

COURSE TITLE	MIDWIFERY/OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY (OBG) NURSING (I & II)
COURSE CODE	20BN0703
COURSE CREDITS	15

Objective:

- 1 Demonstrate professional accountability for the delivery of nursing care as per INC standards/ICM competencies that are consistent with moral, altruistic, legal, ethical, regulatory and humanistic principles in midwifery practice. Communicate effectively with individuals, families and professional colleagues fostering mutual respect and shared decision making to enhance health outcomes. Recognize the trends and issues in midwifery and obstetrical nursing.
- 2 Review and describe the anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system and conception. Describe and apply physiology in the management of normal pregnancy, birth and puerperium. Demonstrate competency in providing respectful and evidence based maternity care for women during the antenatal, intranatal and postnatal period. Uphold the fundamental human rights of individuals when providing midwifery care.
- 3 Promote physiologic labour and birth, and conduct normal childbirth. Provide evidence based essential newborn care. Apply nursing process approach in caring for women and their families. Describe the methods of contraception and role of nurse/midwife in family welfare services. Recognize the importance of and actively participate in family welfare programs. Provide youth friendly health services and care for women affected by gender based violence.
- 4 Describe the assessment, initial management, referral and respectful maternity care of women with high risk pregnancy. Demonstrate competency in identifying deviation from normal pregnancy. Describe the assessment, initial management, referral and nursing care of women with high risk labour. Assist in the conduction of abnormal vaginal deliveries and caesarean section.
- 5 Describe the assessment, initial management, referral and nursing care of women with abnormal postnatal conditions. Demonstrate competency in the initial management of complications during the postnatal period. Demonstrate competency in providing care for high risk newborn. Apply nursing process in caring for high risk women and their families.
- 6 Describe the assessment and management of women with gynecological disorders. Demonstrate skills in performing and assisting in specific gynecological procedures. Describe the drugs used in obstetrics and gynecology. Counsel and care for couples with infertility. Describe artificial reproductive technology.

Course Outcomes: After completion of this course, student will be able to:

- 1 Explain the history and current scenario of midwifery in India, Review vital health indicators Describe the various national health programs related to RMNCH+A Identify the trends and issues in midwifery Discuss the legal and ethical issues relevant to midwifery practice Review the anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system Provide preconception care to eligible couples Describe the physiology, assessment and management of normal pregnancy Demonstrate knowledge, attitude and skills of midwifery practice throughout 1st, 2nd and 3rd trimesters

Course Outcomes: After completion of this course, student will be able to:

- 2 Apply the physiology of labour in promoting normal childbirth Describe the management and care during labour Discuss how to maintain a safe environment for labour Work effectively for pain management during labour Discuss how the midwife provides care and support for the women during birth to enhance physiological birthing and promote normal birth Assess and provide care of the newborn immediately following birth Discuss the impact of labour and birth as a transitional event in the woman's life Ensure initiation of breast feeding and adequate latching
- 3 Describe the physiology, management and care of normal puerperium Discuss the need for and provision of compassionate, family centered midwifery care of the newborn Describe the assessment and care of normal neonate Explain various methods of family planning and role of nurse/midwife in providing family planning services Describe youth friendly services and role of nurses/ midwives Recognize the role of nurses/midwives in gender based violence
- 4 Describe the assessment, initial management, and referral of women with problems during pregnancy Support women with complicated pregnancy and facilitate safe and positive birthing outcome Identify, provide initial management and refer women with problems during labour within the scope of midwifery practice.
- 5 Describe the assessment, initial management, referral and nursing care of women with abnormal postnatal conditions.
- 6 Describe high risk neonates and their nursing management Describe the assessment and management of women with gynecological disorders.

Pre-requisite of course: This course is designed for students to develop knowledge and competencies on the concepts and principles of midwifery. It helps them to acquire knowledge and skills in rendering respectful maternity care to woman during antenatal, intranatal and postnatal periods in hospitals and community settings. It further helps to develop skills in managing normal neonates and participate in family welfare programs.

Teaching and Examination Scheme

Theory Hours	Tutorial Hours	Practical Hours	ESE	IA	CSE	Viva	Term Work
6	28	4	75	15	10	50	50

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
1	<p>Introduction to midwifery History of midwifery in India , Current scenario: o Trends of maternity care in India Midwifery in India – Transformative education for relationship based and transformative midwifery practice in India , Vital health indicators – Maternal mortality ratio, Infant Mortality Rate, Neonatal Mortality Rate, perinatal mortality rate, fertility rates o Maternal death audit , National health programs related to RMNCH+A (Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health + Adolescent Health) , Current trends in midwifery and OBG nursing: o Respectful maternity and newborn care (RMNC) o Midwifery-led care units (MLCU) o Women centered care, physiologic birthing and demedicalization of birth o Birthing centers, water birth, lotus birth o Essential competencies for midwifery practice (ICM) o Universal rights of child-bearing women o Sexual and reproductive health and rights o Women’s expectations & choices about care , Legal provisions in midwifery practice in India: ? INC/MOH&FW regulations , ICM code of ethics ? Ethical issues in maternal and neonatal care , Adoption laws, MTP act, Pre Natal Diagnostic Test (PNDT) Act, Surrogate mothers, Roles and responsibilities of a midwife/Nurse practitioner midwife in different settings (hospital/ community) ? Scope of practice for midwives</p>	8
2	<p>Anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system and conception (Maternal, Fetal & Newborn physiology) Review: Female organs of reproduction , Female pelvis – bones, joints, ligaments, planes, diameters, landmarks, inclination, pelvic variations , Foetal skull – bones, sutures, fontanelles, diameters, moulding , Fetopelvic relationship, Physiology of menstrual cycle, menstrual hygiene , Fertilization, conception and implantation, Embryological development , Placental development and function, placental barrier, Fetal growth and development , Fetal circulation & nutrition</p>	6

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
3	<p>Assessment and management of normal pregnancy (ante-natal) Pre-pregnancy Care Review of sexual development (Self Learning) , Socio-cultural aspects of human sexuality (Self Learning) , Preconception care , Pre-conception counseling (including awareness regarding normal birth) Genetic counseling (Self Learning) , Planned parenthood , Pregnancy assessment and antenatal care (I, II & III Trimesters) Normal pregnancy ? Physiological changes during pregnancy , Assess and confirm pregnancy: Diagnosis of pregnancy – Signs, differential diagnosis and confirmatory tests , Review of maternal nutrition & malnutrition , Building partnership with women following RMC protocol , Fathers‘ engagement in maternity care, Ante-natal care: 1st Trimesters ? Antenatal assessment: History taking, physical examination, breast examination, laboratory investigation ? Identification and management of minor discomforts of pregnancy , Antenatal care : as per GoI guidelines ? Antenatal counseling (lifestyle changes, nutrition, shared decision making, risky behavior, sexual life during pregnancy, immunization etc.) ? Danger signs during pregnancy ? Respectful care and compassionate communication ? Recording and reporting: as per the GoI guidelines ? Role of Doula/ASHAs , II Trimester ? Antenatal assessment: abdominal palpation, fetal assessment, auscultate fetal heart rate – Doppler and pinnard’s stethoscope ? Assessment of fetal well-being: DFMC, biophysical profile, Non stress test, cardio-tocography, USG, Vibro acoustic stimulation, biochemical tests. ? Antenatal care ? Women centered care ? Respectful care and compassionate communication ? Health education on IFA, calcium and vitamin D supplementation, glucose tolerance test, etc. ? Education and management of physiological changes and discomforts of 2nd trimester ? Rh negative and prophylactic anti D ? Referral and collaboration, empowerment ? Ongoing risk assessment ? Maternal Mental Health , III Trimester ? Antenatal assessment: abdominal palpation, fetal assessment, auscultate fetal heart rate – Doppler and pinnard’s stethoscope ? Education and management of physiological changes and discomforts of 3rd trimester ? Third trimester tests and screening ? Fetal engagement in late pregnancy ? Childbirth preparation classes , Birth preparedness and complication readiness including micro birth planning ? Danger signs of pregnancy – recognition of ruptured membranes ? Education on alternative birthing positions – women’s preferred choices, birth companion ? Ongoing risk assessment ? Cultural needs , Women centered care ? Respectful and compassionate communication ? Health education on exclusive breastfeeding ? Role of Doula/ASHA’s</p>	12

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
4	<p>Physiology, management and care during labour Normal labour and birth, Onset of birth/labour, Per vaginal examination (if necessary), Stages of labour, Organization of labour room – Triage, preparation for birth, Positive birth environment, Respectful care and communication, Drugs used in labour as per GoI guidelines, First Stage -Physiology of normal labour ? Monitoring progress of labour using Partograph/labour care guide, Assessing and monitoring fetal well being , Evidence based care during 1st stage of labour, Pain management in labour (non-pharmacological), Psychological support – Managing fear , Activity and ambulation during first stage of labour, Nutrition during labour , Promote positive childbirth experience for women, Birth companion ,Role of Doula/ASHA’s, Second stage- Physiology (Mechanism of labour,Signs of imminent labour, Intrapartum monitoring ,Birth position of choice, Vaginal examination, Psychological support , Non-directive coaching, Evidence based management of physiological birth/Conduction of normal childbirth, Essential newborn care (ENBC), Immediate assessment and care of the newborn, Role of Doula/ASHA’s, Third Stage ,Physiology – placental separation and expulsion, hemostasis, Physiological management of third stage of labour ,Active management of third stage of labour (recommended), Examination of placenta, membranes and vessels, Assess perineal, vaginal tear/ injuries and suture if required, Insertion of postpartum IUCD, Immediate perineal care, Initiation of breast feeding, Skin to skin contact, Newborn resuscitation, Fourth Stage Observation, Critical Analysis and Management of mother and newborn ,Maternal assessment, observation fundal height, uterine consistency, urine output, blood loss, Documentation and Record of birth, Breastfeeding and latching, Managing uterine cramp , Alternative/complementary therapies, Role of Doula/ASHA’s ,Various childbirth practices, Safe environment for mother and newborn to promote bonding , Maintaining records and reports</p>	12
5	<p>Postpartum care/Ongoing care of women Normal puerperium – Physiology, duration, Post-natal assessment and care – facility and home-based care, Perineal hygiene and care, Bladder and bowel function, Minor disorders of puerperium and its management, Physiology of lactation and lactation management, Postnatal counseling and psychological support, Normal postnatal baby blues and recognition of post-natal depression, Transition to parenthood, Care for the woman up to 6 weeks after childbirth, Cultural competence (Taboos related to postnatal diet and practices), Diet during lactation-review, Post-partum family planning, Follow-up of postnatal mothers, Drugs used in the postnatal period, Records and reports</p>	7

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
6	<p>Assessment and ongoing care of normal neonates Family centered care , Respectful newborn care and communication , Normal Neonate – Physiological adaptation , Newborn assessment – Screening for congenital anomalies, Care of newborn up to 6 weeks after the childbirth (Routine care of newborn) , Skin to skin contact and thermoregulation , Infection prevention , Immunization, Minor disorders of newborn and its management</p>	7
7	<p>Family welfare services Impact of early/frequent childbearing, Comprehensive range of family planning methods o Temporary methods – Hormonal, non-hormonal and barrier methods o Permanent methods – Male sterilization and female sterilization , Action, effectiveness, advantages, disadvantages, myths, misconception and medical eligibility criteria (MEC) for use of various family planning methods , Emergency contraceptives ? Recent trends and research in contraception , Family planning counseling using Balanced Counseling Strategy (BCS) ? Legal and rights aspects of FP, Human rights aspects of FP adolescents ? Youth friendly services – SRHR services, policies affecting SRHR and attitude of nurses and midwives in provision of services (Review) , Importance of follow up and recommended timing , Gender related issues in SRH ? Gender based violence – Physical, sexual and abuse, Laws affecting GBV and role of nurse/midwife , Special courts for abused people ? Gender sensitive health services including family planning</p>	8
8	<p>Recognition and Management of problems during Pregnancy Impact of early frequent childbearing, Comprehensive range of family planning methods o Temporary methods – Hormonal, non-hormonal and barrier methods o Permanent methods – Male sterilization and female sterilization, Action, effectiveness, advantages, disadvantages, myths, misconception and medical eligibility criteria (MEC) for use of various family planning methods, Emergency contraceptives, Recent trends and research in contraception, Family planning counseling using Balanced Counseling Strategy (BCS), Legal and rights aspects of FP, Human rights aspects of FP adolescents, Youth friendly services – SRHR services, policies affecting SRHR and attitude of nurses and midwives in provision of services (Review), Importance of follow up and recommended timing, Gender related issues in SRH ? Gender based violence – Physical, sexual and abuse, Laws affecting GBV and role of nurse/midwife ? Special courts for abused people ? Gender sensitive health services including family planning</p>	12

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
9	Recognition and management of abnormal labour Preterm labour – Prevention and management of preterm labour; (Use of antenatal corticosteroids in preterm labour) , Premature rupture of membranes, Malposition’s and abnormal presentations (posterior position, breech, brow, face, shoulder) , Contracted Pelvis, Cephalo Pelvic Disproportion (CPD) , Disorders of uterine action – Prolonged labour, Precipitate labour, Dysfunctional labour , Complications of third stage – Retained placenta, Injuries to birth canal, Postpartum hemorrhage (bimanual compression of the uterus, aortic compression, uterine balloon tamponade), Obstetric emergencies – Foetal distress, Ruptured uterus, Cord prolapse, Shoulder dystocia, Uterine inversion, Vasa previa, Obstetrical shock, Amniotic fluid embolism , Episiotomy and suturing , Obstetric procedures – Forceps delivery, Vacuum delivery, Version , Induction of labour – Medical & surgical, Caesarean section – indications and preparation , Nursing management of women undergoing , Obstetric operations and procedures , Drugs used in management of abnormal labour , Anesthesia and analgesia in obstetrics	20
10	Recognition and Management of postnatal problems Physical examination, identification of deviation from normal , Puerperal complications and its management o Puerperal pyrexia o Puerperal sepsis , Urinary complications , Secondary Postpartum hemorrhage , Vulval hematoma, Breast engorgement including mastitis/breast abscess, feeding problem , Thrombophlebitis, DVT , Uterine sub involution, Vesico vaginal fistula (VVF), Recto vaginal fistula (RVF) , Postpartum depression/psychosis , Drugs used in abnormal puerperium, Policy about referral	9
11	Assessment and management of High risk newborn (Review) Gynecological assessment – History and Physical assessment ? Breast Self-Examination , Congenital abnormalities of female reproductive system , Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and management of women with o Menstrual abnormalities o Abnormal uterine bleed Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and management of women with o Menstrual abnormalities o Abnormal uterine bleed, Pelvic inflammatory disease o Infections of the reproductive tract , Uterine displacement o Endometriosis o Uterine and cervical fibroids and polyps, Tumors – uterine, cervical, ovarian, vaginal, vulval o Cysts – ovarian, vulval o Cystocele, urethrocele, rectocele, Genitor-urinary fistulas o Breast disorders – infections, deformities, cysts, tumors	7

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
12	Assessment and management of women with gynecological disorders Gynecological assessment – History and Physical assessment Breast Self-Examination , Congenital abnormalities of female reproductive system Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and management of women with o Menstrual abnormalities o Abnormal uterine bleed , Pelvic inflammatory disease o Infections of the reproductive tract o Uterine displacement, Endometriosis o Uterine and cervical fibroids and polyps o Tumors – uterine, cervical, ovarian, vaginal, vulval , Cysts – ovarian, vulval o Cystocele, urethrocele, rectocele o Genitor-urinary fistulas, Breast disorders – infections, deformities, cysts, tumors o HPV vaccination , Disorders of Puberty and menopause o Hormonal replacement therapy , Assessment and management of couples with infertility o Infertility – definition, causes o Counseling the infertile couple , Counseling the infertile couple o Investigations – male and female , Artificial reproductive technology o Surrogacy, sperm and ovum donation, cryopreservation , Adoption – counseling, procedures ? Injuries and Trauma; Sexual violence , Drugs used in treatment of gynaecological disorders	12
Total Hours		120

Suggested List of Experiments:

Contents : Unit	Topics	Contact Hours
1	LAB DEMONSTRATION AT OBG LAB LAB DEMONSTATION AT OBG LAB	80
Total Hours		80

Textbook :

- 1 DC Dutta Textbook of Obstetrics – 9th Ed , Hiralal Konar, Jaypee Brothers, 2022

References:

- 1 A COMPRIHENSIVE TEXTBOOK OF MIDWIFERY & GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING , A COMPRIHENSIVE TEXTBOOK OF MIDWIFERY & GYNECOLOGICAL NURSING , ANNAMMA JACOB, JAYPEE ROTHERS PUBLICATION, 2022

Suggested Theory Distribution:

The suggested theory distribution as per Bloom’s taxonomy is as follows. This distribution serves as guidelines for teachers and students to achieve effective teaching-learning process

Distribution of Theory for course delivery and evaluation

Remember / Knowledge	Understand	Apply	Analyze	Evaluate	Higher order Thinking / Creative
0.00	0.00	35.00	35.00	30.00	0.00

Instructional Method:

- 1 LECTURE CUM DISCUSSION DEMONSTRATION AND CLINICAL CONTACT HOUR

Supplementary Resources:

- 1 N/A