

Name: Samruddhi Ayachit
Event: Clinical Specialty
Time: 6/29/18 13:57
Classification: Secondary

Clinical Specialty

Gynecologist

Samruddhi Ayachit
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Career Summary:

- Career Description

A gynecologist specializes in women's reproductive health. She maintains the well being of the reproductive system, and diagnoses its diseases. Some common conditions that this physician treats include polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS), and endometriosis. Along with treating reproductive conditions, gynecologists also conduct yearly exams, known as pap smears. Typically, she may do an STD screening for patients as well. Additionally, the physician may also make referrals to other doctor if a patient is discovered to have other conditions, such as cancer.

- Job Duties and Employment Characteristics

In order to take care of her patients, a gynecologist meets with them and based on the patient's primary complaint, may prescribe medications, such as birth control. In addition, she may also recommend a specific treatment to treat a reproductive condition. Some gynes also perform surgical procedures, such as doing biopsies, removing polyps, and inserting contraceptives, including intrauterine devices. To ensure accuracy and excellent patient care, she must also be meticulous when documenting a patient's treatment plan, history, and primary complaint. A gynecologist must also be able to work efficiently in a team. In addition, the physician should be updating her techniques by following new research in gynecology and pelvic surgery.

- Work Environment

Usually the daily schedule is predictable, however, in some instances, it can be a very busy day due to a high influx of patients. On a typical day, he or she can expect to see approximately 20-25 patients, but this number can vary from practice to practice (M. Scanlon, 2017). A gynecologist is able to work at many different facilities. Specialists in this field may work solely at a hospital, in a clinic, or may run their own practices as well. Although a gyne specializes in reproductive care, she may also work with an obstetrician, since both specialities are interdependent on one another. The gynecologist will also work with nurses and physician assistants to care for her patients.

- Education and Training

In order to practice gynecology, one has to attend university and obtain a bachelor's degree. Most people planning to study medicine major in biology or health sciences, especially because many of the prerequisites to apply to medical school are requirements to earn an undergraduate degree. However, students may major in other areas, and can be just as strong a candidate for medical school. After attending college, students go on to study in medical school for four years. Then, a student who wants to be a gynecologist must complete four years of residency in OBGYN, where residents work directly with patients and start on-the-job training. According to the American College of Surgeons, once residency is complete, a physician can choose to complete a three year fellowship to specialize in a field of study within OBGYN. Some fellowships include: urogynecology, gynecologic oncology and adolescent gynecology. In addition, most gynecologists become board certified by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology.

- Credentialing Professional Associations

- American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology
- American Congress of Obstetricians and Gynecologists

- Career Related Data and Statistics

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), in May 2016, there were approximately 19,200 physicians that practiced OB/GYN. The demographics of the country indicate that there are a large number of gynecologists dispersed throughout. However, the states that had the most gynecologists employed were New York, Texas, California, Ohio, and Florida. The BLS also notes that the field of gynecology will grow by six percent over the next three years, namely in Florida and Texas, due to higher populations when compared to other states. Additionally, in the future, more gynecologists that specialize in adolescent care will be in demand. On average, these physicians earn \$234,310 on yearly basis. Salary gradually grows as a physician's experience in the workplace increases.

Gynecologist: Dr. M. Susan Scanlon, M.D.

Date: January 31st, 2018

What made you decide to go into medical field?

"I grew up around physicians; my dad was a cardiologist, and I used to go on rounds with him. My passion relied on patients, and I chose medicine."

What does a typical day for you look like?

"In a week, certain days I'll be in the office, and I'll see 20-25 patients. Other days, I'll be in surgery. I will give advice to families and nurses. Some days, I will have administrative jobs. It's what I like about my job-- you're not doing the same thing everyday."

How often is technology used in treating a patient?

"I will use different surgical instruments. I'll use a laparoscopic or a hysteroscope. If they have a large tumor on their uterus, I'll use a robot. Depending upon the condition, I'll select the best surgical instrument to use. I like to incorporate technology into my practice a lot."

What is the best part of being a physician?

"I like to help people. I enjoy science and I like to fix things. I think that you're part of someone's life. It's a privilege to be a doctor. People share stuff with you, and the dynamic between the doctor and the patient is important."

What is one thing you realized after becoming a gynecologist?

"I did not realize that being a gynecologist is more than office hours. Patients come to you for their entire lives. It's so much more. You're taking care of all aspects of their lives. It's turned out to be a very rewarding aspect of the job. I really enjoy it."

Work Based Summary:

Who:

Dr. M. Susan Scanlon, M.D., Board Certified Gynecologist

What:

I shadowed Dr. Scanlon on multiple occasions, and I learned a lot about being a gynecologist.

When:

Where:

10/18/17 4/10/18

Midwest Center for Women's HealthCare

10/25/17

11/22/17

1/29/18

2/13/18

Total: 35 hours

Things I Learned:

- Learned how a basic patient history is taken, specifically in terms of women's health
- Watched basic surgical procedures
- Observed yearly check up for gynecologic health
- Examined ultrasounds of uterus
- Learned how to perform surgical removal of polyp
- Understood anatomy of reproductive system and learned about major diseases
- Instructed on how a doctor's office is run
- Taught about patient charting
- Observed polyp removal procedure
- Viewed practice in a hospital and clinic setting

Midwest Center for Women's Healthcare

Anna Bobba, MD- Ishwar Patel, MD
Kathryn M. Ray, MD- M. Susan Scanlon, MD, MCHNP

April 23, 2015

Letter of Reference:

Samruddhi Ayachit has been working diligently to complete her HOSA Project for Clinical Specialty. I was Samruddhi's mentor and I worked with her to complete the project. From the very beginning, I could sense her enthusiasm for learning, and she was also creative in her plans for both the State and International competitions. She shadowed me for 25 hours, and observed me with patients, office staff, and other doctors. Throughout this process, she was an excellent student because she was eager to learn about being a gynecologist and to enhance her knowledge about medical procedures. In addition, she is very hardworking and meticulous. I know that she can be an outstanding doctor in the future.

If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to reach out to me by email or phone.

Sincerely,



M. Susan Scanlon, MD

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Skill Checklist

Competitor # _____

Judge's Signature: _____

Reference: Title: Te Linde's Operative Gynecology Copyright: 1997

Authors: John A. Rock, John D. Thompson Pages: 426-427

Skill: Hysteroscopy (Polyp Removal)

No.	Steps	Comments
1.	Inspect the hysteroscope. Make sure that all parts are fully connected.	
2.	Insert the hysteroscope through the vaginal canal, going slow enough to prevent perforations, or tears of the vaginal wall.	
3.	Keep the eyes on the camera— keep the scope steady, going slow enough to prevent perforations, or tears of the vaginal wall.	
4.	Advance the hysteroscope into the endocervical canal, looking for endocervical polyps.	
5.	Advance the hysteroscope further into the uterine cavity. Examine the uterus for uterine polyps.	
6.	Once a polyp has been seen on camera, extend the blade from the hysteroscope. Make sure to maintain control of blade to	

	avoid injury to the uterine wall.	
7.	Manipulate the hysteroscope by wrist rotation so the oscillating blade is towards the polyp.	
8.	Activate the blade by pushing down on the foot pedal attached to the hysteroscope. Begin destroying the polyp by pressing the oscillating blade onto the polyp.	
9.	Stop every few seconds, making sure that the growth is being destroyed properly, and pieces of the polyp are not floating around the cavity.	
10.	Finally once the stalk, or part of the polyp that is attached to the wall, is destroyed by the blade, ensure that the growth is completely gone.	
11.	Inspect the rest of the cavity, making sure that is it clean, and check the openings to the fallopian tubes to ensure that everything looks healthy.	
12.	Exit the uterine cavity. Leave the cervix, and exit the vaginal canal.	

References

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