

# DRANZCOG SYLLABUS

## SYLLABUS

### 1. Attitudes

While these attitudes should be developed throughout the training program, they should also form the basis for selection of trainees to the program.

- 1.1 Empathy with patients.
- 1.2 Willingness to work as a team member.
- 1.3 Readiness to learn.
- 1.4 Willingness to teach.
- 1.5 Enquiring mind.
- 1.6 Tolerant caring approach to others.
- 1.7 Recognition of own limitations and appropriate referral.
- 1.8 Open-mindedness.
- 1.9 Responsibility for overall care of patient.
- 1.10 Honourable approach to patients and colleagues.
- 1.11 Commitment to continuous improvement of care by means of participation in Quality Assurance and Continuing Education activities.

The remainder of the syllabus is composed of objectives which describe what a trainee should know and be capable of performing to qualify for the Diploma.

### 2. General Skills

- 2.1 Take a case history: obstetric, gynaecological, contraceptive, psychosexual.
- 2.2 Examine the abdomen of the pregnant woman.
- 2.3 Perform a speculum examination.
- 2.4 Perform a bi-manual examination: gynaecological, antenatal, intrapartum, postnatal.
- 2.5 Perform a breast examination.

2.6 Take appropriate specimens from the genital tract.

2.7 Awareness of and the ability to sensitively handle and document domestic violence issues.

2.8 Perform a pap smear.

### 3. Communication and Counselling Skills

- 3.1 Counsel women in aspects of obstetrics and gynaecology, including contraception, sterilization (female and male), sexually transmissible disease, before surgery, infertility (initial counselling only).
- 3.2 Take a sexual history and perform basic sexual counselling.
- 3.3 Convey bad news to patients and relatives in a sensitive manner.
- 3.4 Perform basic grief counselling, including counselling parents after a perinatal death.
- 3.5 Counsel women with unwanted pregnancy.
- 3.6 Counsel women seeking termination.
- 3.7 Communicate with other health professionals.
- 3.8 Consult with colleagues in other specialties.

### 4. Documentation

- 4.1 Maintain accurate and legible records, including diagnosis and plan of management.
- 4.2 Write full and accurate operation notes.
- 4.3 Write concise discharge summaries and understand contemporary coding practices and their implications.

### 5. Ethical and Legal

- 5.1 Understand the legal implications when obtaining consent or documenting adverse outcomes.

- 5.2 Understand the medical and interpersonal difficulties which commonly lead to litigation in O&G practice.
- 5.3 Discuss ethical issues in a non-judgmental manner.
- 5.4 Demonstrate an understanding of the Privacy Acts, the legal status of the fetus and of laws relating to the Family Court and Guardianship Boards.

## 6. Epidemiology and Research

- 6.1 Define livebirth, abortion, stillbirth, neonatal mortality, perinatal mortality, infant mortality, maternal mortality, pre-term birth and low birth weight in use in Australia and internationally.
- 6.2 Understand basic demographic trends, both nationally and internationally.
- 6.3 Critically review personal and hospital current practice using contemporary Quality Assurance principles.
- 6.4 Organise and participate in Quality Assurance activities using contemporary Quality Assurance methodology.
- 6.5 Understand the common statistical terms as they apply to day-to-day practice eg positive predictive value, odds ratio, relative risk, etc.

## 7. Women's Health Issues

The definition of Women's Reproductive Health is as defined at the 1994 World Health Organisation's Conference on Population and Development -

*'Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes.'*

Reproductive health care in women includes sexual health, fertility regulation, pregnancy childbirth and aftercare of the mother and her baby, infections associated with sexual activity, cancers of the genital tract, and the menopause. Implicit in this is the freedom of

choice, the right to be treated with dignity, and the rejection of all forms of coercion or violence, especially sexual and domestic violence.

- 7.1 Understand the expectations of women and their partners with respect to menstruation, sexuality, fertility, pregnancy, childbirth and parenthood.
- 7.2 Understand the major objections and complaints that women make about the delivery of obstetric and gynaecological services.
- 7.3 Understand the impact of social and cultural issues on the delivery of health care and outcomes.
- 7.4 Identify and understand the principles of and arrange appropriate management of women on sexual assault, domestic violence and postnatal depression.

## 8. Obstetrics

### **Periconceptual care**

- 8.1 Perform pre-conception and early pregnancy counselling.
- 8.2 Understand the principles of the effect of pregnancy on disease and the effect of disease on pregnancy.
- 8.3 Understand the principles of the inheritance of disease.
- 8.4 Understand the principles of teratogenesis.
- 8.5 Understand obstetric risk factors relating to shared care.
- 8.6 Have some knowledge of the results of significant studies relating to the management of pregnancy and labour eg term breech trial.

### **Antenatal care**

- 8.7 Understand the purposes and practices of antenatal care, including arrangements for and conduct of the booking visit, arrangements for and conduct of follow-up visits, use of

- imaging techniques, screening for abnormality and health education.
- 8.8 Manage antenatal booking, including appropriate screening and antenatal tests.
  - 8.9 Perform antenatal follow-up, including appropriate screening and antenatal tests.
  - 8.10 Identify, evaluate and manage normal pregnancies.
  - 8.11 Understand the principles of management of miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy and drugs in pregnancy.
  - 8.12 Understand the principles of management of pregnancies in patients with pre-existing or current medical conditions, such as maternal systemic infections, urinary tract infection, maternal haematological disorders, diabetes mellitus, renal disease, cardiac disease.
  - 8.13 Understand the principles of diagnosis and management of pregnancy-induced medical and surgical disorders, including pregnancy-induced hypertension, urinary tract infection, cholestasis, hyperemesis gravidarum, fibroid complications and ovarian cysts.
  - 8.14 Understand the principles of diagnosis and management of early pregnancy complications, including congenital malformations.
  - 8.15 Understand the principles of diagnosis and management of significant obstetric complications, including antepartum haemorrhage, iso-immunisation, abnormal growth, pre-term labour, multiple pregnancy, abnormal lie, abnormal presentation and prolonged pregnancy.
  - 8.16 Understand the use and reliability of tests of fetal wellbeing.
  - 8.17 Assess fetal wellbeing.
  - 8.18 Understand the principles involved in first trimester ultrasound scanning and use of ultrasound obstetrics management.

### **Labour**

- 8.19 Understand the principles of management of labour and delivery, induction and augmentation of labour, analgesia, haemorrhage, fetal compromise, instrumental delivery, breech delivery, twin delivery, Caesarean section, retained placenta and perineal repair.
- 8.20 Manage normal labour and delivery.
- 8.21 Recognize and manage maternal and fetal complications which develop during labour, including pregnancy-induced hypertension and fetal distress.
- 8.22 Chart the progress of labour.
- 8.23 Assess the need of analgesia in labour.
- 8.24 Manage the third stage of labour.
- 8.25 Perform the following procedures in relation to labour:
  - 8.25.1 Induction and augmentation of labour.
  - 8.25.2 Low instrumental delivery.
  - 8.25.3 Episiotomy and repair.
  - 8.25.4 Repair of perineal and vaginal tears.
  - 8.25.5 Management of maternal collapse.

### **Puerperium and Postnatal**

- 8.26 Perform post-natal review, including appropriate tests and examination of the neonate.
- 8.27 Manage normal puerperium, including lactation.
- 8.28 Manage problems arising during puerperium, including -
  - 8.28.1 Pyrexia
  - 8.28.2 Thrombo-embolism
  - 8.28.3 Depression

- 8.28.4 Haemorrhage
- 8.28.5 Perineal complications
- 8.28.6 Disorders of lactation
- 8.28.7 Breast complications
- 8.28.8 Postnatal contraception

### **Perinatal mortality and morbidity**

- 8.29 Know hospital, state and national maternal, stillbirth and neonatal death rates.
- 8.30 Evaluate a perinatal death

## **9. Neonatology**

- 9.1 Examine a newborn baby and recognise neonatal abnormalities requiring paediatric care eg congenital dislocation of hips, oesophageal atresia, cardiac murmurs.
- 9.2 Resuscitate a newborn baby.
- 9.3 Advise concerning feeding difficulties.
- 9.4 Immunisation of neonates.
- 9.5 Management of neonatal jaundice.
- 9.6 Recognition and management of sick neonates, including sepsis, respiratory distress and hypoglycaemia.
- 9.7 Understand the requirements for a sick neonate prior to transfer.

## **10. Gynaecology**

### **General**

- 10.1 Understand the process of sexual differentiation, including basic embryology of female reproductive tract, female pelvic anatomy, male pelvic anatomy and chromosomal disorders.
- 10.2 Understand the process of puberty, including endocrinology, effects on growth, secondary sex characteristics, gonadal function and behavioural changes.

- 10.3 Understand the gonadal function, including normal hypothalamo-pituitary gonadal interactions, female gametogenesis and male gametogenesis.
- 10.4 Take a cervical smear and understand the reporting of cervical cytology and the principles of management of the abnormal pap smear.
- 10.5 Understand the principles of the control of micturition in the female.
- 10.6 Diagnose and initiate management of urinary tract infection, incontinence and voiding difficulties.
- 10.7 Diagnose and manage women with infections of the genital tract.
- 10.8 Diagnose and manage the patient with a sexually transmissible disease.
- 10.9 Diagnose and manage the patient with vaginal discharge, pruritus, and superficial dyspareunia.
- 10.10 Understand the physiology of the normal menstrual cycle and the pathophysiology of the premenstrual syndrome, infrequent menses, menstrual irregularity, excessive menstruation and pain.
- 10.11 Manage women with menstrual disorders.
- 10.12 Manage a woman with premenstrual syndrome.
- 10.13 Know the physical and psychological changes associated with the climacteric.
- 10.14 Manage the menopausal and climacteric patient, including use of hormone replacement therapy.
- 10.15 Know the epidemiology, causes and principles of management of infertility.
- 10.16 Perform dilation and curettage.
- 10.17 Understand the principles of management of post-coital, intermenstrual and post-menopausal bleeding.

10.18 Understand the principles of common gynaecology operations, post-operative management and common post-operative complications.

10.19 Some knowledge of the diagnosis and management of gynaecological cancer.

10.20 Some knowledge of familial cancers.

10.21 Some knowledge of significant studies in gynaecology eg HERS Study.

## **11. Family Planning**

11.1 Know the acceptability, effectiveness, indications, contra-indications, complications, techniques for the use of, and age-specificity of the available methods of contraception, including natural methods, spermicides, barrier methods, intra-uterine devices, hormonal methods and sterilization.

11.2 Counsel women about family planning and contraceptive issues.

11.3 Management of intrauterine and hormonal contraception, including long acting injectables.

11.4 Understand the principles of termination of pregnancy, including the methods available, the after care required and complications.