2.5.3

Obstetrics and Gynacology department Reforms

2.5.3

(PROCESSES INTEGRATING IT)

BLUE PRINTS



Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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6th Semester

Step-1 List of Topics - Gynaecology

Sr. No	Topic
1	Development of genital tract
2	Physiology of menstrauation
3	Menstrual abnormalities
4	Puberty
5	Menopause
6	Infection of genital tract
7	Leiomyoma
8	Adenomyosis
9	Endometriosis
10	Prolapse
11	Urinary disorders in Gynaecology
12	Contraception
13	MTP





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including Options
MCQs	10 (0.5 Marks each)	5	10
LAQs	1 (6 Marks each)	6	6
SAQs	Any 3 out of 4 (3 Marks each)	9	9
Total	15	20	23

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Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	Topic	Impact (I)	Frequency (F)	W=I x F
1	Development of genital tract	1	3	3
2	Physiology of menstrauation	1	3	3
3	Menstrual abnormalities	2	2	4
4	Puberty	1	3	3
5	Menopause	1	3	3
6	Infection of genital tract	2	1	2
7	Leiomyoma	2	2	4
8	Adenomyosis	1	1	1
9	Endometriosis	1	1	1
10	Prolapse	2	2	4
11	Urinary disorders in Gynaecology	2	1	2
12	Contraception	1	3	3
13	MTP	2	2	4
	Total	1		37

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted
1	Development of genital tract	3	2
2	Physiology of menstrauation	3	2
3	Menstrual abnormalities	4	2.5
4	Puberty	3	2
5	Menopause	3	2
6	Infection of genital tract	2	1
7	Leiomyoma	4	2.5
8	Adenomyosis	1	0.5
9	Endometriosis	1	0.5
10	Prolapse	4	2.5
11	Urinary disorders in Gynaecology	2	1
12	Contraception	3	2
13	MTP	4	2.5
	Total	37	23





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Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	MCQs	SAQs	LAQs
1	Development of genital tract	3	2	4		
2	Puberty	3	2			
3	Physiology of menstrauation	3	2			1
4	Menstrual abnormalities	4	2.5	1		
5	Menopause	3	1.5	3		
6	Infection of genital tract	2	1	2		
7	Leiomyoma	4	3	-	1	
8	Adenomyosis	1	0.5	1	-	
9	Endometriosis	1	0.5	1	-	
10	Prolapse	4	2.5	1	11	-
11	Urinary disorders in	2			1	
	Gynaecology		1			
12	Contraception	3	2	1		
13	MTP	4	2.5	2	1	
	Total	37	23			





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Step-6 Level of Assessment

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	MCQs (1R+3C+1A)	SAQs (4R+4C+4A)	LAQs (2R+3C+1A)
1	Development of	3		1(0.5C)		-
	genital tract		2			
2	Puberty	3	2	1(0.5R)	1(2R+1C)	
3	Physiology of menstrauation	3	2			
4	Menstrual	4				
	abnormalities		2.5			1(2R+3C+1A)
5	Menopause	3	1.5			
6	Infection of genital	2		2(0.5C+0.5A)		-
	tract		1			
7	Leiomyoma	4	3	<u>-</u>	1(1R+1C+1A)	-
8	Adenomyosis	1	0.5	1(0.5C)	<u>-</u>	-
9	Endometriosis	1	0.5	1(0.5R)	-	-
10	Prolapse	4	2.5	1(0.5C)		-
11	Urinary disorders in	2			1(1R+1C+1A)	
	Gynaecology		1			
12	Contraception	3	2	1(0.5C)	104 pt 15	-
13	MTP	4	2.5	2(0.5C + 0.5A)	1(1C+2A)	-
•	Total	37	23			

R - Reca

ADGAON NASHIK nension, A - Application

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-1 List of Topics - PAPER II

Sr. No	Topic
1	Hyperemesis gravidarum
2	Abortion
3	Ectopic pregnancy
4	Gestational trophoblastic disease
5	Ante-partum haemorrhage
6	Anemia in pregnancy
7	Heart disease in pregnancy
8	Pre-elcampsia and eclampsia
9	Diabetes in pregnancy
10	Jaundice in pregnancy
11	Pulmonary disease in pregnancy





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Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including Options
MCQs	10 (0.5 Marks each)	5	10
LAQs	1 (6 Marks each)	6	6
SAQs	Any 3 out of 4 (3 Marks each)	9	9
Total	15	20	23





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Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	Topic	Impact (I)	Frequency (F)	W=I x F
1	Hyperemesis gravidarum	2	2	4
2	Abortion	2	2	4
3	Ectopic pregnancy	3	1	3
4	Gestational trophoblastic disease	3	1	3
5	Ante-partum haemorrhage	3	1	3
	Anemia in pregnancy	2	3	6
7	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	1	3
8	Pre-elcampsia and eclampsia	2	2	4
9	Diabetes in pregnancy	2	1	2
10	Jaundice in pregnancy	2	1	2
. 11	Pulmonary disease in pregnancy	2	1	2
	Total			36

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Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted
1	Hyperemesis gravidarum	4	2.5
2	Abortion	4	2.5
3	Ectopic pregnancy	3	2
4	Gestational trophoblastic disease	3	2
5	Ante-partum haemorrhage	3	2
6	Anemia in pregnancy	6	4
7	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	2
8	Pre-elcampsia and eclampsia	4	2.5
9	Diabetes in pregnancy	2	1.5
10	Jaundice in pregnancy	2	1
11	Pulmonary disease in pregnancy	2	1
	Total	36	23





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	MCQs	SAQs	LAQs
i	Hyperemesis gravidarum	4	2	4	<u> </u>	
2	Abortion	4	2	1		
3	Ectopic pregnancy	3	2	1	1	
4	Gestational trophoblastic disease	3	3		1	
5	Anemia in pregnancy	6	3.5	1	1	-
6	Ante-partum haemorrhage	3	2		_	
7	Pre-elcampsia and eclampsia	4	2.5			
8	Jaundice in pregnancy	2	1.5			1
9	Diabetes in pregnancy	2	1.5			
10	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	2	1	1	
11	Pulmonary disease in pregnancy	2	1	2		





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Step-6 Level of Assessment

Sr. No	Topic	W = IX F	Marks Alloted	MCQs (1R+3C+1A)	SAQs (4R+4C+4A)	LAQs (2R+3C+1A)
1	Hyperemesis gravidarum	4	2	4(0.5R+1C+ 0.5A)		
2	Abortion	4	2	1(0.5C)		
3	Ectopic pregnancy	3	2	1(0.5C)	1(1R+2C)	
4	Gestational trophoblastic disease	3	3		1(1R+1C+1A)	
5	Anemia in pregnancy	6	3.5	1(0.5R)	1(1R+2A)	
6	Ante-partum haemorrhage	3	2			
7	Pre-elcampsia and eclampsia	4	2.5			1(2R+3C+1A)
8	Jaundice in pregnancy	2	1.5			
9	Diabetes in pregnancy	2	1.5			
10	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	2	1(0.5C)	1(1R+1C+1A)	
11	Pulmonary disease in pregnancy	2	1	2(0.5C + 0.5A)		
	Total	36	23			

R - Recall, C- Comprehension, A - Application





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

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8TH Semester

Step-1 List of Topics - PAPER I

Sr. No	Topic
1	Preventive oncology
2	Principles of gynaecological surgical procedures
3	Pre & post operative care in gynaecology
4	Ultrasonography & radiology in gynaecology
5	Endoscopy in gynaecology
6	Drugs and hormones in gynaecology
7	Amenorrhoea
8	Carcinoma cervix
9	Carcinoma endometrium
10	Choriocarcinoma
. 11	Ovarian tumours
12	Malignanat lesions of vulva
13	Chemotherapy
14	Radiotherapy

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Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including Options
MCQs	10 (0.5 Marks each)	5	10
LAQs	1 (6 Marks each)	6	6
SAQs	Any 3 out of 4 (3 Marks each)	9	9
Total	15	20	23





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Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	No Topic		Topic Impact (I)		Frequency (F)	W=I x F
1	Preventive oncology	1	2	2		
2	Principles of gynaecological surgical procedures	1	2	2		
3	Pre & post operative care in gynaecology	1	2	2		
4	Ultrasonography & radiology in gynaecology	1	2	2		
5	Endoscopy in gynaecology	2	2	4		
6	Drugs and hormones in gynaecology	2	1	2		
7	Amenorrhoea	2	2.	4		
8	Carcinoma cervix	3	2	6		
9	Carcinoma endometrium	3	1	3		
10	Choriocarcinoma	3	1	3		
11	Ovarian tumours	3	1	3		
12	Malignanat lesions of vulva	3	1	3		
13	Chemotherapy	2	1	2		
14	Radiotherapy	2	1	2		
	Total			40		





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Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted
1	Preventive oncology	2	1
2	Principles of gynaecological surgical procedures	2	1
3	Pre & post operative care in gynaecology	2	1
4	Ultrasonography & radiology in gynaecology	2	1
5	Endoscopy in gynaecology	4	2
6	Drugs and hormones in gynaecology	- 2	1
7	Amenorrhoea	4	2.5
8	Carcinoma cervix	6	3.5
9	Carcinoma endometrium	3	2
10	Choriocarcinoma	3	2
11	Ovarian tumours	3	2
12	Malignanat lesions of vulva	3	2
13	Chemotherapy	2	1
14	Radiotherapy	2	1
	Total		23





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	MCQs	SAQs	LAQs
1	Carcinoma cervix	6	3.5	1		
2	Chemotherapy	2	1			1
3	Malignanat lesions of vulva	3	2			ı
4	Principles of gynaecological surgical procedures	2	1	2		
5	Pre & post operative care in gynaecology	2	1		1	
6	Endoscopy in gynaecology	4	2			
7	Ultrasonography & radiology in gynaecology	2	1	2		
8	Drugs and hormones in gynaecology	2	1	1		
9	Amenorrhoea	4	2.5		1	
10	Preventive oncology	2	1	2		
11	Carcinoma endometrium	3	2			
12	Radiotherapy	2	1		1	
13	Choriocarcinoma	3	2	1	1	
14	Ovarian tumours	3	2	1		
	Total	40	23			160

I - Impact factor, F-Frequency, W-Weightage

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-6 Level of Assessment

Sr. No	Topic	W=I XF	Marks Alloted	MCQs (1R+3C+1A)	SAQs (4R+4C+4A)	LAQs (2R+3C+1A)
1	Carcinoma cervix	6	3.5	1(0.5C)		
2	Chemotherapy	2	1		<u></u>	1(2R+3C+1A)
3	Malignanat lesions of vulva	3	2			
4	Principles of gynaecological surgical procedures	2	1	2(0.5R+0.5C)		2
5	Pre & post operative care in gynaecology	2	1			
6	Endoscopy in gynaecology	4	2		1(1R+1C+1A)	
7	Ultrasonography & radiology in gynaecology	2	1	2(0.5C+0.5A)		
8	Drugs and hormones in gynaecology	2	1	1(0.5C)		
9	Amenorrhoea	4	2.5		1(1C+2A)	
10	Choriocarcinoma	3	2	4(0.5R+1C+ 0.5A)	<u></u>	
11	Carcinoma endometrium	3	2	<u></u>		
12	Radiotherapy	2	1		1(2R+1C)	
13	Preventive oncology	3	2		1(1R+1C+1A)	
14	Ovarian tumours	3	2			
	Total	40	23			

I - Impact factor, F-Frequency, W-Weightage R - Recall, C- Comprehension, A - Application





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-1 List of Topics - PAPER II

Sr. No	Topic
1	Recurrent pregnancy wastages
2	Drugs in pregnancy
3	Rural obstetrics
4	Puerperal sepsis
5	Evaluation of fetal health during pregnanacy and labor
6	Diabetes in pregnancy
7	Heart disease in pregnancy
8	USG
9	Infections in pregnancy
10	Nutrition in pregnancy & Lactation





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including Options
MCQs	10 (0.5 Marks each)	5	5
LAQs	1 (6 Marks each)	6	6
SAQs	Any 3 out of 4 (3 Marks each)	9	12
Total	26	20	23





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	Topic	Impact (I)	Frequency (F)	W=I x F
1	Recurrent pregnancy wastages	2	2	4
2	Drugs in pregnancy	2	2	4
3	Rural obstetrics	1	2	2
4	Puerperal sepsis	3	1	3
5	Evaluation of fetal health during pregnanacy and labor	2	2	4
6	Diabetes in pregnancy	2	2	4
7	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	1	3
8	USG	1	2	2
9	Infections in pregnancy	2	1	2
10	Nutrition in pregnancy & Lactation	1	2	2
	Total	1		30

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted
1	Recurrent pregnancy wastages	4	3.5
2	USG	2	1.5
3	Infections in pregnancy	2	1.5
4	Drugs in pregnancy	4	3
5	Rural obstetrics	2	1
6	Puerperal sepsis	3	2
7	Evaluation of fetal health during pregnanacy and labor	4	3.5
8	Diabetes in pregnancy	4	3
9	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	3
10	Nutrition in pregnancy & Lactation	2	1
	Total	30	23





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	MCQs	SAQs	LAQs
1	Recurrent pregnancy wastages	4	3.5	1		
2	USG	2	1.5			1
3	Infections in pregnancy	2	1.5			
4	Drugs in pregnancy	4	3		1	
5	Rural obstetrics	2	1	2		
6	Puerperal sepsis	3	2	4		
. 7	Evaluation of fetal health during pregnanacy and labor	4	3.5	1	1	
8	Diabetes in pregnancy	4	3		· 1	
9	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	3		1	
10	Nutrition in pregnancy & Lactation	2	1	2		
	Total	30	23			





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-6 Level of Assessment

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	MCQs (1R+3C+1A)	SAQs (4R+4C+4A)	LAQs (2R+3C+1A)
1	Recurrent pregnancy wastages	4	3.5	1(0.5C)		
2	USG	2	1.5			1(2R+3C+1A)
3	Infections in pregnancy	2	1.5			
4	Drugs in pregnancy	4	3		1(1R+1C+1A)	
5	Rural obstetrics	2	1	2(0.5C+0.5A)		
6	Puerperal sepsis	3	2	4(1C+0.5R+ 0.5A)		
7	Evaluation of fetal health during pregnanacy and labor	4	3.5	1(0.5C)	1(1C+2A)	
8	Diabetes in pregnancy	4	3		1(1R+1C+1A)	
9	Heart disease in pregnancy	3	3		1(2R+1C)	
10	Nutrition in pregnancy & Lactation	2	1	2(0.5C+0.5R)		
	Total	30	23			

R-1

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Department of Obst. & Gynecology



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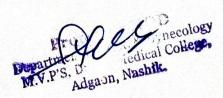
Paper 1 - Basic Sciences

Step-1 - List of Topics

Sr. No	Topic			
1	Anatomy in females of genitourinary system			
2	Pathophysiology of female genital tract			
3	Physiology & neuroendocrinology of puberty, menstruation & menopause.			
4	Gametogenesis, early implantation, and development of embryo			
5	Normal pregnancy and physiological & biochemical changes in preganancy			
6	Pathophysiology of Placental, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, feto-placer circulation.			
7	Endocrinology of pregnancy			
Pharmacology, biochemical & physiological changes in labor a mechanism of labor.				
9	Puerperium and Lactation			
10	Anatomy of fetus, fetal physiology, development & birth defects.			
11	Teratogenicity, chromosomal abnormalities.			
12	Pharmacology of drugs in pregnancy & Gynaecology			
13	Infections in pregnancy and gynaecology			
14	Markers in Obs & Gyn. Non neoplastic & neoplastic.			

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including Options
LAQs	2 (25 Marks each)	50	50
SAQs	Any 5 out of 6 (10 Marks each)	50	60
Total	7	100	110

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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	Topic	Impact (I)	Frequency (F)	W=I x F	
1	Anatomy in females of genitourinary system	1	3		
2	Pathophysiology of female genital tract	1	3		
3	Physiology & neuroendocrinology of puberty, menstruation & menopause.	1	3		
4	Gametogenesis, early implantation, and development of embryo	. 1	2		
5	Normal pregnancy and physiological & biochemical changes in preganancy	. 1	3		
6	Pathophysiology of Placental, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, feto-placental circulation.	1	2		
7	Endocrinology of pregnancy	1	3		
8	Pharmacology, biochemical & physiological changes in labor and mechanism of labor.	1	3		
9	Puerperium and Lactation	1	2		
10	Anatomy of fetus, fetal physiology, development & birth defects.	1	2		
11	Teratogenicity, chromosomal		2	1	
12	Pharmacology of drugs in pregnancy & Gynaecology	1	2		
13	Infections in pregnancy and gynaecology	2	2		
14	Markers in Obs & Gyn. Non neoplastic & neoplastic.	2	1		
	Total			36	

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Professor HOD

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Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted
1	Anatomy in females of genitourinary system	3	10
2	Pathophysiology of female genital tract	3	10
3	Physiology & neuroendocrinology of puberty, menstruation & menopause.	3	10
4	Gametogenesis, early implantation, and development of embryo	2	. 5
5	Normal pregnancy and physiological & biochemical changes in preganancy	3	10
6	Pathophysiology of Placental, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, feto-placental	2	5
7	circulation. Endocrinology of pregnancy	3	10
8	Pharmacology, biochemical & physiological changes in labor and mechanism of labor.	3	10
9	Puerperium and Lactation	2	5
10	Anatomy of fetus, fetal physiology, development & birth defects.	2	5
11	Teratogenicity, chromosomal abnormalities.	2	
12	Pharmacology of drugs in pregnancy & Gynaecology	₹ 2	
13	Infections in pregnancy and gynaecology	4	15
14	Markers in Obs & Gyn. Non neoplastic & neoplastic.	2	
	Total	36	110



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Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

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1	Anatomy in females of genitourinary system	3	10	1	
2	Pathophysiology of female genital tract	3	10		
3	Physiology & neuroendocrinology of puberty, menstruation & menopause.	3	10		1
4	Gametogenesis, early implantation, and development of embryo	2	5		
5	Normal pregnancy and physiological & biochemical changes in preganancy	3	10	1	
6	Pathophysiology of Placental, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, feto-placental circulation.	2	5		
7	Endocrinology of pregnancy	3	10		1
8	Pharmacology, biochemical & physiological changes in labor and mechanism of labor.	3	10		1
9	Puerperium and Lactation	2	5		
0	Markers in Obs & Gyn. Non neoplastic & neoplastic.	2	5	1	
1	Anatomy of fetus, fetal physiology, development & birth defects.	2	5		
2	Teratogenicity, chromosomal abnormalities.	2	5	, 1	
Pharmacology of drugs in pregnancy & Gynaecology		2	5	, '	
	Infections in pregnancy and gynaecology	4	15	2	
	Total	36	110		



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Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Step-6 Level of Assessment

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	SAQs(17R+28 C+15A)	LAQs(16R +22C+12A)
1	Anatomy in females of genitourinary	3	10	1(3R+4C+3A)	
2	Pathophysiology of female genital tract	3	10		1(8R+11C+6A)
3	Physiology & neuroendocrinology of puberty, menstruation & menopause.	3	10	0.00	
4	Gametogenesis, early implantation, and development of embryo	2	5	1/4B+4C+2A)	
5	Normal pregnancy and physiological & biochemical changes in preganancy	3	10	1(4R+4C+2A)	
6	Pathophysiology of Placental, amniotic fluid, umbilical cord, feto-placental circulation.	2	5		
7	Endocrinology of pregnancy	3	10		1(8R+11C+6A)
8	Pharmacology, biochemical & physiological changes in labor and mechanism of labor.	3	10		
9	Puerperium and Lactation	2	5	1(3R+4C+3A)	
10	Markers in Obs & Gyn. Non neoplastic & neoplastic.	2	5	1(38+4C+3A)	
11	Anatomy of fetus, fetal physiology, development & birth defects.	2	5	1(2R+5C+3A)	
12	Teratogenicity, chromosomal abnormalities.	2	5		
13	Pharmacology of drugs in pregnancy & Gynaecology	2	5	2(5R+11R+4A)	
14	Infections in pregnancy and gynaecology	4	15	en e	
	Total	36	110		

R - Recall, C- Comprehension, A - Application



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Paper 2 – Obstetrics & Newborn Step-1 - List of Topics

Sr. No	Topic	
1	Ante Natal Care	
2	High risk pregnancy and complications of pregnancy	
3	RPL	
4	Gynaecological & Medical Disorders in pregnancy	
5	Prenatal diagnoistic techniques	
6	MTP Act, PCPNDT, National health programs	
7	Intrapartum Care	
8	Post partum care	
9	Operative obstetrics	
10	New born care	





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Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including Options
LAQs	2 (25 Marks each)	50	50
SAQs	Any 5 out of 6 (10 Marks each)	50	60
Total	7	100	110





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Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	Topic	Impact (I)	Frequency (F)	W=I x F
1	Ante Natal Care	1	3	3
2	High risk pregnancy and complications of pregnancy	3	2	6
3	RPL	2	1	2
4	Gynaecological & Medical Disorders in pregnancy	3	1	3
5	Prenatal diagnoistic techniques	1	3	3
6	MTP Act, PCPNDT, National health programs	1	2	2
7	Intrapartum Care	1	2	2
8	Post partum care	1	2	2
9	Operative obstetrics	2	1	2
10	New born care	1	3	3
	Total			28





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Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

1	Topic	W = IXF	Marks Alloted
	Ante Natal Care	3	And the best of the second
2	High risk pregnancy and complications	6	1!
-	of pregnancy	0	
3	RPL	di Garage	25
	Gymacock	22	S
4	Gynaecological & Medical Disorders in pregnancy	3	
5	D		15
6	Prenatal diagnoistic techniques	3	15
	MTP Act, PCPNDT, National health programs	2	5
7	Intrapartum Care	2	3
8	Post partum care		5
9		2	- 5
	Operative obstetrics	2	
10	New born care	3	5
	Total		15
	-out	28	110



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Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

Sr.	Topic	W = I X	Marks	SAQs	LAQs
No		F	Alloted		
1	Ante Natal Care	3	15		
2	Intrapartum Care	2	5	2	
3	High risk pregnancy and	6			
	complications of pregnancy		25		1
4	Gynaecological & Medical Disorders	3			
	in pregnancy	y a tak is gods	15		
5	RPL	2	5		1
6	Operative obstetrics	2	5		
7	Prenatal diagnoistic techniques	3	15		
8	MTP Act, PCPNDT, National health programs	2	5	2	, , ,
9	Post partum care	2	5		
10	New born care	3	15	2	



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Step-6 Level of Assessment

r. Io	To	opic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	SAQs(17R+2 8C+15A)	LAQs(16R+ 22C+12A)
1	A	inte Natal Care	3	15		
2	I	ntrapartum Care	2	5	2(5R+9R+6A)	
3		High risk pregnancy and complications of pregnancy	6	25		1(8R+11C+6A)
4		Gynaecological & Medical Disorders in pregnancy	3	15		
5		RPL	2	5		1(8R+11C+6A)
6	,	Operative obstetrics	2	5		1(011.220.01)
7	7	Prenatal diagnoistic techniques	3	15		
8	8	MTP Act, PCPNDT, National health programs	2	5	2(6R+10R+4A)	
	9	Post partum care	2	5		
1	10	New born care	3	15	2(6R+9R+5A)	
		Total	28	110		

R - Recall, C- Comprehension, A - Application



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Paper 3 – Clinical Gynaecology

Step-1 - List of Topics

Sr. No	Topic
1	Congenital malformations of genital tract and reconstructive surgeries.
2	Menstrual abnormalities & endocrinological abnormalities in gyanaec
3	Pelvic floor defects and treatment
4	Benign conditions of reproductive tract
5	Malignant genital neoplasia
6	Radio and chemotherapy in gyanecology
7	Reproductive tract infections
8	Urological problems in gynaec
9	Endoscopy (Hysteroscopy/Laproscopy)
10	Infertility
11	Operative gynaecology
12	Family welfare and demography



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Step-2 Skeleton of the assessment tool

Question Pattern / Type	No of Items	Marks	Marks Including
1 J pe			Options
LAQs	2 (25 Marks each)	50	
	(== 1.1mrs cacii)	50	50
SAQs	Any 5 out of 6 (10 Marks each)	50	60
Total	7	100	110

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Step-3 WEIGHTAGE of each topic

Sr. No	Topic	Impact (I)	Frequency (F)	W=I x F
1	Congenital malformations of genital tract and reconstructive surgeries.	2	1	2
2	Menstrual abnormalities & endocrinological abnormalities in gyanaec	2	2	4
3	Pelvic floor defects and treatment	1	2	2
4	Benign conditions of reproductive tract	2	2	4
5	Malignant genital neoplasia	3	1	3
6	Radio and chemotherapy in gyanecology	3	1	3
7 .	Reproductive tract infections	2	2	4
8	Urological problems in gynaec	2	1	2
9	Endoscopy (Hysteroscopy/Laproscopy)	2	2	4
10	Infertility	2	2	4
11	Operative gynaecology	3	2	6
12	Family welfare and demography	1	3	3
	Total			41

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Step-4 Marks Alloted to each topics

Sr. No	Topic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted
1	Congenital malformations of genital tract and reconstructive surgeries.	2	5
2	Menstrual abnormalities & endocrinological abnormalities in gyanaec	4	10
3	Pelvic floor defects and treatment	2	5
4	Benign conditions of reproductive tract	4	10
5	Malignant genital neoplasia	3	10
6	Radio and chemotherapy in gyanecology	3	10
7	Reproductive tract infections	4	10
8	Urological problems in gynaec	2	
9	Endoscopy (Hysteroscopy/Laproscopy)	4	10
10	Infertility	4	10
11	Operative gynaecology	6	15
12	Family welfare and demography	3	10
	Total	41	110



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Step-5 Types of Question as per allotted Marks

Sr. No	Topic	W=IX F	Marks Alloted	SAQs	LAQs
1	Operative gynaecology	6	15	***********	
2	Pelvic floor defects and treatment	2	5		1
3	Congenital malformations of genital tract and reconstructive surgeries.	2	5		
4	Menstrual abnormalities & endocrinological abnormalities in gyanaec	4	10	1	
5	Benign conditions of reproductive tract	4	10	1	
6	Malignant genital neoplasia	3	10	1	
7	Radio and chemotherapy in gyanecology	3	10	1	
8	Reproductive tract infections	4	10	1	
9	Urological problems in gynaec	2	5		
10	Endoscopy (Hysteroscopy/Laproscopy)	4	10		1
11	Infertility	4	10		
12	Family welfare and demography	3	10	1	



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Step-6 Level of Assessment

Sr. No	To	ppic	W = I X F	Marks Alloted	SAQs(17R+2 8C+15A)	LAQs(16R+ 22C+12A)
ı	O	perative gynaecology	6	15	***************************************	
2	P	elvic floor defects and treatment	2	5		1(8R+11C+6A)
3	1	Congenital malformations of genital tract and reconstructive surgeries.	2	5		
4		Menstrual abnormalities & endocrinological abnormalities in gyanaec	4	10	1(2R+6C+2A)	
5		Benign conditions of reproductive tract	4	10	1(3R+4C+3A)	
	6	Malignant genital neoplasia	3	10	1(3R+5C+2A)	
	7	Radio and chemotherapy in gyanecology	3	10	1(3R+4C+3A)	
	8	Reproductive tract infections	4	10	1(3R+5C+2A)	
8	9	Urological problems in gynaec	2	5		
	10	Endoscopy (Hysteroscopy/Laproscopy)	4	10		1/00,440,64
	11	Infertility	4	10		1(8R+11C+6A)
	12	Family welfare and demography	3	10	1(3R+4C+3A)	
		Total	41	110		

R - Recall, C- Comprehension, A - Application



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2.5.3 (PROCESSES INTEGRATING IT) OSCE



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OSCE for Undergraduate students

(UG)

Station 1: Demonstration of Abdominal examination.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is hand warming done?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Is uterus centralised?		1/2
Examination done according to Leopold's manoeuvre		1
Write your findings		1
Enumerate Abdominal Grips		1

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, pen and paper.

Time: 5-10 mins

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Station 2: Demonstration of Foley's Catheterisation

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?	, - / / , - , - , - , - ,	1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Introduction of foley's cather under all aseptic precaution		1
Fluid used for inflaton of foley's bulb and Quantity used.		1/2

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Light source, Sterile gloves, Foley's catheter, 10 cc syringe, Urobag, NS.

Time: 5-10 mins

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Station 3: Demonstration of Phantom forceps application

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient, Take proper consent		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Check pre-requisites for forceps application		1/2
Carry out proper application of forceps under all aseptic precautions		1
Give complication for forceps application		1/2
Give indications for forceps application		1/2

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Sterile gloves, forceps, episiotomy scissor.

Time: 5-10 mins

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Station 4: Demonstration of PAP Smear

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Use of proper light focus		1/2
Introduction of speculum		1/2
PAP Smear taken from transformation zone with Ayer's spatula		1/2
PAP Smear fixing		1/2
Making a smear on slide		1/2
Fixing smear		1/2
Labelling the slide		1/2

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Light source, Sterile gloves, speculum, Ayer's spatula, Slide, Fixing agent.

Time: 5-10 mins

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Station 5: Demonstration of Examination PNC mother (FTND).

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is hand warming done?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Are vitals measured properly?		1/2
Is breast examination done properly?		1/2
Is uterine height checked?		1/2
Is episiotomy checked?	7.	1
Write your findings		1

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, pen and paper.

Time: 10 mins

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OSCE for Postgraduate students

(PG)

Station 1: Use of Cusco's self retaining speculum for per speculum examination in gynaec patient.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient		
		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		
		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		115
		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
or proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Introduction of fingers P/V followed by bimanual		
examination.		1
Write your findings		
		1
Give D/D of fornicial masses	1 199	1
2' 0'7		1
Give D/D of enlarged uterus in gynaec patient		1811
	3.0	1

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Sterile gloves, pen and paper

Time: 5-7 mins

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Station 2: Demonstration of pelvic examination.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient	Estre in the	1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Write your findings		1
Give D/D for vagimitis		. 1

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Light source, Sterile gloves, Cusco's speculum, pen and paper

Time: 5 mins

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Station 3: Demonstration of Copper T Insertion.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient, Take proper consent		1/2
Is the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
Is proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Use of proper light focus		1/2
Introduction of speculum		1
Carry out CuT insertion under all aseptic precautions		1
Give side effects of CuT		1

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Light source, Sterile gloves, Cu T, speculum, pen and paper

Time: 5-10 mins

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Station 4: Demonstration of PAP Smear.

Checklist:

	Yes/No/ Correct answer	Marks
Greet the patient		1/2
s the procedure explained to the patient?		1/2
s proper position given to the patient?		1/2
Is privacy of patient maintained?		1/2
Use of proper sterile gloves.		1/2
Use of proper light focus	1	1/2
Introduction of speculum		1/2
PAP Smear taken from transformation zone with Ayer's spatula		1/2
PAP Smear fixing		1/2
Making a smear on slide		1/2
Fixing smear		1/2
Labelling the slide		1/2

Station Requirements: Examination table, Patient, Light source, Sterile gloves, speculum, Ayer's spatula, Slide, Fixing agent.

Time: 5-7 mins

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2.5.3

(PROCESSES
INTEGRATING IT)
PROCEDURAL SKILL MODULE



Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Skill Module Of Demonstration of Mechanism of Normal Labour

Introduction:

A student should be able to demonstrate different stages of mechanism of Normal Labour; As well as detect abnormal labour conditions.

Objectives:

By the completion of this Module, student should be able to

- 1. Demonstrate different stages of mechanism of Normal Labour.
- 2. Select the appropriate instruments and material required during demonstration of mechanism of normal labour.
- 3. Detect abnormal labour conditions.

Suggested teaching learning method:

Lecture and demonstration of Procedure.

Pre-requisites:

- 1. Knowledge of different stages of normal labour.
- 2. Knowledge of malpresentation and malpositions.

Equipment:

- 1. Fetal monitoring equipment
- 2. Episiotomy scissor

Procedure-

Definition - The series of movements that occur on the head in the process of adaptation during its journey through the pelvis is called mechanism of labor.

1) Engagement – Fetal head crosses pelvic brim.

Diameter of engagement: Available transverse diameter of the inlet.

Engaging transverse diameter of head - Biparietal(9.5 cm)

Engaging anteroposterior diameter of head: Suboccipitobregmatic (9.5cm) Or

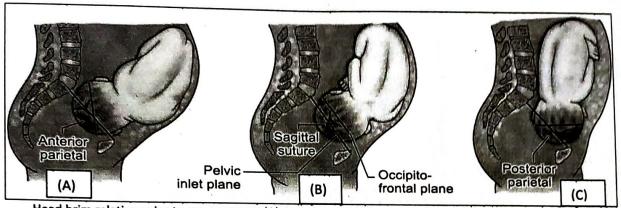
Suboccipitofrontal (10cm)

Asynclitism - posterior asynclitism or posterior parietal presentation - more frequently found in primigravidae because of good uterine tone and a tight abdominal wall. anterior parietal presentation or anterior asynclitism - more commonly found in multiparae.





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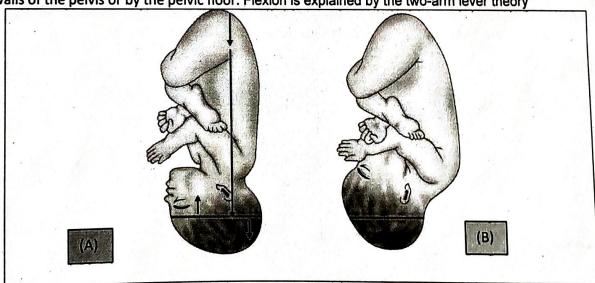


Head brim relation prior to engagement: (A) Anterior parietal presentation; (B) Head in synclitism; (C)

Posterior parietal presentation

- 2) Descent Factors facilitating descent are—
 - (1) uterine contraction and retraction
 - (2) bearing down efforts
 - (3) straightening of the ovoid fetal especially after rupture of the membranes.

3) Flexion - Flexion is achieved either due to the resistance offered by the unfolding cervix, the walls of the pelvis or by the pelvic floor. Flexion is explained by the two-arm lever theory



Lever action producing flexion of the head reducing the engaging diameter of the head from —

(A) occipitofrontal to (B) suboccipitobregmatic

4)Internal rotation - The theories which explain the anterior rotation of the occiput are: -

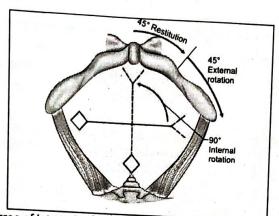
- a) Slope of pelvic floor rotation by law of pelvic floor (Hart's rule).
- b) Pelvic shape
- c) Law of unequal flexibility (Sellheim and Moir)

In occipitolateral position, there will be anterior rotation by two-eighths of a circle of the occiput whereas in oblique anterior position, rota behind the symphysis pubis.

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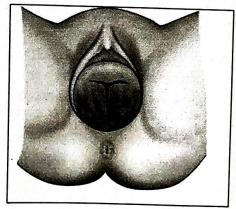
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Degree of internal rotation, restitution and external rotation of the head in left occipitolateral position

Torsion of the neck: During internal rotation of the head, if the shoulders remain in the anteroposterior diameter, the neck has to sustain a torsion of two-eighths of a circle. But the neck fails to withstand such major degree of torsion and as such there will be some amount of simultaneous rotation of the shoulders in the same direction to the extent of one-eighth of a circle. Thus, the shoulders move to occupy the left oblique diameter in left occipitolateral position and right oblique diameter in right occipitolateral position.

5) Crowning - further descent occurs until the subocciput lies underneath the pubic arch. At this stage, the maximum diameter of the head (biparietal diameter) stretches the vulval outlet without any recession of the head even after the contraction is over— called "crowning of the head".



Crowning of the head

- 6) Extension Delivery of the head takes place by extension through "couple of force" theory. The driving force pushes the head in a downward direction while the pelvic floor offers a resistance in the upward and forward direction. The downward and upward forces neutralize and remaining forward thrust helping in extension. The successive parts of the fetal head to be born through the stretched vulval outlet are vertex, brow and face.
- 7) Restitution It is the visible passive movement of the head due to untwisting of the neck sustained during internal rotation. The occiputation is the maternal thigh of the corresponding side to which it originally lay.

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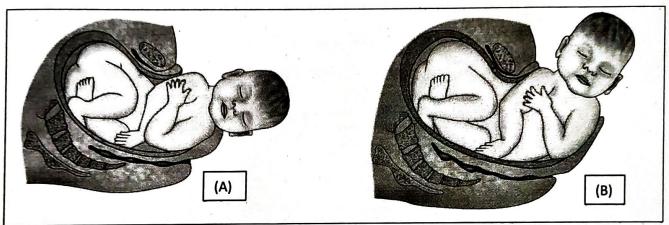


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8) External rotation - It is the movement of rotation of the head visible externally due to internal rotation of the shoulders. The shoulders now lie in the anteroposterior diameter. The occiput points directly toward the maternal thigh corresponding to the side to which it originally directed at the time of engagement.

9)Expulsion -

By a movement of lateral flexion of the spine, the posterior shoulder sweeps over the perineum. Rest of the trunk is then expelled out by lateral flexion.



Delivery of the shoulders by lateral flexion. (A) Anterior shoulder; (B) Posterior shoulder

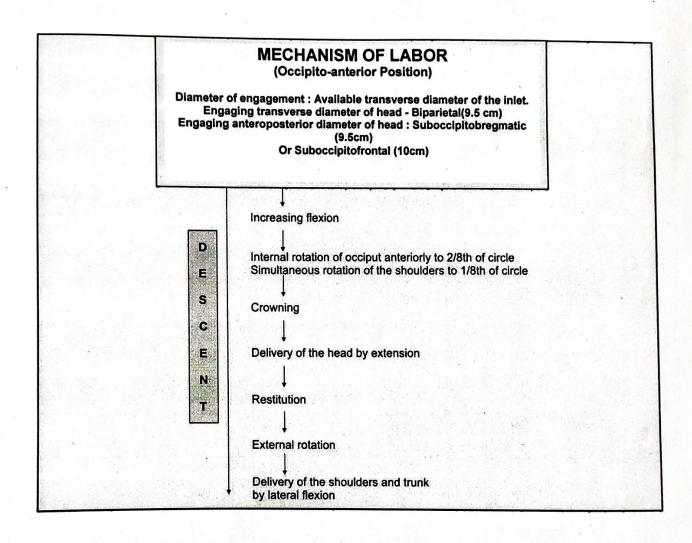
Complicated labour -

- Malpresentation Breech Presentation, Transverse Lie, Compound Presentation
- Malposition Occiputoposterior position, Face Presentation, Brow Presentation





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ASSESSMENT-

- 1) The students are initially guided and explained by the teacher about mechanism of labor.
- 2) Student observes teacher demonstrating mechanism of labor.
- 3) Student demonstrates labor under teacher's guidance.
- 4) The student independently demonstrates labor while teacher observes.
- 5) Teacher finally gives feedback regarding the student's performance.

Checklist:

Sr. No	Steps	Yes/No
1	Was proper position given & Draping done?	
2	Is student able to identify different stages of labour?	
3	Can student maintain partographic monitoring?	
4	Were All pre-requisites fulfilled at the onset of 2 nd stage of labour?	
5	Is student able to deliver head & trunk?	
6	Is student able to do OP NP suction?	
7	Is student able to manage 3 rd stage of labour successfully?	





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Skill Module Of Demonstration of Ventouse Delivery

Introduction:

A student should be able to demonstrate ventouse delivery.

Objectives:

By the completion of this Module, student should be able to

- 1. Demonstrate application of ventouse delivery.
- 2. Select the appropriate instruments and material required during demonstration of ventouse delivery.

Suggested teaching learning method:

Lecture and demonstration of ventouse delivery.

Pre-requisites:

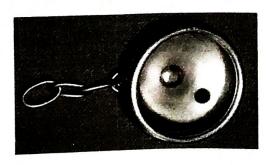
- 1. Knowledge of different types of ventouse delivery.
- 2. Knowledge of pre-requisites for ventouse delivery.

Equipment:

- 1. Ventouse
- 2. Episiotomy scissor
- 3. Fetal monitoring equipment

PROCEDURE - VENTOUSE

Ventouse is an instrumental device designed to assist delivery by creating a vacuum between it and the fetal scalp.







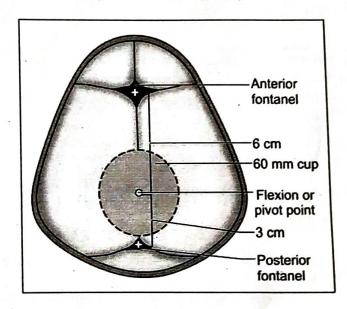
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The parts of the device are:

- (1) Suction cups with four sizes (30 mm, 40 mm, 50 mm and 60 mm)
- (2) a vacuum generator
- (3) traction tubings

The instrument should be assembled and the vacuum is tested prior to its application.

Step I: Application of the cup - largest possible cup is to be selected. The cup is placed against the fetal head near the occiput - Flexion or pivot point.



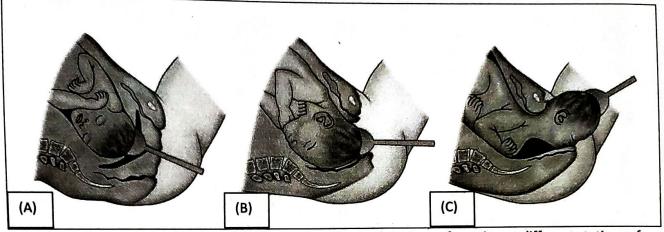
Ventouse cup should be placed on the flexion or pivot point

Step II: Traction - Traction should be made using one hand along the axis of the birth canal. The fingers of the other hand are to be placed against the cup to note the correct angle of traction, rotation and advancement of the head. As soon as the head is delivered, the vacuum is reduced by opening the screw-release valve and the cup is then detached. The delivery is then completed in the normal way.





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Application of vacuum extractor; (A to C) indicating the directions of traction at different stations of the fetal head. Traction over this flexion or pivot point either by ventouse or forceps promotes flexion and presents smaller diameter to the pelvis

ASSESSMENT-

- 1) The students are initially guided and explained by the teacher about instrumental delivery.
- 2) Student observes teacher demonstrating instrumental delivery.
- 3) Student demonstrates instrumental delivery under teacher's guidance.
- 4) The student independently demonstrates instrumental delivery while teacher observes.
- 5) Teacher finally gives feedback regarding the student's performance.

Checklist:

Sr. No	Steps	Yes/No
1	Is student able to place ventouse properly?	
2	Is student able to demonstrate application of ventouse?	
3	Is student able to demonstrate instrumental delivery by using ventouse?	





Department of Obstetrics & Gynaecology

Skill Module Of Demonstration of Forceps Delivery

Introduction:

A student should be able to demonstrate instrumental delivery.

Objectives:

By the completion of this Module, student should be able to

- Demonstrate application of instrumental delivery.
- 2. Select the appropriate instruments and material required during demonstration of instrumental delivery.

Suggested teaching learning method:

Lecture and demonstration of instrumental delivery.

Pre-requisites:

- 1. Knowledge of different types of instrumental delivery.
- 2. Knowledge of pre-requisites for instrumental delivery.

Equipment:

- Forceps
- 2. Fetal Monitoring Equipment

PROCEDURE- FORCEPS

Definition - Obstetric forceps is a pair of instruments, especially designed to assist extraction of the fetal head and thereby accomplishing delivery of the fetus.

Types of Forceps used -

- Long-curved forceps.
- Outlet forceps (Wrigley)
- Kielland's forceps





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OUTLET FORCEPS OPERATION

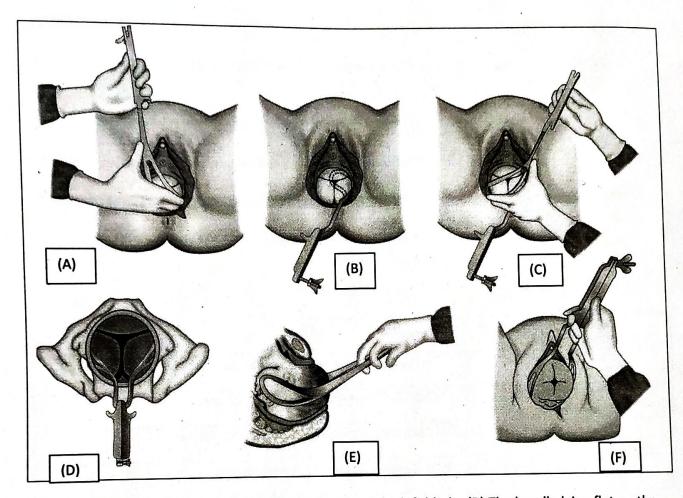
The operation consists of the following steps:

- Identification of the blades and their application
 - ✓ Four fingers of the semi-supinated right hand are inserted along the left lateral vaginal wall. The blade is introduced.
 - ✓ As the blade is pushed up and up, the handle is carried downwards and backwards, traversing wide arc of a circle towards the left until the shank is to lie straight on the perineum.
 - ✓ The two fingers of the left hand are now introduced into the right lateral wall of the vagina alongside the baby's head. The right blade is introduced in the same manner as with left one but holding it with the right hand.
- Locking of the blades When correctly applied (bimalar, biparietal placement), the blades should be articulated with ease.
- Correct application is evidenced by:
 - (a) easy locking
 - (b) the blades are equidistant from the lambdoid suture
 - (c) firm gripping of the head on the biparietal diameter as judged by a few tentative pulls.
- Traction Steady but intermittent traction should be given. The direction of the pull
 corresponds to the axis of the birth canal and is gradually changed to upwards and
 forwards, towards the mother's abdomen to deliver the head by extension.
- Removal of the blades The blades are removed one after the other, the right one first.





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Steps of low forceps operation — (A) Introduction of the left blade; (B) The handle lying flat on the perineum after introduction; (C) Introduction of the right blade; (D) Showing perfect apposition and locking of the blades; (E) Bimalar, biparietal placement of blades and position of the fingers during traction; (F) Change in the grip in the final stage of delivery





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ASSESSMENT-

- 1) The students are initially guided and explained by the teacher about instrumental delivery.
- 2) Student observes teacher demonstrating instrumental delivery.
- 3) Student demonstrates instrumental delivery under teacher's guidance.
- 4) The student independently demonstrates instrumental delivery while teacher observes.
- 5) Teacher finally gives feedback regarding the student's performance.

Checklist:

Checkis		Yes/No
Sr. No	Steps	100/110
1	Is student able to hold forceps properly?	
2	Is student able to identify right/left blade?	
3	Is student able to demonstrate application of forceps?	
4	Is student able to demonstrate instrumental delivery by using forceps?	



2.5.3

(PROCESSES
INTEGRATING IT)
SELF ASSESSMENT



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Self assessment for Undergraduate students

(04)

Self-assessment is practiced in clinical batch postings. One student is asked to demonstrate the correct technique of the following tests:

- 1. Demonstration of Abdominal examination.
- 2. Demonstration of Foley's Catheterisation.
- 3. Demonstration of Phantom forceps application.
- 4. Demonstration of PAP Smear.
- 5. Demonstration of Examination PNC mother (FTND).

The peer students will comment on the discrepancies in the technique of the performing student. Finally the teacher summates the correct method of the technique Thus self-assessment enhances self-directed student learning.

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Station 1: Demonstration of Abdominal examination.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient	
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is hand warming done?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Is uterus centralised?	
Examination done according to Leopold's manoeuvre	7
Write your findings	
Enumerate Abdominal Grips	

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Station 2: Demonstration of Foley's Catheterisation

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient	
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	,
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Introduction of foley's cather under all aseptic precaution	
Fluid used for inflaton of foley's bulb and Quantity used.	

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Station 3: Demonstration of Phantom forceps application

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient, Take proper consent	
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Check pre-requisites for forceps application	DV (1)
Carry out proper application of forceps under all aseptic precautions	
Give complication for forceps application	
Give indications for forceps application	

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Station 4: Demonstration of PAP Smear.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient	10
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	W. Dew
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Use of proper light focus	
Introduction of speculum	
PAP Smear taken from transformation zone with Ayer's spatula	
PAP Smear fixing	
Making a smear on slide	
Fixing smear	
Labelling the slide	

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Station 5: Demonstration of Examination PNC mother (FTND).

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient	
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is hand warming done?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Are vitals measured properly?	
Is breast examination done properly?	
Is uterine height checked?	
Is episiotomy checked?	
Write your findings	

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Self-assessment for postgraduate students:

(PG)

Self-assessment is practiced in clinical batch postings. One student is asked to demonstrate the correct technique of the following tests:

- 1. Use of Cusco's self retaining speculum for per speculum examination in gynaec patient.
- 2. Demonstration of pelvic examination.
- 3. Demonstration of Copper T Insertion.
- 4. Demonstration of PAP Smear.
- 5. Demonstration Of Colposcopy.

The peer students will comment on the discrepancies in the technique of the performing student. Finally the teacher summates the correct method of the technique Thus self-assessment enhances self-directed student learning.





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Station 1: Use of Cusco's self retaining speculum for per speculum examination in gynaec patient.

Checklist:

	Yes/No
Steps	, , , , ,
Greet the patient	
s the procedure explained to the patient?	
s proper position given to the patient?	
s privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Introduction of fingers P/V followed by bimanual examination.	
Write your findings	7
Give D/D of fornicial masses	
Give D/D of enlarged uterus in gynaec patient	

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Station 2: Demonstration of pelvic examination.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient	
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Use of proper light focus	
Introduction of Cusco's speculum	
Write your findings	
Give D/D for vagimitis	

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Station 3: Demonstration of Copper T Insertion.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient, Take proper consent	
Is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Use of proper light focus	
Introduction of speculum	
Carry out CuT insertion under all aseptic precautions	
Give side effects of CuT	

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Station 4: Demonstration of PAP Smear.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
Greet the patient	
s the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Use of proper light focus	
Introduction of speculum	
PAP Smear taken from transformation zone with Ayer's spatula	
PAP Smear fixing	
Making a smear on slide	
Fixing smear	
Labelling the slide	

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Station 5: Demonstration Of Colposcopy.

Checklist:

Steps	Yes/No
no po	
Greet the patient	
is the procedure explained to the patient?	
Is proper position given to the patient?	
Is privacy of patient maintained?	
Use of proper sterile gloves.	
Introduction of cuscos speculum	
Is colposcope positioned properly	
Is application of acetic acid to cervix done correctly?	
Is Application of lugol's iodine done correctly?	
Is Examination reported correctly?	

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