

**Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue**

**2023-2024**

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| **College/ Institute** | **Koya Technical Institute** | |
| **Department** | **Midwifery** | |
| **Module Name** | **obstetric emergency** | |
| **Module Code** |  | |
| **Semester** | **Third** | |
| **Credits** | **6** | |
| **Module type** | **Prerequisite Core Assist.**  \*  1 | |
| **Weekly hours** | **4** |  |
| **Weekly hours (Theory)** | **( 2 )hr Class** | **( 3 )hr Workload** |
| **Weekly hours (Practical)** | **( 2 )hr Class** | **( 0.5 )hr Workload** |
| **Lecturer (Theory)** | **Dr. Khalat karwan fars** | |
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**Course Book**

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| **Course Description** | Obstetric emergencies are health problems that are life-threatening for pregnant women and their babies. An obstetric emergency may arise at any time during pregnancy, labour and birth. This course aims to build confidence and competence in dealing with obstetric emergencies in the pre-hospital and emergency department environments and provides a practical and accessible guide to all emergency situations encountered in obstetrics and gynaecology, from the immediately life-threatening to the smaller but urgent problems that may arise. Designed around the symptoms and signs with which the patient presents to the hospital,and explains how to arrive at a differential diagnosis and how to prevent, manage, and treat an emergency. The obstetric emergencies course covers topics from early pregnancy through to post-delivery complications. | | |
| **Course objectives** | In this subject, students should get enough information about clinical skills needed to respond appropriately to obstetric and neonatal emergencies. And the course provide the participant with the decision-making skills needed to respond appropriately to obstetric and neonatal emergencies and provide the participant with the interpersonal communication skills needed to respect the right of women to life, health, privacy and dignity. | | |
| **Student's obligation** | The students need to be in a class room or clinical area on time . Also the students should be prepare all requirements and assignments and do the exams. The students must be respecting their teacher, colloquies and clients or patient. | | |
| **Required Learning Materials** | Theory: lecture halls with computers equipment for lecture presentations, white board, and data show.  Clinical practice: equipment available in various clinical settings  General: library, computer suite with internet access | | |
| **Assessment scheme** | ‌25% Mid Term (Theory (10%) and practical (15%))  8%Quiz (Theory (4%) and practical (4%))  2%Class activity  % 25 Assignment (report, paper, homework, seminar..)  20% final practical  20% final theory | | |
| **Specific learning outcome:** | At the end of the course the student will be able to:   1. diagnose obstetric emergencies. 2. Make the preliminary diagnosis of major gynaecological diseases, plan patient examination and management. 3. Determine etiologic and pathogenic factors of major diseases of the female reproductive system PP. 4. Plan and provide first aid in emergency conditions in obstetrics and gynecology . 5. Make the provisional diagnosis of pregnancy, delivery and the postpartum complications. 6. train students to diagnose and manage disease of female genital tract. 7. care and treat related complications and emergencies. | | |
| **Course References‌:** | 1. Oxford Handbook of Obstetrics and Gynaecology (3 edn)   Sally Collins (ed.) et al.   1. Text book of of hospital care for obstetric emergencies.   (Available on [https://www.glowm.com/pdf/Pocket%20Book%20of%20Hospital%20](coursebook%20Obestetric%20Emergency.docx)  [Care%20for%20Obstetric%20Emergencies%20including%20major%20 trauma%20and%20neonatal%20resuscitation%202015.pdf](coursebook%20Obestetric%20Emergency.docx) )   1. <https://www.academia.edu/24594925/Handbook_of_Obstetric_and_Gynecologic_Emergencies> | | |
| **Course topics (Theory)** | | **Week** | **Learning Outcome** |
| 1. **- Introduction to obstetric emergency**  * **Antepartum problems (Ectopic pregnancy )** | | 1 | Important definitions and explain ectopic pregnancy |
| 1. **- placental abruption**  * **placenta Previa** | | 2 | Explain what’s abruption placenta and defendant between there |
| 1. **miscarriage** | | 3 | Explain abortion during pregnancy |
| 1. **Hemorrhage** | | 4 | Explain bleeding antepartum and post partum . |
| 1. **Anemia During Pregnancy** | | 5 | Explain Iron deficiency anaemia during pregnancy |
| 1. **pregnancy-induced hypertension ( PIH)** | | 6 | Explain the development of a management plan for gestational hypertension. |
| 1. **Gestational diabetes** | | 7 | Identify tools to modify risk factors in the postpartum period in order to reduce incidence of diabetes. |
| 1. **Obstetric emergencies during labor**  * **shoulder dystocia** | | 8 | Recognition of the risk factors for shoulder dystocia. Able to diagnose shoulder dystocia. Be aware of the signs of a potential |
| 1. **- prolapsed umbilical cord** | | 9 | Explain the diagnosis and management of patients with umbilical cord prolapse in the emergency department |
| 1. **- Premature rupture of membranes**  * **rupture of the uterus** | | 10 | Explain uterine rupture . |
| 1. **amniotic fluid embolism** | | 11 | Explain fluid moves from the amniotic sac (bag of waters) |
| 1. **breech delivery** | | 12 | Explain vaginal breech delivery |
| 1. **obstetric shock** | | 13 | Explain the shock during pregnancy . |
| 1. **infertility** | | 14 | defined as the inability to achieve pregnancy |
| **Practical Topics** | | **Week** | **Learning Outcome** |
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| **Questions Example Design**  **Q 1 / Define the followings:**   1. Obstetric Emergency : 2. PIH: 3. Uterine rupture :   **Q 2/ Fill the blanks with suitable scientific words:**   1. The Two common Diagnostic tests for Infertility in men are :………..…**,**…………..   **Q3 / write True for correct answer or False for incorrect answer for the following question.**  5. placental abruption Als called placenta Previa.  6. Vomiting that cause severe dehydration in case Hyperemesis gravid arum.  7. One of the Causes of Infertility in men is Hypogonadism.  8. Eclampsia occur when BP > 140/90 mm Hg after 20th weeks of gestation and  Proteinuria < 300 mg/24 hrs.  9. Koilonychias is one of the sign of anemia .  10. abruption placenta occurs when the placenta separates from the uterus prematurely.  11. Salpingostomy and salpingectomy are two laparoscopic surgeries used to treat some ectopic pregnancies.      **Q 4/** Write The differences between hyper emesis gravidarum and morning sickness.  **Q5 / choose the most appropriate answer from Column B and put it in the answer Box in front of the column A . (10 marks)**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Column A** | **Answer** | **Column B** | | 1. **Pre-eclampsia when complicated with grand mal seizures is called….** |  | 1. **Eclampsia** | | 1. **The Complication pre-eclampsia on Maternal is …** |  | 1. **bladder injury.** | | 1. **The vitro fertilization (IVF) is** |  | 1. **assisted reproductive technology (ART)** | | | | | 10 |
| **Extra notes:** | | | | 11 |
| **External Evaluator** | | | | 12 |