



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

<b>DEPARTMENT</b>	Biomedicina, Neuroscienze e Diagnostica avanzata		
<b>ACADEMIC YEAR</b>	2023/2024		
<b>MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)</b>	MEDICINE AND SURGERY		
<b>INTEGRATED COURSE</b>	OBSTETRICS, GYNAECOLOGY, UROLOGY AND NEPHROLOGY - INTEGRATED COURSE		
<b>CODE</b>	23491		
<b>MODULES</b>	Yes		
<b>NUMBER OF MODULES</b>	3		
<b>SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)</b>	MED/14, MED/40, MED/24		
<b>HEAD PROFESSOR(S)</b>	SIMONATO ALCHIEDE	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	VENEZIA RENATO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
<b>OTHER PROFESSOR(S)</b>	SIMONATO ALCHIEDE	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	PAVONE CARLO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	CAROLLO CATERINA	Ricercatore	Univ. di PALERMO
	COTTONE SANTINA	Professore Ordinario	Univ. di PALERMO
	VENEZIA RENATO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	MULE' GIUSEPPE	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	FIORINO FABIO	Ricercatore	Univ. di PALERMO
<b>CREDITS</b>	11		
<b>PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS</b>			
<b>MUTUALIZATION</b>			
<b>YEAR</b>	6		
<b>TERM (SEMESTER)</b>	1° semester		
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>	Mandatory		
<b>EVALUATION</b>	Out of 30		
<b>TEACHER OFFICE HOURS</b>	<p><b>CAROLLO CATERINA</b> Thursday 11:00 14:00 Dipartimento di Medicina Interna e Specialistica. U.O. di Medicina Clinica e Respiratoria</p> <p><b>COTTONE SANTINA</b> Wednesday 11:30 13:00 Direzione UOSD di Nefrologia e Dialisi, AOUP Paolo Giaccone</p> <p><b>FIORINO FABIO</b> 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><b>MULE' GIUSEPPE</b> Wednesday 11:30 13:00 Il piano Padigliione 15A del Policlinico "Paolo Giaccone" di Palermo</p> <p><b>PAVONE CARLO</b> Monday 09:00 11:00 previo appuntamento 0916554532; carlo.pavone@unipa.it): Lunedì ore 9.00-11.00 Presso Clinica Urologica</p> <p><b>SIMONATO ALCHIEDE</b> Friday 09:00 11:00 Clinica Urologica previo appuntamento 091.655.4532; alchiede.simonato@unipa.it</p> <p><b>VENEZIA RENATO</b> Wednesday 08:00 12:00 clinica ostetrica e ginecologica , via Alfonso Giordano , 3 Palermo tel 091 6552006/01</p>		

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	Basic knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the urinary system and the male reproductive system
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<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. 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>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<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>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	FRONTAL LECTURES, PRACTICE EXERCISES - Attendance of the activity of the ward in small groups, Lectures and integrated lessons during frequency activities of departments

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	Basic knowledge of Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the urinary system and the male reproductive system
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<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. 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>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<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>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	FRONTAL LECTURES, PRACTICE EXERCISES - Attendance of the activity of the ward in small groups, Lectures and integrated lessons during frequency activities of departments

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	none
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<p><b>UROLOGY</b>  Knowledge and understanding  1) Students must have acquired the ability to know how to interpret the urological abnormalities that are found in different diseases.  2) They must know the etiology and natural history of acute and chronic urological diseases.  This knowledge will be acquired through lectures and lessons verified by exams.  Apply knowledge and understanding  1) Students should be able to properly handle the most common urological emergencies.  2) They must be able to perform diagnostic procedures and basic techniques.  3) They must know how to advise patients taking into account physical, psychological, social and cultural.  Making judgments  1) Students must understand the importance and limitations of scientific thinking to establish the cause, treatment and prevention of urological diseases.  Communication skills  1) Students must put into practice the skills communication to facilitate understanding with patients and their relatives.  2) They must interact with other professionals involved in patient care.  3) They must demonstrate sensitivity to cultural and personal factors that improve interactions with patients.  4) They must know how to communicate effectively both written and oral.  Learning ability.  1) Students should be able to gather and organize health information and Biomedical.  2) They must know how to use technology related to information and communications as support to diagnostic practices, therapeutic and preventive.  3) They must know how to gather specific information on the patient from case management systems clinical urology.</p> <p><b>OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY</b>  Knowledge and understanding  1) Know the structure and function of female genital tract in all ages of life.  2) Knowing how to interpret the morphological and functional abnormalities of the female genitalia.  3) Knowing the determinants and major reproductive risk factors and cancer.  4) Know the etiology and natural history of obstetric and gynecological diseases.  5) Know the epidemiology, health economics and the basics of health management in Gynecology and Obstetrics.  6) The effectiveness of various drug therapies, including administering medications in Periconceptional.  7) Know and be able to implement the main pharmacological interventions, surgical, psychological, social and otherwise, in gynecological and obstetric diseases, within sexological and reproductive systems.</p> <p>Applying knowledge and understanding  1) Knowing how to properly perform a gynecological history and adequate obstetric  2) Be able to realize a gynecological examination.  3) Be able to properly perform the appropriate diagnostic and therapeutic strategies, in order to safeguard the life-emergencies in obstetric emergencies and know how to apply the principles of evidence-based medicine to Gynecology, Obstetrics and Reproductive Medicine.  4) Being able to exercise proper clinical judgment to establish the diagnosis and treatment in the individual patient.  5) Recognize any condition that puts in imminent danger the life of the mother and fetus.  6) Knowing manage patients effectively, efficiently and ethics, promoting reproductive health in women with particular reference to hygiene, pregnancy and to sexually transmitted diseases.  7) Know how to properly assess the sexological problems, reproductive and gynecological and know how to advise patients taking into account physical, psychological, social and cultural rights.</p> <p>Making judgments  1) Understand the importance and limitations of scientific thinking based on information obtained from various resources, to determine the cause, treatment</p>

	<p>and prevention of gynecological diseases, urological and reproductive</p> <p>2) Be able to formulate personal judgments to solve analytical and critical problems ("problem solving") and be able to independently search for scientific information, without waiting for it to be provided to them</p> <p>3) To identify, formulate and solve patients' problems using the foundations of thought and scientific research and on the basis of information obtained and correlated from different sources</p> <p>4) Being able to formulate hypotheses, collect and critically evaluate data, to solve problems in the reproductive sphere, obstetrics and gynecology</p> <p>5) Acquire professional values which include excellence, altruism, responsibility, compassion, empathy, trust, honesty, and integrity, and commitment to follow scientific methods in the reproductive field, gynecological</p> <p>Communication skills</p> <p>1) Listen carefully to understand and synthesize relevant information about all the gynecological problems, sexological and reproductive, understanding their content.</p> <p>2) Put into practice the communication skills to facilitate understanding with patients and their families, enabling them to make decisions as equal partners in the specific field.</p> <p>3) Communicate effectively with specialists in gynecology and obstetrics, with the Faculty, with the community, with other sectors and with the media.</p> <p>4) Interact with specialists in gynecology and obstetrics and midwives involved in patient care through an efficient teamwork.</p> <p>5) Knowing how to create and maintain good medical records gynecology and reproductive systems.</p> <p>Learning ability</p> <p>They are common to all other courses. Providing the students with the basic pathophysiological and clinical knowledge of the main renal diseases, included in the program, taking into account the evolution of the epidemiology of kidney disease and the patient, today comes to the observation of the General Practitioner before, and subsequently, the Nephrologist. To this end, some notions of physiology will be provided, essential for understanding the pathophysiological phenomena underlying renal pathologies. The aim of the course is also to learn a clinical methodology, suitable for achievement of a correct diagnosis, through an adequate and targeted diagnostic procedure of the main renal diseases; knowledge of their etiopathogenesis, of the main involvement of extrarenal organs in the individual nephrological pathologies and of the relative therapeutic aids. He must also be able to expose the pathophysiological moments and the diagnostic-therapeutic process of the main morbid forms with method. To this end, the lessons will be accompanied by the presentation of clinical cases aimed at making the student able to follow a clinical reasoning. Therefore, during the exam, the Student must show that he / she has acquired skills in the clinical, general and nephrological fields, and in the Doctor-patient relationship. During the examination, particular consideration will be given to the consistency and congruence of the exhibition</p>
<p><b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b></p>	<p>ORAL EXAM (Urology)</p> <p>Number of tests that are taken into account: one.</p> <p>Objective of the test: assess knowledge (concepts, processes, procedures) and skills (decision-making skills) acquired during the course, and on recommended texts.</p> <p>Type of test: oral exam consists of at least three questions chosen by the teacher, balanced with respect to topics so that all students are subjected to similar examinations.</p> <p>Duration of the test: depending on the type of questions.</p> <p>Evaluation criteria</p> <p>Excellent (excellent) / A - A + / 30-30 laude / 30. Excellent knowledge of teaching content; students demonstrate high ability analytic-synthetic, and is able to apply their knowledge to solve problems of high complexity.</p> <p>Ottimo (Very Good) / B / 27-29 / 30. Excellent knowledge of teaching content and excellent properties of language; the student demonstrates ability analytic-synthetic and able to apply the knowledge to solve problems of average complexity and, in certain cases, also high.</p> <p>Good (Good) / C / 24-26 / 30. Good knowledge of teaching content and good properties of language; the student is able to apply the knowledge to solve problems of medium complexity.</p> <p>Discreet (Satisfactory) / D / 21-23 / 30. Good knowledge of teaching content, in some cases limited to the main topic; acceptable ability to use the specific language of the discipline and independently apply the knowledge acquired.</p> <p>Sufficient (Sufficient) / E / 18-20 / 30. Minimal knowledge of teaching content, often limited to the main topic; low ability to use the specific language of the discipline and independently apply the knowledge acquired</p> <p>Inadequate (Fail) / F / 1-17 / 30. There have an acceptable knowledge of the main teaching content; very little or no ability 'to use the specific language of the discipline and independently apply the knowledge acquired</p>

	<p>WRITTEN TEST (Obstetrics and Gynecology) + Oral one question exam on request</p> <p>Number of tests that are taken into account: one.</p> <p>Objective of the test: assess knowledge (concepts, processes, procedures) and skills (decision-making skills) acquired during the course.</p> <p>Type of test: structured written test on the topics covered, with the type of questions and answers related to the notions (multiple choice questions, one in five exact), the procedures and processes (multiple-choice questions on single phase or step of the process or procedure, or sequence to be sorted), skills (multiple choice questions, one in five exact).</p> <p>Duration of the test: proportional to the number of questions and to their type (concepts, procedures, processes, decisions), with a minimum of 30 minutes.</p> <p>Minimum number of written questions: 30 + 3 extra. Any increase of the number of questions proportional to the number thirty; this also applies to the three additional questions.</p> <p>Measurement of the examination and its criteria: College vote proportional to the number of questions answered correctly; for every correct answer is given the "1" for each wrong answer "0" score. The three reserve questions are used for the compensation of questions which were not answered and / or to the laude (at least all thirty correct answers and one out of three additional correct).</p> <p>To votecriteria in thirtieth and in words to be referred to what is stated above for the oral test.</p> <p>The student which is is not satisfied about the written result can have one question oral examination on request, on a particular subject choosen by the teacher. The assessment of the oral examination is carried out as the oral examination mentioned above and the exam final mark is the average of the two evaluations.</p>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	Lessons, seminars, training at patient bed, and operating room

**MODULE  
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

- Sede IPPOCRATE, - Sede IPPOCRATE

**SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Ginecologia e ostetricia  
Autore: Pescetto - De Cecco - Pecorari - Ragni , Editore: Seu  
G.Bolis – Manuale di Ginecologia ed Ostetricia Edises

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

**EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE**

Knowing the pathophysiological , psychological and clinical ( from a preventive , diagnostic and therapeutic ) regarding female fertility , procreation , pregnancy , prenatal morbidity and childbirth, and possess the ability to recognize the most frequent forms of gynecological pathology, indicating preventive and therapeutic measures fundamental and identifying conditions that require specialist professional contribution

**SYLLABUS**

<b>Hrs</b>	<b>Frontal teaching</b>
9	GYNECOLOGY embryogenesis review of the morphology and physiology of the female genital tract including the physiological menstrual cycle
4	gynecological diagnostics Collecting anamnesis in gynecology ( --a ) Physical examination of the external genitalia ( --p ) Examination Abdominal - Pelvic Combined ( --a ) Speculosopia ( --a ) Instrumental diagnostic gynecological : indications and methods of carrying out the examinations below ( GD ) Hysterosalpingography pelvic ultrasound hysteroscopy Endometrial biopsy Revision of the uterine cavity coelioscopy colposcopy Microscopy fresh and after fixation Laboratory
4	gynecological disease not 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 : physiopathogenesis , 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
4	gynecological Oncology Epidemiology , etiology , natural history , staging , clinical , diagnostic and therapy of : vagina vulva cancers , cervix , endometrium , tuba , ovary Conselling on the prevention of female genital tumors Counseling on key early diagnosis methods Counseling on the meaning and interpretation of the results of cervical cancer screening Fulfillment of the levy and the PAP smear test
2	gynecological surgery Main types of surgical procedures and their indications
1	OBSTETRICS Terminology review of events perinatologici and obstetricians , physiology of pregnancy on maternal and embryo-fetal sides including pharmacotherapy in Periconceptual and perinatal
2	Pregnancy o The collection anamnesis in obstetrics or Diagnosis of pregnancy and pregnancy-related changes Monitoring of physiological pregnancy : Prenatal Diagnostics mode and issues Amniocentesis , ultrasound in pregnancy
2	Pregnancy at increased risk gestational hypertension Gestational diabetes maternal- fetal growth restriction Fetal Infections preterm birth
3	Causes of reproductive failure in the first quarter Abortion sporadic and recurrent vesicular mole
2	Metrorrhagia in the third quarter Placenta previa Untimely detachment of normally inserted placenta Disseminated intravascular coagulation

4	Vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery Factors triggering and diagnosis of intrapartum factors , phenomenology and clinical evolution Monitoring of labor in childbirth for the mother to child welfare maternal-fetal exchanges Mode obstetric care to support physiological birth Episiotomy - episiorraphy Abnormalities of labor Caesarean section : indications and contraindications
1	Postpartum and postnatal Pathology of the afterbirth and the postpartum and postnatal pathology treatment
4	REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE Physiology and pathology of reproduction The reproductive pattern in the human species from a biological and pathological point of view
2	Sexuality and reproduction History taking oriented to the problems of sexual and reproductive Counseling on key issues sexological counseling about possible difficulties in sexual relations and those relating to the conception (in case of infertility or sterility in both cases with relationship problems )
3	medically assisted reproduction procedures intrauterine insemination FIVET ICSI
3	contraception Choice and use of different methods of contraception natural methods for controlling fertility and contraception Contraception estrogen-progestogen



## MODULE UROLOGY

*Prof. ALCHIEDE SIMONATO - Sede HYPATIA, - Sede HYPATIA, - 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

<b>AMBIT</b>	20949-Attività formative affini o integrative
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	45
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	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.

## MODULE UROLOGY

*Prof. CARLO PAVONE - Sede CHIRONE, - Sede CHIRONE*

### SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Trattato di Chirurgia Andrologica e Andrologia C. Pavone e R. Iacona, terza edizione ARACNE editrice Roma  
The nurse practitioner in urology. Lajiness, Quallich. Springer.  
Core Curriculum for Urologic Nursing. 1st Ed. SUNA.

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

### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

Defining an urological medical record, carry out the physical examination (with particular emphasis on performing a rectal exploration and the evaluation of external genitalia) and plan the diagnostic, therapeutic and possibly operative strategy. Based on the knowledge of the principles of asepsis, knowing how to evaluate the problems concerning the organization and environmental hygiene of operating rooms. Being able to recognize surgical, endoscopic, and suture materials used in urology; be able to evaluate the use of traditional and alternative surgical techniques and methods.

## 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.
4	Urogenital Malformations. Urinary tract infections; vesicoureteral reflux. Infections and swelling of the urinary tract in the woman. Hematuria. Urinary retention and anuria, obstructive syndrome.
2	Urinary Stones; Neurological Bladder.
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.
4	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.

**MODULE  
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

*Prof. FABIO FIORINO - Sede HYPATIA, - Sede HYPATIA*

**SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

F. Fiorino – Ginecologia e Ostetricia – "Syllabus", versione 800-2021

<b>AMBIT</b>	50413-Discipline ostetrico-ginecologiche, medicina della riproduzione e sessuologia medica
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<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	75
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<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	50
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**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
7	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.
4	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.
6	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.
2	REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE. PHYSIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY OF REPRODUCTION. Biology and pathology of the reproductive model in the human being.
3	FAMILY PLANNING. Choice and use of different contraceptive methods. Natural methods for fertility control and contraception. Hormonal contraception.
2	INFERTILITY, 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.
2	ASSISTED REPRODUCTION. IntraUterine Insemination; IVF and ET; ICSI.
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
5	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.

## MODULE NEPHROLOGY

*Prof. GIUSEPPE MULE' - Sede CHIRONE, - Sede CHIRONE*

### SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manuale di Nefrologia (Garibotto- Pontremoli), II edizione, Minerva Medica.  
Nefrologia Medica, Claudio Ronco, II edizione, Piccin  
Linee Guida KDOKI, SIN; ESH, ADA.

<b>AMBIT</b>	50419-Clinica delle specialità medico-chirurgiche
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	45
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	30

### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

Nephrology Course aims to make the students able to integrate previous knowlege to properly carry out the medical history survey, collection of objective data, the proposal of diagnostic and therapeutic pathways.

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	laboratory assessment of kidney disease; urine analysis; proteinuria adn microproteinuria; renal imagin; kidney biopsy.
2	clinical approach to the patient with kidney disease
2	Physiology and disturbances of water and electrolyte metabolism
6	Chronic kidney disease
3	Diabetic Nephropathy
3	nephrotic syndrome
3	Glomerulonephrites as causes of nephrotic syndrome
2	arterial hypertension
3	Acute Renal Failure, AKI and Rife classification. Dialysis treatment
2	cystic kidney disease.

**MODULE  
OBSTETRICS AND GYNAECOLOGY**

*Prof. RENATO VENEZIA - Sede CHIRONE, - Sede CHIRONE*

**SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Ginecologia e ostetricia  
Autore: Pescetto - De Cecco - Pecorari - Ragni , Editore: Seu  
G.Bolis – Manuale di Ginecologia ed Ostetricia Edises

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

**EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE**

Knowing the pathophysiological , psychological and clinical ( from a preventive , diagnostic and therapeutic ) regarding female fertility , procreation , pregnancy , prenatal morbidity and childbirth, and possess the ability to recognize the most frequent forms of gynecological pathology, indicating preventive and therapeutic measures fundamental and identifying conditions that require specialist professional contribution

**SYLLABUS**

<b>Hrs</b>	<b>Frontal teaching</b>
9	GYNECOLOGY embryogenesis review of the morphology and physiology of the female genital tract including the physiological menstrual cycle
4	gynecological diagnostics Collecting anamnesis in gynecology ( --a ) Physical examination of the external genitalia ( --p ) Examination Abdominal - Pelvic Combined ( --a ) Speculosopia ( --a ) Instrumental diagnostic gynecological : indications and methods of carrying out the examinations below ( GD ) Hysterosalpingography pelvic ultrasound hysteroscopy Endometrial biopsy Revision of the uterine cavity coelioscopy colposcopy Microscopy fresh and after fixation Laboratory
4	gynecological disease not 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 : physiopathogenesis , 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
4	gynecological Oncology Epidemiology , etiology , natural history , staging , clinical , diagnostic and therapy of : vagina vulva cancers , cervix , endometrium , tuba , ovary Conselling on the prevention of female genital tumors Counseling on key early diagnosis methods Counseling on the meaning and interpretation of the results of cervical cancer screening Fulfillment of the levy and the PAP smear test
2	gynecological surgery Main types of surgical procedures and their indications
1	OBSTETRICS Terminology review of events perinatologici and obstetricians , physiology of pregnancy on maternal and embryo-fetal sides including pharmacotherapy in Periconceptional and perinatal
2	Pregnancy o The collection anamnesis in obstetrics or Diagnosis of pregnancy and pregnancy-related changes Monitoring of physiological pregnancy : Prenatal Diagnostics mode and issues Amniocentesis , ultrasound in pregnancy
2	Pregnancy at increased risk gestational hypertension Gestational diabetes maternal- fetal growth restriction Fetal Infections preterm birth
3	Causes of reproductive failure in the first quarter Abortion sporadic and recurrent vesicular mole
2	Metrorrhagia in the third quarter Placenta previa Untimely detachment of normally inserted placenta Disseminated intravascular coagulation

4	Vaginal delivery and cesarean delivery Factors triggering and diagnosis of intrapartum factors , phenomenology and clinical evolution Monitoring of labor in childbirth for the mother to child welfare maternal-fetal exchanges Mode obstetric care to support physiological birth Episiotomy - episiorraphy Abnormalities of labor Caesarean section : indications and contraindications
1	Postpartum and postnatal Pathology of the afterbirth and the postpartum and postnatal pathology treatment
4	REPRODUCTIVE MEDICINE Physiology and pathology of reproduction The reproductive pattern in the human species from a biological and pathological point of view
2	Sexuality and reproduction History taking oriented to the problems of sexual and reproductive Counseling on key issues sexological counseling about possible difficulties in sexual relations and those relating to the conception (in case of infertility or sterility in both cases with relationship problems )
3	medically assisted reproduction procedures intrauterine insemination FIVET ICSI
3	contraception Choice and use of different methods of contraception natural methods for controlling fertility and contraception Contraception estrogen-progestogen

## MODULE NEPHROLOGY

*Prof.ssa CATERINA CAROLLO - Sede HYPATIA, - Sede HYPATIA*

### SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manuale di Nefrologia (Garibotto- Pontremoli), II edizione, Minerva Medica.  
Nefrologia Medica, Claudio Ronco, II edizione, Piccin  
Linee Guida KDOKI, SIN; ESH, ADA.

<b>AMBIT</b>	50419-Clinica delle specialità medico-chirurgiche
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	45
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	30

### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

Nephrology Course aims to make the students able to integrate previous knowledge to properly carry out the medical history survey, collection of objective data, the proposal of diagnostic and therapeutic pathways.

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	laboratory assessment of kidney disease; urine analysis; proteinuria and microproteinuria; renal imaging; kidney biopsy.
2	clinical approach to the patient with kidney disease
2	Physiology and disturbances of water and electrolyte metabolism
6	Chronic kidney disease
3	Diabetic Nephropathy
3	nephrotic syndrome
3	Glomerulonephritis as causes of nephrotic syndrome
2	arterial hypertension
3	Acute Renal Failure, AKI and Rife classification. Dialysis treatment
2	cystic kidney disease.

## MODULE NEPHROLOGY

*Prof.ssa SANTINA COTTONE - Sede IPPOCRATE, - Sede IPPOCRATE*

### SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Manuale di Nefrologia , Garibotto-Pontremoli, II Edizione (Ed. Minerva Medica)  
Nefrologia Medica- Claudio Ronco, II Edizione Piccin  
Linee Guida NFK/DOQI ,Societa' Italiana di Nefrologia , Societa' Europea di Ipertensione Arteriosa (ESH Guidelines) 2023,  
Societa' Italiana e Societa' Americana di Diabetologia (ADA)

<b>AMBIT</b>	50419-Clinica delle specialità medico-chirurgiche
<b>INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)</b>	45
<b>COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)</b>	30

### EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES OF THE MODULE

The course aims to make the student able to integrate the knowledge acquired in previous years, particularly in the medical physiology, pathophysiology and pharmacology courses , and internal medicine, in order to be able to properly carry out the medical history survey, collection of objective data, the proposal of diagnostic and therapeutic pathways.

In addition, students will become aware of the clinical complexity resulting from comorbidities, generally present in current clinical nephrological practice.

At the end of the teaching activities, students must be able to:

- Identify the patient's problems (personal, environmental, social, subjective and objective (symptoms and signs), define them by the medical-scientific point of view, to understand its meaning from the pathophysiological point of view and categorize them according to the severity and urgency
- Make one or more diagnostic hypotheses, having acquired clinical reasoning skills with the help of the presentation of real clinical cases
- To prioritize diagnostic hypotheses, depending on the severity and urgency of the patient's problems
- Learn about the diagnostic tests related to various organ systems and their sensitivity and specificity characteristics
- Make a therapeutic decision based on the best evidence of effectiveness provided by the literature (Evidence Based Medicine) and applied to a specific patient.
- Learn about the adverse effects of drugs and their interactions, particularly in elderly patients and in patients with Chronic renal failure.
- Be able to verify the effectiveness of the therapy and the cost-benefit ratio
- Know the prognosis of major nephrological diseases and their natural history
- Know the concepts of risk factors and risk markers
- Establish adequate communication with the patient and with the family, considering the personal, family, social and environmental.

## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
8	Laboratory assessment of kidney disease: methods for assessment of renal function ; urinalysis; ematutia; proteinuria and microaproteinuria; imaging; kidney .Clinical approach to the patient with kidney disease.Disturbances of water and electrolytes metabolism
11	Chronic kidney disease. Diabetic kidney disease. Arterial hypertension: primary and secondary forms..
6	Nephrotic syndrome and glomerulonephites as causes of nephrotic syndrome
2	Cistic kidney diseases
3	Acute Renal Failure, AKIN and RIFLE Classification. Dialysis treatment