



UNIVERSITÀ  
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

## SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

### Emergenze Ostetrico - Ginecologiche e Neonatali

1920-3-I0102D905

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#### Aims

The course provides students with the concepts relating to situations of urgency-emergency in obstetrics, gynaecology and neonatology; also provides expertise in high-risk maternal and foetal - neonatal morbidity and mortality. The course provide students with the basics of resuscitation and anaesthesiology and criteria treatment in obstetrics, gynaecology and neonatology.

#### Contents

The student will know the clinic, diagnosis and treatment of gynecological obstetric emergencies. The student will be able to plan an evidence based midwifery care to the mother with urgency or emergency conditions. The student will be able to plan an evidence based midwifery care to the newborn with urgency or emergency conditions. The student will know the main effects and / or complications of anesthetic drugs on the fetus and women pregnancy. The student will know the definition of urgency /emergency, and will implement the techniques of communication among health care workers.

#### Detailed program

OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL EMERGENCIES MED\40: Gynaecological Urgency and Emergency  
Obstetric Urgency and Emergency in the 1st Trimester of pregnancy: Abortion, Ectopic Pregnancy  
Obstetric Urgency and Emergency in the 2nd and 3rd Trimester of pregnancy: Abruption Placentae, Placenta praevia, Blood vessels praevia, Pregnancy Trauma, Uterine rupture  
Not haemorrhagic obstetric Rurgency and emergencies: Umbilical cord Procidentia or Prolapse. Amniotic Fluid Embolism, Shoulder Dystocia  
Not haemorrhagic obstetric Rurgency and emergencies: DIC, HELLP  
Emergencies bleeding of postpartum and postnatal period: Post-Partum Hemorrhage, Retained Placenta, Uterine Inversion, Hematomas

NEONATAL EMERGENCIES MED/38 STEN: The Transport System in Neonatal Emergency Metabolic endocrine disease: hypocalcemia, hyponatremia; very low weight newborn Gastrointestinal disease: obstruction of the intestinal tract, necrotizing enterocolitis Renal Pathology: acute renal failure nephropathies malformation Neurological disease: neonatal asphyxia, behavioral frameworks, clinical-instrumental of the Nervous System disease Pathology hematologic: thrombocytopenia anemia polycythemia coagulopathies neonatal disease by maternal autoimmune diseases, Infectious disease (viral bacterial fungal septic shock) Respiratory disease (meconium aspiration syndrome, apnea respiratory distress syndrome, pneumonia transient tachypnea air-leak syndromes, malformations of the airways pulmonary malformations) Domestic accidents Neonatal Intensive Care Postnatal Adaptation Neonatal asphyxia Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in the delivery room (initial stages of resuscitation, suction the airway, ventilation with balloon and mask, external cardiac massage, support tracheal) Stabilization of critical newborn

ANAESTHESIOLOGY MED/41 Extragenital physiological changes during pregnancy of anesthetic interest Definition of Urgency / Emergency Pain: conduction systems. Epidural analgesia in labour, General and Loco Regional Anaesthesia. Preoperative Evaluation in obstetrics and gynecology: operative risk Anaesthetic equipment Main respiratory and cardiovascular monitoring methods used in obstetrics Assistance in the delivery room, operating room, and postoperative Main anesthetic drugs: effects and maternal-fetal complications Ministry of Health: Recommendation for safety in the operating room Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in adult women Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation in pregnancy

MIDWIFERY CARE IN EMERGENCY MED/47 Referring to the Midwifery Partnership Model, Midwifery Management and Rating Scales in Obstetrical-Gynecological and Neonatal Sciences, at the end of the course, student will be able to know The clinical risk management system used in emergencies TRIAGE: Apply the Midwifery Assessment in Emergency condition Identify the Colour Code Identify and apply scientific principles and procedures in the field of Midwifery care in case of: emergencies in the second and third trimesters of pregnancy (Obstetric care to the urgencies bleeding of early pregnancy: Abortion, Ectopic pregnancy (GEU), vesicular Mola); (Obstetric care to the urgent needs of late pregnancy bleeding, Placental abruption, placenta praevia, Vasa praevi, trauma of pregnancy, uterine rupture). Obstetric Shock emergencies of postpartum and postnatal period (Post- Partum Hemorrhage, Retained Placenta, Uterine Inversion, Hematomas) Not haemorrhagic emergencies Umbilical cord Prolapse or Prolapse. Amniotic Fluid Embolism, Shoulder Dystocia Apply scientific principles and care procedures (in collaboration with doctors anesthetists) in the management of non-invasive and invasive methods for monitoring of vital signs) Apply scientific principles and procedures in the management of life-saving drugs (blood products, blood transfusion) Define and describe the 16 Events Sentinel and related Recommendations of the Ministry of Health To Prevent the retention of gauze, instruments or other material within the surgical site For The prevention of transfusion reaction by ABO incompatibility For The prevention of maternal death or serious illness correlated to labor and / or childbirth Adopt The recommendations of the Ministry of Health for the safety in the operating room Maternal death: preparing dead body Know and be able to apply the algorithms of cardiopulmonary resuscitation BLS-D with practical exercise PBLSD with practical exercises (in case of obstruction of airway foreign body, etc ...) ACLS with practical exercise Obstetric diagnosis according International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF) Tools: MEOWS or M-EWS Score.

PHARMACOLOGY BIO/14 Pharmacovigilance: general concepts; reporting to the referent ASST Toxicology and poison control centers Medications and Pregnancy: Teratology Background. Pharmacodynamics and kinetics pregnant. Drugs and breast-feeding Main drugs used in complications of pregnancy and childbirth-in obstetric emergencies (antibiotics, antivirals, analgesics, oxytocin /tocolytics. Prostaglandins, antineoplastic,) Management of the concentrated solutions of sodium, the potassium solution Complementary Medicine, Alternative Medicine.

## Prerequisites

None.

## Teaching form

Lessons, trainings.

## Textbook and teaching resource

- PAIRMAN S., PINCOMBE J., THOROGOOD C., TRACY S. Midwifery. Preparation for practice, Churchill Livingstone - Elsevier, Marrikville, 2015, cap. 33, 36, 38, 39.
- BILLINGTON MARY & STEVENSON MANDY, Critical Care in Childbearing for Midwives, Blackwell Publishing, 2007.
- MACKWAY KEVIN - JONES, JANET MARSDEN, JILL WINDLE, Manchester Triage System (MTS), 2° edition 2005. CAMBIERI, GIRARDI, D'ALFONSO, LUONGO,BOCK, Il reparto operatorio. Progettazione, organizzazione, Controllo, 1° ed. Il pensiero scientifico editore, Roma 2010
- ANGELINI D.J, LAFONTAINE D. Obstetric Triage and Emergency Care Protocols. 2013 Springer Publishing Company e-book
- AMICO-ROXAS, CAPUTI, DEL TACCA, Compendio di farmacologia generale e speciale, Ed.: UTET, 2007.

## Semester

I semester.

## Assessment method

Written exam with multiple choice test with only one correct answer and oral exam.

## Office hours

On appointment.

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