

Paper II: Technical Subject

A. Obstetrics

- 1) **Anatomy:** Knowledge of anatomy of abdomen and pelvis applied to surgical procedures undertaken by the obstetrician and gynaecologist.
- 2) **Pathology:** Infection, inflammation therapeutic intervention (especially by the use of irradiation, cytotoxic drugs and hormones), disturbances in blood flow, loss of body fluids and neoplasia. Knowledge about changes in haemostasis in health and disease of a pregnant woman.
- 3) **Pharmacology:** Knowledge of those drugs used in obstetrics and gynaecology Hormonal contraceptives in pregnancy and gonadotrophins and drugs contraindicated in pregnancy.
- 4) **Immunology:** Immunological changes in pregnancy; fetal development of the immune system, with particular knowledge of rhesus and isoimmunisations.
- 5) **Infectious diseases:** Knowledge of infectious diseases affecting pregnant and non-pregnant woman and fetus in utero. Knowledge of epidemiology, diagnostic techniques, prophylaxis, immunization and the use of antibiotics and antiviral agents.
- 6) **Epidemiology and statistics:** Collect data apply methods of statistical analysis. Knowledge of setting up clinical trials and the ability to interpret data through commonly used terms and techniques, interpretation of results of research, investigations, clinical trials design and medical audit.
- 7) **Diagnostic imaging:** Understand the application of ultrasound, computerized tomographic scanning and magnetic resonance imaging.
- 8) **Radiodiagnosis:** Basic chest skull and abdominal radiography in different views. Contrast radiography of different organs like IVP, Ba-series, Hysterosalpingography. Radiology of bones and joints.

Recent advances in radiology like CT, MRI and radioisotope scanning Genetics and embryology. Detailed knowledge of normal and abnormal karyotypes, of the inheritance of genetic disorders and of the genetic causes of early abortion to diagnosis fetal abnormality, intrauterine treatment of the fetus genetics and embryology. Demonstrate the ability to explain to patients and discuss its practical and ethical implications.

- 9) **Normal pregnancy:** Changes maternal and fetal physiology during normal pregnancy, antepartum care its, aim and methods changes of implementation, i.e. organization of intrapartum care, including obstetrical analgesia and anaesthesia and anaesthesia, and of the normal puerperium. Importance of Nutrition during pregnancy and puerperium. Understand the importance of breast feeding and postpartum contraception.
- 10) **Abnormal pregnancy:** Knowledge of all aspects of abnormality during pregnancy, labor and puerperium and their management. Understand effects of pre-existing disease (obstetrical, gynaecological medical or surgical) on pregnancy and demonstrate the ability to provide informative counseling before, during and after pregnancy. Knowledge of neonatal resuscitation and of the principles of neonatal management, Respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), prematurity and congenital abnormality.

B. Gynaecology

1. **Prepubertal gynaecology:** Knowledge of normal and abnormal sexual development paediatric pathology and its management, normal puberty, and its disorders and their management.
2. **Adolescent gynaecology:** Disorder of behaviour and sexual function counseling for safe living.
3. **Menstruation:** Physiology of normal menstruation, pathophysiology of menstrual disorders their investigation and management. Menopause and its management.
4. **Infertility:** Causes of infertility, investigation and management of the infertile couple, techniques involved in assisted reproduction.
5. **Infection:** Sexually transmitted diseases including AIDS.
6. **Abortion:** Cause of abortion, its management, complication of therapeutic abortion and its legal aspects.
7. **Contraception:** Various methods of permanent and temporary contraceptives, their uses and side effect.
8. **Psychosexual medicine:** Management of psychosexual problems including puerperal psychosis and the psycho social impact of violence against women
9. **Urogynaecology:** Surgical and non- surgical management urogynaecological problems.
10. **Gynaecological oncology:** Epidemiology and aetiology and the principles of carcinogenesis, tumour immunology and pathology. Diagnostic techniques and staging of gynaecological tumors. Treatment including surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy, and terminal care of patients dying due to gynaecological malignancy.
11. **Breast:** Problems of lactation and its management, Breast Lump and its management.
12. **Obstetrical and Gynaecological surgery:** Principle of obstetric and gynaecological (surgery) procedures preoperative assessment and post operative care.
13. **Ethics and the law:** Basic ethical and legal issues involved in contemporary obstetrical and gynecological practice, Introduction to ethical theories, medical ethics, Professional ethics, Ethics in research, Ethics in health policy.
14. **Recent advances and subspeciality:** Uro-gynaecology, Infertility, Gynaecology oncology,
15. **Community obstetrics and gynaecology:**
 - 15.1. Knowledge about basics community disease profile
 - 15.2. Definitions and causes of maternal morbidity and mortality and perinatal mortality, neonatal mortality and infant mortality rate.
 - 15.3. Effect of socio cultural behavior in Reproductive health.
 - 15.4. National Health Programmes related to Maternal and child health, continuing health services for maternal care and child health, organizing health care delivery and referral system.
 - 15.5. Future vision to reduce maternal morbidity and mortality and perinatal mortality.