

Educational Topic 21: Fetal Demise

Rationale:

Antepartum stillbirth is a devastating pregnancy complication that may cause additional safety risks to the patient. Early medical management and patient support is warranted. Evaluation of the cause of fetal demise is needed to assess the risk to future pregnancies.

Student should be able to:

Intended Learning Outcomes	Level of Competence	Instructional Method	Assessment Method	ACGME Competency	HSS	Emerging Topics	APGO eResources	EPA
A. Describe the symptoms and common causes of fetal demise in each trimester, including genetic, social, environmental and nutritional factors	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL	DO, MCQ, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, PC	PH, SD	GE, N	BSV, OTC, uW	1
B. Describe the diagnosis and management of fetal demise, with consideration of value-based care and patient safety	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL	DO, MCQ, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, PC, SBP	PH, PS, QI, VBC	BSR, GE	BSV, OTC, uW	1, 2, 3, 4
C. Describe the multidisciplinary team approach to medical and psychosocial management of fetal demise	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL	CDR, CP, DO, MCQ, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, PC, SBP	IP, PH, SD	E, PM, RX	OTC, uW	9
D. Describe the steps to disclose a diagnosis of fetal demise to a patient	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL, S	DO, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, P, PC	HP, IP, L	E	OTC, uW	
E. Identify factors unique to low resource settings, including social, cultural and environmental factors that may lead to fetal demise	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	MK	HP, PH, QI, SD	E, GH, N	OTC, uW	1, 7