

**DEPARTMENT OF GYNAECOLOGIC SURGERY AND ONCOLOGY OF ADULTS  
AND ADOLESCENT  
COURSE IN GYNAECOLOGY  
FOR STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE**

*The name of Unit in which the subject is realized*

**Department of Gynaecologic Surgery and Oncology of Adults and Adolescent  
Al. Powstańców Wlkp. 72**

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Head

**Prof. Izabella Rzepka-Górska,**

*Total hours:*

**1251 hours include:**

**185 h of seminars**

**1066 h classes**

*ECTS: 7*

**AIMS of TEACHING**

- ◆ Specific of doctor work in Gynaecological Department and Outpatient Gynaecological Clinic;
- ◆ Doctor work in Outpatient Adolescent and Children Clinic;
- ◆ Gynaecological examination with taking the cytological and bacteriological smears;
- ◆ Technique of basic gynaecological operations and endoscopic method (active participation);
- ◆ Diagnostic and treatment process in oncologic patients (Oncological Committee);
- ◆ Modern diagnostic technique in gynaecology (transvaginal ultrasonography, laparoscopy, hysteroscopy);
- ◆ Gynaecological physiology and pathology (seminars programm);

## FORMS OF ACTIVITIES

Subject of Gynaecology is carried out in V and VI year of study in forms classes, seminars, colloquiums, and examination. There are no lectures.

1. **Classes with Gynaecology** include 30 h in V year and 22 h in VI year for each group (4-6 students). Classes take place in Gynaecological Department, Outpatient Gynaecological Oncology Clinic, Adolescent and Children Outpatient Clinic, Ultrasonographic Room and Operating Room. Students are learning about objective and subjective gynaecologic examination ( exercises on phantom and examining the patient, taking cytology and bacteriology smears with assist of leading doctor). Students are also learning technique of ultrasonography and assist to operations on Operating room. Classes are lasting 4 h each day (5 days for each group).
2. **Seminars with Gynaecology** are conducted during 5 h in V year and 16 h in VI year of study. On V year they include anatomy of gynaecological organs, physiology of adolescent perimenopausal period, physiology of sexual cycle, and gynaecological emergencies. On VI year of study seminars include gynaecological oncology and pathology of adolescent period. The seminars are carried out in group of 12-20 students a one tutor.
3. The material with gynaecology is controlled after block of exercises for each group during colloquiums as test with uni-choice questions. The test has two oral re-sits.
4. **The exam** with obstetrics and gynaecology is carried out as oral examination. Additionally, each of student is obligated to pass practical examination before theoretic examination. The exam has two re-takes in oral form.

## SEMINARS' PLAN FOR 6<sup>TH</sup> YEAR

### I. Ovarian Cancer

- Epidemiology;
- Etiopathogenesis;
- Diagnostic;
- Treatment;
- Prognosis

### II. Germinal and Gonadal tumours

#### 1. Germinal tumours

- ◆ Risk group and hormonal conditions
- ◆ Etiology and etiopathogenesis
- ◆ Risk factors
- ◆ Clinical symptoms
- ◆ Diagnostic (cancer markers, E2 serum concentration, ultrasonography)
- ◆ Diphferentiate
- ◆ Differentiate diagnosis
- ◆ Treatment (surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy)

◆ Monitoring (cancer markers, E2 serum concentration, ultrasonography, second look laparoscopy)

◆ Prognosis

## 2. Gonadal tumours

◆ Clinical symptoms (hormonal activity)

◆ Diagnostic (cancer markers, E2 and testosterone serum concentration, ultrasonography)

◆ Differentiate diagnosis

◆ Treatment (surgery, radiotherapy, chemotherapy)

◆ Monitoring

◆ Prognosis

## III. Paediatric Gynaecology

- Normal, Premature and Delayed Puberty;
- Gonadal Dysgenesis;
- Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome;
- Adrenal Hyperplasia;
- Abnormalities of the Female Genital Organs;
- Tumours of the ovaries;
- Vulvovaginal Infections – Diagnostic and Treatment

## IV. Endometrial Cancer

- Epidemiology, Etiopathogenesis, Diagnostic, Treatment and Prognosis;
- Ultrasonography and Other Non-invasive Method in Diagnostic of Endometrium;
- The Role of Hysteroscopy in Diagnostic and Treatment of Perimenopausal Women.

## V. Cervical Cancer

- Epidemiology
- Etiopathogenesis (incl. HPV virus detection and prevention)
- Diagnostics (benign and malignant cervical lesions).
- Treatment (cervical cancer and a pregnancy)
- Prognosis.

## VI. Cancer of vulvae

- Epidemiology
- Risk group
- Diagnostics of vulva abnormalities
- Precancerous lesions and vulva praeinvasive carcinoma (VIN)
- Clinical and histological classification
- Treatment method
- Prognosis.

**Obligatory Manual: Obstetrics and Gynecology, Charles R.B. Beckmann**