ginecología y Obstetricia 2022-2023, 2ª ed. Madrid: Editorial Médica Panamericana; 2022

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