

Educational Topic 43: Amenorrhea

Rationale:

The absence of menstrual bleeding may represent an anatomic or endocrine etiology. A systematic approach to the evaluation of amenorrhea will aid in the diagnosis and treatment of its cause.

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 amenorrhea and oligomenorrhea	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	MK			OTC, uW	
B. Explain the pathophysiology and identify the etiologies of amenorrhea and oligomenorrhea, including possible nutritional, social and environmental causes and opportunities for advocacy	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	DO, MCQ, OE	ICS, MK, SBP	HP, PH, PS, SD	BSR, N	BSV, OTC, uW	1, 2
C. Describe associated symptoms and physical examination findings of amenorrhea	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, PC	PS		OTC, uW	1, 2
D. Discuss the steps in the evaluation and initial management of amenorrhea and oligomenorrhea, with consideration of value-based care and the effect of social and environmental factors on care and outcomes	KH	AL, CE, DT, IL	CDR, CK, DO, MCQ, OE, OSCE	ICS, MK, PC, SBP	PH, QI, SD, VBC	RX	OTC, uW	1, 2, 3, 4
E. Describe the consequences of untreated amenorrhea and oligomenorrhea	K	AL, CE, DT, IL	MCQ, OE	MK, ICS	PH, PS, SD		OTC, uW	11