# Objectives

**Rotation:** Ambulatory  
**PGY:** 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>Competencies</th>
<th>Teaching Method(s)</th>
<th>Evaluation Method</th>
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</table>
| Perform an obstetric intake history | PC, C, MK | Clinical Teaching  
1 minute preceptor | Global assessment  
Self reflection  
Direct feedback |
| Perform an obstetric follow-up history | PC, C, MK | Clinical Teaching  
1 minute preceptor | Global assessment  
Self reflection  
Direct feedback |
| Know routine prenatal care | MK, PC, SBP, P, C | Textbook reading  
1 minute preceptor  
Clinical teaching | Global assessment  
CREOG exam |
| Know when to consult a sub-specialist | PC, C, SBP, P, MK | Clinical teaching  
1 minute preceptor | Global assessment |
| Obtain a new gynecologic history | PC, C, MK, SBP | Clinical teaching  
1 minute preceptor  
Textbook reading | Global assessment  
Self reflection  
Direct feedback |
| Obtain an interval gynecologic history | PC, C, MK, SBP | Clinical teaching  
1 minute preceptor  
Textbook reading | Global assessment  
Self reflection  
Direct feedback |
| Manage gynecological infections in the outpatient setting | PC, MK, SBP, C | Clinical teaching  
1 minute preceptor  
Textbook reading | Global assessment  
CREOG exam |

PC: Patient Care; MK: Medical Knowledge; PBLI: Practice Based Learning and Improvement; SBP: Systems Based Practice; C: Interpersonal and Communications Skills; P: Professionalism
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objectives</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Rotation: Ambulatory</strong></td>
<td><strong>PGY: 1</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Evaluate ambulatory patients who present to the hospital Evaluation Center</td>
<td>PC, SBP, C, MK, P</td>
<td>Clinical teaching Textbook reading 1 minute preceptor</td>
<td>Global assessment CREOG exam Self reflection Direct feedback</td>
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<tr>
<td>Provide care to patients with conditions in Appendix C</td>
<td>PC, MK, SBP, P, C, PBLI</td>
<td>Clinical Teaching 1 Minute Preceptor Textbook Reading</td>
<td>Global Evaluation CREOG Exam 360 evaluations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understand procedures in Appendix A</td>
<td>MK, PC</td>
<td>Clinical teaching</td>
<td>Global assessment CREOG exam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perform procedures in Appendix B</td>
<td>MK, PC, SBP</td>
<td>Clinical teaching 1 minute preceptor</td>
<td>Global assessment S-FAC Self reflection Direct feedback</td>
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Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

Appendix A

Endometrial Biopsy
Biophysical profile
Genetic amniocentesis
Targeted ultrasound of the fetus
Doppler studies of the uterus/placenta/fetus
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

Appendix B

Speculum examination of the vagina
Bimanual pelvic examination
PAP smear
Culture for Gonorrhea
Culture for Chlamydia
Culture for Group B Strep
Assess fetal heart tones with a Doppler
Fetal non stress tests
Vaginal wet preparation
External auditory canal and tympanic membrane examination
Fecal occult blood testing
General physical exam
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory
Appendix C

Urinary tract disorders

1. Diagnose and treat common urological problems
   a. Acute urethrits
   b. Acute cystitis
   c. Acute pyelonephritis
   d. Ureteral calculi

Acute musculoskeletal injuries

1. Describe the principal causes of musculoskeletal injuries.
2. Describe the clinical manifestations of musculoskeletal injuries.
3. Interpret selected diagnostic tests to determine the severity of musculoskeletal injuries:
   a. X-ray
   b. MRI
4. Treat simple musculoskeletal injuries with measures, such as:
   a. Rest
   b. Elevation
   c. Application of ice
   d. Administration of analgesics

Allergic rhinitis

1. Describe the symptoms and signs of allergic rhinitis.
2. Obtain a targeted history, including questions about environmental allergens that may be related to outbreaks of allergic rhinitis.
3. Perform an appropriate examination to diagnose allergic rhinitis.
4. Describe a differential diagnosis for allergic rhinitis.
5. Counsel patients about the impact of environmental allergens.
6. Treat allergic rhinitis ~with medications, such as oral decongestants and antihistamines and topical decongestants and corticosteroids.

Anxiety

1. Describe the difference between the patient with an anxiety disorder and one with conditions, such as:
   a. Psychosis
   b. Manic depression
   c. Severe depression
   d. Panic attacks
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

e. Obsessive-compulsive disorder
2. Treat mild anxiety with counseling and anxiolytic agents.

Asthma

1. Obtain a targeted history for the patient with asthma.
2. Perform a physical examination to detect findings associated with asthma.
3. Interpret basic pulmonary function tests, such as:
   a. Forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV1)
   b. Pulse oximetry
   c. Blood gas assessment
3. Describe the differential diagnosis of asthma.
4. Treat mild asthma with medications such as inhaled β-mimetics and corticosteroids and mast cell stabilizers.

Chest pain

1. Obtain an appropriate history in the patient with chest pain.
2. Describe the principal risk factors for coronary artery disease.
3. Perform a targeted physical examination in a patient with chest pain.
4. Describe the differential diagnosis for chest pain.
5. Interpret selected diagnostic tests, such as:
   a. Chest X-ray
   b. Electrocardiogram
   c. Cardiac enzymes
   d. Arterial blood gas determinations

Gastroenteritis

1. Describe the usual causes of gastroenteritis.
2. Describe the usual symptoms and signs in a patient with gastroenteritis.
3. Perform a focused physical examination to determine the cause of gastroenteritis.
4. Interpret selected diagnostic tests to determine the etiology of gastroenteritis, such as:
   a. Viral serologies
   b. Stool culture
   c. Stool examination for parasites
5. Treat selected patients with gastroenteritis.

Headache

1. Describe the principal causes of headache.
   a. Muscle tension headache
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

b. Migraine headache (with and without aura)
c. Cluster headache
d. Sinus-related headache
e. Headache due to central nervous system anomaly
   i. (1) Aneurysm
   ii. (2) Arteriovenous malformation
   iii. (3) Tumor

2. Perform a focused physical examination to determine the cause of the patient's headache.
3. Interpret selected tests to determine the etiology for headache:
   a. CT scan
   b. MRI
   c. Angiography
4. Treat muscle tension and mild migraine headaches.

Low back pain

1. Describe the differential diagnosis of low back pain.
2. Obtain a pertinent history in a patient with low back pain.
3. Perform a targeted physical examination to determine the cause of low back pain.
4. Describe the selected indications for diagnostic tests such as:
   a. X-ray
   b. CT scan
   c. MRI
5. Treat low back pain that is due to muscle strain with simple measures, such as:
   a. Rest
   b. Muscle-strengthening exercises
   c. Analgesics

Abdominal pain

1. Obtain a targeted history in a patient with abdominal pain.
2. Perform an appropriate physical examination to determine the cause of abdominal pain.
3. Interpret selected laboratory tests to determine the etiology of abdominal pain, such as:
   a. Liver function tests
   b. Serum lipase
   c. Serum amylase
   d. Ultrasonography
   e. Computed tomography (CT) scan
   f. Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)
   g. Angiography
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

h. Endoscopy
i. Barium contrast studies
4. Describe the differential diagnosis of abdominal pain.

Respiratory tract infection

1. List the differential diagnosis for respiratory tract infection.
2. Obtain a pertinent history in a patient with a suspected respiratory tract infection.
3. Describe the usual symptoms and signs of respiratory tract infection.
4. Perform a targeted physical examination to confirm the diagnosis of respiratory tract infection.
5. Interpret selected tests to diagnose respiratory tract infection:
   a. Chest X-ray
   b. Sputum Gram stain and culture
   c. Tuberculin skin test
   d. Serologic tests for viral or bacterial infection
   e. Pulse oximetry
6. Treat uncomplicated respiratory tract infections.

Counsel patients

Counseling encourages patients to adopt healthy behaviors and to seek regular preventive care that may reduce the prevalence of disorders later in life. The obstetrician-gynecologist is in a position to evaluate the patient's general health and to counsel her regarding general health risk behavior. Patients should be counseled about high-risk and health maintenance behaviors at least annually. Counseling should include factors such as:

1. The importance of a healthy diet and exercise
2. Major risk factors for substance abuse
3. Health problems associated with substance abuse
   a. Tobacco
   b. Alcohol
   c. Illicit drug use/abuse
4. Contraception
5. Prevention of STDs
6. Interventions to prevent accidents in the home and workplace
7. Interventions for preserving good dental health, such as regular tooth brushing and flossing and regular dental appointments
8. Psychosocial issues, such as:
   a. Depressive disorders/suicidal impulses
   b. Anxiety disorders
   c. Physical/sexual abuse

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Rotation: Ambulatory

d. Family interaction and relationships
e. Psychologic and sexual identity
f. Personal goals and career development

Perform initial assessment

To gain the patient's confidence and cooperation in obtaining the history and performing the physical examination, the resident should appreciate the effects of age; racial, ethnic, and cultural backgrounds; sexual orientation; personality; mental status; and the patient's level of comfort and modesty.

1. Obtain a complete medical history, including a history of genetic diseases.
2. Perform an appropriate general and focused physical examination.

Contraception

The gynecologist is in a unique position to serve as a resource person for the community or the individual regarding family planning and contraception. On the community level, the obstetrician/gynecologist should be able to speak to any audience on the subject of birth control. He or she should be able to discuss the cultural, societal, ethical, and religious implications of contraceptives as well as describe their effectiveness, medical benefits, and side effects.

1. Define the terms birth rate, fertility rate, method effectiveness, and user effectiveness.
2. Describe national and local policies that affect control of reproduction.
3. Describe how religious, ethical, and cultural differences affect providers and users of contraception.
4. Describe the impact of contraception on population growth in the United States and other nations.
5. Describe the factors that influence the individual patient's choice of contraception.
6. Elicit a pertinent history in a patient requesting information about contraception.
7. Perform a focused physical examination to detect findings that might influence the choice of contraception, such as:
   a. Hypertension
   b. Venous insufficiency
   c. Hepatic disease
   d. Uterine anomaly
   e. History of pelvic inflammatory disease
8. Interpret the results of selected laboratory tests that might influence a patient's choice of contraception, such as:
   a. Serum lipid profile
   b. Genital tract culture
   c. Hysterosalpingography
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

9. Describe the advantages, disadvantages, failure rates, and complications associated with the following methods of contraception:
   a. Sterilization
   b. Oral steroid contraception
   c. Injectable steroid contraception
   d. Implantable steroid contraception
   e. Barrier methods
   f. Natural family planning

10. Describe appropriate methods for postcoital contraception.

11. Describe the appropriate follow-up for a woman using any of the aforementioned methods of contraception.

Crisis intervention

The obstetrician-gynecologist should be able to identify an abused woman, provide immediate medical evaluation and treatment for her, and, if indicated, assist with referrals for legal assistance and psychologic counseling.

1. Describe the principal types of, and causes for, violence against women of all ages:
   a. Incest
   b. Rape
   c. Physical abuse
   d. Psychologic abuse

2. Elicit a pertinent history from a possible victim of physical, psychologic, or sexual abuse.

3. Perform a focused mental status examination and physical examination to detect findings of physical, psychologic, or sexual abuse.

4. Describe the appropriate legal safeguards that must be observed in evaluating a victim of abuse, such as maintaining the proper chain of evidence in handling laboratory specimens and reporting the crime to the appropriate authorities.

5. Perform or order selected laboratory tests to evaluate a victim of abuse:
   a. Pregnancy test
   b. Screening tests for STDs
   c. Vaginal smears to detect the presence of spermatozoa and acid phosphatase

6. Provide immediate treatment for the victim of abuse:
   a. Stabilization of vital signs
   b. Prophylaxis for STDs
   c. Postcoital contraception

7. Refer the patient to appropriate resources for psychologic counseling and legal assistance.

8. Refer the patient to a safe shelter once her medical condition is stabilized.
Objectives

Rotation: Ambulatory

9. Describe the special considerations in recognition and treatment of victims of elder abuse.

Otitis media

1. Describe the signs and symptoms of otitis media.
2. Diagnose otitis media by physical examination.
3. Prescribe appropriate antibiotics for treatment of otitis media.
4. Describe the difference between acute otitis media and chronic otitis media.