

“Approved“  
at methodical meeting of the Department of  
obstetrics, gynecology and family planning  
Medical Institute of Sumy State University  
protocol № \_\_\_\_\_  
“ \_\_\_\_\_ “ \_\_\_\_\_ 2021p.

### **Methodical recommendations**

for practical classes of obstetrics and gynecology

**Topic:** Pregnancy and childbirth with extragenital diseases. Perinatal infections. Prevention of vertical HIV transmission.

**The duration of the lesson** – is 6 hours.

**Venue:** obstetric department, training room.

**The purpose and rationale of the topic** – to deepen students' knowledge from the perspective of modern views on pregnancy and childbirth in women with diseases of the heart and cardiovascular system, respiratory, urinary tract, blood, digestive, endocrine and infectious diseases.

**The student must know:**

- a modern regulatory framework on the topic of the lesson;
- clinical manifestations of the main diseases of the cardiovascular system, respiratory organs, urinary tract, blood diseases, digestive organs, endocrine and infectious diseases.

**The student must be able to:**

- conduct diagnosis and differential diagnosis of major extragenital diseases;
- draw up a pregnancy management plan for women with extragenital diseases by trimester.

**Materials and equipment:** schemes, tables, Internet resource.

**Test questions**

1. Features of hemodynamics during pregnancy.
2. Management of pregnant women with diseases of the cardiovascular system in the antenatal clinic. Features of the examination of pregnant women. Indications for hospitalization.
3. Contraindications for gestation in diseases of the cardiovascular system.
4. Indications for termination of pregnancy in the later stages with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
5. Planned and emergency hospitalization of pregnant women with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
6. Hemodynamic complications that can occur during pregnancy, childbirth and in the postoperative period with diseases of the cardiovascular system.
7. Features of labor management in cardiovascular pathology.
8. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of hypochromic iron deficiency anemia in pregnant women.
9. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of folic acid deficiency anemia in pregnant women.
10. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of diseases of Werlhof and Willebrand during pregnancy.
11. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of leukemia and lymphogranulomatosis during pregnancy.
12. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment of acute respiratory viral infections during pregnancy.
13. Features of the course of bronchial asthma during pregnancy. Emergency care for an attack of bronchial asthma.
14. Methods of delivery of pregnant women with bronchial asthma.
15. Features of the treatment of acute bronchitis during pregnancy.
16. Methods of delivery of pregnant women with acute and chronic pneumonia.
17. Indications for cesarean section for pathology of the respiratory system.
18. Features of the functioning of the kidneys and urinary system during pregnancy.
19. Etiology, pathogenesis of pyelonephritis, features of the clinical course during pregnancy, the postpartum period.
20. Treatment of gestational pyelonephritis.
21. Etiology, pathogenesis. diagnosis of urolithiasis. Features of the course of pregnancy.
22. Treatment of renal colic during pregnancy.
23. Acute and chronic renal failure, treatment.

24. Features of carbohydrate metabolism during pregnancy.
25. Diagnosis and treatment of gestational diabetes.
26. What complications are observed in pregnant women with diabetes during pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period?
27. What is diabetic fetopathy, what are its symptoms?
28. Features of management of pregnant women with gestational and pre-gestational diabetes mellitus.
29. What are the indications for caesarean section for diabetes?
30. Chronic gastritis during pregnancy: clinic, medical tactics, treatment.
31. Peptic ulcer of the stomach and 12 duodenal ulcer during pregnancy: features of the clinic, treatment.
32. Management of pregnant women with acute viral hepatitis.
33. Management of pregnant women with chronic hepatitis.
34. Management of pregnant women with chronic cholecystitis.

### **Examples of test control for assessing the final level of knowledge**

1. What are the complications of microangiopathy?
  - a) *chronic*;
  - b) sharp;
  - c) distant;
  - d) to others.
2. Is pre-gestational diabetes diagnosed during pregnancy?
  - a) *no*;
  - b) yes;
  - c) individually in each case;
  - d) yes, but not always.
3. What is a contraindication to gestation?
  - a) *diabetic nephropathy stage 4 or 5*;
  - b) diabetic nephropathy of the 1st stage;
  - c) diabetic nephropathy stage 2;
  - d) the concentration of glycolized hemoglobin is less than 10%.
4. What is the duration of pregnancy screening for gestational diabetes?
  - a) *24-28 weeks*;
  - b) 20-22 weeks;
  - c) 24-30 weeks;
  - d) 12-16 weeks.
5. What research is being done to detect gestational diabetes?
  - a) *2-hour oral glucose tolerance test*;
  - b) 3-hour oral glucose tolerance test;
  - c) the level of glycated hemoglobin;
  - d) fasting blood glucose level;
  - e) glycemic profile.
6. What is the indication for immediate hospitalization of a pregnant woman in the 2nd trimester?
  - a) increase in vascular complications;
  - b) *normoglycemia during the day up to 8 mmol / l*;
  - c) diabetic nephropathy 3 or 4 stages;
  - d) lack of hypoglycemia.
7. How often do ultrasound in the hospital in the 3rd trimester with pregestive diabetes mellitus?
  - a) *every 2 weeks*;
  - b) everyday;
  - c) weekly;
  - d) twice a day.
8. What indications to a caesarean section for diabetes?
  - a) *fresh retinal hemorrhage*;
  - b) fetal weight less than 4000 g;

- c) mild preeclampsia;  
 d) premature birth.
9. How often should glycemia be monitored in women with diabetes during childbirth?  
 a) *hourly*;  
 b) every 10 min;  
 c) every 30 min;  
 d) every 15 minutes
10. What is a risk factor for gestational diabetes?  
 a) burdened obstetric history;  
 b) burdened somatic history;  
 c) fetal mass greater than 4000 g;  
 d) fetal weight less than 4000 g.

### Technological map

Test (computer) testing Krok 2	1 hour	Class room
Supervising thematic patients, demonstrating practical skills	3 hours	Obstetrical department
Clinical analysis of case histories, situational tasks	1 hour	Class room
Computer testing and interviewing on the topic of the current lesson	1 hour	Class room

### Types and forms of control:

- computer testing;
- interview on the topic of the lesson.

### Literature (required):

1. Grishchenko V. I. Obstetrics and gynecology: a textbook: in 2 books. Prince 1: Obstetrics / B. I. Grishchenko, N. A. Shcherbina, B. M. Venzkovsky; Edited by: V.I. Grishchenko, N.A. Shcherbina. – Kiev: Medicine, 2012. – 416 p.
2. Zaporozhan, V. N. – Obstetrics and gynecology textbook: in 2 books. Book 1: Obstetrics / B. N. Zaporozhan. Kiev: Health, 2001. - 480 p.
3. Materials of lectures.

### Literature (optional):

1. Liewellyn-Jones Derek. Fundamentals of Obstetrics and Gynaecology / Derek Liewellyn-Jones, Jeremy Oats, Suzanne Abraham. – 10-th Edition – Canada : Elsevier Limited, : 2017.
2. Obstetrics & Gynaecology : an Evidence-based Text for the MRCOG / edited by David M. Luesley and Mark D. Kilby. – Boca Raton : Taylor & Francis Group, 2016..
3. "Krok 2": site of the Testing Center at the Ministry of Health of Ukraine [Electronic resource]. - Access mode: <https://www.testcent.org.ua/uK/Krok-2>.