

Subject Code: N-MIDW(I)/OBGN335	Subject Title: MIDWIFERY/OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY (OBG) NURSING - I INCLUDING SBA MODULE
Pre-requisite	-----NA-----

Teaching Scheme (Total Hours)					ASSESSMENT (Marks)				
Theory Credit	Theory lab /credit hours	Lab/clinical skill credit hours	Clinical Total hours credit	Total Hours	Internal	End semester college exam	End semester University exam	Hours	Total Marks
3	60/3	40/1	240/3	340					

**MIDWIFERY/OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY (OBG) NURSING - I INCLUDING
SBA MODULE**

PLACEMENT: VI SEMESTER

THEORY: 3 Credits (60 hours)

PRACTICUM: Skill Lab: 1 Credit (40 hours); Clinical: 3 Credits (240 hours)

DESCRIPTION: This course is designed for students to develop knowledge and competencies on the concepts and principles of midwifery. It helps them to acquire knowledge and skills in rendering respectful maternity care to woman during antenatal, intranatal and postnatal periods in hospitals and community settings. It further helps to develop skills in managing normal neonates and participate in family welfare programs.

COMPETENCIES: On completion of the program, the students will be able to

1. Demonstrate professional accountability for the delivery of nursing care as per INC standards/ICM competencies that are consistent with moral, altruistic, legal, ethical, regulatory and humanistic principles in midwifery practice.
2. Communicate effectively with individuals, families and professional colleagues fostering mutual respect and shared decision making to enhance health outcomes.
3. Recognize the trends and issues in midwifery and obstetrical nursing.
4. Review and describe the anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system and conception.
5. Describe and apply physiology in the management of normal pregnancy, birth and puerperium.
6. Demonstrate competency in providing respectful and evidence based maternity care for women during the antenatal, intranatal and postnatal period.
7. Uphold the fundamental human rights of individuals when providing midwifery care.
8. Promote physiological labour and birth, and conduct normal childbirth.
9. Provide evidence based essential newborn care.
10. Apply nursing process approach in caring for women and their families.
11. Describe the methods of contraception and role of nurse/midwife in family welfare services.
12. Recognize the importance of and actively participate in family welfare programs.
13. Provide youth friendly health services and care for women affected by gender based violence.

COURSE OUTLINE

T–Theory, SL/L–Skill Lab/Lab, C–Clinical

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
I	8 (T)	Explain the history and current scenario of midwifery in India Review vital health	Introduction to midwifery - History of midwifery in India - Current scenario: - Trends of maternity care in India - Midwifery in India – Transformative education for relationship based and transformative midwifery practice in India - Vital health indicators – Maternal mortality ratio, Infant Mortality Rate,	- Discussion - Demonstration - Roleplay - Directed reading and assignment: ICM competencies - Scenario based learning	- Short answer - Objective type - Essay - Quiz

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
		indicators Describe the various national health programs related to RMNCH+A Identify the trends and issues in midwifery Discuss the legal and ethical issues relevant to midwifery practice	Neonatal Mortality Rate, perinatal mortality rate, fertility rates ○ Maternal death audit ● National health programs related to RMNCH+A (Reproductive Maternal Newborn and Child Health + Adolescent Health) <i>Current trends in midwifery and OBG nursing:</i> ○ Respectful maternity and newborn care (RMNC) ○ Midwifery-led care units (MLCU) ○ Women centered care, physiologic birthing and demedicalization of birth ○ Birthing centers, water birth, lotus birth ○ Essential competencies for midwifery practice (ICM) ○ Universal rights of child-bearing women ○ Sexual and reproductive health and rights ○ Women's expectations & choices about care <i>Legal provisions in midwifery practice in India:</i> ● INC/MOH & FW regulations ● ICM code of ethics ● Ethical issues in maternal and neonatal care ● Adoption laws, MTP act, Pre-Natal Diagnostic Test (PNDT) Act, Surrogate mothers ● Roles and responsibilities of a midwife/Nurse practitioner midwife in different settings (hospital/community) ● Scope of practice for midwives		
II	6 (T) 3 (L)	Review the anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system	Anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system and conception (Maternal, Fetal & Newborn physiology) <i>Review:</i> ● Female organs of reproduction ● Female pelvis – bones, joints, ligaments, planes, diameters, landmarks, inclination, pelvic variations ● Foetal skull – bones, sutures,	● Lecture ● Discussion ● Self-directed learning ● Models ● Videos & films	● Quiz ● Short answer ● Essay

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
			fontanelles, diameters, moulding - Fetopelvic relationship - Physiology of menstrual cycle, menstrual hygiene - Fertilization, conception and implantation - Embryological development - Placental development and function, placental barrier - Fetal growth and development - Fetal circulation & nutrition		
III	12 (T) 10 (L) 40 (C)	Provide preconception care to eligible couples Describe the physiology, assessment and management of normal pregnancy Demonstrate knowledge, attitude and skills of midwifery practice throughout 1 st , 2 nd and 3 rd	Assessment and management of normal pregnancy (ante-natal): Pre-pregnancy Care - Review of sexual development (<i>Self Learning</i>) - Socio-cultural aspects of human sexuality (<i>Self Learning</i>) - Preconception care - Pre-conception counseling (including awareness regarding normal birth) Genetic counseling (<i>Self Learning</i>) - Planned parenthood Pregnancy assessment and antenatal care (I, II & III Trimesters) Normal pregnancy - Physiological changes during pregnancy - Assess and confirm pregnancy: Diagnosis of pregnancy – Signs, differential diagnosis and confirmatory tests - Review of maternal nutrition & malnutrition - Building partnership with women following RMC protocol - Fathers' engagement in maternity care Ante-natal care: 1st Trimesters - Antenatal assessment: History taking, physical examination, breast examination, laboratory investigation - Identification and management of minor discomforts of pregnancy	- Lecture - Discussion - Demonstration - Self-Learning - Health talk - Roleplay - Counseling session - Casediscussion/ presentation - Simulation - Supervised clinical practice - Refer SB A module & Safe motherhood	- Short answer - Objective type - Assessment of skills with check list - Casestudy evaluation - OSCE

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
			• Birth preparedness and complication readiness including micro birth planning • Danger signs of pregnancy – recognition of ruptured membranes • Education on alternative birthing positions – women's preferred choices, birth companion • Ongoing risk assessment • Cultural needs • Women centered care • Respectful and compassionate communication • Health education on exclusive breastfeeding • Role of Doula/ASHA's	• Scenario based learning • Lecture • Simulation • Roleplay • Refer GoI Guidelines • Health talk • Counseling session • Demonstration of birthing positions • Workshop on alternative birthing positions	
IV	12 (T) 12 (L) 80 (C)	Apply the physiology of labour in promoting normal childbirth Describe the management and care during labour Discuss how to maintain a safe environment for labour Work effectively for pain management during labour	Physiology, management and care during labour • Normal labour and birth • Onset of birth/labour • Per vaginal examination (if necessary) • Stages of labour • Organization of labour room – Triage, preparation for birth • Positive birth environment • Respectful care and communication • Drugs used in labour as per GoI guidelines Fist Stage • Physiology of normal labour • Monitoring progress of labour using Partograph/labour care guide • Assessing and monitoring fetal well being • Evidence based care during 1st stage of labour • Pain management in labour (non-pharmacological) • Psychological support – Managing fear • Activity and ambulation during first stage of labour	• Lecture • Discussion • Demonstration • Bedside clinics • Case discussion/presentation • Simulated practice • Supervised Clinical practice – Per vaginal examination, Conduction of normal childbirth • Refer SB A module • LaQshya guidelines • Dakshata guidelines	• Essay type • Short answer • Objective type • Case study evaluation • Assessment of skills with check list • OSCE

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
		Discuss how the midwife provides care and support for the woman during birth to enhance physiological birthing and promote normal birth Assess and provide care of the newborn immediately following birth Discuss the impact of labour and birth as a transitional event in the woman's life	- Nutrition during labour - Promote positive child birth experience for women - Birth companion - Role of Doula/ASHA's Second stage - Physiology (Mechanism of labour) - Signs of imminent labour - Intrapartum monitoring - Birth position of choice - Vaginal examination - Psychological support - Non-directive coaching - Evidence based management of physiological birth/Conduction of normal childbirth - Essential newborn care (ENBC) - Immediate assessment and care of the newborn - Role of Doula/ASHA's Third Stage - Physiology – placental separation and expulsion, hemostasis - Physiological management of third stage of labour - Active management of third stage of labour (recommended) - Examination of placenta, membranes and vessels - Assess perineal, vaginal tear/injuries and suture if required - Insertion of postpartum IUCD - Immediate perineal care - Initiation of breastfeeding - Skin to skin contact - Newborn resuscitation Fourth Stage <i>Observation, Critical Analysis and Management of mother and newborn</i> - Maternal assessment, observation fundal height, uterine consistency, urine output, blood loss - Documentation and Record of birth	- Refer ENBC, NSSK module - Demonstration - Groupwork - Scenario based learning - Simulation - Roleplay - Demonstration - Videos	

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
		Ensure initiation of breast feeding and adequate latching	- Breastfeeding and latching - Managing uterine cramp - Alternative/complementary therapies - Role of Doula/ASHA's - Various child birth practices - Safe environment for mother and newborn to promote bonding - Maintaining records and reports		
V	7 (T) 6 (L) 40 (C)	Describe the physiology, management and care of normal puerperium	Postpartum care/Ongoing care of women - Normal puerperium – Physiology, duration - Post-natal assessment and care – facility and home-based care - Perineal hygiene and care - Bladder and bowel function - Minor disorders of puerperium and its management - Physiology of lactation and lactation management - Postnatal counseling and psychological support - Normal postnatal baby blues and recognition of post-natal depression - Transition to parenthood - Care for the woman up to 6 weeks after childbirth - Cultural competence (Taboos related to postnatal diet and practices) - Diet during lactation – review - Post-partum family planning - Follow-up of postnatal mothers - Drugs used in the postnatal period - Records and reports	- Lecture - Discussion - Demonstration - Health talk - Simulated practice - Supervised clinical practice - Refer SB A module	- Essay type - Short answer - Objective type - Assessment of skills with checklist - OSCE
VI	7 (T) 7 (L) 40 (C)	Discuss the need for and provision of compassionate, family centered midwifery care of the newborn Describe the assessment and care of normal neonate	Assessment and ongoing care of normal neonates - Family centered care - Respectful newborn care and communication - Normal Neonate – Physiological adaptation - Newborn assessment – Screening for congenital anomalies - Care of newborn up to 6 weeks after	- Lecture - Discussion - Demonstration - Simulated practice session - Supervised clinical practice - Refer safe deliver app module – newborn	- Essay type - Short answer - Objective type - Assessment of skills with checklist - OSCE

Unit	Time (Hrs)	Learning Outcomes	Content	Teaching/Learning Activities	Assessment Methods
			the childbirth (Routine care of newborn) • Skin to skin contact and thermoregulation • Infection prevention • Immunization • Minor disorders of newborn and its management	management • Partial completion of SBA module	
VII	8 (T) 2 (L) 40 (C)	Explain various methods of family planning and role of nurse/midwife in providing family planning services Describe youth friendly services and role of nurses/ midwives Recognize the role of nurses/ midwives in gender based violence	Family welfare services • Impact of early/frequent childbearing • Comprehensive range of family planning methods ○ Temporary methods – Hormonal, non-hormonal and barrier methods ○ Permanent methods – Male sterilization and female sterilization • Action, effectiveness, advantages, disadvantages, myths, misconception and medical eligibility criteria (MEC) for use of various family planning methods • Emergency contraceptives • Recent trends and research in contraception • Family planning counseling using Balanced Counseling Strategy (BCS) • Legal and rights aspects of FP • Human rights aspects of FP adolescents • Youth friendly services – SRHR services, policies affecting SRHR and attitude of nurses and midwives in provision of services (Review) • Importance of follow up and recommended timing Gender related issues in SRH • Gender based violence – Physical, sexual and abuse, Laws affecting GBV and role of nurse/ midwife • Special courts for abused people • Gender sensitive health services including family planning	• Lecture • Supervised practice • Field visits • Scenario based learning • Discussion • GoI guidelines – injectable contraceptives, oral contraceptives, IUCD, male and female sterilization	• Essay type • Short answers • Objective type • Field visit reports • Vignettes

PRACTICUM

PLACEMENT:VI&VIISEMESTER

VI SEMESTER: MIDWIFERY/OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY (OBG) NURSING-I

SKILL LAB & CLINICAL: Skill Lab–1 Credit (40 hours); Clinical–3 Credits (240 hours)

PRACTICE COMPETENCIES: On completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Counsel women and their families on pre-conception care
2. Demonstrate lab test sex urine pregnancy test
3. Perform antenatal assessment of pregnant women
4. Assess and care for normal antenatal mothers
5. Assist and perform specific investigations for antenatal mothers
6. Counsel mothers and their families on antenatal care and preparation for parenthood
7. Conduct childbirth education classes
8. Organize labour room
9. Prepare and provide respectful maternity care for mothers in labour
10. Perform per-vaginal examination for a woman in labour if indicated
11. Conduct normal childbirth with essential newborn care
12. Demonstrate skills in resuscitating the newborn
13. Assist women in the transition to motherhood
14. Perform postnatal and newborn assessment
15. Provide care for postnatal mothers and their newborn
16. Counsel mothers on postnatal and newborn care
17. Perform PPIUCD insertion and removal
18. Counsel women on family planning and participate in family welfare services
19. Provide youth friendly health services
20. Identify, assess, care and refer women affected with gender based violence

SKILL LAB: Procedures/Skills for demonstration and return demonstration:

1. Urine pregnancy test
2. Calculation of EDD, Obstetrical score, gestational weeks
3. Antenatal assessment
4. Counseling antenatal mothers
5. Microbirth planning
6. PV examination
7. Monitoring during first stage of labour–Plotting and interpretation of partograph
8. Preparation for delivery–setting up labour room, articles, equipment
9. Mechanism of labour–normal
10. Conduction of normal childbirth with essential newborn care
11. Active management of third stage of labour
12. Placental examination
13. Newborn resuscitation
14. Monitoring during fourth stage of labour
15. Postnatal assessment
16. Newborn assessment
17. Kangaroo mother care
18. Family planning counseling
19. PPIUCD insertion and removal

CLINICAL POSTINGS (6 weeks × 40 hours per week = 240 hours)

Clinical Area	Duration (weeks)	Clinical Learning Outcomes	Procedural Competencies/ Clinical Skills	Clinical Requirements	Assessment Methods
Antenatal OPD and Antenatal ward	1 week	Perform antenatal assessment Perform laboratory tests for antenatal women and assist in selected antenatal diagnostic procedures Counsel antenatal women	- History collection - Physical examination - Obstetric examination - Pregnancy confirmation test - Urine testing - Blood testing for Hemoglobin, grouping & typing - Blood test for malaria - KICK chart - USG/NST - Antenatal counseling - Preparation for childbirth - Birth preparedness and complication readiness	- Antenatal palpation - Health talk - Case study	- OSCE - Case presentation
Labour room	3 weeks	Monitor labour using partograph Provide care to women during labour Conduct normal childbirth, provide care to mother and immediate care of newborn	- Assessment of woman in labour - Partograph - Pervaginal examination when indicated - Care during first stage of labour - Pain management techniques - Upright and alternative positions in labour - Preparation for labour – articles, physical, psychological - Conduction of normal childbirth - Essential newborn care - Newborn resuscitation - Active management of third stage of labour - Monitoring and care during fourth stage of labour	- Partograph recording - PV examination - Assisting/Conduction of normal childbirth - Case study - Case presentation - Episiotomy and suturing if indicated - Newborn resuscitation	- Assignment - Case study - Case presentation - OSCE
Post-partum clinic and Postnatal Ward including FP unit	2 weeks	Perform postnatal assessment Provide care to normal postnatal mothers and newborn	- Postnatal assessment - Care of postnatal mothers – normal - Care of normal newborn - Lactation management	- Postnatal assessment - Newborn assessment - Case study	- Assignment - Case study - Case presentation

Clinical Area	Duration (weeks)	Clinical Learning Outcomes	Procedural Competencies/ Clinical Skills	Clinical Requirements	Assessment Methods
		Provide postnatal counseling	- Postnatal counseling - Health teaching on postnatal and newborn care - Family welfare counseling	Case presentation	

Note: Partial Completion of SBAM module during VI semester