

Name, and surname of the student _____

Course _____

Group _____

Mark of the history _____

I. HISTORY

I A time and a day of hospitalization _____

Chief Complaints on the period of admission to the hospital:

• Indicate the time of occurring uterine contractions _____
their characteristics _____

• is it present gush of the fluid . its characteristics _____

Gestational age determination:

1 Add 280 days to first of last menstrual period (LMP) _____

2 Naegele's rule - LMP minus 3 months plus 1 week _____

3 Ovulation rule - LMP minus 3 months plus 2 weeks _____

4 By data of Women' Health Organization - LMP minus 3 months _____

5 By the first ultrasonography _____

6 By the first attendance to the doctor _____

7 If known with certainty it is most reliable clinical estimator of gestational age _____

II. Menstrual History

• Age of menarche _____

• Last menstrual period _____

• Cycle interval _____

• Duration and amount of flow _____

• Associated cyclic symptoms _____

II. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

1 General state of the patient _____

2 Temperature _____, arterial blood pressure _____,
weight _____, height _____

OBSTETRIC EXAMINATION

A Pelvic sizes:

main _____

additional _____

B. Abdomen: inspection for shape _____

scars _____, striae _____, hair pattern _____

Uterine fundal height _____

abdominal circumference determination _____

C. External obstetric examination:

Leopolds Maneurs

I _____

II _____

III _____

D. Fetal Heart Rate auscultation _____
E. Probable fetal weight - _____
by Jordaniay _____
by Yakubova _____

III. MANAGEMENT OF LABOR _____

IV. CLINICAL DURATION OF LABOR

Signature of the doctor _____
Day and time _____ General state of the women _____
Complaints _____
Characteristics of uterine forces (contractions or pushing efforts) –
frequency _____, intensity _____, strength _____
Presented part and its station _____
Fetal heart rate _____
Amniotic fluid _____

Signature of the doctor _____
Day and time _____ General state of the women _____
Complaints _____
Characteristics of uterine forces (contractions or pushing efforts) –
frequency _____, intensity _____, strength _____
Presented part and its station _____
Fetal heart rate _____
Amniotic fluid _____

Signature of the doctor _____

VAGINAL EXAMINATION

DIAGNOSIS:

- Gestational age of the labor _____
 - Lie _____ Position _____, Visus _____
- Presentation of the fetus _____
- Stage of labor _____
 - Obstetric pathology _____
 - Extragenital pathology _____
 - Complications during labor _____

MANAGEMENT OF LABOR _____

Signature of the doctor _____

When the fetal leading point passes over the mother's perineum, Penneal protective
Maneuvers should be started You should describe them (5 moments).

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

4 _____
5 _____

Third day of the postpartum period _____ General state of the women _____
Temperature _____ Arterial blood pressure _____
heart beats rate _____ Evaluation of the breasts _____
lactation _____ Uterine involution _____
Lochia character _____ Perineal region should be inspected in
the case of perineal lacerations presence _____
Prescribed medications in this day _____

analysis of blood _____
urine _____
smear _____

Signature of the doctor

The notes about attendance of the newborn infant should take information about:

Day of attendance . _____ General state of the newborn infant _____
its activity _____, temperature _____
color of the skin _____, physiologic states _____
changes of the weight _____, state of the umbilical cord place _____