

## Ambulatory Clinic Objectives (CanMeds format)

### **1. Role: Medical Expert/Clinical Decision Maker**

#### A. Knowledge of Basic Sciences

- Genetics
  - Testing
  - Hereditary cancer syndromes
- Physiology
  - Menarche
  - Reproductive years
  - Menopause
  - Pregnancy-normal and complications
- Anatomy
  - Interpretation of anatomy on
    - Transvaginal ultrasound
    - CT
    - MRI
- Pharmacology
  - Medications to
    - Induce ovulation
    - Inhibit ovulation (GnRH agonist and antagonist, OCP)
    - Inhibit the effects of prostaglandins
  - Contraception
  - Hormone replacement therapy (HRT) and selective estrogen receptor modulators (SERMS)
  - Medication used to inhibit bone resorption (bisphosphonates)
- Pathology and neoplasia
  - Histologic appearance of endometriosis
  - Histologic changes of the endometrium associated with
    - Normal menstrual cycle
    - Ovulation inducing or inhibiting drugs
    - Chronic anovulation
    - Leiomyoma
    - Endometrial polyps
    - Endometrial hyperplasia/malignancy
  - Histologic appearance of the ovary
    - Normal state
    - Androgen excess disorders i.e. PCOS and hyperthecosis
  - Histologic appearance of the cervix
    - Normal state
    - Metaplasia
    - Neoplasia
  - Histologic appearance of the vulva/vagina
    - Benign vulvar conditions
    - Neoplasia/malignant conditions
- Microbiology and immunology

- Normal bacteriologic flora of the upper and lower genital tract
- Histologic alterations in the vagina, vulva, cervix, endometrium and fallopian tubes associated with bacterial/viral infection

## B. Clinical Application of Knowledge

- Pediatric and adolescent gynecology
  - Anatomy/physiology
    - Normal changes of genital tract and breasts at different ages
    - Sex hormonal changes at different ages
    - Hormonal changes at puberty
  - Pediatric gynecology
    - Vulvovaginitis
    - Vulvar disease
      - Lichen sclerosis
      - Labial adhesions
    - Prepubertal vaginal bleeding
    - Trauma
    - Foreign body in vagina
    - Sexual abuse
    - Abnormal pubertal development
    - Ambiguous genitalia
    - Effects of long term diseases on reproduction
    - Precocious Puberty
  - Adolescent gynecology
    - Normal and abnormal pubertal development
    - Primary amenorrhea
    - Breast mass
    - Menstrual irregularities
    - Dysmenorrhea
    - Vulvovaginitis
    - Sexuality
    - Contraceptive needs
    - Sexually transmitted diseases
    - Pregnancy
    - Sexual abuse
    - Ovarian diseases and masses
    - Endometriosis
    - Pelvic pain
    - Delayed puberty
- Reproductive age group
  - Preconceptual health
  - Prenatal care
    - Prenatal record
    - Prenatal testing and diagnosis
    - Routine antenatal monitoring and screening
      - Management of low risk pregnancies

- Anemia
    - Gestational diabetes
    - IUGR
    - PIH
    - Malpresentation
    - Post term pregnancy etc.
  - Post partum
    - Contraceptive counseling
    - Lactation management
    - Normal and abnormal puerperium
    - Psychological issues
  - First trimester complications
    - First trimester bleeding
      - Miscarriage
      - Ectopic pregnancy
        - Treatment and follow up
          - Medical
          - Surgical
    - Nausea and vomiting
- Contraception and family planning
- Abortion
  - Referral and counseling as appropriate
- Routine gynecological screening
  - PAP smear
    - Follow up on normal and abnormal results
  - Breast exam
    - Management of abnormal results
- Sexuality
  - Normal sexual response
  - Disorders of sexual function
  - Elicit a sexual history and focused physical exam
  - Describe interventions available and long term followup
- Menstrual and endocrine disorders
  - Dysmenorrhea-primary and secondary
  - Dyspareunia
  - Dysfunctional uterine bleeding
  - Amenorrhea
  - Premenstrual syndrome and PMDD
  - Polycystic ovarian syndrome
  - Leiomyoma
- Acute and Chronic pelvic pain
- Infertility
  - Evaluation female and male
- Vulvar diseases
- Gynecological Infection
  - Management and followup

- Climacteric period
  - Peri-menopause and menopause
  - Osteoporosis
- Post-menopausal health
  - Screening
    - Breast
    - Lower genital tract
  - Pelvic relaxation
  - Urinary incontinence

C. Appropriate and directed use of lab and diagnostic testing for topics listed above including:

- Pediatric and adolescent specific testing
  - Microbiologic cultures of lower genital tract
  - Vaginoscopy
  - Vaginal lavage
  - Ultrasonography
  - CT/MRI
  - Endocrinologic assays
  - Peripheral blood karyotype assessments
- Adult
  - Microbiologic/viral cultures of lower genital tract
  - Ultrasonography
  - CT/MRI
  - Endocrinologic assays
  - Vaginal, vulvar, cervical and endometrial cytology and biopsy
  - Progestin challenge test
  - Bone densitometry

D. Analytical thinking regarding diagnosis and treatment option for topics above

E. Application of evidence based medicine for topics above

F. Technical/Procedural – performance of

- Acquisition of cytology
  - Vagina
  - Vulva
  - Cervix
- Biopsy
  - Endometrial biopsy
  - Cervical and endocervical biopsy
  - Vulvar biopsy
- Insertion of IUCD

G. Self assessment of personal traits and expertise

## 2. Role: communicator

- Listens effectively
- Creation of therapeutic relationship with patient/family/others
- Obtain and synthesize relevant history
- Present management plan
- Counseling and education patient/family/parents
  - Adolescent health
    - Psychological health
    - Confidentiality issues
    - Normal anatomic and psychological development
    - Menses
    - Sexuality
    - Prevention of pregnancy, STDs, emergency contraception
  - Dysmenorrhea and dyspareunia
  - Chronic pelvic pain
  - Evaluation of amenorrhea
  - PMS/PMDD
  - Long term consequences and follow-up of PCOS (non-fertility issues)
  - Menopause and HRT
    - Management of general health
      - Lifestyle issues-smoking ,alcohol, weight management
      - Routine testing – bone densitometry, mammogram, colonoscopy, PAP
    - Breast cancer detection and screening
    - Gynecologic cancers
    - HRT
      - Formulations
      - Indications/contraindications
  - Osteoporosis
  - Contraception and family planning
  - Pre conceptual counseling
  - Antenatal care
  - Post partum
    - Contraceptive counseling
    - Lactation management
    - Normal and abnormal puerperium
    - Postpartum psychological issues
  - Management of first trimester complications
    - First trimester bleeding
      - Miscarriage
      - Ectopic pregnancy
    - Nausea and vomiting
  - Psychosexual disorders
  - Gynecological infection

## 3. Role: Collaborator

- Identification and use of other physicians/health care professional
  - Other consultant physicians
  - Family physicians
  - Nurses
  - Psychology
  - Dietician
  - Lab personnel
  - Lactation consultant
  - Prenatal education
  - Genetics
  - Physiotherapy/occupational health
  - Social work
- Involves patient/family in decision making
- Contributes to interdisciplinary activities as above

#### **4. Role: Manager**

- Ability to prioritize and designate tasks
- Utilizes resources appropriately
- Understands structure, funding health care organization and works effectively /efficiently in it
- Effective utilization information technology (IT)
- Optimize patient care, life-long learning and other activities
- Balances work/study and personal lives
- Functions in administrative capacity

#### **5. Role: Health advocate**

- Identifies determinants of health that affect patient (psychological/economic/biologic/gender/age/cultural)
- Recognizes and responds to issues where advocacy is appropriate
- Access to information/public education
  - Infertility treatment and evaluation
  - Procedural information
  - Diagnostic information
  - Lifestyle management
- Access to treatment/care
  - Social services
  - Support
    - Medication
    - Housing
    - Transportation

#### **6. Role: Scholar**

- Demonstrates evidence based medicine to manage patient/problem based learning (see topics of clinical application)
- Applies critical appraisal to medical information ( see topics of clinical application)

- Implements learning portfolio to develop continuing education strategy
- Participation in research
- Facilitates learning of patients, students and other personnel

**7. Role: Professional**

- Exhibits appropriate personal/interpersonal behaviors
- Practice ethically consist with obligations of a physician
- Delivers high quality care with integrity, honesty and compassion, sensitive to equity issues, legal issues
- Understands the functioning of an office practice
  - Office booking
  - Staff management
  - Financial management

**Resident evaluation**

- **Written and verbal evaluation by attending physicians**