

Educational Topic 31: Fetal Growth Abnormalities

Rationale:

Abnormalities of fetal growth carry increased risks for morbidity and mortality. Monitoring fetal growth is an important aspect of prenatal care.

Student should be able to:

Intended Learning Outcomes	Level of Competence	Instructional Method	Assessment Method	ACGME Competency	HSS	Emerging Topics	APGO eResources	EPA
A. Define macrosomia and fetal growth restriction	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	MK			OTC, uW	
B. Describe etiologies of abnormal growth, including effects of socio-economic status and nutrition	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	ICS, MK	PH, PS, SD	GE, N	OTC, uW	1, 2
C. List methods of detection for fetal growth abnormalities, with consideration of value-based care	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	MK, SBP	IP, VBC		OTC, uW	3, 4
D. Describe the management of fetal growth abnormalities, with consideration of value-based care and patient safety	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL	CDR, CP, MCQ, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, PC, SBP	PH, PS, QI, VBC		OTC, uW	3, 4, 10
E. List the associated morbidity and mortality of fetal growth abnormalities, with an understanding of the effect of social, economic, ethnic and racial disparities in access to care and health outcomes	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	MK	HP, PH, PS, QI, SD		OTC, uW	2, 7, 10