



OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Definition

Neurosurgery constitutes a medical discipline and surgical specialty that provides care for adult and pediatric patients in the treatment pathological processes that may modify the function or activity of the central nervous system. For example: (brain, hypophysis and spinal cord), the peripheral nervous system (cranial, spinal and peripheral nerves), the autonomic nervous system, the supporting structures of these systems (meninges, skull and skull base and vertebral column) and their vascular supply (intracranial, extracranial and spinal vasculature). Treatment encompasses both non-operative management (prevention, diagnosis – including image interpretation – and treatments such as, but not limited to neurocritical intensive care and rehabilitation) and operative management with its associated image use and interpretation (endovascular surgery, functional and restorative surgery, stereotactic radiosurgery and spinal fusion) including its instrumentation.

Scope of practice

The combined obstetrics and gynecology field, therefore, involves preventative health to advance both the individual and community-based health of women, reproductive health and the care of the mother and her neonate. These are achieved through education and counselling in addition to the various screening, diagnostic and treatment modalities employed.

Generally, the scope of training and competencies in practice in obstetrics and gynecology can be summarized as listed below.

1. Obstetrics

1. Prenatal care
2. Ultrasound and genetic testing
3. High-risk pregnancy management
4. Nutrition and exercise recommendations
5. Induction of labour
6. Foetal monitoring
7. Labour and delivery
8. Pain management in labour
9. Postpartum period
10. Breastfeeding support and advice
11. Postpartum depression screening
12. Contraception options after pregnancy
13. Neonatal care
14. Fertility counselling
15. Gynecological exams

2. Gynecology

1. Reproductive health
2. Female anatomy and physiology
3. Benign tumors / pathology of female genital organs
4. Pelvic organs dysfunction and prolapse

5. Genito-urinary disorder
6. Infertility and assisted reproduction technologies
7. Sexually transmitted infections (STIs) testing and treatment
8. Menstrual cycle and disorders
9. Menopause management
10. Family planning and contraception
11. Adolescence gynecological disorders and sexual developments
12. Gynecological cancers
13. Screening and prevention of gynecological cancers
14. Sexual dysfunction investigations and management

The important tools use in the care of women in this field include laboratory investigations, radiology & ultrasonography, pharmacological, psychosocial/behavioral modification and surgery for various obstetrics and gynecological conditions. Obstetrics and gynecology physicians, therefore, should be those who are trained and have the attribute, knowledge, and skills to care for these women.

These physicians must have extensive study and understanding of the reproductive physiology, pathology, genetic and anatomy of the female reproductive system as well as the understanding of the sociocultural and environmental factors that influence disease in women at various ages. They also need to understand the society where they practice and the wider world. Such physicians should have postgraduate training in the general core knowledge and skills, at least, at board certification level and some having additional higher advanced level training and skills in various specialized aspects of this field.

The physicians who care for these women will be privileged based on their level of training and experience in general and their special areas of training in this field. They will be as general obstetricians and gynecologists at various levels or with additional special interest/ training in some specialized aspect of the practice at advanced level.

3. The Obstetricians & Gynecologists

1. Obstetricians & Gynecologists should have competencies which are necessary to handle lifesaving emergency in the community.
2. Shall have the appropriate attribute, knowledge and skills to assess women by clinical history taking and physical examination in general areas such as Neck and chest examination, Breast examination, abdomen and limb examination of all women, vaginal examination and taking swabs from the throat, genital track and rectum for microbiology investigations
3. Shall have the competencies outlined in their approved privileges
4. Other general responsibilities for all category of Obstetrician & Gynecologist are:
 - Make sure that their medical practice is in line with international best standards as evidence by international and national guidelines.
 - Use diagnostic and therapeutic skills that are evidence based for effective patient care in their medical practice
 - Provide effective consultation with patients, relative and colleagues taking into consideration their culture, education, and the environment
 - Provide continuing comprehensive medical care, (with self or by referral) for women who came under their care.
 - Keep timely, relevant, accurate and adequate patients records at all times
 - Understand their own practice limitation and know when to refer patients appropriately, when necessary, for optimal patient care.
 - Establish good clinical relationship with patients and families as well as function as a counselor for their health improvement and wellbeing. Use evidence-based practices to appropriately investigate, interpret diagnose and treat patients using appropriate surgical, medical and other therapeutic modalities.

- Understand ethical and medico-legal issues as it relates to medical practice and research.
- Particularly understand and abide by State of Qatar laws relating to their practice such as; termination of pregnancy, management of sexually transmitted diseases (STD), sexual offences, virginity, female sterilization and assisted reproductive technology regulation.
- Continuously deliver high quality of patient care with honesty, integrity and passion in friendly environment.
- Be an advocate for improvement of healthcare service and delivery for patients in their field of practice at the institutions and the wider community.

Clinical core privileges

General Core Privileges

1. Insertion of intravenous lines
2. Insertion of urinary catheters
3. Insertion of oropharyngeal airways
4. Administration of intravenous, intramuscular and oral medications
5. Collection of arterial blood samples
6. Prescribing blood/blood products
7. Adult resuscitation techniques
8. Full history taking
9. Clinical examination – all systems (e.g. Musculoskeletal, Cardiovascular, Breast)
10. Taking swabs (e.g. oropharyngeal, vaginal, rectal, wound, cervical smear)

Outpatient Procedures

1. Basic Transabdominal Obstetric ultrasound examination (foetal presentation, number of foetuses viability & placental localization)
2. Basic neonatal resuscitation
3. Endometrial sampling
4. Prescribing of Clomiphene citrate
5. Prescribing of GnRH agonists for abnormal vaginal bleeding only (NOT for fertility treatment)
6. Removal of cervical polyp
7. Pelvic examination
8. Taking of cervical smear and vaginal/ cervical/urethral swabs
9. Insertion and Removal of Vaginal Pessaries
10. Insertion/removal of intrauterine contraceptive Device
11. Insertion of Hormonal Replacement Therapy (HRT) implant
12. Insertion/ Removal of subdermal contraceptive implant (such as Implanon/Norplan implants)
13. Cryocautery of Cervix
14. Manual Vacuum Aspiration (MVA)
15. Transvaginal Obstetric ultrasound examination
16. Obstetric abdominal

Labour Room Procedures

1. Induction/Augmentation of Labour
2. Interpretation of Cardiotocographs (CTG's)
3. Artificial rupture of membranes
4. Application of foetal scalp electrode
5. Normal vaginal delivery

6. Cord blood collection for stem cell reservation
7. Episiotomy and repair
8. Repair of 1st and 2nd degree tears
9. Removal of Cervical Cerclage
10. Foetal blood sampling
11. Skin Biopsy from Intra Uterine Fetal Death (IUFD)

OB/GYN Procedures

1. Manual Removal of Placenta
2. Repair of cervical tear
3. Dilatation and curettage/removal of products of conception
4. Excision of vulva / vaginal lesions
5. Incision and drainage of vulval abscess / haematoma
6. Marsupialisation + drainage & drainage of Bartholin abscess

Assisted Reproduction Procedure

1. Hycosyexamination

References

DHP expert committee