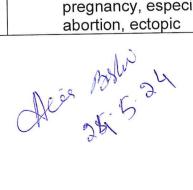
TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR MCQs OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Total MCQs	100	100%
Obstetrics and	15+15=30	30%
gynecology		
General surgery	40	40%
Biostats, research+	15+15=30	30%
basics and applied		
sciences		

Subject	Topic	Sub Topic	Number of MCQS
Obstetrics	Normal pregnancy, labour and puerperium	 Pre conceptional counseling (Folic acid, Rubella vaccination, Hereditary issue) Fetal circulation / placenta Antenatal care Intrapartum care, maternal and fetal monitoring (partogram / CTG) Postpartum care Analgesia/Anesthesia during labor Normal puerperium Breastfeeding/complications Prenatal diagnosis 	4
	Abnormal Pregnancy, Labour and puerperium	 Malpresentation Malposition In-coordinate uterine action CPD Obstructed labour 3rd stage complications Induction of labour Preterm labor Surgical complications (Appendicitis, perforated peptic ulcer, pancreatitis 	5 (Preferably equal/significant weightage shall be given to all sub-topics)



		cholesthiasis/cholecystitis renal	
×		colic).	
		 Normal care/ 	
		Resuscitation	
_	Medical	 Cardiovascular diseases 	6
	complications	 Renal and urinary tract 	(Preferably
	of pregnancy	disorders	equal/significant
		 Diabetes in pregnancy 	weightage shall
		 Endocrine disorders 	be given to all
		 Hepatic and GIT 	sub-topics)
		disorders	
		 Hematological disorders 	
		of pregnancy	
		 Thromboembolic 	
		disorders	
		 Psychiatric and 	
		neurological disorders	
		 Dermatological disorders 	
		Neoplastic disease	
Gynaecology	Development	Development of female	1
Gynaecology	of Female	genital organs normal	
	Genital	and abnormal especially	
	Organs and	intersexes, obstruction of	
	related	out flow tract and	
	disorders	urogenital	
	uisoruers	maldevelopment.	
	Amnorrhea	 Amenorrhoea 	2
	and Endocrine	 Gynaecolgical 	
	Gynecology	endocrinology, especially	
	7	hirsutism and virilism,	
		PCO.	
	Endometriosis,	 Endometriosis 	3
	Menstural	 Perineal and pelvic 	
	disorders and	infections, especially	
	Infections	Bartholin gland	
		problems, vaginal	
		discharge, STIs, PID.	
		 Menstrual disorders, 	
		especially menorrhagia	
		dysmenorrhoea, PMS,	
		DUB.	
	Disorders of	 Disorders of early 	2
	Early	pregnancy, especially	
	Pregnancy	abortion, ectopic	



				Y
			pregnancy, GID and their management.	
	Urogynecology	•	Pelvic floor disorders and UV prolapsed Urinary fistulas	1
	Pre & Post operative management and Gynaecological procedures	•	Pre and post operative assessment, preparation and management. Gynaecological procedure, e.g cervical smear, insertion of pesseries. Hysterosalpingography, Ultrasonography. Minor operative Gynaecological surgery.	2
	Miscellaneous	•	Infertility Contraception and sterilization Menopause, hormone replacement therapy. Radiotherapy Oncology Endoscopy	4
Surgery	Fundamental Principles of Surgery	•	History of Surgery Preparing a patient for surgery Sterilization and infection prevention practices. Principles of operative surgery: asepsis, sterilization and antiseptics Surgical infections and antibiotics. Basic principles of anesthesia and pain management. Acute life support and critical care. Pathophysiology and management of shock.	(Preferably equal/significant weightage shall be given to all sub-topics)

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,	Y	
	 Fluids and electrolyte balance/acid base metabolism. Haemostasis, blood transfusion. Trauma: assessment of polytrauma, triage, basic and advanced trauma. Wound healing and wound management. Nutrition and metabolism Principles of surgical oncology. Principles of laparoscopy and endoscopy Informed consent and medico legal issues. Operative procedures for common surgical manifestations e.g. cysts, sinuses, fistula, abscess, nodules, basic plastic and reconstructive 	
Common	surgery. Incision of skin and	20
Surgical Skills	subcutaneous tissue: Langer's lines Healing mechanism Choice of instrument Safe practice ability to use scalpel, diathermy and scissors. Closure of skin and subcutaneous tissue: Options for closure Suture and needle choice Safe practice Accurate and tension apposition of wound edges. Knot typing: Choice of material Single handed Double handed Superficial Deep	(Preferably equal/significant weightage shall be given to all sub-topics)

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1	Tissue	retraction:
	•	Choice of instruments
	•	Placement of wound
	retract	ors
	•	Tissue forceps
	Use of	drains:
	•	Indications
	•	Types
	•	Insertion
	•	Fixation
	•	Management/removal
	Haem	ostasis:
	•	Control of bleeding
	vessel	(superficial)
	•	Diathermy
1	•	Suture ligation
- 1	•	Tie ligation
	•	Clip application
	•	Plan investigations
	•	Clinical decision making
	•	Case work up and
	evalua	ition; risk management.

Pre-operative assessment and

Cardiorespiratory

Diabetes mellitus Renal failure

Management of

Safety in theatre Sharps safety

Pathophysiology of blood

Risk factors for surgery Principles of day surgery

management

physiology

comorbidity

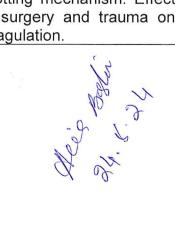
Intraoperative Care:

loss

Diathermy, laser use
Infection risks and infection prevention practices
Radiation use and risks
Tourniquets
Principles of local, regional and general anesthesia Post operative care:

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	Monitoring of	
	postoperative patient	
	Postoperative analgesia	
	 Fluid and electrolyte 	
	management	د
	 Detection of impending 	is .
	organ failure	
	 Initial management of 	
	organ failure	
	 Complications specific to 	
	particular operation	
	Critical care.	
	Blood products:	
	 Components of blood 	
	Alternative to use of	
	blood products	
	Management of the	
	complications of blood product	
	transfuse including children	
	Antibiotics:	
	50 Section 1994 (1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 1994 199	
	Common pathogens in	
	surgical patients	
	Antibiotics sensitivities	
	Antibiotics side effects	
	 Principles of prophylaxis 	
	and treatment.	
	Safely assess the multiply	
	injured patient:	
	 History and examination 	
	 Investigation 	
	 Resuscitation and early 	
	management	
	 Referral to appropriate 	
	surgical subspecialties.	
Technical	• Central venous line	05
Skills	insertion	(Preferably
	 Chest drain insertion 	equal/significant
	• Diagnostic peritoneal	weightage shall
	lavage	be given to all
	Bleeding diathesis and	sub-topics)
,	corrective measures, e.g.	sub topics)
	warming, packing	
	100.00	
,	Clotting mechanism. Effect of surgery and trauma and	×
	of surgery and trauma on	
	coagulation.	
	(.	



- Tests for thrombophilia and other disorders of coagulation.
- Methods of investigation for suspected thromboembolic disease.
- Anticoagulation, heparin and warfarin
- Role of V/Q scanning, CT angiography and thrombolysis
- Place of pulmonary embolectomy
- Awareness of symptoms and signs associated with pulmonary embolism and DVT.
- Role of duplex scanning, venography and d-dimer measurement
- Initiate and monitor treatment.
- Steps of minor gynecological surgeries (for example dilatation and curettage, evacuation and curettage, polypectomy, Bartholin cyst/ abscess drainage and marsupialization, biopsies, episiotomy technique).
- Principles and technique of gut repair.
- Principles and technique of bladder repair.
- Principles and technique of ureteric repair.
- Types and properties with uses of different surgical sutures.
- Types and techniques of different surgical knots with application, properties and benefits of different knots in different surgical scenarios.

Perineal tear repair.

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	·		
		 Excision of fistulas. 	
		 Excision of surgical site 	
		sinuses.	
		 Technique for internal 	
9		artery ligation.	
	Diagnosis and	 Abdominal pain 	02
	Management of	Vomiting	
	Common	 Trauma and shock. 	
	Surgical	 Abdominal wall 	
	Conditions:	pathologies and	
		hernias	
		 Urological conditions 	
		 Constipation 	
		Abscess	
Biostatistics,	Biostatistics &	• Introduction and	11
Research	Research	importance	(Preferably
and basic		Sample collection	equal/significant
sciences		method and data	weightage shall
		analysis & study	be given to all
		designs.	sub-topics)
		 Conduction of research 	,
		and its procedure	
		details.	
		 Participation in national 	
		and international	
		research.	
		 Writing a scientific 	
		paper.	
		 Making a scientific 	
		presentation	
		 Searching the 	
		literature.	

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Basic Sciences	0	Anatomy of abdomen	19
		and pelvis.	(Preferably
	•	Physiology in relation to	equal/significant
		obstetrics and	weightage shall
4		gynecology.	be given to all
"	•	Pharmacology in	sub-topics)
		relation to obstetrics	
		and gynecology.	
	·	General principles of pharmacology.	
		General principles of	
	_	pathology.	
		Pathology in relation to	
		obstetrics and	
		gynecology.	
	•	Forensic medicine in	
		relation to obstetrics	
		and gynecology.	

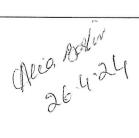
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TABLE OF SPECIFICATIONS FOR TOACS OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION

Contents	No. of Toacs
Obstetrics	
Normal Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperium	01
Medical Complications of pregnancy, abnormal/ high risk	01
pregnancy and puerperium.	
total	02
Gynecology	
Female genital tract development problem + Amenorrhea +	01
Gynecological Endocrinology + Endometriosis, Menstrual	
disorder + Disorder of early pregnancy + Infertility + Menopaus	
+ Pelvic Floor disorder, Contraception + Gynecological	
Procedure	





Total	01
Surgery	
Common Surgical Skills	01
Technical Skills	01
Surgical sutures and knots	01
Identification of sign and symptoms and management of	01
hemorrhagic and/or autonomic shock.	
total	04
Bio Statistics and basic and applied sciences.	
Physiology and pharmacology in relevance to obstetrics and	01
gynecology.	
Anatomy and pathology inn relevance to obstetrics and	01
gynecology.	
Biostatistics and research methodology.	01
total	03
total number of TOACS stations.	10



