MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC
I.K.AKHUNBAEV KYRGYZ STATE MEDICAL ACADEMY

Endorsed by
Rector of
I.K. Akhunbaev KSMA
Professor Kudaibergenova I.O.

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«13 » апрель 2021

WORKING PROGRAMM

Of internship practice

«DOCTOR ASSISTANT»

Faculty	"General Medicine" in English
Course	4
Semester	8
Total hours	45 h (1,5 cr)
Duration	1,5 week (9 days)
Responsible department	Obstetrics and Gynecology №1
Control	Attestation with a rating score

Bishkek – 2021

1. GENERAL PROVISION. WORKING PROGRAM OF INTERNSHIP PRACTICE ASSISTANT DOCTOR

Compiled on the basis	State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education in the specialty 560001 General Medicine
Developed	Ass. Makenzhanova M.M., Ph.D., Acting Assoc. Imankulova Ch.B. under the leadership of the head Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology №1 Musuraliev M.S.
Reviewed	Osmonalieva R.K. Ph.D. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology №2 KSMA by I.K. Akhunbaev. Dolgaya G.V. Ph.D. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology KRSU by B.N.Yeltsin.
discussed at the meeting	EMSC in speciality « » (protocol № from _____2021)
discussed at the meeting	MEME (protocol № from _____2021)

Explanotory note.

Internship practice for the 4th year of the Faculty of General Medicine takes place in 7-8 semesters on the basis of obstetric institutions in Bishkek, as an assistant to a hospital doctor. The practical work of a student consists of a daily 6-hour work with a 6-day working week in a hospital.

The management of internship practice is carried out by employees of the department responsible for its conduct.

2. CONTENT OF THE WORKING PROGRAM OF PRACTICE: GOALS AND OBJECTIVES, PLACE IN THE OOP STRUCTURE

Purpose of training:	consolidation and deepening of theoretical training and practical skills of students obtained during training, acquisition of skills in the use of medical equipment and tools, experience of independent professional activity, necessary for work in the professional sphere.
Tasks of teaching:	1. consolidation of basic knowledge of medical deontology and medical ethics; 2. consolidation of the skills of examination of pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women, and the interpretation of the results of laboratory and instrumental examinations; 3. consolidation of the skills of making a clinical diagnosis and its justification; 4. familiarity with the preparation of medical documentation for an inpatient, taking into account the medical and economic standards of the compulsory health insurance fund (medical records for pregnancy and childbirth, extracts from the history of childbirth, registration of a sick leave); familiarity with the discharge order storage, metering and destination potent, narcotic drugs and expensive medicines; 5. acquaintance with the organization of labor of personnel, the sanitary regime of obstetric institutions; 6. acquaintance with the peculiarities of infection prevention, sterilization of instruments and equipment in the

	maternity hospital. 7. acquaintance with the organization and implementation of anti-epidemic and health education work among the population;
Place of discipline in the structure of the *GEP*	**Prerequisites:** **Latin** - Know medical terminology. Be able to apply it. **Normal Anatomy** - Knowledge: The anatomical structure of the female genital organs. Skills: palpate the main bony landmarks, determine the location of organs and systems; Skills: possession of the simplest medical instrument (spatula, tweezers, scalpel, etc.). **Pathological anatomy** - Knowledge: concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, pathomorphosis of the disease, nosology, principles of classification of diseases, basic concepts of general nosology; structural and functional bases of diseases and pathological processes, causes, basic mechanisms of development and outcomes of typical pathological processes, disorders of the functions of organs and systems; **Normal and pathological physiology** - Know the physiology of respiration, blood circulation, digestion, urinary system and blood system, know the basics of thermoregulation, regulation of metabolic processes, basic principles of reflexes and higher nervous activity. Skills: methods of physical examination of the patient to assess the physiological capabilities of the organism. Skills: methods of physical examination of women, pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women; **Pathological physiology:** Knowledge: the physicochemical essence of the processes occurring in a living organism at the molecular, cellular, tissue and organ levels; functional systems of the human

	body, their regulation and self-regulation when exposed to the external environment in health and disease; laws of genetics; Skills: to interpret the results of the most common methods of functional diagnostics used to detect pathologies of the blood, heart and blood vessels, lungs, kidneys, liver and other organs and systems; to distinguish normal values of metabolite levels (glucose, urea, bilirubin, uric acid, lactic and pyruvic acids, etc.) in blood serum from pathologically altered ones, read the proteinogram and explain the reasons for the differences; substantiate the principles of pathogenetic therapy for the most common diseases; Skills: making a preliminary diagnosis based on the results of biochemical studies of human biological fluids; **Internal medicine propedeutics:** Knowledge: diagnostic methods, diagnostic capabilities of methods of direct examination of a patient, modern methods of clinical, laboratory, instrumental examination of patients (including endoscopic, radiological methods, ultrasound diagnostics); Skills: determine the patient's status: collect anamnesis, interview the patient and / or his relatives, conduct a physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, auscultation, blood pressure measurement, determination of the properties of the arterial pulse, etc.); make a diagnosis - synthesize information about the patient in order to determine the pathology and the causes that cause it; Skills: correct maintenance of the patient's medical records; general clinical examination skills; algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis with the subsequent referral of the patient to the appropriate specialist; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods. **Basic pharmacology:** Knowledge: clinical and pharmacological characteristics

	of the main groups of drugs and the rational choice of specific drugs in the treatment of major pathological syndromes of diseases and emergencies in patients; Skills: to substantiate pharmacotherapy in a particular patient with major pathological syndromes and emergencies; determine the route of administration, regimen and dose of drugs, evaluate the effectiveness and safety of the treatment; apply various methods of drug administration; Skills: write a prescription for a drug. **Microbiology, Virology:** Knowledge: classification, morphology and physiology of microorganisms and viruses, their impact on human health, methods of microbiological diagnostics, the use of basic antibacterial, antiviral and biological drugs; Skills: apply basic antibacterial, antiviral drugs; **General hygiene:** Knowledge: diseases associated with adverse effects of climatic and social factors; hygienic aspects of nutrition, rational nutrition formula, methods for assessing nutrition of an individual and the population; hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of medical and sanitary assistance to the working population; the basics of preventive medicine, the organization of preventive measures aimed at strengthening the health of the population; methods of sanitary and educational work; Skills: to carry out preventive and hygienic measures; give medical and preventive recommendations, apply knowledge to promote a healthy lifestyle; draw up a conclusion on the adequacy of nutrition and recommendations for its correction; assess the risk of radiation exposure; Skills: methods of promoting a healthy lifestyle; **Epidemiology** - Knowledge: an epidemiological approach to the study of human diseases, types of epidemiological studies and their purpose; the epidemic process and non-infectious epidemiology; etiology, pathogenesis and prevention measures for the most common diseases; modern

	classification of diseases; Skills: perform preventive and anti-epidemic measures; Skills: possession of a methodology for calculating epidemiological indicators; **General surgery:** Knowledge: clinical manifestations of the main surgical syndromes of purulent-inflammatory processes of the skin, bones and soft tissues; diagnostic criteria and methods of their surgical treatment, indications for use; Skills: conduct a primary examination of the skin, musculoskeletal system, joints; to make a preliminary diagnosis - to synthesize information about the patient in order to determine the pathology and the reasons that cause it; outline the volume of additional studies in accordance with the prognosis of the disease, to clarify the diagnosis and obtain a reliable result; determine on the roentgenogram the presence of a fracture and dislocation; select an individual type of care for the patient's treatment in accordance with the situation: primary care, ambulance, hospitalization; identify life-threatening bleeding disorders, apply bandages and kerchiefs; Skills: basic medical diagnostic and therapeutic measures for the provision of first aid for urgent and life-threatening conditions; an algorithm for a detailed clinical diagnosis; descriptions of radiographs of the skeleton; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods; **Radiation diagnostics:** Knowledge: diagnostic capabilities of methods of radiation diagnostics: ultrasound, X-ray examination of various organs and systems, MRI and CT; Skills: to use the technique and tactics of radiation research in various pathologies in adults and children; Skills: to issue a referral for radiation research; Post-requisites -

	Surgery, Anesthesiology and resuscitation, Pediatrics, Therapy, Gynecology, Oncology.
Practice content (brief description of activities)	

3. THE COMPETENCES OF THE STUDENT, FORMED AS A RESULT OF LEARNING THE PRACTICE:

Competences:

GSC (General scientific competences)	GSC-1, GSC-8
IC (Instrumental competences)	IC-4
SPC (Social-personal and general cultural competences)	SPC -1,- SPC 2, SPC -3
PC (Professional competences)	PC-1,PC -2, PC -3, PC -4, PC -12, PC -13, PC-14, PC -15, PC -16

3.1 List of the planned training subject results compared with the planned results of mastering general program.

The study of this practice is directed to the formation of the following general cultural (GC), general professional (GP) and professional (PC) competencies in students:

Code	Content of competence	Result of studying the discipline:
PC-1	Able to analyze the results of his own activities to prevent medical errors, while being aware of disciplinary, administrative, civil and criminal liability	**Knowledge:** Fundamentals of legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, basic regulatory documents on the protection of public health; fundamentals of insurance medicine in the Kyrgyz Republic, the structure of the modern health care system of the Kyrgyz Republic. **Skills:** To analyze the quality of medical care, the state of health of the child and adult population, the

		influence of lifestyle factors, the environment and the organization of medical care on it. **Expertise:** Methods of maintaining medical accounting and reporting documentation in medical institutions of the health care system.
PC-2	Able and ready to conduct and interpret a survey, physical examination, clinical examination, the results of modern laboratory and instrumental studies, write a medical record of an outpatient and inpatient.	**Knowledge:** Algorithm for diagnosing complications of pregnancy, maintaining standard accounting and reporting medical documentation in medical institutions of the health care system. **Skills:** Collect anamnesis, conduct a physical examination, a general clinical examination of pregnant women, and interpret the results of laboratory tests. **Expertise:** Methods of maintaining medical accounting and reporting documentation in medical institutions of the health care system; methods of general clinical examination of patients; Interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods in patients.
PC - 3	Able to conduct a pathophysiological analysis of clinical syndromes, to substantiate pathogenetically justified methods of diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and prevention among the adult population.	**Knowledge:** Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic methods, principles of treatment of obstetric pathology. **Skills:** Interpret the results of the most common methods of laboratory and functional diagnostics to identify pathological processes in human organs and systems; substantiate the nature of the pathological process and its clinical manifestations, the principles of pathogenetic therapy for the most common diseases; analyze the results of X-ray examination of patients. **Expertise:** Methods of general clinical examination of patients; interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods in patients;

		an algorithm for setting a preliminary diagnosis of patients with their subsequent referral for additional examination and to specialist doctors; an algorithm for setting a detailed clinical diagnosis.
PC -4	Able to apply the methods of asepsis and antiseptics, use medical instruments, master the technique of caring for sick adults.	**Knowledge:** Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the device, organization and mode of operation of healthcare organizations. **Skills:** To participate in the organization and provision of treatment-and-prophylactic and sanitary-anti-epidemic, preventive and rehabilitation assistance to adolescents and adults, taking into account the social-professional and age-sex structure. **Expertise:** Methods for determining the general condition of a pregnant woman, taking into account the history, course of pregnancy and extragenital pathology.
PC -12	Able to analyze the patterns of functioning of individual organs and systems, use knowledge of anatomical and physiological characteristics, the basic methods of clinical and laboratory examination and assessment of the functional state of the body of an adult and children, for the timely diagnosis of diseases and	**Knowledge:** Changes in the parameters of general, biochemical, bacteriological analyzes of blood and urine in pathological conditions in pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women; changes in the parameters of ultrasound, dopplerometry and CTG of the fetus; changes in the size of the pelvis of a pregnant woman. **Skills:** To use this knowledge for differential diagnosis of emergency obstetric conditions. **Expertise:** Skills in assessing changes in blood and urine in pathological conditions in pregnant women, women in childbirth and women in labor; skills of interpretation of ultrasound data, dopplerometry and CTG of the fetus.

	pathological processes	
PC-13	Able to identify in patients the main pathological symptoms and syndromes of diseases, taking into account the course of pathology in organs, systems of the body as a whole, to analyze the patterns of functioning of organs and systems in various diseases and pathological processes, to use an algorithm for making a diagnosis (main, concomitant, complications) with taking into account the ICD-10, carry out the main diagnostic measures to identify urgent and life-threatening conditions.	**Knowledge:** An algorithm for providing care for complications during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period. **Skills:** Collect anamnesis, conduct a physical examination, a general clinical examination of pregnant women, women in labor and postpartum women with obstetric pathology, interpret the data of laboratory tests. **Expertise:** Writing a pregnancy history / childbirth, diagnosis according to ICD-10.
PC-14	Able to carry out the main therapeutic measures for the most common diseases and conditions in adults	**Knowledge:** Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic methods, principles of treatment of obstetric pathology in pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women. **Skills:** Make a diagnosis of major obstetric diseases during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum

	and children;	period. **Expertise:** Analysis and interpretation of additional research methods used in obstetrics.
PC - 15	Able to prescribe adequate treatment to patients in accordance with the diagnosis	**Knowledge:** Clinical and diagnostic criteria of obstetric pathology in pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women, the main drugs used in obstetrics. **Skills:** To substantiate the pharmacotherapy of obstetric pathology in pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women, to use various methods of drug administration. **Expertise:** The skills of writing a prescription for a drug and filling out an appointment sheet in the history of childbirth for obstetric complications in pregnant women, women in labor and parturient women.
PC - 16	Able to provide the adult population and children with first aid in the event of emergencies and life-threatening conditions, to send patients to hospital in a planned and emergency manner;	**Knowledge:** Emergency obstetric conditions that threaten the life of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor and a postpartum woman. **Skills:** Timely identify urgent obstetric conditions that threaten the life of a pregnant woman, woman in labor and postpartum women. **Expertise:** The skills of providing emergency medical care for obstetric conditions that threaten the life of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor and parturient women.

4. ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PRACTICE

Internship practice for the 4th year of the Faculty of General Medicine takes place in 7-8 semesters on the basis of obstetric institutions in Bishkek (City Perinatal Center, Maternity Home №2), as an assistant to a hospital doctor. The practical work of a student consists of a daily 6-hour work with a 6-day working week in a hospital.

The management of internship practice is carried out by employees of the

department responsible for its conduct.

Having started the internship, the student daily draws up a diary of internship practice, which reflects the types and amount of work performed, the methodology of medical manipulations. The diary is certified daily with the signature of the attending physician.

During the internship, the student, under the supervision of the internship supervisor, must work out practical skills according to the catalog of competencies, about which an appropriate mark is made in the "Journal of Practical Skills".

During practical training, the student goes through the following departments of the maternity hospital: admission department, obstetric departments 1, 2 and 3, maternity ward, department of pathology of pregnant women, department of intensive care. During practical training, in addition to medical work, the student takes part in sanitary, educational and preventive measures carried out by the department of the hospital, in production meetings, scientific and clinical conferences of the medical institution.

On the last day of internship, the student prepares a report on the internship. The attending physician gives a brief description of the student's work, in which he assesses the volume, quality of the work performed, knowledge and practical skills acquired during practice, the student's conscientiousness, the ability to comply with the basic principles of medical ethics and deontology. The diary and the journal of the development of practical skills are signed by the responsible managers for the industrial practice.

In an unfavorable epidemiological situation, online classes are conducted on the Zoom and WhatsApp platform with students, according to the distance learning plan and flow charts.

№	Thematic plan	Hours	Content
1.	Diagnosis of pregnancy. Methods of obstetric examination in the first half of pregnancy.	**5**	Methods of examination in obstetrics. Diagnosis of pregnancy. Signs of pregnancy: doubtful, probable and true. Methods for determining the duration of pregnancy, expacted date, date of prenatal leave.
2.	Diagnosis of pregnancy. Methods	**5**	Survey methods in obstetrics. Diagnosis of pregnancy. Special methods for

	of obstetric research in the second half of pregnancy.		examining pregnant women: methods of external obstetric examination (methods of Leopold-Levitsky).
3	The female pelvis from an obstetric point of view. The fetus as an object of childbirth. Pelvimetry.	**5**	Definition of the large pelvis, small pelvis. The planes and dimensions of the small pelvis: the plane of the entrance to the small pelvis; the plane of the wide part of the pelvic cavity; the plane of the narrow part of the pelvic cavity; the plane of the exit of the pelvis. Measurement of the size of the large pelvis. Signs of a full-term fetus. The size of the fetal head.
4.	Physiological Labor. The periods of labor. Biomechanism of labor with anterior and posterior occipital presentation. Management of the I and II stages of labor.	**5**	Physiological Labor. The concept of the readiness for childbirth. Maturity of the cervix. Physiological preliminary period. Management of the dialation period. Assessment of the condition of the woman in labor. Monitoring the development of labor. Auscultation of the fetal heartbeat. Vaginal examination of a woman in labor. Moments of biomechanism. Define a wired point with a fix point. The difference between the biomechanism of childbirth in the anterior and posterior occiput presentation. Management the period of expulsion. Determination of the nature of the pushing activity. Partogramm.
5.	Active management of the III stage of labor.	**5**	Active management of the third stage of labor. Examination of the placenta, examination of the membranes.
6.	Injuries to the soft tissues of the birth canal.	**5**	Causes of obstetric injuries of the mother. Diagnostics, treatment and prevention of various types of obstetric injuries. Rupture of the cervix, perineum, degree

			of damage, treatment.
7.	Bleeding in the successive and postpartum period	**5**	Causes of bleeding in the successive and postpartum periods. Dense attachment of the placenta: clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment. Hypotonic bleeding: causes, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment.
8.	Postpartum period. Research methods of puerperas. The course and management of the postpartum period.	**5**	The course of the physiological postpartum period. Dynamics of physiological changes in organs and systems in the postpartum period. Organs and systems to be examined in the postpartum period. Principles of maintaining a normal postpartum period, medical tactics in case of complications.
9.	Test lesson. Certification of students.	**5**	Checking the diaries by the head of industrial practice. An oral questioning of students (certification) is carried out, testing of practical skills acquired during practice on dummies.

5. LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE (main and additional), INTERNET RESOURCES AND REGULATORY DOCUMENTS

Main literature:

• "Selected questions of obstetrics". N.R.Kerimova, M.S. Musuraliev and others (part 1), ed. 2nd, B., 2006 - 326 p.

• "Selected questions of obstetrics". N.R.Kerimova, M.S. Musuraliev and others (part 2), ed. 2nd, B., 2006 - 352 p.

• "Obstetrics". Study guide for students and teachers. Ed. Doctor of medical sciences, prof. Musuraliev M.S. Bishkek., 1996.

• "Obstetrics". Textbook edited by V.N.Bodyazhina M. 1989.

• "Obstetrics". Savelyeva G.M., 2000

Additional literature:

• "Emergencies". Sumin S.A., 2005

• "Asphyxia of newborns". Shabalov N.P., 2003

• “Guidelines for effective care during pregnancy and childbirth”. Enkin M., co-authors - translated from English. Ed. A.V. Mikhailova S.P .: ed. "Petropol", 2003 480 p.

6. FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS (control questions, situational tasks, test tasks, etc.)

I. The student must know:

1. History taking.
2. External obstetric examination.
3. Internal obstetric examination.
4. Determination of expected delivery date.
5. Determination of the estimated weight of the fetus.
6. Ability to diagnose and draw up an action plan for the management of pregnancy and childbirth.
7. Filling in the birth history, observation diaries.
8. Supervision of pregnant women (2-3 patients daily).
9. Acquaintance with the methods of diagnosing the intrauterine state of the fetus (cardiotachogram, ultrasound examination of the fetus and placenta).
10. Drawing up an action plan for the examination of pregnant women with various obstetric pathologies, the management of pregnancy and childbirth. Ability to make a diagnosis.
11. Participation in the provision of emergency care for severe forms of hypertensive disorders during pregnancy (severe preeclampsia, eclampsia).
12. Conducting sanitary and educational work with pregnant women
13. Observation of parturient women in the department after surgery (measurement of blood pressure, heart rate, respiratory rate, urine output).
14.Participation in the processing of seams.
15.Participation in the council.
16. Determination of the readiness of the cervix for childbirth.
17. Management of physiological labor.
18. Assessment of the newborn on the Apgar scale.
19. Conducting a primary toilet for newborns.
20. Determination of signs of placenta separation and assessment of blood loss during childbirth.
21. Examination of the soft birth canal using speculam after childbirth.

22. Assistance in suturing ruptures of the soft birth canal, episiotomy and perineotomy.
23. Participation in activities to stop uterine bleeding.
24. Evaluation of the partogramm.
25. Introduction to the principles of breastfeeding.

Suggested topics of conversation (health education).

1. Family planning.
2. Nutrition of a pregnant woman.
3. Principles of breastfeeding.
4. Prevention of sexually transmitted diseases.
5. Postpartum contraception.

II. The student must be able, under the supervision of a doctor:

1. Supervise pregnant women, women in labor, women in childbirth.
2. To fill in and correctly and correctly keep the history of pregnancy and childbirth, medical history of gynecological patients.
3. Take part in the evening watch.
4. Participate in the management of childbirth in primiparous.
5. Participate in the management of childbirth in multiparous.
6. Conduct an external obstetric examination.
7. Conduct bimanual research:
8. Determine the state of the fetus according to:
a) auscultation
b) cardiotocography.
c) ultrasound examination of the fetus and placenta.
9. Conduct the primary toilet of the newborn.
10. Assist in obstetric operations with the 2nd assistant (caesarean section), the 1st assistant (suturing of the perineum).
11. Under the supervision of a physician, carry out:
a) examination of the birth canal after childbirth.
b) stitching of ruptures of the perineum 1 degree, vagina.
12. To independently conduct:
a) Taking blood from a vein.
b) Taking smears from the vagina and cervical canal for UGI.

13. Become familiar with contraceptive methods after childbirth.
14. Conduct sanitary and educational work in the departments of the maternity hospital.

Carry out the technique on the dummy:

1. Bimanule examination.
2. Manual examination of the uterine cavity and separation of the placenta.
3. Measures to stop uterine bleeding.
4. Primary resuscitation of newborns.
5. Suturing of tears of the perineum, vagina and cervix.

CONTROLE QUESTIONS:

1. Objective examination of a pregnant or parturient woman.
2. Methods of instrumental research used during pregnancy and childbirth.
3. Diagnosis of early pregnancy.
4. Diagnosis of late pregnancy.
5. External obstetric examination.
6. The difference between the female and male pelvis. The diameters of the big pelvis.
7. True pelvis, plane of the true pelvis, diameters of the true pelvis.
8. What is a true conjugate?
9. What is a diagonal conjugate?
10. How to find the true conjugate?
11. The reasons for the onset of labor.
12. Assessment of the maturity of the cervix.
13. The course and management of the first stage of labor.
14. The course and management of the II stage of labor.
15. Biomechanism of delivery in the anterior occipital presentation.
16. Biomechanism of labor in the posterior occipital presentation.
17. Signs of placenta separation.
18. Active management of the III stage of labor.
19. Perineal rupture, degree, diagnosis and treatment
20. Rupture of the cervix, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
21. Causes of bleeding in the successive period
22. Causes of bleeding in the postpartum period

23. Dense attachment of the placenta: causes, clinic, treatment
24. Hypotonic bleeding: causes, clinical picture, treatment
25. The postpartum period. The course and management of the postpartum period.
26. First attachment to the breast. Benefits of early attachment. The benefits of breastfeeding.
27. Benefits of being a mother and child together.
28. Clinical manifestations of lactostasis
29. Complications in the postpartum period.
30. Methods of contraception in the postpartum period.

TESTS.

1. The first maneuver of an external obstetric examination is determined:

A. Fetal position

B. Type of position

C. Height of the fundus

D. Presenting part

E. Fetal lie

2. When performing Leopold's maneuvers the 2nd maneuvers should determine:

A. Presentation

B. Size of expected fetus

C. Position of fetus

D. Height of fundus

E. Engagement of the head to inlet

3. When performing Leopold's maneuvers the 3rd maneuvers should determine:

A. Presentation

B. Size of expected fetus

C. Position of fetus

D. Height of fundus

E. Engagement of the head to inlet

4. When performing Leopold's maneuvers the 4^{th} maneuvers should determine:

A. Presentation

B. Size of expected fetus

C. Position of fetus

D. Height of fundus

E. Engagement of the head to inlet

5. Anterior position of the fetus - when:

A. Fetal back facing anteriorly

B. The back of the fetus is backward

C. Fetal back facing left

D. Fetal back facing right

E. Fetal back facing lateral

6. The fetal attitude describes the relation of the:

A. Fetal parts to each other

B. Fetal head position

C. Fetal position in relation to maternal pelvic outlet

D. Feet to the trunk

E. Back to the side of the uterus

7. Attitude of the fetus is correct when:

A. The head is extended, the arms are crossed on the chest, the legs are bent at the knees and hip joints, the torso is bent

B. The head is bent, the arms are crossed on the chest, the legs are bent at the knees and hip joints, the torso is bent

C. The head is bent, the spine is extended, the arms are crossed on the chest, the legs are bent at the knees and hip joints, the torso is bent

D. The head is bent, the arms are crossed on the chest, the legs are extended at the hip and knee joints

E. The head is bent, the spine is unbent, the legs are bent at the knees and hip joints, the trunk is bent

8. The abdominal circumference is measured:

A. Midway between the navel and the xiphoid process

B. At the level of the navel

C. 2 transverse fingers above the navel

D. 3 transverse fingers above the navel

E. 2 transverse fingers below the navel

9. The appearance of colostrum belongs to the group:

A. Probable signs of pregnancy

B. Presumptive signs of pregnancy

C. Questionable signs of pregnancy

D. True signs of pregnancy

E. Biological sign of pregnancy

10. Snegirev's sign for diagnosing early pregnancy is:

A. Asymmetry of the uterus

B. Softening of the isthmus

C. Fold of the uterus

D. Contraction of the uterus during its palpation

E. Easy movement of the cervix

11. Auscultation of fetal heart sounds becomes possible from pregnancy:

A. 16 weeks

B. 20 weeks

C. 22 weeks

D. 26 weeks

E. 28weeks

12. A true sign of pregnancy is:

A. Change in the shape of the uterus

B. Cyanosis of the vaginal mucosa

C. Positive biological response

D. Palpation of parts of the fetus

E. Change in the size and consistency of the uterus

13. Sign of Piskachek for diagnosing early pregnancy is:

A. Asymmetry of the uterus

B. Softening of the isthmus

C. Fold of the uterus

D. Contraction of the uterus during its palpation

E. Easy movement of the cervix

14. What is muscle fiber distraction?

A. Contraction of muscle fibers

B. Interlacing of muscle fibers

C. Contraction of the longitudinally located muscle fibers of the body of the uterus stretch the circularly located muscle fibers of the cervix

D. Abdominal muscle contraction

E. contraction of the striated muscles of the uterus

15. Direct size of the plane of the exit of the small pelvis:

A. 11 cm

B. 9.5-11.5 cm

C. 12 cm
D. 12.2 cm
E. 10.5 cm

16. Transverse dimension of the plane of the pelvic outlet:
A. 11 cm;
B. 11.5 cm;
C. 12 cm;
D. 12.5 cm;
E. 10.5 cm.

17. Abdominal circumference 100 cm, the height of the fundus of the uterus 35 cm. Estimated weight of the fetus (in grams):
A. 3000
B. 3200
C. 3500
D. 3600
E. 3700

18. Normal sizes of the large pelvis
A. 22-25-28-15 cm
B. 24-26-30-20 cm
C. 25-28-31-20 cm
D. 26-27-30-17 cm
E. 27- 29-30-18 cm

19. What is the external conjugate measured for?
A. To define a diagonal conjugate
B. To determine the true conjugate
C. To determine the lateral conjugate
D. To determine the thickness of the pelvic bones
E. To determine the Soloviev index

20. What is a perineal rupture of 1 degrees?
A. Skin, subcutaneous tissue, perineal muscles
B. Posterior wall of the vagina and subcutaneous tissue

C. Tissues of the vagina, perineum, external sphincter
D. Posterior wall of the vagina, skin and muscles of the perineum
E. posterior wall of the vagina and rectal sphincter

21. What is a perineal rupture of 2 degrees?
A. Skin, subcutaneous tissue, perineal muscles
B. Posterior wall of the vagina and subcutaneous tissue
C. Tissues of the vagina, perineum, external sphincter
D. Posterior wall of the vagina, skin and muscles of the perineum
E. Posterior wall of the vagina and rectal sphincter

22. What is a perineal rupture of 3 degrees?
A. Skin, subcutaneous tissue, perineal muscles
B. Posterior wall of the vagina and subcutaneous tissue
C. Tissues of the vagina, perineum, external sphincter
D. Posterior wall of the vagina, skin and muscles of the perineum
E. Posterior wall of the vagina and rectal sphincter

23. The main role in the normal involution of the postpartum uterus is:
A. Natural feeding of the newborn
B. Moderate exercise
C. Good sleep
D. Diet of the parturient woman
E. Postpartum hygiene

24. What is retraction?
A. Displacement of contracting muscle fibers in relation to each other
B. Contraction of muscle fibers
C. Relaxation of muscle fibers
D. Displacement of muscle fibers in relation to each other
E. Contraction of the abdominal muscles

25. How long do lochiae in puerperas have the character of bloody discharge?
A. Several hours
B. 3-4 days
C. 1-2 days

D. 6-8 weeks
E. 1 week

26. First latching of a newborn to the breast:
A. Immediately after birth
B. After 2 hours
C. After 6-8 hours
D. After 12 hours
E. On the first day

27. What is stage I of labor?
A. Period of dilatation of the uterine cervix
B. Period of intensification of contractions
C. Period of preservation of amniotic membrane
D. Period of fetal engagement
E. Period of intensification of attempts

28. What is the II stage of labor?
A. Period of dilatation of the uterine cervix
B. Period of intensification of contractions
C. Period of preservation of amniotic membrane
D. Period of fetal engagement
E. Period of intensification of attempts, full dilation of cervix

29. The primigravida women fill the first quickening of fetus in:
A.12 weeks
B. 16 weeks
C.18 weeks
D.20 weeks
E. 22 weeks

30. The multipara women fill the first quickening of fetus in:
A. 12 weeks
B. 16 weeks
C. 18 weeks
D. 20 weeks

E. 22 weeks

31. What is leading diameter in the anterior occipital presentation?

A. Suboccipitobregmatic

B. Verticomental

C. Biparietal

D. Mentobregmatic

E. Bitemporal.

32. What is leading diameter in the posterior occipital presentation?

A. Suboccipitobregmatic

B. Verticomental

C. Small oblique size

D. Mentobregmatic

E. Bitemporal.

33. What is a partogramm?

A. Graphical representation of the height of the uterine fundus

B. Graphical representation of cardiac activity of the fetus

C. Graphical representation of the birth process

D. Graphical representation of the gestational age

E. Graphic representation of the fetal heartbeat

34. What is the characteristic of a threatening perineal rupture?

A. Severe overstretching

B. The presence of hyperemia or cyanosis of the skin of the perineum

C. The appearance of cyanosis, edema or blanching of the skin of the perineum

D. Bloody discharge when pushing from the genital fissure

E. Appearance of bleeding from the birth canal

35. Lochia is:

A. Postpartum uterine discharge

B. Wound secretion of the postpartum uterus

C. Separation of the decidua

D. Excretion of placental residues

E. Isolation of membranes

36. The reasons for the tight attachment of the placenta are:

A. scar on the uterus;

B. placenta previa;

C. pathology of the cervix;

D. abnormalities in the development of the uterus;

E. **increased trophoblastic activity of the ovum.**

37. The characteristic manifestations of complete dense attachment of the placenta are:

A. abdominal pain;

B. bleeding;

C. the height of the fundus of the uterus above the level of the navel after the birth of the fetus;

D. **no signs of placenta separation, no bleeding;**

E. bleeding, no signs of placenta separation.

38. What are the indications for manual examination of the walls of the uterine cavity in the early postpartum period:

A. suspected rupture of the uterus;

B. **retention of parts of the placenta;**

C. hypotonic bleeding;

D. abnormalities in the development of the uterus;

E. scar on the uterus after cesarean section.

39. The fight against hypotonic bleeding begins:

A. **with the use of uterotonic agents;**

B. with manual examination of the uterine cavity;

C. with blood transfusion;

D. with B-Lynch suture;

E. with blood pressure measurement.

40. The volume of the transfused fluid must exceed the volume of blood loss:

A. **1.5 times with 1 liter of blood loss;**

B. 2 times with 1 liter of blood loss;

C. 2.5 times with 1 liter of blood loss;

D. 3 times with 1 liter of blood loss;

E. 3.5 times with 1 liter of blood loss;