

THEMATIC PLAN ON GYNECOLOGY FOR 5TH YEAR STUDENTS

9 semester

TOPIC 1. Principles of the organization of obstetric care in the Republic of Belarus. Anatomical and physiological features of the reproductive system of women. The main symptoms of gynecological diseases. Methods of examination of gynecological patients

1. The main stages of gynecological care. Ethics and deontology in gynecology. The main activities of the gynecological service. Specialized gynecological care.
2. Anatomy and physiology of female genital organs.
4. Age periods in a woman's life. Anatomical and physiological features of female genitals in different age periods.
5. The main symptoms of gynecological diseases: pain symptom, pathological discharge, itching, menstrual disorders, infertility, dysfunction of neighboring organs.
6. Methods of examination of gynecological patients: clinical examination, general examination and objective examination, examination and palpation of the mammary glands, examination and examination of the external and internal genitals (examination of the external genitals, examination with gynecological mirrors, vaginal examination, two-handed and vaginal-rectal examination); hormonal tests, endoscopic techniques (colposcopy, hysteroscopy, laparoscopy); ultrasound diagnostics; X-ray methods in gynecology; genetic, cytological, morphological methods in gynecology.

TOPIC 2. Menstrual function and its disorders

1. Menstrual cycle. Definition. Characteristics of the normal menstrual cycle. Levels of regulation of the reproductive system: extrahypothalamic structures of the brain (cerebral cortex, neurotransmitter system); hypothalamus: releasing hormones; the anterior pituitary: gonadotropic hormones (LH, FSH, prolactin). Effects of gonadotropins. Ovaries: folliculogenesis, ovulation, hormonal function. The biological effects of estrogen, progesterone, and androgens. Target organs: cyclic changes in them (uterine cycle). Feedback system.
2. Classification of disorders of menstrual function. Etiology and pathogenesis.
3. Amenorrhea. Definition.
 - a) primary amenorrhea.
 - b) secondary amenorrhea.
4. Hypomenstrual syndrome.
5. Abnormal uterine bleeding. Definition. Classification. Diagnostics. Treatment.
6. Dysmenorrhea. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.

TOPIC 3. Neuroendocrine syndromes in gynecology.

1. Premenstrual syndrome (PMS).
2. Polycystic Ovary Syndrome (PCOS).

3. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia.
4. Hyperprolactinemia.
5. Menopause. Climacteric syndrome.
6. Abnormal menopause.
7. Sheehan's syndrome.

TOPIC 4. Benign and premalignant diseases of the cervix. Hyperplastic processes of the endometrium

1. Classification of pathological processes of the cervix. Causes and pathogenesis of pathological conditions of the cervix.
2. Benign diseases of the cervix: erosion, eversion, ectropion, polyp;
3. Premalignant diseases of the cervix (CIN, LSIL, HSIL).
4. Etiopathogenesis and classification of endometrial hyperplastic processes.
5. Clinic and diagnosis of endometrial hyperplastic processes.
6. Conservative and operative methods of treatment of endometrial hyperplastic processes. Prophylaxis.

TOPIC 5. Endometriosis. Dishormonal diseases of mammary glands

1. Endometriosis. Definition. General characteristics of the disease. Theories of origin.
2. Pathogenesis of endometriosis. Classification.
3. Clinic and diagnosis of various forms of endometriosis: adenomyosis, endometriosis, cervical and rectovaginal endometriosis; extragenital endometriosis.
4. Methods of treatment of endometriosis: hormonal therapy, surgical treatment.
5. Prevention of endometriosis.
6. Dishormonal diseases of the mammary glands. Etiopathogenesis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prevention.

Topic 6. Benign tumors of the uterus and ovaries

1. Uterine fibroids. Etiopathogenesis and classification.
2. Clinical features and methods of diagnosis of uterine fibroids.
3. Conservative therapy of uterine fibroids.
4. Principles of observation of patients with uterine fibroids uterine Fibroids and pregnancy.
5. The etiology and the classification of ovarian tumors (WHO).
6. Methods of diagnosis of ovarian tumors.
7. Basic principles of treatment and observation of patients with ovarian tumors.

10 semester

TOPIC 1. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs

1. Factors of protection against pathogenic microflora. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of inflammatory diseases.

2. Bacterial vaginosis: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
3. Inflammatory diseases of nonspecific etiology of the lower genital organs: vulvovaginitis; bartholinitis; endocervicitis.
4. Inflammatory diseases of nonspecific etiology of the upper genital organs: - endometritis, salpingitis, salpingoophoritis, hydrosalpinx, pyosalpinx, parametritis; pelvioperitonitis.
5. Indications and methods of surgical treatment of inflammatory diseases of nonspecific etiology;
6. Inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs of specific etiology. Gonorrhea; Trichomoniasis; Chlamydiosis; Myco - and ureaplasmosis; Vulvovaginal candidiasis; Herpes; Tuberculosis of female genital organs. Clinical features, diagnosis, treatment;
7. Anaerobic infection: General signs of infection, principles of anaerobic infection therapy. Prophylaxis.
8. Principles of rational antibiotic therapy in patients with pelvic inflammatory diseases.

Topic 2. Emergency care in gynecology.

1. Ectopic pregnancy. Classification. Etiology and pathogenesis. Diagnostics and differential diagnostics. Treatment.
2. Ovarian apoplexy.
3. Ovarian torsion
4. Other conditions in gynecology that require emergency care (incomplete abortion, trauma of the external genitals, perforation of the uterine wall during intrauterine manipulations, necrosis of the fibroids.
5. Normal position of internal genital organs. Causes of incorrect positions.
6. Pelvic organ prolaps (POP): classification, diagnosis, methods of conservative and surgical treatment.

TOPIC 3. Congenital malformations. Pediatric gynecology.

1. Stages of the development of the reproductive system
2. Causes of congenital malformations
3. Abnormalities of the hymen and vagina. Clinic. Diagnostics. Methods of surgical treatment.
4. Abnormalities of the uterus. Classification. Clinic. Diagnostics. Surgical treatment.
5. Abnormalities of the fallopian tubes, ovaries. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
6. Premature puberty and delayed puberty
7. Tumors in children and adolescents. Trauma of the genital organs in girls.

TOPIC 4. Infertility. Methods of contraception. Hormonal therapy in gynecology.

1. Causes of female and male infertility.
2. Organization of examination of infertile married couple.

3. Methods of conservative treatment of female infertility.
4. Methods of surgical treatment of infertility.
5. Assisted reproductive technology. Insemination, IVF, ICSI. Surrogacy.
6. Social and medical indications for termination of pregnancy.
7. Methods of termination of pregnancy up to 12 weeks, complications. Methods of termination of pregnancy in the period from 12 to 22 weeks, complications.
8. Medical abortion.
9. Method of contraception. Classification. Indications and contraindications. Complications of contraception.
10. The main principles of hormone therapy: stimulation of ovulation, hormone replacement therapy.
11. Hormonal contraception: groups of drugs, the mechanism of contraceptive action.
12. Positive non-contraceptive effects of COC. Side effects, contraindications.

TOPIC 5. Operative gynecology. Typical gynecological operations, preoperative and postoperative care of gynecological patients.

1. Planned and emergency gynecological operations.
2. Surgical incisions in gynecology. Typical gynecological operations on the uterus.
3. Typical gynecological operations in pelvic organ prolapse.
4. Endoscopic methods of treatment in gynecology.
5. Typical manipulations in gynecology: D&C, biopsy of the endometrium, biopsy of the cervix, culdocentesis.
6. Surgical treatment of uterine fibroids. Indications for surgical treatment. Technique of myomectomy, total and subtotal hysterectomy.
7. Rational antibiotic prophylaxis and antibiotic therapy for typical surgical manipulations and operations in gynecology.
8. Management of the postoperative period.
9. Postoperative complications and their prevention.