

Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv Educational and Scientific Centre
"Institute of Biology and Medicine"
Department of Pediatrics, Obstetrics, and Gynecology

Passport
of Examination Station No. 7
"OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY. PRACTICAL SKILLS IN
OBSTETRICS"
Objective Structured Practical Clinical Examination (OSP(C)E-2)
for students pursuing a Master's degree
in Specialty 222 "Medicine", Field of Study 22 "Healthcare"

"APPROVED"

by the Scientific and Methodological Commission
of the ESC "Institute of Biology and Medicine"
Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv

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Chair of the Scientific

and Methodological Commission _____ (Tetiana SHEVCHENKO)

Deputy Director

for Academic Affairs



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Kyiv-2026

Passport of Examination

Station No. 7

Objective Structured Practical (Clinical) Examination — (OSP(C)E-2) for Master's degree candidates in Specialty 222 "Medicine", Field of Study 22 "Healthcare"

<u>Course Title:</u> OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY
<u>Station Name:</u> "PRACTICAL SKILLS IN GYNECOLOGY"
<u>Learning Objective:</u> To demonstrate the steps of performing specific practical skills defined by the list of competencies for this station.
<u>Authors/Developers:</u> Associate Professor of the Department of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, PhD in Medicine, V.V. Yushchyk; Associate Professor of the Department of Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, PhD in Medicine, H.M. Zhaloba.
Competencies Assessed at the Station: ● PC 01. Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data. ● PC 02. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results. ● PC 03. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease. ● PC 07. Ability to diagnose emergency conditions. ● PC 11. Ability to perform medical procedures/manipulations. ● PC 13. Ability to carry out sanitary-hygienic and preventive measures. ● PC 16. Ability to maintain medical records, including electronic forms. ● PC18. The ability to assess the impact of the environment, socio-economic and biological determinants on the health of the individual, family, population.
Learning Outcomes Checked and Evaluated via the Checklist: ● PLO01. Identify and identify the leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (in list 1); by standard methods, using the preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, the data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, to establish the most probable nosological or syndromic preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (in list 2). ● PLO02. To collect information about the general condition of the patient, to evaluate the psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of organs and systems of the body, on the basis of the results of laboratory and instrumental studies to evaluate information about the diagnosis (list 4). ● PLO03. Assign and analyze additional (mandatory and optional) examination

methods (laboratory, radiological, functional and / or instrumental) on list 4, patients with organ and systemic diseases for differential diagnosis of diseases (list 2).

- PLO04. Establish a definitive clinical diagnosis by making an informed decision and logical analysis of the received subjective and objective data of clinical, additional examination, conducting differential diagnostics, in accordance with the relevant ethical and legal norms, under the supervision of the doctorsupervisor in the conditions of the medical institution (list 2).
- PLO05. To determine the main clinical syndrome or what causes the severity of the condition of the victim (list 3) by making an informed decision and assessment of the human condition in all circumstances (at home, on the street, in a health care institution, in his unit) in conditions of emergency and combat, in the field, in the absence of information and limited time.
- PLO06. Determine the nature and principles of treatment of patients (conservative, operative) with diseases (list 2) in the conditions of the health care institution, at home of the patient and during the stages of medical evacuation, incl. in the field, based on a previous clinical diagnosis, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making informed decisions on existing algorithms and standard schemes, if necessary to extend the standard scheme, be able to substantiate personalized recommendations under the supervision of a doctor-supervisor.
- PLO14. Perform medical manipulations (list 5) in a hospital setting, at home or at work on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis and / or patient status indicators, by making an informed decision, in accordance with relevant ethical and legal standards.
- PLO19. To evaluate the impact of the environment on the state of health of the population in the conditions of a medical institution by standard methods.
- PLO23. Observe the requirements of ethics, bioethics and deontology in their professional activity.
- PLO24. To organize the necessary level of individual security (of one's own and of the persons he or she cares for) in case of typical dangerous situations in the individual field of activity.

Station Duration: Total time for the station – **10 minutes**

Time Allocation:

- Identification and registration of the student – 15 seconds.
- Greeting the patient and self-introduction – 10 seconds.
- Patient identification (last name, first name, and age) and obtaining voluntary informed consent for examination – 20 seconds.
- Preparation of necessary materials for the examination – 30 seconds.
- Conducting the examination – 7 minutes 50 seconds.
- Completion of the examination, brief summary of the information obtained – 45

seconds.

- Conclusion of the exam, familiarization with the results – 10 seconds.

Maximum score attainable at the station: 5 points

Tasks to be performed by the student at the station: Demonstrate the steps of performing practical skills used in obstetric practice and provide an evaluation of the results obtained.

Clinical cases (scenarios, tasks): Yes

Station Organization: Facility Requirements: A room simulating an examination office. **Equipment and Supplies: Required equipment, furnishings, and instruments per student:**

- Table – 1 pc.
- Chair – 2 pcs.
- Measuring tape – 1 pc.
- Obstetric stethoscope – 1 pc.
- Pelvimeter – 1 pc.
- Obstetric wheel/calendar – 1 pc.
- Calculator – 1 pc.
- Calendar – 1 pc.
- Stopwatch – 1 pc.
- Rubber gloves – 1 pair.
- Pen – 2 pcs.
- Paper.
- Medical mask – 1 pc.
- Hand sanitizer and paper towels.

Required Simulation Equipment: female pelvis model

. Need for Auxiliary Personnel: None.

Need for Standardized Patient: None.

Instructions for the Standardized Patient: (Not applicable)

Instructions for the Examiner at the Station:

1. Identify the student.
2. Register the student.
3. Evaluate the correctness of the student's performance of practical skills used in obstetric practice and their ability to interpret the results.
4. Fill out the checklist.
5. Intervene only in case of unforeseen situations.

Step-by-Step Algorithm for the Student:

1. Greet the patient and self-introduce.
2. Identify the patient (name and age).
3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.
4. Explain to the patient how the examination will be conducted.
5. Obtain voluntary informed consent for the procedure.
6. Wash hands.
7. Put on a medical mask.
8. Put on examination gloves.
9. Perform the practical skill.
10. Briefly summarize the information obtained.
11. Remove examination gloves and medical mask.
12. Wash hands.

1. Collection of material for bacterioscopic examination

1. Greet the patient.
2. Identify the patient (full name, age).
3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.
4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.
5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.
6. Wash hands.
7. Put on a medical mask.
8. Put on examination gloves.
9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.
10. Disinfect the external genitalia with antiseptic solution and dry the area.
11. Take a marked glass slide labeled U/C/V.
12. Using a universal urogenital probe, cotton applicator, or Volkman spoon, collect a scraping from the urethra (1.5–2 cm depth) and apply it to area U of the slide.
13. Hold the vaginal speculum in the dominant hand.
14. Use fingers of the other hand to gently separate the labia and insert the closed speculum without touching the urethra or clitoris.
15. Rotate and open the speculum to visualize the cervix.
16. Using the other end of the Volkman spoon or cytobrush, collect a scraping from the cervical canal and apply it to area C of the slide.
17. Using Ayre's spatula or probe, collect material from the posterior fornix and apply it to area V of the slide.
18. Carefully remove the speculum.
19. Inform the patient about the next visit to receive test results.
20. Thank the patient.
21. Remove gloves.
22. Wash hands.

2. Collection of material for cytological examination

1. Greet the patient.
2. Identify the patient (full name, age).

3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.
4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.
5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.
6. Wash hands.
7. Put on a medical mask.
8. Put on examination gloves.
9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.
10. Disinfect the external genitalia with antiseptic solution and dry the area.
11. Hold the vaginal speculum in the dominant hand.
12. Use the fingers of the other hand to gently separate the labia and slowly insert the closed speculum without touching the urethra or clitoris.
13. Rotate and open the speculum to expose the vaginal portion of the cervix.
14. Using a sterile cotton ball held with forceps or sponge-holding forceps (Kornzang), gently remove mucus from the cervix.
15. Take a marked slide labeled C/V.
16. Insert a straight cervical cytobrush into the cervical canal and rotate it 360°.
17. Apply the collected material to the slide at section C by rotating the brush.
18. Using the bent end of the same cytobrush, collect a scraping from the vaginal portion of the cervix by rotating it 360°. If any abnormal areas are visible, collect from those as well.
19. Apply the collected material to section V of the slide using a brushing motion.
20. Carefully remove the speculum.
21. Inform the patient about the next visit for the results.
22. Thank the patient.
23. Remove gloves.
24. Wash hands.

3.. Collection of material for bacteriological examination

1. Greet the patient.
2. Identify the patient (full name, age).
3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.
4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.
5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.
6. Wash hands.
7. Put on a medical mask.
8. Put on examination gloves.
9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.
10. Hold the vaginal speculum in the dominant hand.
11. Use fingers of the other hand to gently separate the labia and slowly insert the closed speculum into the vagina, avoiding contact with the urethra and clitoris.
12. Rotate and open the speculum to expose the cervix.
13. Take a container with transport medium for bacteriological culture and open it.
14. Use a sterile cotton applicator to collect samples from the cervical canal and posterior vaginal fornix.
15. Place the applicator with the sample into the transport medium container.
16. Label the container with patient information (full name, date of birth, collection

date, doctor's name).

17. Carefully remove the speculum.

18. Inform the patient about the date of the next visit to receive results.

19. Thank the patient.

20. Remove gloves.

21. Wash hands.

4. Collection of material for the diagnosis of sexually transmitted infections (STIs)

1. Greet the patient.

2. Identify the patient (full name, age).

3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.

4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.

5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.

6. Wash hands.

7. Put on a medical mask.

8. Put on examination gloves.

9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.

10. Take an Eppendorf-type tube (1.5–2 ml) with transport medium.

11. Using a disposable universal urogenital probe, collect a sample from the urethra (1.5–2 cm deep) by rotating the probe 360° and immerse it into the transport medium.

12. Hold the vaginal speculum in the dominant hand.

13. Use fingers of the other hand to gently separate the labia and slowly insert the closed speculum into the vagina, avoiding contact with the urethra and clitoris.

14. Rotate and open the speculum to expose the cervix.

15. Using a sterile cotton ball clamped with forceps or sponge forceps (Kornzang), gently remove excess mucus from the cervix.

16. Carefully insert the urogenital probe into the cervical canal and collect a scraping; place the probe in the transport medium.

17. Use the probe to collect material from the vaginal walls with rotating movements and immerse it into the transport medium.

18. Carefully remove the speculum.

19. Inform the patient about the date of the next visit to receive results.

20. Thank the patient.

21. Remove gloves.

22. Wash hands.

5. Performing a vaginal examination

1. Greet the patient.

2. Identify the patient (full name, age).

3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.

4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.

5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.

6. Wash hands.

7. Put on a medical mask.

8. Put on examination gloves.

9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.

10. Disinfect the external genitalia with antiseptic solution and dry the area.

11. Inspect the external genitalia.
12. Hold the vaginal speculum in the dominant hand.
13. Use the fingers of the other hand to gently separate the labia and slowly insert the closed speculum without touching the urethra or clitoris.
14. Rotate and open the speculum to expose the vaginal portion of the cervix.
15. Assess the condition of the cervix and vaginal walls:
16. · Color and condition of the vaginal mucosa (hyperemia, edema);
17. · Character of vaginal discharge (physiological, pathological);
18. · Shape of the cervix (conical, cylindrical);
19. · Length of the vaginal portion of the cervix (in cm);
20. · Shape of the external os (round, slit-like, presence of tears);
21. · Type of discharge from the cervical canal (mucous, bloody, purulent, watery).
22. Carefully remove the speculum.
23. Using the left hand's thumb and index finger, spread the labia.
24. Form the right hand in the obstetric examination position: index and middle fingers extended together, ring and little fingers folded to the palm, thumb pointing upward.
25. Insert the index and middle fingers of the right hand into the lower third of the vagina along the posterior wall, assessing the vaginal opening width.
26. Evaluate: condition of the Bartholin glands, perineum, and pelvic floor muscles, condition of the vagina and its fornices, palpate the cervix, uterus, adnexa, pelvic tissue, pelvic bones, and peritoneum.
27. Inform the patient about the results of the examination.
28. Thank the patient.
29. Remove gloves.
30. Wash hands.

6. Cervical inspection using vaginal specula

1. Greet the patient.
2. Identify the patient (full name, age).
3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.
4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.
5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.
6. Wash hands.
7. Put on a medical mask.
8. Put on examination gloves.
9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.
10. Disinfect the external genitalia with antiseptic solution and dry the area.
11. Hold the vaginal speculum in the dominant hand.
12. Use the fingers of the other hand to gently separate the labia and slowly insert the closed speculum into the vagina, avoiding contact with the urethra and clitoris.
13. Rotate and open the speculum to expose the vaginal portion of the cervix.
14. Assess the condition of the cervix and vaginal walls:
15. · Color and condition of the vaginal mucosa (hyperemia, edema);
16. · Character of vaginal discharge (physiological, pathological);
17. · Shape of the cervix (conical, cylindrical);
18. · Length of the vaginal portion of the cervix (in cm);

19. · Shape of the external cervical os (round, slit-like, presence of tears);
20. · Character of cervical canal discharge (mucous, bloody, purulent, watery).
21. Carefully remove the speculum.
22. Inform the patient about the results of the examination.
23. Thank the patient.
24. Remove gloves.
25. Wash hands.

7. Performing a bimanual examination

1. Greet the patient.
2. Identify the patient (full name, age).
3. Inform the patient about the necessity of the examination.
4. Explain how the procedure will be performed.
5. Obtain the patient's voluntary informed consent.
6. Wash hands.
7. Put on a medical mask.
8. Put on examination gloves.
9. Ask the patient to lie on the gynecological chair and place her feet in the stirrups.
10. Disinfect the external genitalia with antiseptic solution and dry the area.
11. Using the thumb and index finger of the left hand, gently separate the labia.
12. Form the right hand in the obstetric position: index and middle fingers extended together, ring and little fingers folded to the palm, thumb pointing upward.
13. Insert the index and middle fingers of the right hand into the lower third of the vagina along the posterior wall to assess the width of the vaginal opening.
14. Evaluate: condition of the Bartholin glands, perineum, and pelvic floor muscles.
15. Examine the vagina and its fornices.
16. Palpate the cervix and assess its condition.
17. Palpate the body of the uterus and determine its condition.
18. Examine the uterine adnexa.
19. Evaluate the condition of the pelvic connective tissue, pelvic bones, and peritoneum.
20. Inform the patient about the results of the examination.
21. Thank the patient.
22. Remove gloves.
23. Wash hands.

Checklist example Scenario (Task) No. Sampling of Material for Bacterioscopic Examination. Student Identification Number: _____			
Nº	Task performance stages	Points	Student's score
1.	Greet the patient, self-introduce, and obtain voluntary informed consent for the examination.	0,25	
2.	Put on a mask and wash hands. Put on examination gloves.	0,25	
3.	Collect material for bacterioscopic examination from the urethra.	1,0	
4.	Insert a vaginal speculum and expose the cervix.	0,5	
5.	Collect material for bacterioscopic examination from the cervical canal.	1,0	
6.	Collect material for bacterioscopic examination from the posterior vaginal fornix.	1,0	
7.	Carefully remove the vaginal speculum and place it in a container with disinfectant solution.	0,5	
8.	Inform the patient about the date of the next visit.	0,25	
9.	Remove examination gloves and mask, and wash hands.	0,25	
Student's total score		5	
<i>* to be completed by the examiner.</i>			

Regulatory Documents and Literature Used for Student Tasks and Performance Algorithms (Continued)

- **Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 417 dated July 15, 2011**, "On the Organization of Outpatient Obstetric and Gynecological Care in Ukraine" (sections regarding gynecological examination and clinical supervision).
 - **Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 1030 dated December 13, 2022**, "On Approval of the Unified Clinical Protocol of Primary, Secondary (Specialized), and Tertiary (Highly Specialized) Medical Care 'Abnormal Uterine Bleeding'."
 - **Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 582 dated December 15, 2003**, "On Approval of Clinical Protocols for Obstetric and Gynecological Care" (current sections regarding pelvic inflammatory diseases).
 - **Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 59 dated January 31, 2011**, "On Approval and Implementation of Medico-Technological Documents on Standardization of Medical Care for Family Planning."
 - **Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 236 dated April 2, 2014**, "On Approval and Implementation of Medico-Technological Documents on Standardization of Medical Care for Benign and Precancerous Cervical Processes."
 - **ACOG Clinical Guidelines** — Clinical guidelines from the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists (<https://www.acog.org/clinical>).
 - **ESMO Clinical Practice Guidelines: Gynaecological Cancers** — Guidelines from the European Society for Medical Oncology (<https://www.esmo.org/guidelines/gynaecological-cancers>).
 - **Gynecology: Textbook** / Edited by Academician of the NAS of Ukraine, Prof. V.M. Zaporozhan. — Odesa: Odesa State Medical University.
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