



December 2012 Summary

The DRANZCOG Oral Examination is an Objective Structured Clinical Examination (OSCE). Candidates are required to complete fifteen cases each of seven minutes duration, plus three minutes reading time prior to the commencement of the case. The DRANZCOG Oral Examination is a carefully planned and highly structured examination. It is designed to test the clinical competence of a candidate in the areas of obstetrics and gynaecology.

Four of the fifteen topics listed below are Critical Skills Stations. These are identified with an asterisk (*). In addition to obtaining an overall result that equals or exceeds the pass mark for the examination, candidates will have to pass three of the four critical skills stations to achieve a pass in the examination.

Station 1* - Management of antepartum haemorrhage

To test the candidate's ability to provide basic life support, circulation management and recognition and management of placental abruption.

Station 1 – Gestational Diabetes (actor station)

To demonstrate an understanding and management of Gestational Diabetes.

Station 2 - 2 week check/postnatal depression (actor station)

To assess the candidate's ability to perform a 2-week post-natal check, screen for post natal depression and manage the patient appropriately.

Station 3 – Resuscitation of the neonate*

To assess the candidate's ability to resuscitate a compromised neonate.

Station 4 – Pre-pregnancy counselling (actor station)

To assess the candidate's understanding of pre-pregnancy counselling in the older woman.

Station 5 – Primary amenorrhoea (actor station)

To assess the candidate's knowledge about the development of the female genital tract.

Station 6 – Unexplained stillbirth (actor station)

To assess the candidate's skills at managing a poor obstetric outcome.

Station 7 – Breech presentation (actor station)

To test the candidate's knowledge of breech presentation at term and subsequent management.

Station 8 – Instrumental Delivery*

To assess the candidate's ability to perform an instrumental delivery.

Station 9 – Results of first trimester screening (actor station)

To assess the candidate's knowledge regarding the interpretation of results and ongoing management of the patient with an abnormal screening test for Down's syndrome.

Station 10 – Shoulder Dystocia*

To assess the candidate's ability to manage shoulder dystocia.

Station 11 – Urinary incontinence (actor station)

To assess the candidate's understanding of urinary incontinence, its causes and management.

Station 12 – Gestational trophoblastic disease/molar pregnancy & pain (actor station)

To assess the candidate's ability to diagnose and manage a molar pregnancy in the patient presenting with abdominal pain.

Station 13 – Post menopausal bleeding (actor station)

To assess the candidate's knowledge of investigating and managing a woman with post-menopausal bleeding.

Station 14 – Parvovirus in pregnancy (actor station)

To assess the candidate's ability to diagnose and appropriately manage the patient with parvovirus.

Station 15 – Management of postpartum haemorrhage*

To test the candidate's ability to manage a postpartum haemorrhage.