**Obstetrics exam questions for 4-year students, General medicine, 2019-2020 academic year**

1. Structure and management of maternity unit. Criteria of admission to the probationary ward. SanPin 2.1.3.2630-10 “Sanitary-epidemiological requirements for organizations engaged in medical activities”
2. Pelvic floor. Its structure and functions.
3. Tasks and working methods of a well-woman clinic. Principles of pregnant women follow-up (Order of Health Ministry of the RF no. 572-n).
4. Female pelvis, pelvic planes, size of pelvis, its significance in obstetrics. True conjugate in obstetrics and its significance.
5. Follow-up of pregnant women suffering from cardiovascular diseases (Order of Health Ministry of the RF no. 572-n).
6. Peculiarities of sanitary and anti-epidemic regime in obstetrics hospital. Prevention of healthcare-associated infection in obstetrics hospital.
7. Sanitary-epidemiological regime in maternity home. SanPin 2.1.3.2630-10 “Sanitary-epidemiological requirements for organizations engaged in medical activities”
8. Leading figure in obstetrics M.M. Ambodik.
9. Well-woman clinicin prevention of pregnancy and delivery complications.
10. Well-woman clinic in prevention of pre-eclampsia.
11. Role of well-woman clinic in fetal protection.
12. Peculiarities and significance of asepsis and antisepsis in obstetrics.
13. Female genital organs secretion. Gonadotropic hormones. Menstrual function regulation.
14. Neuroendocrine regulation of female reproductive system. Cyclic changes in a woman`s organism.
15. Late pregnancy diagnosis. Determination of maternity leave period. Criteria of maternity leave extension.
16. Determination of delivery date and maternity leave period. Criteria of maternity leave extension.
17. Follow-up of pregnant women suffering from extragenital diseases (Order of Health Ministry of the RF no. 572-n)
18. Cyclic changes inovaries and uterus during menstrual period.
19. Follow-up of pregnant women suffering from renal diseases.
20. Peculiarities of follow-up of pregnant women with diabetes.
21. Implantation, fetus organogenesis and placentation. Influence of external disturbing factors on the fetus.
22. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of female reproductive system at different periods of life.
23. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of women of reproductive age.
24. Role of pituitary-hypothalamic secretion in menstrual function regulation.
25. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of female reproductive systemduring prepubertal periodand puberty.
26. Probable and true signs of pregnancy.
27. Principles of follow-up of pregnant women in a well-woman clinic, risk stratification for the prevention of pregnancy and delivery complications.
28. Role of well-woman clinic in pregnancy and delivery complications prevention.
29. Regimen, personal hygiene anУчебноепособиедлястудентов, Оренбург, РИСОрГМУ, 2016d diet of a pregnant woman. Role of well-woman clinic in prevention of large birth size.
30. Methods of intrauterine fetal state diagnosis.
31. Influence of external factors on a fetus.
32. Methods of fertility regulation.
33. Biomechanism of labour in case of occiput-anterior position of the vertex.
34. Biomechanism of labour in case of occiput-posterior position of the vertex
35. Causes of labour onset.Labour regulation.
36. The first period of labour. Uterine cervix effacement and cervical dilatation, modern methods oflabour management and labour pain relief, influence on the fetus.
37. Anatomy peculiarities of fetal head and its size. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of a full-term fetus. Signs of fetal maturity.
38. Pelvic presentation. Its causes, classification, diagnosis, labourbiomechanism.
39. Labour stages, duration of labour stages. Modern methods of labour management and labour pain relief. Bleedings prevention
40. Physiology of placental stage. Its management, bleedings prevention.
41. Evaluation of newborn`s condition according to Apgar score. Primary neonate care. Gonoblennorrhea prevention.
42. Biomechanism of labour in case of pelvic presentation. Manual handling in case pelvic presentation, prevention of labour complications.
43. Pelvic presentation: causes, classification, diagnosis. Peculiarities of labour management, possible complications and their prevention.
44. Extension of fetal head. Its etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, peculiarities of labourbiomechanism and labour management.
45. Placental stage. Physiology of placental expulsion and placenta delivery. Signs of placental expulsion. Methods of placenta delivery. Emergency aid in case of bleedings.
46. Fetus as an object of labour. Size of fetal head and fetal body. Concept of fetal maturity.
47. Changes of female organism during pregnancy.
48. Breast changes during pregnancy. Breast care during postpartum period. Lactational mastitis prevention.
49. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of newborn. Newborn care.
50. Perineal tear and cervical laceration. Causes, classification, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
51. Causes of labour onset. Labour regulation. Readiness of a female to labour. Modern methods of labour management and labour pain relief. Prevention of labour bleedings.
52. Malposition of the fetus, its types, etiology and diagnosis. Peculiarities of pregnancy and labour management. Complications, prevention of complications.
53. Pregnancy and labour in case of heart defect. Emergency aid in case of acute cardiac failure during labour.
54. Peculiarities of pregnancy and labour management in case of renal disease. Contraindications to pregnancy. Influence on the fetus.
55. Peculiarities of pregnancy and labour management in case of diabetes. Diabetic fetopathy.
56. Peculiarities of pregnancy and labour management in case of diabetes. Diabetic fetopathy. Pregnancy and labour complications.
57. Postpartum bleeding. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, emergency aid, treatment of hemorrhagic shock. Its prevention.
58. Uterine rupture. Its etiology, pathogenesis. Classification. Clinical picture of complete uterine rupture. Emergency aid during prehospital period.
59. Complete and incomplete uterine rupture. Clinical picture and diagnosis. Emergency aid.
60. Placenta previa. Its etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis. Obstetric management in case of complete placenta previa.
61. Placenta previa. Its etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, diagnosis. Peculiarities of pregnancy and labour management in case of incomplete placenta previa. Principles of hemorrhagic shock treatment.
62. Premature separation of normal placenta. Its etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, emergency aid, prevention.
63. Preeclampsia. Its classification, pathogenesis, treatment principles.
64. Preeclampsia. Its clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention. Emergency aid in case of preeclampsia and eclampsia during prehospital period.
65. Eclampsia. Its clinical picture, diagnosis, emergency aid and prevention.
66. Postpartum septic diseases. Their etiology and classification. Postpartum endometritis. Its clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
67. Postpartum septic diseases. Channels of infection, classification. Sepsis clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
68. Multiple pregnancy. Its diagnosis, peculiarities of labour management, pregnancy and labour complications, their prevention.
69. Uterine inertia. Its etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
70. Labour abnormalities. Classification, etiology, clinical picture of dystocia, modern methods of treatment, prevention.
71. Fetal-maternal blood incompatibility. Its pathogenesis, diagnosis, modern principles of pregnancy and labor management, prevention
72. Contracted pelvis. Classification. Diagnosis. Biomechanism of labour in case of generally contracted pelvis. Principles of labor management, complications and prevention.
73. Postterm pregnancy. Its etiology, etiology, pathogenesis, influence on the fetus, obstetric management.
74. Placentation abnormalities. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinical picture, obstetric management.
75. Cesarean delivery. Indications, conditions, anesthesia, types of surgeries.
76. Fetoplacental insufficiency. Its etiology, clinical picture, diagnosis, treatment and prevention
77. Modern contraceptive methods. Classification, contraindications, mechanisms, complications and their prevention
78. Embryotomy. Types of embryotomy, indications, conditions, anesthesia, complications. Place of embryotomy in modern obstetrics.
79. The readiness of a female to labour. Preparatory and preliminary periods, duration of these periods, clinical picture. Pathological preliminary period, clinical picture, diagnosis, obstetric management.
80. Groups of high risk for pregnancy and labour complications.
81. Postpartum period management. Prevention of possible complications of postpartum period.
82. Newborn asphyxia. Etiology, evaluation of a newborn`s state accordingto Apgar score. Modern principles of neonatal resuscitation.
83. The second period of labour. Clinical picture, biomechanism of labour in case of occiput-anterior position of the vertex. The influence of the second period on the fetus. Prevention of soft tissue injuries during labour.
84. Uterine rupture. Its etiology, diagnosis, clinical picture. Principles of emergency aid.
85. Intrauterine hypoxia. Its etiology, pathogenesis, clinical picture, modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention.
86. Obstetrical forceps. Indications, conditions, use of obstetrical forceps. Maternal and fetal complications, their prevention.
87. Anatomically contracted pelvis and cephalopelvic disproportion. Diagnosis, principles of labour management, possible complications and their prevention.
88. Flat rachitic pelvis. Its etiology, diagnosis, peculiarities of labourbiomechanism and labour management. Labour complications, prevention.
89. Preterm labour. Its etiology and pathogenesis. Influence on the fetus. Obstetric management in case of preterm labour.
90. Preeclampsia. Its forms, pathogenesis, clinical picture, principles of treatment, obstetric management and rehabilitation.
91. Structure and management of perinatal center,its role in newborn`s protection.