

## DEGREE IN MIDWIFERY

**Integrated Teaching:** Obstetrical - Gynecological Nursing Sciences 3 (Midwifery 3)

SSD: MED/47

Credits: 6

Responsible Professor: [Francesco Rasi](#)

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Modules: Obstetrical - Gynecological Nursing Sciences 3

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Professor: [Francesco Rasi](#) (Credits: 2)

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### PREREQUISITES

Knowledge and competence in Obstetrical - Gynaecological Nursing Sciences 1 and 2 (Midwifery 1 and 2).

### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of this course, students will be able to describe midwifery care for the lowrisk birth, postpartum and puerperium and apply the gained knowledge in clinical practice. Moreover, they will acquire adequate knowledge on the organization and on the appropriate procedures for the safe care in the obstetricgynecological operating room.

### LEARNING OUTCOMES

The specific learning outcomes of the program are coherent with the general provisions of the Bologna Process and the specific provisions of EC Directive 2005/36/EC. They lie within the European Qualifications Framework (Dublin Descriptors) as follows.

At the end of this teaching, students must:

#### Knowledge and Understanding

- List the indications for the planned caesarean section
- Enforce policies that contribute to patient safety
- Describe the safe and effective care of the patient undergoing analgesia/anaesthesia/sedation
- Recognize surgical instruments and surgical times of the main obstetricgynecological surgery
- Describe perineal techniques during the labour and management of the perineum after delivery, also in the case of female genital mutilation
- Explain the recommendations on the appropriate management of the umbilical cord

- Describe the guidelines on the hospital discharge of the term newborn
- Have acquired the knowledge about postnatal care and early identification of the pathological event
- Have acquired the knowledge about multiple pregnancy and her management
- Have acquired the indication and contraindication of prolonged pregnancy and to know the correct
- Management
- Have acquired adequate skills to identify a prolonged labour using the partogram
- Be able to prevent, identify and manage the complication of the third stage of labour, in the case of PPH
- Have acquired the main features of preterm labour, recognize midwife's responsibilities
- Be able to know the mechanism of thermoregulation for the newborn
- Know and use the algorithm for resuscitation of the newborn
- Have acquired the knowledge about the physiology of labour and its different stages
- Describe what are the "phenomena" of delivery and birth and their characteristics, the cervicometric curves, the vaginal examination
- Distinguish the different care settings in labour assistance and childbirth
- Have acquired the knowledge about the midwife care during the I, II and III stage of labour
- Recognize midwife's responsibilities and know how to identify the potentially threatening situations that require the obstetric's intervention
- Be able to recognize and know how to choose the surgical instruments for vaginal eutocic birth
- Have acquired the knowledge to prevent and treat spontaneous perineal tears of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th degree and where necessary to know how to involve the gynaecologist
- Have acquired the knowledge to evaluate the need for an episiotomy and to know the correct method of execution
- Have acquired the perineal anatomical and functional knowledge for the correct execution of sutures and where necessary to know how to involve the gynaecologist
- Use cardiotocography and / or intermittent foetal heart auscultation in the correct manner according to the care setting
- Interpret and classify cardiotocography according to the main international Guidelines: recognize and distinguish the different types of CTG and evaluate patterns to be taken into account in its classification
- Define intrauterine foetal death, psychophysical care to the woman and the family and the method of induction to childbirth
- Identify and manage the victims of sexual violence, in particular about communication and reception;
- Use the water as a nonpharmacological method of pain management.

### **Applying Knowledge and Understanding**

- Apply the principles of midwifery to selected cases, problems and a variable range of situations
- Use the tools, methodologies language and conventions of midwifery to test and communicate ideas and explanations
- Find evidencebased information to support professional practice; the skills will be acquired through small groups work and research on the main biomedical databases.
- Translate the results of the scientific research into communicative contents, relevant to the professional practice

### **Communication Skills**

- Present the topics orally in an organized and consistent manner
- Use a proper scientific language coherent with the topic of discussion
- Adopt culturally sensitive communication methods, with special regard to women victims of sexual exploitation trafficking and/or female genital mutilation

### **Making Judgements**

- Recognize the importance of an indepth knowledge of the topics consistent with a proper education
- Identify the importance of a proper theoretical knowledge of the topic in the clinical practice
- Manage complex clinical cases from a technical, scientific and communicative perspective, according to what has been learned

### **COURSE SYLLABUS**

- The Operating Theater
- Patient care in the perioperative phase: ensuring a personalized assistance by integrating the assessment of the operative risk and care needs
- The surgical checklist
- Midwife's role in the Theater: different tasks and responsibilities.
- Planning and management, together with the anesthetist, the care of the patients undergoing peridural and spinal analgesia, general anesthesia and postoperative pain therapy.
- preparation and management of the surgical instruments necessary for the different types of obstetricgynecological surgery (caesarean section, instrumental revision of the uterine cavity, demolition caesarean section, cervical cerclage)
- Surgical times and the related surgical instruments of obstetricgynecological surgery (caesarean section, instrumental revision of the uterine cavity, demolition caesarean section, cervical cerclage)
- Legal responsibilities of the midwife working in the Theater, in compliance with the ethical and deontological principles of the profession
- Evaluation, prevention and management the possible risks for the patient and for the operators in order to guarantee their safety in the Theater
  
- Perineal techniques during the labour for reducing perineal trauma and management of the perineum after delivery
- Female genital mutilation
- Pain in labor and delivery
- Obstetric semeiotics in the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, labor and delivery
  
- Complications related to the third stage of labour: postpartum haemorrhage, recognize risk factors, signs and symptoms, the role of midwife in emergency management, the importance of teamwork;
- Content and organizational of postnatal care: physiological changes during the postnatal

- period, needs of care, care of women's psychological health, the role of midwife;
- Physical health problems and complications in the puerperium: postpartum complications and early identification of the pathological event, the care of woman with sign and symptoms of lifethreatening conditions and those with obvious risks for increased postpartum physical morbidity;
  - Multiple pregnancy: incidence of multiple pregnancy, determination of zygoty and chorionicity, antenatal care, management of the birth;
  - Rhythmic variations of labour: recognize altered patterns of uterine action and understand how these patterns may contribute to a prolonged or precipitate labour, the use of partogram, the role of midwife in the prevention, care and management of altered patterns of uterine action;
  - Low obstetric risk: Guidelines for the definition and organization of independent care by midwives for lowrisk obstetric pregnancies;
  - Fetal intrauterine death: psychophysical care by the midwife, management of childbirth and labor, induction to labor;
  - Obstetricgynecological triage: the role of the midwife in triage, national guidelines on intrahospital triage, triage methodology, assignment of numerical codes in the obstetricgynecological field, clinical cases;
  - Sexual violence: definitions, guidelines, sexual violence during pregnancy, the role of midwife in the communication, treatment and management of women victims of sexual violence;
  - Labor and Water birth: pain, nonpharmacological analgesia techniques, guidelines for the management of water birth, guidelines and factors of inclusion and exclusion.
  - The characteristics of labour: the different stages of labour, physiology of labour
  - Midwifery care during the first stage of labor: physiology, definition, characteristics, care settings, midwife role
  - Midwifery care during the second stage of labor: physiology, definition, characteristics, labour and delivery phenomena, midwife role
  - Midwifery care during the third stage of labor: physiology, definition, characteristics, management, midwife role
  - Midwifery care in the management of perineal traumas: spontaneous lacerations, episiotomy, sutures
  - Classification and interpretation of a cardiotocographic monitoring: characteristics of a CTG, definition of patterns, classification according to the main international Guidelines
  - Setting and preparation of surgical instruments for spontaneous vaginal delivery

## **COURSE STRUCTURE**

The course consists of 84 hours of classroom teaching, composed of frontal lessons, working groups and interactive learning activities.

## **COURSE GRADE DETERMINATION**

The final exam will be oral and it will be communicated at the beginning of the lessons together the didactic materials necessary to the preparation for the final evaluation.

The oral exam will focus on the program and will assess the student's knowledge and mastery of specific scientific language.

The evaluation criteria considered will be: acquired knowledge, independent judgment, communication skills and learning skills. The exams will be assessed according to the following criteria:

<b>&lt; 18 Fail</b>	The candidate possesses an inadequate knowledge of the topic, makes significant errors in applying theoretical concepts, and shows weak presentation skills.
<b>18-20</b>	The candidate possesses a barely adequate and only superficial knowledge of topic, limited presentation skills, and only an inconsistent ability to apply theoretical concepts.
<b>21-23</b>	The candidate possesses an adequate, but not indepth, knowledge of the topic, a partial ability to apply theoretical concepts, and acceptable presentation skills.
<b>24-26</b>	The candidate possesses a fair knowledge of the topic, a reasonable ability to apply theoretical concepts correctly and present ideas clearly.
<b>27-29</b>	The candidate possesses an indepth knowledge of the topic, a sound ability to apply theoretical concepts, good analytical skills, clear argumentative clarity and an ability to synthesize.
<b>30-30L</b>	The candidate possesses an indepth knowledge of the topic, an outstanding ability to apply theoretical concepts, a high level of argumentative clarity, as well as excellent analytical skills, and a welldeveloped ability to synthesize and establish interdisciplinary connections.

### OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Students can request optional workshops to deepen some specific topics.

### READING MATERIALS

- Trattando di Scienza ed Arte della Professionalità Ostetrica. Costantini W. Piccin. Ed. 2021.
- Pescetto, De Cecco, Pecorari – Ragni. Ginecologia e ostetricia. SEU. 2017
- Spandrio, Regalia, Bestetti. Fisiologia della nascita. Dai prodromi al postpartum.
- Ragusa, Crescini; Urgenze ed Emergenze in Sala Parto; Piccin; 2016
- Didactic material (lessons in pdf, papers, etc.) delivered by the Professor