



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Biomedicina, Neuroscienze e Diagnostica avanzata		
ACADEMIC YEAR	2020/2021		
MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)	MEDICINE AND SURGERY		
INTEGRATED COURSE	OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY AND UROLOGY - INTEGRATED COURSE		
CODE	17449		
MODULES	Yes		
NUMBER OF MODULES	2		
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	MED/40, MED/24		
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	SIMONATO ALCHIEDE	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	PAVONE CARLO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	SERRETTA VINCENZO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	SIMONATO ALCHIEDE	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	PAVONE CARLO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	VENEZIA RENATO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	SERRETTA VINCENZO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	CHIANTERA VITO	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	FIORINO FABIO	Ricercatore	Univ. di PALERMO
CREDITS	8		
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS			
MUTUALIZATION			
YEAR	6		
TERM (SEMESTER)	1° semester		
ATTENDANCE	Mandatory		
EVALUATION	Out of 30		
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	<p>CHIANTERA VITO Wednesday 08:30 09:30 Polo Oncologico, Ospedale CivicoPalermoPS. avisare la segreteria Sig.ra Morana tel. 091 6664461</p> <p>FIORINO FABIO Wednesday 08:00 09:00 CEFPAS (Caltanissetta) Friday 08:00 10:00 Dipartimento Materno Infantile - Clinica Ostetrica, Stanza personale, n. 3 del corridoio a sinistra dall'ingresso principale.</p> <p>PAVONE CARLO Monday 09:00 11:00 previo appuntamento 0916554532; carlo.pavone@unipa.it): Lunedì ore 9.00-11.00Presso Clinica Urologica</p> <p>SERRETTA VINCENZO Tuesday 09:00 11:00 Stanza docenti, Aule di ginecologia (sopra Centro trasfusionale) Thursday 09:00 11:00 Stanza docenti, Aule di ginecologia (sopra Centro trasfusionale)</p> <p>SIMONATO ALCHIEDE Friday 09:00 11:00 Clinica Urologicaprevio appuntamento 091.655.4532; alchiede.simonato@unipa.it</p> <p>VENEZIA RENATO Wednesday 08:00 12:00 clinica ostetrica e ginecologica , via Alfonso Giordano , 3 Palermo tel 091 6552006/01</p>		

PREREQUISITES	Basic knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the urinary system and the male reproductive system
LEARNING OUTCOMES	<p>Knowledge and understanding - To know the epidemiology, health economics and the basis for health management - To know and to implement pharmacological, surgical, psychological, and social interventions for acute and chronic illness, for rehabilitation and terminal care - Students must have acquired the ability to interpret the urinary tract and gynecological abnormalities that are found in different diseases. They need to know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic diseases - Students must have acquired the ability to interpret the urinary tract and gynecological abnormalities that are found in different diseases. They need to know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic diseases</p> <p>Applying knowledge and understanding - To Know how correctly perform a proper medical history, which also includes social aspects, such as occupational health - Be able to carry out an examination of the physical and mental state. - Be able to analyze and interpret the results of diagnostic procedures and basic techniques in order to correctly define the nature of a problem. - Be able to properly perform the appropriate diagnostic strategies in order to safeguard life. Know how to apply the principles of evidence-based medicine to suggest appropriate surgical therapies. - Know how to exercise proper clinical judgment to establish diagnoses and therapies case by case - Students must be able to properly handle the most common urological and gynecological emergencies. - They must be able to perform the diagnostic procedures and basic techniques. - They must demonstrate understanding of the mechanisms that are at the basis of effectiveness and quality of care. - Know the appropriate use of diagnostic interventions, therapeutic modalities and technologies dedicated to health care. - They must know how to advise patients taking into account physical, psychological, social and cultural rights. - They must know roles and responsibilities of other health personnel in providing care</p> <p>Making judgments - Identify, formulate and solve patients' problems on the basis of scientific research and information obtained and/or correlated from different sources. - Be aware of decisions making' complexity, uncertainty and probability during medical practice. - Be able to formulate hypotheses, collect and critically evaluate data, to solve problems. - Recognize that good medical practice strictly depends on the interaction (and good relations) between doctor, patient and family, to safeguard the well-being of the patient. - Acquire a sense of personal responsibility in taking care of each patient. - They must identify moral, ethical and legal's aspects inherent in the medical profession - They have to acquire values such as excellence, altruism, responsibility, compassion, empathy, honesty and commitment to follow scientific methods. - They must recognize that good medical practice depends on good relations between doctor, patient and family. - They must have respect towards colleagues by establishing cooperative relations. - They must be aware of the moral obligation to provide medical care to terminal patients including pain therapies.</p> <p>communication skills - Listen carefully to the information in order to understand and synthesize its contents. - Put into practice the communication skills to facilitate interactions with patients and their families, enabling them to make decisions as equal partners. - Demonstrate sensitivity to cultural and personal factors that improve interactions with patients - Interact with other professionals involved in patient care through an efficient teamwork</p> <p>Learning ability - Ability to update by consulting scientific publications of the discipline in question. Ability to participate in the initiatives of continuous professional updating, using the knowledge gained in the course.</p>
ASSESSMENT METHODS	<p>Oral examination and discussion of clinical cases: 2/3 questions to answer</p> <p>EVALUATION: Out of 30 A – A+ Excellent: Excellent knowledge of teaching contents; students should show high analytical and synthetic capabilities and should be able to apply their knowledge to solve highly complex problems. B Very good: Very good knowledge of the teaching contents and excellent language control; students should show analytical and synthetic skills and be able to apply their knowledge to solve problems of medium and, in some cases, even higher complexity. C Good: Good knowledge of teaching contents and good language control; the students should be able to apply their knowledge to solve problems of medium complexity D Satisfactory: Average knowledge of the teaching contents, in some cases limited to the main topic; acceptable ability to use the specific discipline language and independently apply the acquired knowledge. E Sufficient: Minimum teaching content knowledge, often limited to the main topic; modest ability to use the subject specific language and independently apply the acquired knowledge. F Fail: Lack of an acceptable knowledge of the main teaching content knowledge; very little or no ability to use the specific subject language and apply independently the acquired knowledge.</p>
TEACHING METHODS	FRONTAL LECTURES, PRACTICE EXERCISES - Attendance of the activity of the ward in small groups, Lectures and integrated lessons during frequency activities of departments

<p>PREREQUISITES</p>	<p>Basic knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the urinary system and the male reproductive system</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES</p>	<p>Knowledge and understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To know the epidemiology, health economics and the basis for health management - To know and to implement pharmacological, surgical, psychological, and social interventions for acute and chronic illness, for rehabilitation and terminal care - Students must have acquired the ability to interpret the urinary tract and gynecological abnormalities that are found in different diseases. They need to know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic diseases - Students must have acquired the ability to interpret the urinary tract and gynecological abnormalities that are found in different diseases. They need to know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic diseases <p>Applying knowledge and understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To Know how correctly perform a proper medical history, which also includes social aspects, such as occupational health - Be able to carry out an examination of the physical and mental state. - Be able to analyze and interpret the results of diagnostic procedures and basic techniques in order to correctly define the nature of a problem. - Be able to properly perform the appropriate diagnostic strategies in order to safeguard life. Know how to apply the principles of evidence-based medicine to suggest appropriate surgical therapies. - Know how to exercise proper clinical judgment to establish diagnoses and therapies case by case - Students must be able to properly handle the most common urological and gynecological emergencies. - They must be able to perform the diagnostic procedures and basic techniques. - They must demonstrate understanding of the mechanisms that are at the basis of effectiveness and quality of care. - Know the appropriate use of diagnostic interventions, therapeutic modalities and technologies dedicated to health care. - They must know how to advise patients taking into account physical, psychological, social and cultural rights. - They must know roles and responsibilities of other health personnel in providing care <p>Making judgments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify, formulate and solve patients' problems on the basis of scientific research and information obtained and/or correlated from different sources. - Be aware of decisions making' complexity, uncertainty and probability during medical practice. - Be able to formulate hypotheses, collect and critically evaluate data, to solve problems. - Recognize that good medical practice strictly depends on the interaction (and good relations) between doctor, patient and family, to safeguard the well-being of the patient. - Acquire a sense of personal responsibility in taking care of each patient. - They must identify moral, ethical and legal's aspects inherent in the medical profession - They have to acquire values such as excellence, altruism, responsibility, compassion, empathy, honesty and commitment to follow scientific methods. - They must recognize that good medical practice depends on good relations between doctor, patient and family. - They must have respect towards colleagues by establishing cooperative relations. - They must be aware of the moral obligation to provide medical care to terminal patients including pain therapies. <p>communication skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listen carefully to the information in order to understand and synthesize its contents. - Put into practice the communication skills to facilitate interactions with patients and their families, enabling them to make decisions as equal partners. - Demonstrate sensitivity to cultural and personal factors that improve interactions with patients - Interact with other professionals involved in patient care through an efficient teamwork <p>Learning ability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ability to update by consulting scientific publications of the discipline in question. Ability to participate in the initiatives of continuous professional updating, using the knowledge gained in the course.
<p>ASSESSMENT METHODS</p>	<p>Oral examination and discussion of clinical cases: 2/3 questions to answer EVALUATION: Out of 30 A – A+ Excellent: Excellent knowledge of teaching contents; students should show high analytical and synthetic capabilities and should be able to apply their knowledge to solve highly complex problems.</p>

	<p>B Very good: Very good knowledge of the teaching contents and excellent language control; students should show analytical and synthetic skills and be able to apply their knowledge to solve problems of medium and, in some cases, even higher complexity.</p> <p>C Good: Good knowledge of teaching contents and good language control; the students should be able to apply their knowledge to solve problems of medium complexity</p> <p>D Satisfactory: Average knowledge of the teaching contents, in some cases limited to the main topic; acceptable ability to use the specific discipline language and independently apply the acquired knowledge.</p> <p>E Sufficient: Minimum teaching content knowledge, often limited to the main topic; modest ability to use the subject specific language and independently apply the acquired knowledge.</p> <p>F Fail: Lack of an acceptable knowledge of the main teaching content knowledge; very little or no ability to use the specific subject language and apply independently the acquired knowledge.</p>
TEACHING METHODS	FRONTAL LECTURES, PRACTICE EXERCISES - Attendance of the activity of the ward in small groups, Lectures and integrated lessons during frequency activities of departments

MODULE UROLOGY

Prof. ALCHIEDE SIMONATO - Sede IPPOCRATE, - Sede IPPOCRATE

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Urologia per la scuola di Medicina. Simonato, De Stefani. Ed. ECIG. ISBN 978-88-7544-260-6. 2012
- ATLANTE DI UROLOGIA ACCADEMIA ITALIANA UROLOGIA. Il testo si trova nella piattaforma AMAZON (<https://www.amazon.it/>): cliccando sulla copertina si accede alla pagina del download. Costo 2.99 euro
- Urologia. Propiglia. Ed. MINERVA MEDICA. ISBN 978-88-7711-8349. 2015

AMBIT	20949-Attività formative affini o integrative
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	45
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	30

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

The aims of the Urology Module are the following:

- to provide knowledge of the physiopathological, anatomopathological, preventive and clinical issues concerning the genito-urinary system by providing its etiopathogenetic interpretation and indicating its diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines.
- to provide the tools to recognize the most frequent forms of andrological pathology, indicating basic preventive and therapeutic measures.
- to provide the knowledge of the physiopathological, psychological and clinical issues concerning fertility and male and female sexuality, its dysfunctions, as well as the consequences from the sexological-medical point of view, the use of assisted procreation.

All these elements are also necessary to recognize the conditions that require the professional contribution of the Urologist and Andrologist.

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	Physical and instrumental semeiotics of renal and urogenital diseases. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases and malformations of the kidneys, ureters, bladder and male genital apparatus.
2	Functional and instrumental semeiotics of the genito-urinary apparatus. Neurophysiology of urination, concept of urinary continence / incontinence
2	Urinary tract infections. Vesicoureteral reflux. Hematuria.
2	BPH. Acute urinary retention. Anuria.
2	Urethral stricture
2	Lithiasis of the urinary system
2	Prostate cancer
2	Bladder cancer
2	Upper tract urothelial carcinoma. Adrenal tumor
2	Renal cancer. Cystic pathologies of the kidney.
2	Andrology 1. Male sexual dysfunction. Infertility. Induratio penis plastica.
2	Andrology 2. Anatomy and physiology of the erection. Diagnosis and therapy of erectile dysfunction.
2	Testicular cancer. Penile cancer
2	Urological emergencies.
2	Diagnostic imaging in Urology. Interventional radiology in Urology. Surgical and endoscopic urological instrumentation. Catheters and catheterization techniques. Traditional and alternative surgical techniques.
Hrs	Practice
15	Attendance in small groups of the activities of the ward. Each student will participate in the anamnesis and in the drafting of the medical record. - Attendance in small groups of the Urological ambulatory. Each student will participate in the anamnesis, in the physical examination with particular attention to digital rectal exploration and examination of the external genitalia. Each student will discuss the clinical case with the teacher, viewing the diagnostic tests, participating in the instrumental maneuvers and endoscopic activity. - Attendance in small groups of specific surgical activity in the operating room.

MODULE UROLOGY

Prof. CARLO PAVONE - Sede CHIRONE, - Sede CHIRONE

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Trattatodi Chirurgia Andrologica e Andrologia C. Pavone e R. Iacona, seconda edizione ARACNE editrice Roma

AMBIT	20949-Attività formative affini o integrative
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INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	45
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COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	30
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EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

Knowledge and understanding - To know the epidemiology, health economics and the basis for health management - To know and to implement pharmacological, surgical, psychological, and social interventions for acute and chronic illness, for rehabilitation and terminal care - Students must have acquired the ability to interpret the urinary tract and gynecological abnormalities that are found in different diseases. They need to know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic diseases - Students must have acquired the ability to interpret the urinary tract and gynecological abnormalities that are found in different diseases. They need to know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic diseases Applying knowledge and understanding - To Know how correctly perform a proper medical history, which also includes social aspects, such as occupational health - Be able to carry out an examination of the physical and mental state. - Be able to analyze and interpret the results of diagnostic procedures and basic techniques in order to correctly define the nature of a problem. - Be able to properly perform the appropriate diagnostic strategies in order to safeguard life. Know how to apply the principles of evidence-based medicine to suggest appropriate surgical therapies. - Know how to exercise proper clinical judgment to establish diagnoses and therapies case by case - Students must be able to properly handle the most common urological and gynecological emergencies. - They must be able to perform the diagnostic procedures and basic techniques. - They must demonstrate understanding of the mechanisms that are at the basis of effectiveness and quality of care. - Know the appropriate use of diagnostic interventions, therapeutic modalities and technologies dedicated to health care. - They must know how to advise patients taking into account physical, psychological, social and cultural rights. - They must know roles and responsibilities of other health personnel in providing care Making judgments - Identify, formulate and solve patients' problems on the basis of scientific research and information obtained and/or correlated from different sources. - Be aware of decisions making' complexity, uncertainty and probability during medical practice. - Be able to formulate hypotheses, collect and critically evaluate data, to solve problems. - Recognize that good medical practice strictly depends on the interaction (and good relations) between doctor, patient and family, to safeguard the well-being of the patient. - Acquire a sense of personal responsibility in taking care of each patient. - They must identify moral, ethical and legal's aspects inherent in the medical profession - They have to acquire values such as excellence, altruism, responsibility, compassion, empathy, honesty and commitment to follow scientific methods. - They must recognize that good medical practice depends on good relations between doctor, patient and family. - They must have respect towards colleagues by establishing cooperative relations. - They must be aware of the moral obligation to provide medical care to terminal patients including pain therapies. communication skills - Listen carefully to the information in order to understand and synthesize its contents. - Put into practice the communication skills to facilitate interactions with patients and their families, enabling them to make decisions as equal partners. - Demonstrate sensitivity to cultural and personal factors that improve interactions with patients - Interact with other professionals involved in patient care through an efficient teamwork Learning ability - Ability to update by consulting scientific publications of the discipline in question. Ability to participate in the initiatives of continuous professional updating, using the knowledge gained in the course.

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	Functional and instrumental semeiotics of the genito-urinary apparatus. Neurophysiology of urination, concept of urinary continence / incontinence.
2	Physical and instrumental semeiotics of kidney disease and urogenital apparatus. Diagnosis and treatment of diseases and malformations of the kidneys, urethra, bladder and male genital apparatus.
3	Urogenital Malformations. Urinary tract infections; vescicoureteral reflux. Infections and swelling of the urinary tract in the woman. Hematuria. Urinary retention and anuria, obstructive syndrome.
2	Calcolosi urinaria. Vescica neurologica.
2	BPH; prostatitis.
2	Oncology of the urogenital apparatus, integrated therapies.
2	Bladder tumors. Prostate cancer. Testicular tumors. Penis tumors.
2	Urogenital Emergencies: Penis Traumas; torsion of the testicle.
2	Induratio Penis Plastica; Recurvatum. Penile prosthesis.
2	Andrology. Surgical Andrology. Male sexual dysfunction. Infertility. Dismorphophobias.
2	Anatomy and physiology of erectile dysfunction. Diagnosis and therapy of erectile dysfunction.
3	Diagnostics in Urology. Interventional Radiology in Urology. Surgical and endoscopic urological instruments. Catheters and catheterization techniques. Traditional and alternative surgical techniques and methods
2	Objective clinical examination. identifying the therapeutic and / or operational strategy according to the risks and outcomes for each patient. Quality of life assessment.
Hrs	Practice

15	placement of the bladder catheter in the male.
Hrs	Others
32	<p>Participation in small groups to the Urology Clinic's activities: Each student will participate in the anamnesis and the outpatient outline, with a focus on rectal exploration and external genital examination. He will discuss clinical cases with the lecturer, reviewing the diagnostic findings, participating in instrumental maneuvers and endoscopic activity.</p> <p>Participation in small groups on the activity of diagnostic and interventional urologic ultrasound unit (percutaneous aspiration of cysts, nephrostomies, prostate biopsy, cystostomy). Frequency for small groups of specific surgical activity</p>

**MODULE
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

Prof. FABIO FIORINO - Sede HYPATIA, - Sede HYPATIA

SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

F. Fiorino - Ginecologia, Ostetricia e Medicina della Riproduzione Syllabus, versione 700-2017
G. Bolis - Manuale di Ginecologia e Ostetricia - Edises

AMBIT	50413-Discipline ostetrico-ginecologiche, medicina della riproduzione e sessuologia medica
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	75
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	50

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

The student must know all the physiological, pathological and clinical issues (in the area of prevention, diagnosis and treatment) about fertility, reproduction, pregnancy, prenatal morbidity, and childbirth; must also be able to recognize gynaecological pathologies, indentifying preventive and therapeutic measures and conditions that need a specialist approach.

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
8	Revision of embryogenesis, morphology and physiology of the female genital tract, including the physiology of the menstrual cycle.
4	DIAGNOSTICS. Taking medical history in gynecology; examination of the external genitalia; combined abdominal-pelvic examination; Speculoscopy; instrumental diagnostic gynecology: indications and execution of: hysterosalpingography, pelvic ultrasound, hysteroscopy, endometrial biopsy, laparoscopy, colposcopy, microscopy. Laboratory in Gynecology.
5	GYNAECOLOGIC PATHOLOGY EXCLUDING CANCER. Female Genital Malformations; Menstrual Disorders (classification and definition, including PCOS); Sexually Transmitted Diseases: epidemiology, clinical, treatment and prevention; Abnormal Uterine Bleeding; Uterine Myomatosis: diagnosis and therapy; Endometriosis: physio-pathogenesis, clinic and therapy; Chronic Pelvic Pain: classification and diagnosis; Abnormalities of the pelvic floor; Menopause classification, clinical problems, risks and benefits of hormone replacement therapy.
5	GYNECOLOGIC ONCOLOGY. Epidemiology, etio-pathogenesis, natural history, staging, clinics, diagnostic and therapy of tumors of: vagina, vulva, cervix, endometrium, tuba, ovary; Conselling on the prevention of female genital tumors; Counseling on early diagnosis methods; Counseling on the meaning and interpretation of the results of screening of cervical cancer; PAP-smear.
1	GYNECOLOGIC SURGERY. Main types of surgical procedures and their indications.
3	OBSTETRICS. Terminology of perinatologic and obstetrical events, physiology of pregnancy on maternal and embryo-fetal sides, including: fertilization, implantation and placentation, and pharmacotherapy in Periconceptional and perinatal periods.
2	PREGNANCY. Taking medical history in Obstetrics; Diagnosis of pregnancy and pregnancy-related ,maternal changes; Monitoring low risk pregnancy; Prenatal Diagnosis and related issues; amniocentesis, ultrasound in pregnancy.
3	HIGH RISK PREGNANCY. Gestational Hypertension; Gestational Diabetes; Maternal-fetal infections; Intra-uterine growth retardation; Preterm Delivery.
3	REPRODUCTIVE FAILURE IN FIRST TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY. Miscarriage sporadic and reccurent. Ectopic pregnancy. Molar pregnancy.
2	THIRD TRIMESTER HEMORRHAGE. Placenta previa; premature detachment of placenta; DIC
4	VAGINAL AND CESAREAN CHILDBIRTH. Triggering factors and diagnosis of labor; factors involved, phenomenology and clinical evolution of labor; Monitoring maternal and fetal well-being during labor; maternal-fetal exchanges; Mode of obstetric care; childbirth assistance; Episiotomy - episiorraphy; Abnormalities of labor; Caesarean section: indications.
1	POSTPARTUM AND PUERPERIUM. Pathology of afterbirth and post-partum; Pathology of puerperium and treatment.
2	REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE. PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION. Biology and pathology of the reproductive model in the human being.
2	ASSISTED REPRODUCTION. IntraUterine Insemination; IVF and ET; ICSI.
3	CONTRACEPTION. Choice and use of different contraceptive methods. Natural methods for fertility control and contraception. Hormonal contraception.
2	SEXUALITY AND REPRODUCTION. Taking history about sexual and reproductive issues; Sex counseling on major issues; Counseling on the possible difficulties in sexual relationship and in those conception-related.