

# LESSON PLAN

## 4<sup>th</sup> Sem (Lecture)

Sr. No.	Topic
1.	<b>Introduction of the subject –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• History of Obstetrics,</li><li>• History of Gynaecology,</li><li>• History of family planning</li></ul>
2.	<b>Anatomy of female genital system I–</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• External genitalia,</li><li>• Structure &amp; function,</li><li>• Applied anatomy</li></ul>
3.	<b>Anatomy of female genital system II–</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Internal genitalia</li><li>• Structure &amp; function,</li><li>• Applied anatomy</li></ul>
4.	<b>Blood supply, nerve supply &amp; lymphatic drainage of genital organs –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction,</li><li>• Clinical anatomy of blood and lymphatic vessels, &amp; nerves</li><li>• Applied anatomy</li></ul>
5.	<b>Pelvic floor and supports of pelvic organs –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Anatomy of pelvic floor,</li><li>• Physiological functions of the pelvic floor,</li><li>• Supports of pelvic organs</li><li>• Applied importance</li></ul>
6.	<b>Development of the female reproductive system -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction,</li><li>• Embryology of genital structure,</li><li>• Development of uterus,</li><li>• Cervix &amp; fallopian tubes</li></ul>
7.	<b>Development of the female reproductive system -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Development of gonads,</li><li>• Development of external genitalia,</li><li>• Secondary sex character</li></ul>
8.	<b>Physiology of menstruation –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Role of hormones GnRH FSH, LH,</li><li>• Ovarian steroidogenesis,</li><li>• Positive and negative feedback mechanisms,</li><li>• Ovarian cycle,</li><li>• Endometrial cycle,</li><li>• Menstrual symptoms,</li><li>• Management of normal menstruation</li></ul>
9.	<b>Ovulation, conception, implantation –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Folliculogenesis ,</li><li>• Trigger for ovulation,</li><li>• Physiology of conception, .</li><li>• Implantation</li></ul>
10.	<b>Early development of embryo –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Introduction development of different systems of embryo i.e. CNS, CVS,</li><li>• Renal system,</li><li>• Teratogenesis</li></ul>

11.	<b>Placenta –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary secondary and tertiary villi ,</li> <li>• Placental functions,</li> <li>• Abnormality of placenta and cord</li> </ul>
12.	<b>Foetal physiology, foetal circulation –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intrauterine circulation of fetus,</li> <li>• Changes after delivery,</li> <li>• Establishment of respiration,</li> <li>• Function of renal system,</li> <li>• Function of GI system,</li> <li>• Detection of abnormal physiology</li> </ul>
13.	<b>Amniotic fluid –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formation,</li> <li>• Contents,</li> <li>• Function,</li> <li>• Changes in course of pregnancy,</li> <li>• AFI,</li> <li>• Amniotic fluid measurement</li> </ul>
14.	<b>Physiological changes of pregnancy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiological changes of metabolism,</li> <li>• Cardio-vascular,</li> <li>• Haematopoetic,</li> <li>• Respiratory</li> </ul>
15.	<b>Physiological changes of pregnancy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genito-urinary,</li> <li>• Endocrine,</li> <li>• Gastro-intestinal</li> </ul>
16.	<b>Diagnosis of pregnancy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First trimester,</li> <li>• Second trimester,</li> <li>• Chronological appearance of specific symptoms &amp; signs of pregnancy,</li> <li>• Estimation of gestational age, expected date of delivery, fetal weight. UPT, first trimester USG</li> </ul>
17.	<b>Antenatal care –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Procedure at first visit, examination, procedure at subsequent visits, antenatal advice, minor ailments in pregnancy.</li> <li>• Pre conceptional counselling and care,</li> <li>• Immunization and nutrition in pregnancy</li> </ul>
18.	<b>Nutrition in pregnancy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction &amp; Significance of nutrition,</li> <li>• Balance diet of pregnant patient,</li> <li>• Important nutrient for mother and fetus,</li> <li>• Iron metabolism,</li> <li>• Effect of malnutrition</li> </ul>
19.	<b>High risk pregnancy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Screening of high risk cases,</li> <li>• Antenatal complication high risk cases,</li> <li>• Postpartum complication,</li> <li>• Management of high risk pregnancy</li> </ul>

## 6<sup>th</sup> Sem (Lecture)

Sr. No.	Topic
1.	<b>Physiology &amp; Mechanism of normal labour –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiology of normal labour</li> <li>• Mechanism of normal labour</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Management of labour including labour analgesia –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of 1<sup>st</sup> stage</li> <li>• Management of 2<sup>nd</sup> stage</li> <li>• Management of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage</li> <li>• Common analgesia practiced in labour</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Normal puerperium and its management –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Involution of uterus &amp; other pelvic organs,</li> <li>• General physiological changes,</li> <li>• Management of puerperium and it's ailments, postnatal care</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Examination &amp; Care of newborn –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observation, estimation of gestational age,</li> <li>• General care, baby bath, care of the umbilical cord, care of the eyes, medication</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Breast feeding –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiology of lactation,</li> <li>• Composition of colostrum &amp; milk &amp; stimulation of lactation</li> <li>• Management of different feeding difficulties</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Maternal mortality –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction,</li> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Magnitude of the problem,</li> <li>• Classification,</li> <li>• Factors associated with maternal mortality,</li> <li>• Steps to reduce maternal mortality</li> </ul> <b>Perinatal mortality –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction,</li> <li>• Predisposing factors of peinatal mortality, causes of perinatal mortality, prevention of perinatal mortality</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Social obstetrics including RCH programmes –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction,</li> <li>• Safe motherhood obstetrics MCH care,</li> <li>• Risk approach for MCH care,</li> <li>• Different organization for MCH care,</li> <li>• Family planning</li> </ul>
8.	<b>Abortion 1 –</b> Spontaneous abortion- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Incidence,</li> <li>• Causes,</li> <li>• Types,</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>
9.	<b>Abortion 2 –</b> Missed abortion – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Pathology,</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul> Septic abortion – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Pathology,</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>

10.	<b>MTP &amp; PNDT –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction,</li> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Different closes for MTP,</li> <li>• Complication and maintenance of record,</li> <li>• MTP act,</li> <li>• PCPNDT act</li> </ul>
11.	<b>Ectopic pregnancy –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tubal,</li> <li>• Interstitial,</li> <li>• Unruptured and ruptured tubal,</li> <li>• Abdominal,</li> <li>• Ovarian,</li> <li>• Cornual,</li> <li>• Cervical pregnancies &amp;</li> <li>• Their diagnosis, management</li> </ul>
12.	<b>Hydatidiform mole</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complete mole</li> <li>• Partial Mole,</li> <li>• Diagnosis And Management.</li> </ul>
13.	<b>Early pregnancy complications including hyperemesis gravidarum –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First trimester bleeding,</li> <li>• first trimester pain in abdomen,</li> <li>• hyperemesis grvida,</li> <li>• minor element e.g. morning sickness</li> </ul>
14.	<b>Poly- hydramnios &amp; Oligo-hydramnios –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes,</li> <li>• Management,</li> <li>• Complications</li> </ul>
15.	<b>Introduction to Contraception and barrier contraception and male contraception –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population dynamics,</li> <li>• Definition of contraception,</li> <li>• Effectiveness of contraception,</li> </ul> Barrier methods- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Male - condom,</li> <li>• Female – condom,</li> <li>• Disphragm,</li> <li>• Cervical cap,</li> <li>• Advantages,</li> <li>• Disadvantages etc.</li> </ul>
16.	<b>IUCD –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types,</li> <li>• Indications,</li> <li>• Contra indications,</li> <li>• Time of insertion, .</li> <li>• Method insertion,</li> <li>• Mode of action complications,</li> <li>• Missed IUD</li> </ul>
17.	<b>OC pills –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types(Oral,injctable,patch,IUD),</li> <li>• Indications,</li> <li>• Contra indications,</li> <li>• Mode of action,</li> <li>• Side effect,</li> <li>• Complication</li> </ul>

18.	<b>Tubal ligation &amp; Emergency Contraception –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indications,</li> <li>• Different types,</li> <li>• Mode of action,</li> <li>• Time to perform operation,</li> <li>• Anesthesia,</li> <li>• Investigations,</li> <li>• Methods,</li> <li>• Technique,</li> <li>• Complications,</li> <li>• Documentation</li> </ul>
19.	<b>Preterm labour -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Etiopathogenesis,</li> <li>• Management,</li> <li>• Prevention &amp; measures to arrest preterm labor.</li> <li>• Various tocolytic therapies</li> </ul>
20.	<b>PROM –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes,</li> <li>• Maternal &amp; fetal effects,</li> <li>• Diagnosis, management</li> </ul>
21.	<b>Postdated pregnancy &amp; postmaturity –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Etiology,</li> <li>• Diagnosis,</li> <li>• Determinants of fetal maturity,</li> <li>• Complications &amp; management</li> </ul>
22.	<b>Shock in obstetrics 1 –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Classification</li> <li>• Hypovolemic shock</li> <li>• Pathophysiology,</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>
23.	<b>Shock in obstetrics 2 –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endotoxic shock,</li> <li>• Neurogenic shock,</li> <li>• Pathophysiology and management</li> </ul>
24.	<b>Dysmenorrhoea –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes of dysmenorrhoea-primary and secondary,</li> <li>• treatment-analgesics,</li> <li>• hormones,</li> <li>• counseling,</li> <li>• Premenstrual syndrome</li> </ul>
25.	<b>Puberty and adolescent gynae problems –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Menarche,</li> <li>• Menstrual disorders-puberty menorrhagia,</li> <li>• Amenorrhoea,</li> <li>• PCOS,</li> <li>• hirsutism,</li> <li>• abnormalities of pubertal development.</li> <li>• Counselling</li> </ul>
26.	<b>Menopause &amp; HRT –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perimenopause ,</li> <li>• Menopausal symptoms,</li> <li>• Investigation, their management.</li> </ul> <b>HRT</b> -indications preparation & routes, indications

27.	<p><b>Abnormal puerperium –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Puerperal pyrexia and sepsis,</li> <li>• Subinvolution,</li> <li>• Urinary complications,</li> <li>• Breast complications,</li> <li>• Puerperal venous thrombosis,</li> <li>• Puerperal emergencies,</li> <li>• Obstetric palsies,</li> <li>• Psychiatric disorders</li> </ul>
28.	<p><b>PPH –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types &amp; Causes,</li> <li>• Diagnosis, management,</li> <li>• Shock in PPH– pathophysiology &amp; Management</li> <li>• Prevention</li> </ul>
29.	<p><b>Retained placenta –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions of stages of labour,</li> <li>• Physiology of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage,</li> <li>• Complications of 3<sup>rd</sup> stage in respect to placenta,</li> <li>• Management of retained placenta</li> </ul>
30.	<p><b>Inversion of uterus –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions of stages of labour,</li> <li>• Completions o f3rd stages,</li> <li>• Aetiology of inversion symptoms and signs of inversion,</li> <li>• Management of acute inversion.</li> </ul>
31.	<p><b>HIV in pregnancy –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Epidemiology and diagnosis of HIV</li> <li>• Significance of HIV in respect to pregnancy,</li> <li>• Investigation,</li> <li>• MTCT,</li> <li>• Prevention of MTCT</li> </ul>
32.	<p><b>Placenta previa</b>  etiology,  clinical features,  types,  investigations,  management &amp; complications,  difference between placenta previa &amp; abruptio placenta</p>
33.	<p><b>Abruptio placenta</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical Features,</li> <li>• Grading,</li> <li>• Complications,</li> <li>• Management.</li> </ul>
34.	<p><b>Heart diseases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• etiology</li> <li>• classification</li> <li>• diagnosis</li> <li>• prognosis</li> <li>• management</li> <li>• complications</li> </ul>
35.	<p><b>Perineal tears &amp; cervical tear -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification</li> <li>• Causes</li> <li>• Prevention &amp; Management</li> </ul> <p><b>Cervical Tear -</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes</li> <li>• Diagnosis &amp; Management</li> </ul>

36.	<b>Vaginal Discharge -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiological And Abnormal Vaginal Discharge,</li> <li>• Clinical Features And</li> <li>• Treatment Of Vaginitis-Candidiasis,</li> <li>• Trichomoniasis,</li> <li>• Bacterial Vaginosis</li> </ul>
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### 8<sup>th</sup> Sem (Lecture)

Sr. No.	Topic
1.	<b>Fibroid Uterus –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of fibroids,</li> <li>• Pathology,</li> <li>• Incidence,</li> <li>• sign and symptoms,</li> <li>• Diagnosis &amp; investigations,</li> <li>• Management-medical &amp;</li> <li>• Surgical including conservative methods</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Genital Prolapse –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Etiology,</li> <li>• Clinical features ,</li> <li>• Classification &amp; management – conservative and surgery.</li> <li>• Nulliparous prolapse</li> </ul>
3.	<b>SUI –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Types of incontinence,</li> <li>• SUI- including urodynamic testing, management,</li> <li>• Other causes of incontinence &amp;</li> <li>• Their management</li> </ul>
4.	<b>VVF –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes,</li> <li>• Prevention,</li> <li>• Clinical feature,</li> <li>• Investigation- dye test,</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Infertility 1 –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary and secondary infertility,</li> <li>• Causes of male and female infertility</li> </ul>
6.	<b>Infertility 2 –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Workup of infertile couple,</li> <li>• Treatment including ovulation induction and</li> <li>• Brief description of ART</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Endometriosis, Adenomyosis –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition,</li> <li>• Theories of endometriosis,</li> <li>• Clinical features ,</li> <li>• Diagnosis,</li> <li>• Principles of management,</li> <li>• Medical treatment NSAID &amp; hormone, surgical</li> </ul>

8.	<p><b>Prevention of genital malignancy, PAP smear, Colposcopy –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction,</li> <li>• Interpretation of PAP smear,</li> <li>• Methods,</li> <li>• Colposcopy,</li> <li>• General idea,</li> <li>• Visualization of cervix in different pathology</li> </ul>
9.	<p><b>Premalignant lesions of female genitalia –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nomenclature &amp; different classifications of CIN,</li> <li>• Pathogenesis,</li> <li>• Epidemiology,</li> <li>• Diagnosis,</li> <li>• Treatment</li> </ul>
10.	<p><b>Ca Cervix –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ca Cervix incidence,</li> <li>• Causes,</li> <li>• Investigation,</li> <li>• Stages,</li> <li>• Diagnosis,</li> <li>• Treatment – surgical, radiotherapy, chemo therapy</li> </ul>
11.	<p><b>Ca Endometrium –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Endometrial carcinoma-pathology,</li> <li>• Sign and symptoms,</li> <li>• Staging,</li> <li>• Diagnosis,</li> <li>• Principles of treatment</li> </ul>
12.	<p><b>Ovarian Tumour 1 –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Classification of ovarian tumours,</li> <li>• Diagnosis of benign and</li> <li>• Malignant ovarian tumors</li> </ul>
13.	<p><b>Ovarian Tumour 2 –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Principles of management,</li> <li>• Surgical management,</li> <li>• Chemotherapy,</li> <li>• Radiotherapy</li> </ul>
14.	<p><b>Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Placental site trophoblastic tumour,</li> <li>• Choriocarcinoma,</li> <li>• Diagnosis and management</li> </ul>
15.	<p><b>DUB –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions,</li> <li>• Investigations,</li> <li>• Medical management – surgical including conservative</li> <li>• Techniques</li> </ul>
16.	<p><b>PID –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Etiological factors acute and chronic organisms,</li> <li>• Syndromic approach,</li> <li>• Clinical features,</li> <li>• Diagnosis,</li> <li>• Management,</li> <li>• Complications</li> </ul>
17.	<p><b>Genital TB –</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prevalence,</li> <li>• Clinical features of genital TB its diagnosis,</li> <li>• Treatment including DOTS squal and</li> <li>• Complications</li> </ul>

18.	<b>RVF –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genital tract injuries in female – Rectovaginal fistula,</li> <li>• obstetrics causes of RVF,</li> <li>• Cynac cases in RVF,</li> <li>• Diagnosis in RVF,</li> <li>• Management of RVF</li> </ul>
19.	<b>Hirsuitism –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions, Causes,</li> <li>• Mechanism of excessive their growth,</li> <li>• Pathophysiology,</li> <li>• Investigations,</li> <li>• Management</li> </ul>
20.	<b>Chemotherapy in gynaecology –</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General consideration,</li> <li>• Cell kinetics,</li> <li>• Varieties of Malignancey,</li> <li>• Principles of chemotherapy,</li> <li>• Classification of cytotoxic drugs,</li> <li>• Single agent v/s combination,</li> <li>• Toxicity &amp; complication</li> </ul>
21.	<b>Radiotherapy in gynaecology -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General consideration,</li> <li>• Different types of radiotherapy,</li> <li>• Mechanism of radiotherapy,</li> <li>• Biological effects of radiotherapy,</li> <li>• Doses of Radiotherapy,</li> <li>• Recent advances</li> </ul>
22.	<b>Amenorrhoea -</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Physiological,</li> <li>• Primary and secondary amenorrhoea-causes,</li> <li>• diagnosis and treatment of common causes and</li> <li>• referral for complex conditions</li> </ul>
23.	<b>Dysmenorrhoea</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Causes of dysmenorrhoea-primary and secondary,</li> <li>• treatment-analgesics,</li> <li>• hormones,</li> <li>• counseling,</li> <li>• Premenstrual syndrome</li> </ul>
24.	<b>Puberty and its disorders</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Normal puberty and Tanner staging;</li> <li>• causes</li> <li>• management of precocious</li> <li>• delayed puberty</li> <li>• heterosexual puberty</li> </ul>
25.	<b>Ultrasonography, Radiology &amp;endoscopy in gynaecological diagnosis</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Indications ,</li> <li>• USG findings of common gynaenocological diseases,</li> <li>• Role of TVS in gynae ,</li> <li>• salinesonography,</li> <li>• HSG,</li> <li>• Hysteroscopy</li> </ul>