

“Затверджено“

на методичній нараді кафедри  
акушерства,гінекології та планування сім’ї

медичного інституту СумДУ

протокол № \_\_\_\_\_

від “\_\_\_\_\_” \_\_\_\_\_ 2021р.

### **Methodical development**

independent work of a student in the discipline "Obstetrics"

**Subject:** Organization of obstetric and gynecological services in Ukraine. Female pelvis. Fetus as object of childbirth.

Number of hours - 3.

**Purpose:** to study the organization and main tasks of the obstetric and gynecological service in Ukraine, the structure of obstetric and gynecological hospitals, the role of the family doctor in providing obstetric and gynecological care; know the structure of a woman's pelvis, external pelvic size and additional pelvic size, know pelvic floor muscles, interpret the structure of the fetal bone skull, placement of sutures and springs on the fetal head, know the size of the head, transverse size of shoulders, buttocks, signs of newborn maturity.

#### **The student must:**

show on the phantom of the bones and joints of the female pelvis, the plane of the pelvis, the main and additional dimensions of the pelvis, be able to determine the value of the obstetric conjugate in various ways.

#### **Class organization:**

#### **Organizational structure of the lesson:**

##### **I. Testing: 20 tests.**

##### **II. Key issues:**

1. Tasks of the course of obstetrics.
2. The main historical stages of development of obstetrics and the structure of the obstetric service in Ukraine.
3. Principles of organization and methods of treatment and prevention of pregnant women, mothers and mothers in Ukraine.
4. The structure of maternity treatment and prevention facilities, features of the organization of their work.

5. Female pelvis.
6. Ligaments and joints of the pelvis.
7. Divide the female pelvis into large and small.
8. Different between the female and male pelvis.
9. Basically the size of the large pelvis.
10. Additional dimensions of the large pelvis (oblique, lateral conjugates, pubic angle, rhombus Michaelis, Soloviev index).
11. Planes of the small pelvis.
12. Boundaries and dimensions of the entrance plane to the pelvis.
13. Boundaries and dimensions of the wide plane of the pelvis.
14. Boundaries and dimensions of the narrow plane of the pelvis.
15. Boundaries and dimensions of the exit plane of the pelvis.
16. Transverse pelvic line and pelvic tilt angle.
17. The structure of the female perineum.
18. Signs of maturity and maturity of the fetus.
19. The structure (bones, sutures, springs) of the fetal head.
20. Dimensions and contours of the fetal head.
21. The size of the body of the fetus.

### **III. Practical experience:**

1. To study the structure of the pelvis on the skeletal pelvis, the distribution of the pelvis on the plane, methods of measuring the pelvis, to determine the parameters not available for direct measurement (true conjugate) on the phantom in the classroom.
2. Determine the true conjugate.
3. Identify the pelvic floor muscles in drawings and models.
4. Measure the height of the uterine floor and the circumference of the abdomen.
5. Measure the external dimensions of the pelvis of pregnant women or parturients with a tasometer.
6. To study the structures of the fetal head according to drawings and models: the anatomical structure of the bone skull of the newborn, the meaning of sutures and temples, head configuration, to study the location of sutures on the head, head size, shoulders, buttocks and signs of maturity.
7. Determine the signs of maturity of newborns.
8. Measure the basic parameters of newborns.

#### **IV. Solving situational problems.**

Tasks for self-training and self-correction of the initial level of skills

1. When measuring the size of the pelvis, the following results were obtained: 25-28-30-21 cm. Solovyov index 15 cm. What coefficient should be deducted from the value of the external conjugate to determine the obstetric conjugate in a pregnant woman?

**A 9**

B 8

C 10

D 11

E 2

2. A 22-year-old woman was admitted to the maternity ward with complaints of regular contractions. At pelviometry the sizes of a big pelvis 24-27-29-19 were received. What additional dimensions need to be determined to calculate the obstetric conjugate?

**A Solovyov index**

B pelvic height

C weight of the mother

D shin circumference

E circumference of the abdomen

3. Maternity, 25 years, II period of childbirth. At internal obstetric research opening of a neck of uterus is full. The amniotic sac is absent. The head which completely fills a sacral hollow is presented. Buttocks are not defined. At attempts the crotch is bulged. Where is the head of the fetus?

**A In the exit plane of the pelvis**

B A small segment in the plane of the entrance to the small pelvis

C Large segment in the plane of the entrance to the small pelvis

D In the plane of the wide part of the pelvis

E In the plane of the narrow part of the pelvis

4. When measuring the pelvis in a pregnant woman with a height of 160 cm and a weight of 58 kg, the size of the pelvis is 26-29-31-20 cm. How to interpret the results?

A. The fourth degree of narrowing

B. The second degree of narrowing

**C. The size of the pelvis is normal**

D. The first degree of narrowing

E. The third degree of narrowing

5. At internal obstetric research the head of a fruit filling an internal surface of a pubic joint and two thirds of a sacral cavity is defined. Buttocks are difficult to reach. The head of the fetus is close to the bottom of the pelvis, its internal rotation is not yet complete. In which plane of the pelvis is the fetal head located?

A. In the plane of the wide part of the pelvic cavity

**B. In the plane of the narrow part of the pelvic cavity**

C. Above the entrance to the small pelvis

D. In the plane of the entrance to the pelvis

E. In the plane of exit from the pelvis

6. A 23-year-old woman gave birth to a live boy weighing 3880.0 and 54 cm tall at 37 weeks. The baby cried immediately, breathed, muscle tone was satisfactory, heart rate was 128 beats / min, skin color was pink with peripheral cyanosis, and reflexes were satisfactory.

**Question**

1. What is the main feature in determining the full term of the newborn?

2. What indicators of physical development of the newborn are the most informative for its assessment?

**Answer standard:**

1. Term of pregnancy.

2. Weight, height, head circumference, chest circumference.

7. A 25-year-old woman was hospitalized in the maternity ward with complaints of regular contractions. During the external obstetric examination, the next obstetrician-gynecologist performed measurements of the woman's large pelvis and obtained the following results: 25-28-30-21 cm. During the internal obstetric examination, the promontorium was not accessible.

**Question**

1. Estimate the size of the mother's pelvis

2. How to interpret the "inaccessibility" of the promontory in the internal study.

3. How can the value of the obstetric conjugate be calculated?

**Answer standard:**

1. The size of the pelvis is normal.

2. The inaccessibility of the promontory indicates the normal value of the diagonal conjugate, which reaches  $\geq 13$  cm.

3. Obstetric conjugate = diagonal conjugate - 1.5-2.0 cm.

**Recommended reading:**

1. Obstetrics and gynecology: textbook: in 2 books. Book 1 Obstetrics: Obstetrics / BM Ventskivsky, MO Shcherbina, VI Grishchenko [etc.]; - 4th ed., Ed. - K.: Медицина, 2020. – 424 p.

2. Obstetrics and gynecology: textbook: in 2 books. Book 2 Gynecology / VB Ventskivsky, MO Shcherbyna, VI Grishchenko [etc.]; - 3rd ed., Ed. - К.: Медицина, 2020. - 376 p.
3. Workshop on obstetrics / II Bachynska - К .: "Medicine", 2021. - 104 p.
4. Workshop on phantom obstetrics / P. Yavirsky, V. Shatylo, T. Yavirska - К .: "Medicine", 2017 - 144 p.
5. Workshop on gynecology / A.M. Vavilova - К .: "Medicine", 2019. - 96 p.
6. Clinical obstetrics and gynecology / A. Brian, Magovan, Philip Ouden, Andrew Thomson; scientific editor of the translation M. Shcherbyna - К .: "Medicine", 2021. - 512 p.
7. Oxford Textbook of Obstetrics and Gynecology / Sabaratram Arulkumaran, Wiliam Ledger, Lynette Denny, Stergios Doumouchsis - Oxford University Press, 2020, 928 p.

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