

OBJECTIVES FOR PGY1 CORE GYNECOLOGY ROTATION

A specialist Obstetrics and Gynaecology is a physician with special education and expertise in the field of women's health and reproduction. They have the appropriate medical, surgical and obstetrical and gynaecologic knowledge and skills for the prevention, diagnosis and management of a broad range of conditions affecting women's general and reproductive health. As well as providing clinical care and education in normal and complicated obstetrics and gynaecology, they may contribute significantly to research.

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Upon completion of the rotation the PGY1 resident in Gynaecology is expected to have acquired the necessary knowledge, skills and attitudes for appropriate and competent management of a wide range of gynaecological conditions. The resident must have the ability to develop the trusting and effective partnership with patients necessary to achieve successful outcomes in gynaecologic health and illness throughout a woman's life.

The resident must also demonstrate the knowledge, skills and attitudes relating to gender, culture and ethnicity pertinent to reproductive health care, and have the ability to appropriately incorporate gender, culture, and ethnic perspectives into daily practice. Additionally, the resident must have an understanding of the impact of various factors; including fear, anxiety, depression, socioeconomic status and domestic violence on pain, patient satisfaction and treatment outcomes.

Upon completion of his/her rotation, the resident in gynaecology at a PGY1 level must have a understanding of the general physical and psychological health of women as it pertains to reproduction. This includes an understanding of the normal function and the pathological processes and diseases that affect the female external genitalia and the pelvic viscera (including the vagina, cervix, uterus, fallopian tubes, and ovaries) the lower urinary tract, and the bowel. This includes an understanding of embryology and normal female development.

Management of a patient with a gynaecological condition will require that the resident has the ability to:

1. take a history of the patient's problem
2. conduct a complete physical examination including a pelvic examination
3. demonstrate an understanding of the value and significance of laboratory, radiological and other diagnostic studies
4. develop an inclusive differential diagnosis and formulate a management strategy

5. understand the indications, contraindications, types, variations, complications, and risks and benefits of surgical and non surgical treatments
6. understand the significance of perioperative and postoperative problems that might arise following surgery on the genitourinary tract

PGY1 General Gynaecologic Objectives

Upon completion of the PGY1 rotation in general gynaecology, the resident will have acquired the following competencies and will function effectively as:

1. MEDICAL EXPERT/CLINICAL DECISION-MAKER

The resident must demonstrate both knowledge (cognitive skill) and technical ability in the approach to problems in the practice of general gynaecology.

COGNITIVE SKILLS

The PGY1 general gynaecology resident will possess knowledge of the following clinical conditions or problems encountered commonly in the practice of general gynaecology.

Extensive knowledge is required for the following:

- a. **Pediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology**
 - medico-legal aspects of consent and confidentiality specific to this age group
 - contraception
- b. **Reproduction and Endocrine Disorder**

Normal reproductive physiology and pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis, and/or management of:

 - menstrual irregularity
 - dysfunctional uterine bleeding
- c. **Contraception**
 - methods of contraception; including the various mechanisms of action, the indications, contraindications, risks and benefits and possible complications for use of each method
 - strategies to promote adherence to contraceptive methods and encourage safer sex practices
- d. **Pregnancy Loss or Termination**

Pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis, and/or management (including counselling and/or referral for grief support) of:

 - spontaneous abortion in the first trimester
 - ectopic pregnancy

e. Gynaecologic Infections

Epidemiology, pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis, and/or management of:

- vaginal and vulvar infections
- sexually transmitted infections
- acute pelvic inflammatory disease

f. Other Non-Malignant Gynaecologic Conditions

Pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis and management of:

- benign pelvic masses, including rupture and torsion
- acute and chronic pelvic pain
- surgical wound hematoma and infection (including abscess)

An understanding is required for the following:

a. Pediatric and Adolescent Gynaecology

Pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis, management and/or possible psychosocial ramifications of:

- developmental anomalies
- Vaginal bleeding
- vulvovaginitis
- delayed puberty

b. Reproduction and Endocrine Disorders

Pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis and/or management of:

- amenorrhea (primary and secondary)
- polycystic ovarian disease
- menopause

c. Pregnancy Loss or Termination

Pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis and/or management (including counselling and/or referral for grief support) of:

- termination of pregnancy in the first trimester

d. Gynaecologic Oncology

- principles of colposcopy, including its limitations and the indications for referral for colposcopic assessment

e. Preoperative and Postoperative Care

- perioperative risk factors and their assessment
- principles and appropriate use of nutritional support
- principles of normal and impaired wound healing
- principles and appropriate use of narcotics and NSAIDs for postoperative pain control
- management of postoperative medical and surgical complications, including indications for consultation with other specialities.

f. Other Non-Malignant Gynaecologic Conditions

Pathophysiology, investigation, diagnosis and management of:

- colorectal disease; including diverticular disease, colon and rectal cancer, inflammatory bowel disease and appendicitis
- breast conditions; including benign breast disease, breast cancer screening

TECHNICAL SKILLS

The PGY1 resident must acquire a wide variety of technical skills in the practice of general gynaecology. The following is a detailed list of required technical skills, including surgical skills that should be mastered at the PGY1 level of training.

DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES AND TECHNIQUES

The PGY1 resident will demonstrate an understanding of the indications, risks and benefits, limitations and role of the following investigative techniques specific to the practice of general gynaecology and will be competent in their interpretation.

a. Serology and Microbiology

- serial HCG assays in the diagnosis of failing or ectopic pregnancy
- culture and serology for sexually transmitted diseases
- wet mount of vaginal discharge
- urinalysis, urine microscopy and urine culture

b. Imaging

- transabdominal ultrasound for gynaecologic disease
- transvaginal ultrasound for gynaecologic disease
- CT and MRI of pelvis
- IVP
- Doppler studies and angiography for thromboembolic disease

c. Cytology and Histopathology

- cervical cytology

Therapeutic Technologies

The PGY1 resident will have a working knowledge of the physics and technological application of the following therapeutic modalities; including the risks, benefits and complications of these approaches.

- electrocautery

Surgical Skills

The list of surgical skills is divided into categories reflecting the frequency with which these procedures are encountered during residency training in general gynaecology, as well as in the general practice of the specialty. The categorized list also reflects the level of technical skill competency for each surgical procedure expected upon completion of the PGY1 rotation in gynaecology.

SURGICAL PROCEDURES

The PGY1 resident will strive to become an excellent intraoperative assistant.

The PGY1 resident must be competent to perform with assistance the following procedures. They should be able to manage a patient prior to, during and after all of the following procedures. The resident must be able to discuss with the patient the risks, benefits and complications of these surgical treatments, as well as any available non-surgical treatment alternatives and the consequences of the absence of surgical treatment.

Open Gynaecologic Procedures

- pfannensteil incision
- vertical midline incision

Vaginal Gynaecologic Procedures

- drainage of a Bartholin's gland abscess

Other Gynaecologic Procedures

- endometrial biopsy
- endocervical curettage
- insertion and removal of an intrauterine contraceptive device
- fitting of a diaphragm

Surgical Procedures List B

The PGY1 resident in general gynaecology will understand and assist well at the following procedures in List B. The resident will be able to explain the indications for each of these procedures, as well as the perioperative management and complications.

Open Gynaecologic Procedures

- total abdominal hysterectomy
- salpingo-oophorectomy
- oophorectomy
- ovarian cystectomy

Vaginal Gynaecologic Procedures

- vaginal hysterectomy
- cervical conization

Endoscopic Procedures

- diagnostic laparoscopy

2. COMMUNICATOR

As Communicators, gynaecologists effectively facilitate the doctor-patient relationship and the dynamic exchanges that occur before, during, and after the medical encounter.

The PGY1 resident in gynaecology must be able to:

- develop rapport, trust, and ethical therapeutic relationships with patients and families
- accurately elicit and synthesize relevant information and perspectives of patients and families, colleagues and other professionals
- accurately convey relevant information and explanations to patients and families, colleagues, and other professionals
- develop a common understanding on issues, problems, and plans with patients and families, colleagues, and other professionals to develop a shared plan of care
- convey effective oral and written information about a medical encounter (including the ability to maintain clear, accurate, timely and appropriate records)

3. COLLABORATOR

As collaborators, gynaecologists effectively work within a healthcare team to achieve optimal patient care.

The PGY1 resident in gynaecology must be able to:

- participate effectively and appropriately in an inter-professional healthcare team
- effectively work with other health professionals to prevent, negotiate, and resolve inter-professional conflict

4. LEADER

As leaders, gynaecologists are integral participants in healthcare organizations, organizing sustainable practices, making decisions about allocating resources, and contributing to the effectiveness of the healthcare team.

The PGY1 resident in gynaecology must be able to:

- manage their practice and career effectively, balancing patient care, learning needs, and outside activities
- triage emergency problems with assistance

5. HEALTH ADVOCATE

As health advocates, gynaecologists responsibly use their expertise and influence to advance the health and well-being of individual patients, communities, and populations.

The PGY1 resident in gynaecology must be able to:

- respond to individual patient health needs and issues as part of patient care
- respond to health needs of the communities that they serve
- identify the determinants of health of the populations that they serve

6. SCHOLAR

As scholars, gynaecologists demonstrate a lifelong commitment to reflective learning, as well as the creation, dissemination, application and translation of medical knowledge.

The PGY1 resident in gynaecology must be able to:

- maintain an ongoing personal learning and reading program
- critically evaluate information and its sources, and apply this appropriately to practice decisions
- facilitate the learning of patients, families, students, residents, and other health professionals, the public, and others, as appropriate.

7. PROFESSIONAL

As professionals, gynaecologists are committed to the health and well-being of individuals and society through ethical practice, profession-led regulation, and high personal standards of behaviour.

The PGY1 resident in gynaecology must be able to:

- demonstrate a commitment to their patients, profession, and society through ethical practice
- maintain patient confidentiality
- show self-discipline, responsibility and punctuality in attending to clinical duties
- complete accurate and informative chart notes and summaries in a timely and legible fashion
- monitor patients appropriately

NOTE: CBD Curriculum Map and EPAs - <https://med.uottawa.ca/obs-gyne/postgraduate-education/residency-training-program/competency-based-medical-education>

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