

National Research Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod.

Examination questions list “Obstetrics and Gynecology”.

1. Structure of a maternity hospital. Perinatal centers.
2. Aseptic and antiseptics in obstetrics.
3. A sanitary-and-epidemiologic mode of a maternity hospital. The organization of being together of the mother and her child in maternity hospital.
4. Diagnostics of pregnancy. Methods of calculate estimated date of birth.
5. Symptoms and signs of pregnancy. The role of HCG detection in diagnostic pregnancy.
6. Symptoms and signs of pregnancy. Sonographic recognition of pregnancy.
7. Perinatal mortality. Definition.
8. Obstetric history and principles of examination pregnant woman.
9. Antenatal care. Principles of management.
10. Combined first trimester screening . Invasive and non – invasive prenatal testing.
11. The basic obstetrics terminology (lie, presentation, presentating part, position, attitude).
12. Maternal pelvis in obstetric. Planes (classical) and the sizes of a true pelvis.
13. Physiologic changes in pregnancy: cardiovascular system.
14. Physiologic changes in pregnancy: respiratory, renal system.
15. Physiologic changes in pregnancy: hematological and coagulation system.
16. Anatomic and physiologic changes in puerperium.
17. Maternal diet and hygiene at pregnancy.
18. A feed of pregnant women. Recommended dietary for second part of pregnancy.
19. Four external obstetric grips (Leopold's maneuvers), the purpose and a technique. Indications for vaginal examination during labor.
20. Preterm labor. Diagnostics. Clinical course and management of preterm delivery.
21. Preterm labor. Strategy of prevention and prediction.
22. Preterm prelabour rupture of membrane (PROM). Diagnostic. Management.
23. Postdate pregnancy. Causes. Diagnostics. Management approach.
24. Multiple pregnancy. Diagnostics. Types of multiple pregnancy.
25. Multiple pregnancy. Antenatal management of multiple gestations. Management of labor.\
26. Multiple pregnancy. Maternal and fetal complications. Specific complications of monochorionic multiple pregnancy.
27. Rh-sensitized pregnancy. Clinical management of the Rh-sensitized patient. Clinical course of labor.
28. Prevention of rhesus isoimmunization.
29. Fetal and child blood circulation.

30. Methods of fetal assessment.
31. Methods of estimating fetal weight before labor.
32. Evaluation of fetal heart rate patterns (CTG).
33. Fetal heart rate monitoring in labour.
34. Antenatal hypoxia . Modern methods of diagnostics. Treatment.
35. Doppler ultrasonography in obstetrics.
36. US examination in obstetrics. Biophysical Profile (BPP).
37. Fetal growth restriction. Definition. Methods of diagnostic.
38. Fetal growth restriction. Management and delivery.
39. Amniotic fluid. Function. Polyhydramnion.
40. Amniotic fluid. Function. Oligohydramnion.
41. Definition of «labor». Causes of onset of labor. The first stage of labor.
42. Management of the first stage of labor. Analgesia for normal labor.
43. Clinical course of second stage of labor. Cardinal movements in labour anterior vertex presentation.
44. Management of the second stage of labor.
45. The third stage of labor. The signs of separation of placenta.
46. Clinical course and management of third stage of labor. Prophylaxis of bleeding.
47. Definition of breech presentation, the reasons of breech presentation. Diagnostics. Management of pregnancy and labour.
48. Breech presentation. Assisted breech delivery. Acoushers maneuverous in breech assisted delivery.
49. External cephalic version. Definition. Indications. Contraindications. Factors increase and decrease success. Techniques.
50. Anatomically contracted pelvis. Definition. Classification of contracted pelvises according to the shapes and degree of contraction.
51. Cephalopelvic disproportion. Causes. Management.
52. Cephalopelvic disproportion.. Diagnostics. Treatment.
53. Transverse and oblique fetal malpresentation. Course and outcomes of labor.
54. Transverse malpresentation. Diagnostics. Management approach during pregnancy and labor.
55. Extended variants of cephalic presentation (military, brow and face presentation). Cardinal movements of labour.
56. Fetal skull. Definition. Parts of fetal skull. Bones, sutures.
57. Fetal skull. Definition. Different diameters of fetal skull and role in labour.
58. Abruptio placentae. Definition. Causes. Management.
59. Placenta previa. Causes. Clinics. Diagnostics. Management.
60. Placenta accreta spectrum. Definition. Diagnostics. Management.
61. Perineum injuries during delivery.
62. Threatened uterine rupture. Aetiology. Diagnostics. Treatment.

63. Ruptures of uterus. Clinics, management and prevention.
64. Induction of labor. Indications. Methods.
65. Operative vaginal delivery. Definition. General principles.
66. Obstetric forceps. Conditions, indications, technique of operations.
67. Vacuum assisted delivery. Conditions, indications, technique of operations.
68. Cesarean section. Techniques. Complications. Robson's classification.
69. Cesarean section. Modifications of cesarean section. Indications and conditions.
70. Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Clinics. Pattern of transmission. Vertical transmission of HIV. Prophylaxis. Delivery in a woman with human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).
71. Concept about physiological, borderline and pathological bleeding in labor.
72. The reasons of a bleeding in the third stage of labor. Management.
73. Postpartum hemorrhage. Causes. Diagnostics. Estimated blood loss. Principles of management
74. Postpartum hemorrhage. Causes. Medical and conservative treatment.
75. Postpartum hemorrhage. Causes. Operative treatment.
76. Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC) syndrome in obstetrics. Occurrence of DIC syndrome in obstetrical practice. Causes. Diagnostics. Treatment.
77. Amniotic fluid embolism. Intensive care.
78. Puerperal septic diseases. Principles of treatment.
79. Puerperal endometritis. Clinics. Diagnostics. Treatment. Prophylaxis.
80. Puerperal pelvioperitonitis. Obstetrical peritonitis (peritonitis after cesarean section). Clinics. Treatment.
81. Puerperal sepsis. Clinics. Diagnostics. Main principles of management of puerperal septic diseases. Treatment.
82. Postpartum care of breast. Recommendations for breast-feeding.
83. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Definition. Aetiology. Pathophysiology. Classification.
84. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Strategy of prevention and prediction.
85. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Chronic hypertension. Management and delivery.
86. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Gestational hypertension. Management and delivery.
87. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Preeclampsia. Preeclampsia with severe features. Management and delivery.
88. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Eclampsia. First aid.
89. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. HELLP syndrome. Management and delivery.
90. Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy. Maternal and fetal complications.
91. Vaginal birth after cesarean section.

92. Pregnancy and cardiovascular disease.
93. Pregnancy and respiratory tract disease.
94. Pregnancy and chronic kidney disease.
95. Pregnancy and diabetes melitus.
96. Gestational diabetes.
97. Anemia in pregnancy
98. Thyroid disease in pregnancy.
99. Examination of the patient in gynecology. Technique of smear sampling for atypical cells.
100. General and special methods of research of gynecological patients.
101. Diagnostic laparoscopy.
102. Regulation of a normal menstrual cycle.
103. Gonadotrophic and ovarian hormones.
104. The ovarian menstrual cycle.
105. The endometrial menstrual cycle.
106. Classification of disturbances of a menstrual cycle.
107. Primary amenorrhea. Aetiology. Diagnosis. Treatment.
108. Secondary amenorrhea. Aetiology. Diagnosis. Treatment.
109. Ovulatory disorders. Definition. Classification by WHO and FIGO.
110. Polycystic ovary syndrome. Aetiology, signs and symptoms, treatment.
111. Dysmenorrhea. Aetiology. Diagnosis. Treatment.
112. Premenstrual syndrome. Aetiology. Diagnosis. Treatment.
113. Abnormal uterine bleeding. PALM – COEN classification. Principles of treatment.
114. Benign ovarian tumors. Classification. Diagnostics.
115. Diagnosis and management of benign ovarian tumors.
116. US, CT, MRI examination in gynecology.
117. Acute salpingoophoritis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
118. Chronic salpingoophoritis. Clinic. Ddiagnostic. Treatment.
119. Gonorrhoea. Aetiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
120. Chlamydia infections. Aetiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
121. Trichomonas infections. Aetiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
122. Vaginitis. Definition. Different clinical signs in different period of woman age (children, reproductive, postmenopause).
123. Candidal vaginitis. Aetiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
124. Bacterial vaginosis. Aetiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
125. Pelvic inflammatory disease. Aetiology. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
126. Diseases transmitted by sexual intercourse. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
127. Tuberculosis of female genital organs.

128. Metroendometritis. Clinic. Diagnostics. Treatment.
129. Background and precancerous diseases of the uterus cervix.
130. Cervical screening and prevention of cervical cancer in woman population.
131. Biopsy of the uterus cervix. Indications. Techniques.
132. Culdocentesis. Indications. Techniques.
133. Endoscopic procedures in gynecology.
134. Uterine leiomyomas. Aetiological factors. Classification.
135. Submucous leiomyoma. Diagnostics. Treatment. Hysteroscopy, indications.
136. Conservative methods of treatment of chronic salpingoophoritis.
137. Laparoscopic operations at "acute" abdomen in gynecology.
138. Surgical treatment of fibromyoma. Indications. Laparoscopic operations.
139. Total and subtotal hysterectomy. Individual approach in different age groups of patients. Techniques. Laparoscopic operations.
140. Preoperative preparation of the gynecological patient.
141. 42. Postoperative care of the gynecological patient.
142. Investigation of ovarian function. Tests for ovulation. Estimation of hormonal level.
143. Female infertility. Aetiological factors. Investigation of infertility.
144. Infection as a cause of infertility. Diagnostics.
145. Tubal infertility. Diagnostics. Methods of examination.
146. Male causes of infertility.
147. Infertility. Investigations. Management patients.
148. Assisted reproductive technology. Definition. Types. History.
Intrauterine insemination
149. Assisted reproductive technology. In vitro fertilization.
150. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. Definition. Aetiology.
Pathophysiology. Classification.
151. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. Definition. Classifications.
Prevention and prediction.
152. Ovarian hyperstimulation syndrome. Definition. Classifications. First aid. Principles of treatment.
153. Prolapse of the uterus and the walls of vagina. Causes. Classification.
154. Treatment according to the degree of prolapse.
155. Differential diagnostics between acute appendicitis and tubal pregnancy.
156. Ovary apoplexy. Laparoscopic operations.
157. Gestational trophoblastic neoplasia. Clinical features. Diagnostic investigations. Treatment.
158. Tubal pregnancy. Laparoscopic methods of treatment.

159. Diagnosis of tubal pregnancy. Methods of surgical treatment of tubal pregnancy. Laparoscopic operations.
160. Bleeding in early pregnancy. Causes. Miscarage. Definition. Management.
161. Pregnancy of unknown location. Management patients with PUL.
162. Uterine corpus cancer. Symptoms. Diagnosis of uterine corpus cancer.
163. Cervical carcinoma. Classification of cervical carcinoma. Symptoms. Diagnostics. Staging of cervical carcinoma. Methods of treatment.
164. Ovarian cancer. Classification. Clinical features. Diagnosis. Treatment of ovarian cancer.
165. Contraception. Methods of contraception. Effectiveness of family planning methods. Non – hormonal methods of contraception (barrier methods, calendar methods, sterilization male and female)
166. Contraception. Methods of contraception. Effectiveness of family planning methods. Long acting reversible contraception.
167. Contraception. Methods of contraception. Effectiveness of family planning methods. Intrauterine devices for contraception.
168. Contraception. Methods of contraception. Effectiveness of family planning methods. Combined hormonal contraception. Medical eligibility criteria for use hormonal contraception.
169. Contraception. Methods of contraception. . Effectiveness of family planning methods. Emergency contraception.
170. Abortion. Methods of abortion. Surgical methods of abortion. Complications.
171. Abortion. Methods of abortion. Medical methods of abortion. Complications.
172. Chronic pelvic pain. Definition. Causes of CPP. Examination patient with CPP. Principles of treatment.
173. Endometriosis. Definition. Aetiology. Pathophysiology. Potential risk factors. Clinical and signs.
174. Endometriosis. Adenomyosis. .Definition. Clinical and signs.
175. Endometriosis. Definition. Clinical and signs. Principles of therapy.
176. Endometriosis. Definition. Clinical and signs. Endometriosis and infertility. Principles of management.
177. Menopause. Definition. STRAW classification. Stage of menopause.
178. Menopause. Definition. Physiology of menopause. Symptoms and signs.
179. Menopause. Definition. Hormone therapy of menopause.
180. Recurrent pregnancy loss. Definition. Causes. Principles of management.

