



Learning Outcomes

Y5B1

Knowledge

- Diagnose patients with Cardiac and Respiratory problems.
- Diagnose patients with common oropharyngeal cancers; head and neck malignancies/ trauma and congenital deformities
- Suggest/ interpret appropriate investigations for those problems
- Rationalize treatment plan and if appropriate refer the patient for specialist opinion/management
- Discuss different presentations of acute and chronic abdomen
- Describe principles of surgical nutrition and those of laparoscopic/ roboticsurgery
- Diagnose and manage common pediatric hematological problems
- Diagnose common pediatric syndromes and newborn illnesses
- Recognize the clinical presentation of the most common pediatric cancers
- Investigate and manage pediatric endocrine cases.
- Plan management of cases of poisoning.
- Compare normal and abnormal development of female reproductive organs, pubertal changes & disorders of sexual differentiation.
- Summarize the use of imaging modalities (USG, MRI, CT scan) in fetal assessment and gynecological problems.
- Discuss the management of common early pregnancy disorders and major obstetric hemorrhage.
- Appraise the impact of common medical conditions on maternal & fetal health.
- Categorize menstrual disorders/abnormal uterine bleeding and outline management plans specific to the cause

Skill

- Take and write clinical history properly.
- Conduct a routine detailed clinical examination properly.
- Present the relevant history and findings of physical examination in logical order verbally as well as in written form.
- Make an appropriate differential diagnosis list.
- Formulate a list of relevant investigations.
- Outline the basic management plan.
- Discuss with patients/relatives about their disease and basic management plan.
- Identify routine medical emergencies and react accordingly.
- Perform / describe basic medical procedures
- Obtain and record a patient's history in a logical, organized, and thorough manner.
- Diagnose common surgical problems, suggest & interpret appropriate investigations, rationalize treatment plan and if appropriate, refer patient for specialist opinion/management.
- Perform relevant procedures safely
- Demonstrate monitoring of a patient undergoing surgery under different types of anaesthesia
- Understand the principles of assessment and management of general and orthopaedic trauma
- Understand surgical ethics and its application pertaining to surgery.
- Convey relevant information and explanation accurately to patients, families, colleagues and other professionals
- Understands the principles, indications and preparation of patients for different imaging studies.
- Perform Pediatric Examination on patients
- Interpret growth charts of patients.
- Discuss common Pediatric problems
- Demonstrate Pediatric routine and emergency procedure skills
- Perform risk assessment and demonstrate ability to triage women to different patterns of antenatal care.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulate differential /provisional diagnosis & suggest management plan for common obstetric & gynaecologic problems. • Perform routine examination of antenatal and postnatal women. • Perform essential obstetric & gynaecologic procedural skills on model. • Demonstrate referral of the patient to appropriate specialty when required & work with multidisciplinary approach. • Practice evidence based medicine & exhibit readiness to search for latest solutions & guidelines.
<p style="text-align: center;">Attitude</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the effective attitude towards the colleagues • Demonstrate the right to consent and privacy of the patient. • Analyze and address problems collaboratively. • Show empathy and sympathy while examining the patient. • Advise and consult appropriately with medical, nursing and other colleagues. • Execute analytic, communicative and collaborative skills along with content knowledge • Demonstrate a professional attitude, team building spirit and good communication skills. • Display ethical & appropriate behavior while dealing with the pediatric patient

7. Course content

Medicine

Knowledge related Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this block, final year student will be able to:

- Diagnose patients with Cardiac and Respiratory problems.
- Suggest/ interpret appropriate investigations for those problems
- Rationalize treatment plan and if appropriate refer the patient for specialist opinion/management

Skill related Learning Outcomes:

Each student completing a medical ward rotation should be able:

- Take and write clinical history properly.
- Conduct a routine detailed clinical examination properly.
- Show empathy and sympathy while examining the patient.
- Demonstrate the right to consent and privacy of the patient.
- Present the relevant history and findings of physical examination in logical order verbally as well as in written form.
- Make an appropriate differential diagnosis list.
- Formulate a list of relevant investigations.
- Outline the basic management plan.
- Discuss with patients/relatives about their disease and basic management plan.
- Identify routine medical emergencies and react accordingly.
- Advice and consult appropriately with medical, nursing and other colleagues.
- Perform / describe basic medical procedures

S.#	Topic	Learning Objective	Educational Strategies	Instructor	Importance (Must Know Should know Could know)
1.	Pulmonary Embolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elaborate, epidemiology and risk factors and preventive measures for pulmonary embolism 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the clinical features and presenting symptoms of pulmonary embolism • Evaluate various modalities of investigations for diagnosis and differential diagnosis • Develop plan for pharmacological and surgical management of a patient with pulmonary embolism 		All Faculty	
2.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review etiology, pathogenesis, risk factors and clinical features of TB • Identify the components of a clinical evaluation of a patient with TB • Advise lab investigations like Chest X-ray, Montoux test • Prioritize the objectives of TB case management • Outline control and prevention modalities • List drug therapy and side effects of 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

		<p>first and 2nd line anti tuberculoses drugs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List DOTS • Define diagnostic criteria of MDR TB • Devise treatment of multidrug resistant (MDR) and extensively drug-resistant tuberculosis (XDR TB) • Evaluate the prognosis of TB and treatment of opportunistic infections • List the aims of treatment of recommended doses of first-line anti-TB drugs for adults; • Develop treatment regimens for new and previously treated patients taking into consideration • Significance of standard regimens for defined patient groups, including • Special populations like pregnant women, children, and HIV infected patients. • Manage drug 		All Faculty	
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		therapy and its complications.			
3.	Bronchiectasis & Lung Abscess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyze the etiology and pathogenesis of bronchiectasis • Diagnose bronchiectasis based on clinical features radiological and lab investigations • Generate Differential diagnosis of bronchiectasis • Develop plan for diagnosing and managing a patient of bronchiectasis, including drug therapy, surgical intervention and physiotherapy • Assess prognosis required measures for prevention • Provide pathophysiological basis of lung abscess due to various etiological factors. • Diagnose lung abscesses based on clinical presentation • Generate differential diagnosis based on 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

		<p>clinical assessment of patient</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest appropriate lab investigations including chest X ray, sputum examination and hematological studies. • Devise plan for drug therapy, drainage and surgical intervention for management of lung abscess. 		All Faculty	
4.	Myocardial Infarction - Clinical Features & Management	<p>Define</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) • Angina • Unstable angina pectoris (UA) Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction(NSTEMI) • ST segment elevation myocardial infarction • Provide pathophysiological basis of cardiac ischemia. • Diagnose ACS and MI. • List complications of MI 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the pharmacological management in the treatment of ACS. Differentiate between male and female signs and symptoms of ACS. Examine ACS modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors. Discuss coronary revascularization procedures and nursing care. 			
5.	Myocardial Infarction - Complications	<p>Enlist of complications MI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnosis of complications Immediate treatment of complications Prevention of complications 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know
6.	Cardiomyopathies and Myocarditis	<p>Identify signs/symptoms of Cardiomyopathies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> List its relevant investigations, treatment plan and its complications 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know
7.	Congenital Heart Disease	<p>Identify common etiologies and risk factors for cyanotic heart defects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diagnose cyanotic heart defects based on clinical 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

		<p>manifestations and appropriate diagnostic methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the pathophysiology, manifestations, diagnosis and management of acyanotic congenital cardiac anomalies. • Elaborate the pathophysiology, manifestations, diagnosis and management of obstructive congenital anomalies. • Explain the pathophysiology, manifestations, diagnosis and management of cyanotic heart disease. • Identify the implications of cardiac anomalies for respiratory care. 			
8.	Bronchial Pneumonia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diagnose Pneumonia on the basis of its clinical features and presentation relating to its etiology and pathophysiology • Advise relevant investigations 		All Faculty	Must Know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Devise management plan • Propose plan for prevention and follow up 			
9.	Hypertension	<p>Define diagnostic criteria for hypertension.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pathophysiological basis of hypertension. • Propose Life style modifications and non-pharmacological options for patients with hypertension. • Diagnose primary hypertension from secondary hypertension • Rationalize the need for achieving recommended BP goals in treatment of hypertension. • Classify antihypertensive drugs • Choose appropriate antihypertensive drug considering their indications for use. • Recognize types of hypertension, hypertensive urgency and emergency. 		All Faculty	Must Know

10	Acute Coronary Syndrome	<p>Define</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute coronary syndrome (ACS) • Angina • Unstable angina pectoris (UA) • Non-ST segment elevation myocardial infarction(NSTE MI) • ST segment elevation myocardial infarction • Provide pathophysiological basis of cardiac ischemia. • Diagnose ACS and MI. • List complications of MI • Analyze the pharmacological management in the treatment of ACS. • Differentiate between male and female signs and symptoms of ACS. • Examine ACS modifiable and non-modifiable risk factors. • Discuss coronary revascularization procedures and nursing care 		All Faculty	Must Know
11	CCF + Infective	Define Heart failure			Must

	Endocarditis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide pathophysiological basis of Heart failure. • Diagnose Heart failure. • List complications of Heart failure • Analyze the pharmacological management in the treatment of Heart failure • Identify signs/symptoms of infective endocarditis. • Differentiate between types of IE in relation to its pathophysiology • Diagnose suspected and confirmed IE on the basis of criteria used • Manage infective endocarditis • List its complications 		All Faculty	Know
Psychiatry					
12	Depression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to define depression keeping in view of ICD 10 criteria for depressive illness. • To be able to described etiology, 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

		<p>psychopathology, epidemiology, differential diagnosis and prognosis of depressive illness.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage depression on the basis of biopsychosocial model.• Identify the role of psychoeducation in management of depression.• Recognise when to initiate antidepressant medication, how to monitor people on antidepressant medication and when to terminate antidepressant medication.• Know basic knowledge about antidepressant classification as well as their dosing, common side effects and serious side effects.			
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13	Bipolar Affective disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to define bipolar keeping in view ICD 10 criteria for bipolar affective disorder • To be able to described etiology, psychopathology, epidemiology, differential diagnosis and prognosis. • Manage bipolar affective disorder on the basis of biopsychosocial model. • Identify the importance of reactivating social network, rehabilitation and regular follow up. • Know how to treat acute mania. • Understand the maintenance treatment of bipolar disorder. 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know
Dermatology					
14	An introduction to dermatology	<p>Apply concepts of anatomy and physiology of skin to clinical dermatology</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • give pathologic basis of skin lesions 	LGIS		Must Know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify different types of skin lesions • • characteristic differentiating features of various skin lesions 			
15	Common bacterial skin infections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common infections • How to diagnose them clinically • Investigations available • Treatment plan • Prevention of disease 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know

Learning Resources: Reference Books

- a) Davidson’s Principles and Practice of Medicine
- b) Kumar & Clarks Clinical Medicine
- c) Harrison’s Principles of Internal Medicine
- d) Current Medical Diagnosis And Treatment (CMDT)

1. Online resources

www.medscape.com

Assessment formats :

Assessment Strategies (Formative)	Assessment Strategies (Summative)
MCQs / SEQs	MCQs / SEQs

Surgery

Knowledge related Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this block, final year student will be able to:

- Diagnose patients with common oropharyngeal cancers; head and neck malignancies/ trauma and congenital deformities
- Discuss different presentations of acute and chronic abdomen
- Suggest/ interpret appropriate investigations for those problems
- Rationalize treatment plan and if appropriate refer the patient for specialist opinion/management
- Describe principles of surgical nutrition and those of laparoscopic/ robotic surgery

Skill related Learning Outcomes:

At the end of their clinical rotation in the department of surgery, students should be able to

- Obtain and record a patient's history in a logical, organized, and thorough manner.
- Diagnose common surgical problems, suggest & interpret appropriate investigations, rationalize treatment plan and if appropriate, refer patient for specialist opinion/ management.
- Perform relevant procedures safely
- Demonstrate monitoring of a patient undergoing surgery under different types of anesthesia
- Understand the principles of assessment and management of general and orthopaedic trauma
- Understand surgical ethics and its application pertaining to surgery.
- Convey relevant information and explanation accurately to patients, families, colleagues and other professionals
- Understands the principles, indications and preparation of patients for different imaging studies

S No	Topic	Learning Objectives	Educational Strategies	Instructor	Importance (Must know Should know Could know)
1	Oro-pharyngeal cancers / Carcinoma Tongue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List the principles of diagnosis and management of ulcers of mouth on the basis of its pathophysiology. Describe various malignant condition of oropharynx Describe investigations and management plan for carcinoma tongue 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know
2	Management of Head & Neck malignancies / Neck dissections	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devise a systematic approach for evaluation of patient of head/ neck malignancy presenting with a neck mass Develop an appropriate plan for treatment Know different types of Neck dissections 	LGIS		Should know
3	Facio-cervical trauma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiate and classify various types of neck & facial injuries Describe the management of different types of facial and neck injuries 	LGIS		Should know
4	Salivary Gland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize clinical 	LGIS		Must know

	Disorders-I: Salivary gland swellings including malignancies	<p>features of enlargement different salivary glands.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between benign and malignant neoplasms of the salivary glands. • Suggest relevant investigations in the diagnosis of salivary gland tumors. • Suggest treatment procedures for salivary glands tumors 			
5	Salivary Gland Disorders-II: Other disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize features of infections /obstructive disorders of salivary glands. • Differentiate between infection and obstructive pathologies of the salivary glands. • Suggest relevant investigations. • Describe management plan for such disorders 	LGIS		Must know
6	Paeds Surg-I: Basic concepts of Paeds surgery /Congenital anomalies of Lips/ Palate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the concepts of Fluid & electrolytes and acid-base balance in infants and children • Describe the principles of 	LGIS		Should know

		<p>thermoregulation and pain control in infants/ children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate embryological developments of face, lips and palate to congenital anomalies. • know treatment options and complications of Cleft lip/cleft Palate 			
7	Acute Abdomen---I: in general	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe symptoms, signs and differential diagnosis for patients with acute abdomen • Discuss investigations & management of patients with acute abdominal pain • Describe the pre- and post-operative management of an acutely unwell patient who requires surgery 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
8	Acute Abdomen-II: Ac Peritonitis / Intra-abdominal abscesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the signs of acute peritonitis • Choose appropriate imaging investigation in acute peritonitis/ intra-abdominal abscess • Devise 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

		management plan			
9	Acute Abdomen-III: Ac Intestinal Obstruction-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate differential diagnosis for different types of intestinal obstruction • Summarize complications of acute intestinal obstruction • Assess the indications for surgery and other treatment options 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
10	Chronic abdomen/Mass abdomen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline relevant investigations for different abdominal swellings • Generate differential diagnosis of intra-abdominal masses presenting in different region of abdomen • Evaluate the role of surgery in patients with mass abdomen 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
11	Abdominal Tuberculosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain pathophysiology of abdominal TB • Diagnose TB and formulate a D/D on clinical features/ investigations • Know role of Anti-tuberculous therapy • Justify use of appropriate surgical procedure in 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

		management of this disease			
12	Spleen	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret the etiological and diagnostic features splenomegaly • Evaluate the indications of Splenectomy • Describe complications of splenectomy 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
13	Principles of Laparoscopic/ Robotic surg	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List the general principles of laparoscopic surgery and its complications • List the basic principles, applications and complications of robotic surgery 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
14	Principles of surgical nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify malnutrition in surgical patients • List methods of assessment of Malnutrition in surgical patients • Describe different methods of replenishment of nutrition in such patients • Describe complications of different methods of replenishment of nutrition 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
15	Disaster/ Warfare	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe mechanisms of 	LGIS		Must know

	injuries	<p>disaster/ warfare injuries</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State principles of surgical management in mass casualties/ multi-injured patients • Assess priorities as per the principles of Triage/ATLS during all phases of management of such patients • Identify role of investigations and treatment dependent on hemodynamic status of patients • Elaborate importance of a continuum care of injured patients by a multi-disciplinary team. • Understand the principles of damage control resuscitation and that of damage control surgery 		All Faculty	
16	Regional Anaesthesia/ Nerve Block	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain pre-anesthesia work-up required for different regional anesthesia techniques/ nerve blocks • Choose appropriate type of anesthesia 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

		for various surgical procedures and list complications of regional anesthesia/ Nerve blocks			
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Learning Resources:

1. Text Books:

- a. Bailey & Love’s Short Practice of Surgery
- b. Apley's Concise System of orthopedics & Fractures

2. Reference Books:

- a. Fischer’s Mastery of Surgery
- b. Schwartz’s Principles of Surgery

3. Online resources :

- b. American College of Surgeons Clinical practice guidelines
- c. Clinical Issues and Guidance-American College of Surgeons

Assessment formats:

Assessment Strategies (Formative)	Assessment Strategies (Summative)
Assignments; Posters/ Projects; Mini-CEX; DOPS	MCQs; SEQs; TOACS: long case discussion; Short case discussion

Pediatrics

Knowledge related Learning Outcomes:

The students should be able to:

- Diagnose and manage common pediatric hematological problems
- Recognize the clinical presentation of the most common pediatric cancers
- Investigate and manage pediatric endocrine cases.
- Plan management of cases of poisoning.
- Diagnose common pediatric syndromes and newborn illnesses.

Skill related Learning Outcomes:

By the end of clinical rotation student shall be able to:

- Take, write & present detailed pediatric history of patients reporting to pediatric department
- Perform Pediatric Examination on patients
- Interpret growth charts of patients.
- Discuss common Pediatric problems
- Demonstrate Pediatric routine and emergency procedure skills
- Communicate effectively with colleagues, patients & their relatives.
- Display ethical & appropriate behavior while dealing with the pediatric patient

S. #	Topic	Learning Objective At the end of the session Students will be able to:	Educational Strategies	Instructor	Importance (Must Know Should Know Could Know)
A. HAEMATOLOGY					
1.	Thrombocytopenia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinically differentiate between petechiae, bruises and purpura. • Enumerate diseases causing thrombocytopenia. • List investigations and outline management plan of patient with 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

		thrombocytopenia.			
2.	Coagulation & bleeding disorders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss basics of bleeding and coagulation pathways • Describe types of bleeding and coagulation disorders • Differentiate between clinical presentation of different bleeding disorders • Interpret investigations relevant to bleeding and coagulation disorders • Evaluate patient presented with suspected bleeding or coagulation disorder 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
3.	Non-Hemolytic anemias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain classification and causes of anaemias. • Generate differential diagnosis based on interpretation of investigations • Discuss management of anaemias with special reference to nutritional rehabilitation 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
4.	Hemolytic Anemias	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List Differential Diagnosis of hemolytic anemias in a child 	LGIS		Must know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List investigations and outline management plan of common hemolytic disorders 			
B. ONCOLOGY					
5.	Leukemias/ Lymphomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the epidemiology of childhood malignancies Identify different types of malignancies in children Recognize the clinical presentation of the most common paediatric cancers Interpret laboratory findings indicative of a possible cancer diagnosis Determine the approaches to cancer treatment 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
6.	Non-Hematologic malignancies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify different types of non-haematological malignancies in children Recognize the clinical presentation of the most common paediatric cancers List investigations of a possible cancer diagnosis Determine the approaches to cancer treatment 	LGIS	All Faculty	Could know
C. ENDOCRINOLOGY					

7.	Stature problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List differential diagnosis of short & tall stature. • Plan investigations of abnormal stature. • Outline management plan of a child with abnormal stature 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
8.	Child with polyuria / Polydipsia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List differential diagnosis of polyuria/polydipsia • Plan investigations of polyuria/polydipsia. • Outline management plan of a child with polyuria/polydipsia • Discuss complications of Diabetes mellitus. • Discuss dietary plan and prognosis of a child with diabetes mellitus 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
9.	Ambiguous genitalia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall basic pathway of cholesterol mechanism • Describes how different enzyme deficiencies affect the pathway • Differentiate between the presentation of Congenital Adrenal hyperplasia in male and female neonate • Investigate a child with ambiguous genitalia 	LGIS	All Faculty	Could know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate and justify generic management steps for a newly diagnosed patient with ambiguous genitalia 			
10.	Goiter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List differential diagnosis of goitre in children. Plan investigations of goitre. Outline management plan of a child with goitre. List complications of hypo/hyperthyroid 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know
D. Misc					
11.	Poisoning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiate the different types of poisoning and their signs and symptoms Define the goals of treatment Appraise the pharmacological basis for enhancing elimination of drugs and use of specific antidotes 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
12.	Genetics /Dysmorphology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify common syndromes. Plan investigations of Down syndrome. Identify pedigree and give examples List complications of Down syndrome 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

Learning Resources:

1. Reference Books

- Basis of Pediatrics by Parvez Akbar Khan

2. Online resources

- <https://new.edmodo.com/groups/2021-36818022>

3. Library resources

- Textbook of Pediatrics by PPA
- Current Pediatric Diagnosis & Treatment
- Harriet & Lane Handbook of Pediatrics
- Pediatrics illustrated text book by Tom Lissauer

Assessment Formats:

Assessment Strategies (Formative)	Assessment Strategies (Summative)
MCQ, SEQ, Mini CEX	MCQ, SEQ, OSCE, Long case, short case

Gynecology

Knowledge related Learning Outcomes:

- Compare normal and abnormal development of female reproductive organs, pubertal changes & disorders of sexual differentiation.
- Summarize the use of imaging modalities (USG, MRI, CT scan) in fetal assessment and gynecological problems.
- Discuss the management of common early pregnancy disorders and major obstetric hemorrhage.
- Appraise the impact of common medical conditions on maternal & fetal health.
- Categorize menstrual disorders /abnormal uterine bleeding and outline management plan specific to the cause.

Skill related Learning Outcomes:

By the end of the clinical rotation in Obstetrics & Gynaecology, a final year student should be able to :

- Perform risk assessment and demonstrate ability to triage women to different patterns of antenatal care.
- Formulate differential /provisional diagnosis & suggest management plan for common obstetric & gynaecologic problems.
- Perform routine examination of antenatal and postnatal women.
- Perform essential obstetric & gynaecologic procedural skills on model.
- Demonstrate referral of the patient to appropriate specialty when required & work with multidisciplinary approach.
- Practice evidence based medicine & exhibit readiness to search for latest solutions & guidelines.
- Demonstrate effective communication skills, professional conduct and respect for women autonomy.
- Demonstrate ethical, social & diverse perspectives to provide culturally competent health care.

S.#	Topic	Learning Objective	Educational Strategies	Instructor	Importance (Must Know Should Know Could Know)
1	Assessment of antenatal fetal wellbeing (role of USG in obstetrics)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognize the principles ,safety and benefits of examining the fetus during gestation • Appraise the use of USG in pregnancy to confirm gestational age ,to detect fetal structural anomalies and to monitor fetal growth • Explain the value of cardiotocography • (CTG) & doppler ultrasound in assessment of fetal well being 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
				All Faculty	Should know
2.	Nutritional Anaemias (Iron,folic acid & vitamin B12 deficiency)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the effects of anaemia on the mother & the fetus • Propose a treatment plan of antenatal women with anaemia on the basis of relevant 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

		investigations			
3.	Haemoglobinopathies (Thalassemia, sickle cell disease)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differentiate nutritional anaemias from the haemoglobinopathies on the basis of investigations 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must Know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss management of antenatal women with haemoglobinopathies 			Should know
4.	Spontaneous & recurrent miscarriages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the social and emotional context of early pregnancy loss. Classify various types of miscarriages on the basis of clinical presentations & USG findings. Critically appraise the treatment available for different types of miscarriages Formulate a list of investigations for recurrent pregnancy loss 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know

		on the basis of possible causes			
5.	Thyroid Disease, SLE/APS in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compare and contrast effects of hypo and hyperthyroidism on mother and fetus in pregnancy • Interpret TFTs in normal & pregnancy with thyroid disease • Appraise the effect of autoimmune disease on the mother and fetus in pregnancy and outline the management plan 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
6	Antepartum haemorrhage (placenta previa/accreta)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate different degrees of low lying placenta by diagrams • Recognize the clinical presentation specific to placenta previa in an antenatal woman with APH • Discuss the investigations & management of placenta previa/accreta 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the complications specific to placenta previa 			
7.	Antepartum haemorrhage(placental abruption)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize the clinical presentation specific to placental abruption in an antenatal woman with APH Discuss the investigations & management of placental abruption. Summarize the complications specific to placental abruption 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
8.	Thrombocytopenia /DIC in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enumerate the causes and management of thrombocytopenia in pregnancy Discuss the conditions which can cause DIC in pregnancy Construct a management plan for antenatal women with DIC 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know

9.	Post partum haemorrhage(PPH)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the general principles of management of obstetric shock • Identify the risk factors for PPH in an antenatal women • Enlist the common causes of PPH • Formulate a stepwise plan for the management of PPH • Summarize the complications of PPH 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
10	Diabetes in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the screening tests for diabetes in pregnancy • Compare and contrast the effects on mother & fetus of known diabetes and gestational diabetes • (GDM) • Summarize the principles of management of diabetes /GDM in pregnancy 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know

11	Thromboembolism in pregnancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the risk factors for thromboembolism in pregnancy Appraise the principles of diagnosis and management of DVT and pulmonary embolism in pregnancy 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
12	Common congenital malformations (Anencephaly, spina bifida, hydrocephalus, sacrococcygeal teratoma, omphalocele & gastroschisis.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the etiology, diagnosis and management of common congenital malformations in fetus 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
13	Caesarean section	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enlist the indications of caesarean section Describe the preoperative preparation, types of abdominal /uterine incisions & procedure of caesarean section Summarize the 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know

		intraoperative and postoperative complications of caesarean section			
14	Acute abdominopelvic pain in early pregnancy (differential diagnosis), discuss ectopic pregnancy, ovarian cyst with pregnancy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the causes of acute abdominopelvic pain in early pregnancy • Compare and contrast the signs and symptoms & USG findings of ectopic pregnancy, ovarian cyst accident & first trimester miscarriage 		All Faculty	Must know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise the medical and surgical methods of treatment of ectopic pregnancy • Construct a flow diagram of management of ovarian cyst presenting with acute pelvic pain 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
15	Gestational trophoblastic disease (benign & malignant)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between complete and partial mole • Appraise the 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know

		<p>principles of management of benign & malignant trophoblastic disease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the follow up for gestational trophoblastic disease(benign) 			
16	Anatomy of female genital tract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the anatomy of perineum, vagina, uterus, adnexa ,ureters & bladder • Aware of vulnerability of certain structures in gynaecological surgery • Explain the blood supply, lymphatics and innervation of the perineum and pelvis. 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
17	Development of female genital tract(normal & abnormal)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the embryonic development of female genital tract • Recognize that embryonic development and sexual differentiation begins in early embryonic life 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the structural anomalies resulting from the Mullerian tract disorders. 			
18	Ovarian and menstrual cycle(HPO axis))& premenstrual syndrome(PMS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the HPO hormonal control of the normal menstrual cycle 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a graph of the changes in serum levels of estrogen ,progesterone ,LH & FSH during menstrual cycle Discuss the ovarian & endometrial changes that accompany the hormonal changes 		All Faculty	Must know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the common effects and management of premenstrual syndrome 		All Faculty	Should know
19	Disorders of puberty and sexual development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appraise the changes & their sequence of appearance at puberty Describe causes and 	LGIS		Should know

		<p>management of disorders of puberty like premature and delayed puberty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the causes, clinical presentation and management of disorders of sexual differentiation(DSD) 		All Faculty	
20	Role of USG/imaging in gynaecology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critically appraise the value of USG,MRI and CT scan in gynaecological imaging • Suggest appropriate imaging modality for specific gynaecological problems 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
21	Disorders of menstrual regularity & polycystic ovary syndrome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate primary from secondary amenorrhea 	LGIS	All Faculty	Must know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the causes of primary and secondary amenorrhea • Summarize relevant and appropriate 		All Faculty	Should know

		<p>investigations to reach a diagnosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise the principles of management regarding the various causes of amenorrhea 			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the causes of premature cessation of periods • Discuss the epidemiology & effects of PCOs ,its diagnosis & management 		All Faculty	Must know
22	Disorders of menstrual bleeding & Dysmenorrhea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the various terminologies of abnormal uterine bleeding • List the causes of heavy and irregular uterine bleeding • Discuss the investigations and management of heavy menstrual bleeding 	LGIS	All Faculty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the causes & investigations 			Should know

		<p>of dysmenorrhea</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the management & action of medication used in dysmenorrhea 			
23	Primary and secondary subfertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between primary and secondary subfertility • Discuss the common causes of subfertility 	LGIS	All Faculty	Should know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify women at risk of tubal damage 			Must know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appraise the general principles of treatment of subfertile couple 			Should know
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss indications and procedures of the types of ART available 			Could know

Assessment formats

Assessment Strategies (Formative)	Assessment Strategies (Summative)
Mini-CEX DOPS (during the clinical rotations)	MCQs SAQ/SEQ (after completion of block 1) OSCE Long case obstetrics Long case Gynaecology (after each clinical rotation)