

DEGREE IN MIDWIFERY

Integrated Teaching: Obstetrical - Gynecological Nursing Sciences 4 (Midwifery 4)

SSD: MEDS-24/C

Credits: 7

Modules: Obstetrical - Gynecological Nursing Sciences 4

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Number of Credits: 7

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Credits: 2

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Credits: 3

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Credits: 2

PREREQUISITES

Achieving the learning objectives of the Integrated Teaching of Obstetric-Gynecological Nursing Sciences 1, 2, and 3. In particular, the Integrated Teaching of Obstetric-Gynecological Nursing Sciences 3 is a prerequisite for taking the exam for the Integrated Teaching of Obstetric-Gynecological Nursing Sciences 4.

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the Integrated Teaching, the students will be able to describe low-risk midwifery care at childbirth, postpartum and puerperium, to apply the knowledges acquired in the clinical practice and to recognize any variations in physiology and in particular conditions of assistance. The students will be able to independently manage the decision-making process of the Midwifery and Obstetric-Gynecological Triage. Furthermore, they will acquire adequate knowledge about the organization and the appropriate procedures for safe assistance in the operating room and the surgical times of the main obstetric-gynecological interventions. The students will be able to recognize, classify and prevent perineal damage from childbirth, with particular attention to the patients suffering from Female Genital Mutilation. Finally, the students will be able to describe the main methods to induce labor and how to apply them.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The specific learning outcomes of the program are coherent with the general provisions of the Bologna Process and the specific provisions of EC Directive 2005/36/EC. They lie within the European Qualifications Framework (Dublin Descriptors) as follows.

At the end of this teaching, students must:

Knowledge and Understanding

- Understand the Robson classification system for categorizing and identifying the indications for cesarean delivery.
- Evaluate, prevent, and manage potential risks for both patients and healthcare providers to ensure safety during surgical procedures.
- Acquire knowledge about surgical instruments and the procedural steps of primary

obstetric-gynecological surgeries.

- Describe techniques for managing the perineum during labor to reduce the risk of perineal trauma.
- Understand postpartum perineal care, including cases involving female genital mutilation.
- Learn the responsibilities of midwives in monitoring women during the immediate postpartum period and puerperium.
- Recognize and address potentially pathological conditions.
- Gain knowledge of the basics of multiple pregnancies and the related obstetric care.
- Acquire an understanding of post-term pregnancies and the methods for inducing labor.
- Describe the indications and various methods of labor induction.
- Develop skills to identify prolonged labor using essential tools like the partograph.
- Understand how to prevent, identify, and manage complications in the third stage of labor, particularly postpartum hemorrhage.
- Gain knowledge of the physiology of labor and its various stages.
- Describe the factors influencing labor and their characteristics, including "extrinsic" relationships, cervicometric curves and their evolution, obstetric examinations, and labor phenomena.
- Distinguish between different care settings for labor and delivery assistance.
- Understand the role of midwifery care during the first, second, and third stages of labor.
- Recognize potential pathological situations requiring medical intervention during labor and delivery.
- Recognize and select the necessary equipment for a normal vaginal delivery.
- Identify and choose the appropriate instruments for suturing vaginal and perineal tears or performing an episiotomy repair.
- Gain knowledge on preventing and managing first, second, third, and fourth-degree perineal lacerations.
- Involve gynecologists when necessary.
- Evaluate the need for an episiotomy and execute it correctly.
- Acquire knowledge of the anatomical and functional aspects of the pelvic floor.
- Define intrauterine fetal death (IUFD) and understand obstetric management.
- Understand guidelines for sexual violence, communication techniques, and diagnostic-therapeutic assistance for survivors.
- Describe the use of water for pain management during labor and delivery, including inclusion and exclusion criteria for water births.
- Understand the physiology of pain and non-pharmacological pain management techniques.
- Learn the methodology for obstetric-gynecological triage and the correct assessment of emergency or urgent situations.
- Gain the skills to manage and assist patients in low-risk obstetric pathways, following Italian regulations and relevant literature (Essential Levels of Care-LEA and guidelines).

Applying Knowledge and Understanding

- Transfer theoretical knowledge of midwifery care into good clinical practice
- Apply theoretical knowledge to identify one's own areas of professional competence and those of other healthcare professionals
- Retrieve evidence-based information to support professional practice; competencies will be acquired through small-group work and research using major biomedical databases
- Translate the results of scientific research into communicative content appropriate for professional

practice

Communication Skills

- Present topics orally in an organized and coherent manner
- Use language that is appropriate and consistent with the topic of discussion
- Adopt culturally sensitive communication approaches, with particular attention to women who are victims of violence and/or female genital mutilation (FGM)

Making Judgements

- Recognize the importance of in-depth knowledge of topics consistent with proper midwifery education.
- Identify the significance of thorough theoretical knowledge of the subject for effective clinical practice.
- Manage complex clinical cases from technical, scientific, and communicative perspectives, applying acquired knowledge.

Learning Skills

The student must be able to activate autonomous paths of study through the consultation of scientific literature and the reading of obstetrics texts with specific regard to the physiology of birth.

COURSE SYLLABUS

- Operating Room Management
- Patient care during the perioperative phase: ensuring personalized admission by integrating surgical risk assessment and care needs
- The surgical safety checklist
- The role of the midwife in the operating theatre: "scrub midwife," "anaesthesia midwife," "instrument (scrub) midwife," duties and responsibilities
- Preparation and management of instruments and equipment required for different types of obstetric and gynaecological surgical procedures (e.g. elective and emergency caesarean section, uterine cavity revision, hysterectomy caesarean section, cervical cerclage)
- Surgical phases and related instrumentation in obstetric and gynaecological procedures (e.g. elective and emergency caesarean section, uterine cavity revision, hysterectomy caesarean section, cervical cerclage)
- Suturing of perineal trauma and knowledge of instruments and devices used: different types and classification of suture materials
- Legal responsibilities of the midwife working in the operating theatre, in compliance with the ethical and professional principles of the profession
- Assessment, prevention, and management of potential risks for patients and healthcare professionals to ensure safety in the operating theatre
- Physiological Pregnancy: guidance for defining and organizing autonomous midwifery care for low-risk pregnancies; practical management of physiological pregnancy according to Italian regulations and relevant literature (Essential Levels of Care – LEA, and guidelines)
- The puerperium: physiological changes during the puerperium, midwifery care for the postpartum woman, recommendations for care of the mother and the newborn
- Complications of the third stage of labour, the postpartum period, and the puerperium: prevention and early identification of pathological events

- Obstetric–Gynaecological Triage: the role of the midwife in triage, national guidelines for in-hospital triage, the Lazio regional five-level in-hospital triage model, triage methodology, assignment of numerical codes in obstetric–gynaecological settings, clinical cases
- Intrauterine Fetal Death (IUFD): psychophysical care provided by the midwife, management of labour and birth, induction of labour
- The Robson classification
- Perineal management techniques during labour to reduce the risk of perineal trauma and postnatal perineal care
- Female genital mutilation (FGM)
- Pain in labour and childbirth
- Obstetric semiotics, with particular focus on the third trimester of pregnancy
- Appropriate and reasoned use of maternal positions during the expulsive phase
- Sexual violence: definitions, guidelines, sexual violence in pregnancy, communication and reception of women who are victims of violence, care of women who have experienced sexual violence, and the role of the midwife
- Labour and water birth: pain, non-pharmacological analgesia techniques, effects of water on pain, care during labour and water birth, guidelines, inclusion and exclusion criteria
- Multiple pregnancy: incidence of multiple births, chorionicity and zygosity, twin pregnancy and birth, induction of labour in twin pregnancy, assessment of feasibility of vaginal birth in twin pregnancy, care of women after twin birth
- Characteristics of labour: the different stages of labour
- Midwifery care during the first stage of labour: physiology of the first stage, definition, characteristics, care settings, role of the midwife
- Midwifery care during the second stage of labour: physiology of the second stage, definition, characteristics, factors of labour, role of the midwife
- Midwifery care during the third stage of labour: physiology of the third stage, definition, characteristics, management of the third stage, role of the midwife
- Midwifery care in the management of perineal trauma: spontaneous tears and episiotomy
- Variations of labour: prolonged labour, precipitous labour, failure to progress, and abnormal fetal attitude and/or position
- Preparation of equipment for assisting spontaneous vaginal birth and perineal suturing
- Induction of Labour (IOL): key topics, factors influencing success and failure, failed induction, indications for IOL, methods of IOL, maternal–fetal surveillance during IOL, knowledge of reference guidelines
- The partograph: characteristics and use as a tool for monitoring labour and childbirth
- The placenta: anatomy, physiology, and related pathologies
- Guidance document for the implementation of Ministerial Recommendation No. 6 for the prevention of maternal death related to labour and/or childbirth

COURSE STRUCTURE

The course consists of 98 hours of classroom teaching, composed of frontal lessons, working groups and interactive learning activities.

COURSE GRADE DETERMINATION

The final exam will be oral and it will be communicated at the beginning of the lessons together with the didactic materials necessary to the preparation for the final evaluation. The oral exam will focus on the program and will assess the student's knowledge and mastery of specific scientific language. The evaluation criteria considered will be: acquired knowledge, independent judgment, communication skills and learning skills. The exams will be assessed according to the following criteria:

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| < 18 Fail | Fragmented and superficial knowledge of the contents, errors in applying concepts, deficient presentation. |
| 18-20 | Sufficient but general knowledge of the contents, simple presentation, uncertainties in the application of theoretical concepts. |
| 21-23 | Appropriate but not in-depth knowledge of the contents, partial ability to apply theoretical concepts, acceptable presentation of the contents. |
| 24-26 | Appropriate knowledge of the contents, fair ability to apply theoretical concepts, well-structured presentation of the contents. |
| 27-29 | Accurate and complete knowledge of the contents, good ability to apply theoretical concepts, analysis and synthesis skills, confident and correct presentation. |
| 30-30L | Very extensive, complete, and in-depth knowledge of the contents, well-established ability to apply theoretical concepts, excellent presentation skills, as well as outstanding analytical, synthesis, and interdisciplinary connection abilities. |

The Integrated Teaching of Obstetric-Gynecological Nursing Sciences 4 is a prerequisite for taking the Integrated Teaching of Obstetric-Gynecological Nursing Sciences 5.

OPTIONAL ACTIVITIES

Students can request optional workshops to deepen some specific topics.

READING MATERIALS

- Costantini. Trattato di Scienza ed Arte della Professionalità Ostetrica; Piccin. Ed. 2021.
- Pescetto, De Cecco, Pecorari – Ragni. Ginecologia e ostetricia; SEU. 2017.
- Spandrio, Regalia, Bestetti. Fisiologia della nascita. Dai prodromi al postpartum; Carocci editore. 2024.
- Ragusa, Crescini. Urgenze ed Emergenze in Sala Parto; Piccin; 2016.
- Calais-Germain, Vives Parés. I movimenti del bacino durante il parto; Epsilon. 2016.
- Garelli, Rossetti. Gli esami in gravidanza; Seao Edizioni. 2021.
- Study material (guidelines, recommendations, PDF lectures, articles, etc.) provided by the professors.