

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE  
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University  
Medical Institute  
Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines and Flows



Course Discription  
«Nursing care (practice)»

field of knowledge 22 «Health care»  
in the specialty 222 «Medicine»

Developer	Chernyshov O.V.
Head of the Developer's Department	Zak M. Y.
Guarantor of the educational program	Klimenko MO
Director of the Institute	Hryshchenko GV
Head of the EMD	Shirchak SI

## 1. Description of the course

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of the discipline	Nursing care (practice)	
Branch of knowledge	22 Health Care	
Specialty	222 «Medicine»	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Higher education level	MSc	
Status of discipline	Normative	
Curriculum	2nd	
Academic year	2019-2020	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	4th	-
Total ECTS credits / hours	5 credits (150 hours)	
Course structure: lectures practical training hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	- 30 hours 120 h .	
Number of training blocks	3	
Language of instruction	Ukrainian	
Interim control form (if any)	Final block control	
Form of final control	4th semester - Diff. credit	

## **2. Purpose, objectives and planned learning outcomes**

The purpose of teaching the course "Nursing (Practice)" is to master the student basic techniques of professional activity of the junior nurse on the basis of deep knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of functioning of the body of a sick person with observance of the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Nursing (practice)" are:

2.1 . Acquiring basic theoretical knowledge necessary for the organization of comfortable conditions of stay of the patient in hospital and providing necessary care for him at all stages of treatment

2.2. Acquisition of basic practical skills in the care of patients in a hospital setting and ability to determine and evaluate the general condition of the patient, the basic parameters of his life and rules for ensuring the vital needs of the body

Formation in students of moral-ethical and deontological qualities in professional communication with the patient

Competences and learning outcomes facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of the training of higher education applicants, formulated in terms of the learning outcomes of the Standard).

Prerequisites for the study of discipline (interdisciplinary communication).

In accordance with the exemplary curriculum, the practice of nursing is provided in semester IV, when the student acquires relevant knowledge in the basic basic disciplines: medical biology, medical and biological physics, human anatomy and physiology, bioorganic and biological chemistry, as well as microbiology, virology and immunology with which the industrial practice program integrates. In turn, the practice of nursing forms the basis for further study of clinical disciplines by the student - propaedeutics of internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, medical psychology, internal medicine, infectious diseases, oncology, anesthesiology and intensive therapy, prescription ability to apply knowledge of nursing care in further education and in professional activity.

Expected learning outcomes. As a result of studying the discipline, students should know :

Conducting professional activities in social interaction based on humanistic and ethical principles; identify future professional activity as socially significant for human health.

Application of knowledge in general and professional disciplines in professional activity

Observance of sanitary-hygienic regime and safety requirements during professional activity.

Using the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from various sources to solve typical tasks of professional activity

Argumentation of information for decision making, be responsible for them in standard and non-standard professional situations; adhere to the principles of deontology and ethics in professional activity

H Orme and communication professional interaction with colleagues, leadership, work effectively in a team.

Be able to apply knowledge in practical situations:

1. Demonstrate mastery of morally-deontological principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in the clinic of internal diseases, in general surgery, in the clinic of children's diseases

2. Demonstrate the ability to organize and care for patients with various diseases of the therapeutic profile, perform the necessary medical manipulations:

demonstrate mastery of the health care and hygiene regimen of the main units of the therapeutic hospital

to interview and examine the patient

demonstrate the method of conducting anthropometric studies of the patient and make a conclusion regarding the constitutional type of the subject

to make preliminary estimation of a condition of a temperature homeostasis of the patient by results of thermometry and registration of temperature curves

Demonstrate knowledge of feverish nursing skills

to demonstrate the simplest medical manipulations for the patient's medical and physiotherapy procedures

demonstrate skills in personal care and care for the seriously ill

demonstrate first aid skills for patients with cardiovascular and respiratory disorders

To make a conclusion about the state of physiological functions of an organism, its systems and organs:

- to determine the basic indicators of activity of cardiovascular and respiratory systems (pulse, blood pressure, respiration)

Demonstrate mastery of the regime of organization and care of surgical patients, perform the necessary medical manipulations:

- demonstrate methods of preparation for the use of dressing material, operating linen, surgical instruments, suture material

- Demonstrate techniques for treating the surgeon's hands and the operating field

- Demonstrate bandage and plaster bandages

- organize preparation of the patient for planned and urgent surgery

- to arrange care for the patient in the postoperative period

Demonstrate mastery of organization and care of healthy and sick children, perform the necessary medical procedures:

- Demonstrate mastery of the health care, sanitary and anti-epidemic regimen in a pediatric hospital

- Demonstrate personal health care skills

- demonstrate the ability to handle pots, toys, changing tables, disinfection of bottles, nipples, beakers, thermometers

- Demonstrate mastery of personal hygiene skills for children and 1 year of age

- measure temperature in children of all ages

- demonstrate the ability to care for children with fever

- ensure personal hygiene for sick children of all ages

- Demonstrate the use of different dosage forms in children, depending on age

- methodically correct nutrition of healthy children of the first year of life and early age, as well as nutrition of sick children

Have competence

Discipline ensures students acquire competencies -

integrated: the ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional health care or in the learning process, which involves research and / or innovation and characterized by the complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements -

educational and professional program (OPP)

The developed program is responsible and oriented to the formation of competencies:

general OK 51; OK52: OK53 (ZK) - ZK 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 OPP:

From the fireplace:

- Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

- The ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

- Ability to make an informed decision;

- Determination and perseverance in terms of tasks and responsibilities.

- The ability to act socially responsible and consciously.

F APB competencies: what to OK 51 (Care of patients in the surgical department);

OK52 (care of patients in the therapeutic department); OK53 ( Care of patients in the pediatric ward) FC 1 ; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7 ; 11 OPP

- Patient interviewing skills.

- Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.
- Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.
- Ability to determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.
- The ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.
- Ability to determine the principles and nature of the treatment of diseases.
- Ability to diagnose urgent conditions
- Medical manipulation skills.

### **3. The program of the discipline**

The educational process is organized under the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS). The program of the discipline consists of three blocks:

Block 1. Structure and main tasks of caring for patients in the general system of treatment of patients with therapeutic profile.

Sections:

1. Basic principles of general and special care for patients with therapeutic profile. Organization of work of therapeutic departments of the hospital
2. Questioning and examination of the patient, their role in the assessment of the general condition of the patient
3. Identification and registration of the main indicators of the patient's life (hemodynamics, breathing, body temperature). Care for patients with fever
4. The use of basic medicines. Organization of medical nutrition of patients
5. General and special care for the seriously ill and agonizing.

Unit 2. Care of surgical patients

Sections:

1. Introduction to surgery. Aseptic and antiseptic
2. Organization of work in pure dressing. Desmurgy, dressing, typical bandage dressings. Care of patients operated on abdominal organs, perineum, extremities. Abdomen, crotch, limbs
3. Care of patients with purulent pathology. Organization of purulent dressing
4. Sterilization of dressing material and operating linen. Organization of work in the operating room. Surgical treatment of the surgeon's hands and the operating field
5. Surgery, preparation of patients for operations. Care of patients in the postoperative period.

Unit 3. Childcare, its role in the treatment process, and organization in a pediatric hospital

Sections:

1. The structure and functions of the pediatric hospital and clinics
2. Reception Department of Children's Hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children.
3. Features of hygiene of children of all ages and their care in the hospital of a children's hospital. Caring for children with fever
4. Accounting and storage rules for medicinal products. Features of introduction of medicines in children
5. Technique of anthropometric measurements in children of all ages »

Unit 1.

**STRUCTURE AND MAIN TASKS OF CARE OF PATIENTS IN THE GENERAL SYSTEM OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH THERAPEUTIC PROFILE**

Topic 1. Basic principles of general and special care for patients with therapeutic profile. Organization of work of therapeutic departments of the hospital

Historical milestones for the establishment of medical care for a sick person. Determination of the role and place of care of patients in the medical-diagnostic process, the concept of its structure and conditions of carrying out. Moral-ethical and deontological principles of medical specialist formation. Basic professional duties of junior medical staff in the outpatient and outpatient departments. Principles of professional subordination in the system of doctor-nurse-junior medical staff. The concept of medical-protective, sanitary and hospital regimes of the therapeutic hospital, the role of the junior medical staff in their provision.

Main departments and support units of the therapeutic hospital. Functions of the hospital reception room in the reception and referral of patients to specialized departments. Reception and registration of patients. Completion of medical records (patient admission log, medical history, statistical map). Sanitary-hygienic regime of the reception ward, sanitary-hygienic treatment of the patient. Transportation of patients to specialized hospitals.

General characteristics of the therapeutic department, structure and function. Primary responsibilities of the junior nurse. Post nurse and organization of her work, equipping the post. Organization of visiting patients. Ensuring the sanitary and hygienic regime of the department. Preparation and use of disinfectant solutions. Features of cleaning the premises of the therapeutic department.

Topic 2. Questioning and examination of the patient, their role in the assessment of the patient's general condition

The role of questioning the patient in the diagnostic process. Medical history, its main parts (passport part, complaints of the patient, medical history, questioning on organs and systems, medical history). Rules for conducting the questioning of the patient and summarizing the data obtained. The role of questioning the patient in the overall assessment of the patient's condition. Deontological features of interviewing the patient. Basic rules for questioning relatives of a patient who is unconscious or in serious condition. Acquaintance with the medical documentation, which is filled out on the basis of questioning of the patient.

The sequence of the general examination of the patient. Determination of the general condition of the patient. The state of consciousness and its possible disorders (limbic, irritative). Assessment of the patient's position in bed, his posture and gait. Rules of inspection of skin and mucous membranes, research of subcutaneous tissue, muscles, supporting apparatus. Anthropometric research and determination of the constitutional type of the patient; rules for calculating body mass index and its role in determining the patient's future tactics. Rules for entering in the medical records the data found during the examination of the patient.

Topic 3. Determination and registration of basic indicators of the patient's life activity (hemodynamics, breathing, body temperature). Care for patients with fever

The role of temperature homeostasis in the maintenance of life of the body. Methods for measuring body temperature. Thermometers, their structure, storage, disinfection. Method of measuring body temperature with a mercury thermometer. Modern thermometers are electric, based on liquid crystals. Types of temperature curves. Registration of body temperature and temperature curves on temperature sheets. Care of patients with fever with fever and chill.

Pulse, its main properties. Methodology of pulse examination on the radial arteries. Vessels available for palpation. Basic rules for stopping bleeding from arterial and venous vessels, imposition of hemostatic jute.

Blood pressure and rules for its measurement on the brachial artery. Normal blood pressure. First aid to patients in reducing and increasing blood pressure. Basic rules for determining the frequency, depth, type, rhythm of breathing. First aid to patients with coughing, shortness of breath, yawning.

Topic 4. The use of basic medicines. Organization of medical nutrition of patients.

Classification of medicines by introduction into the body of the patient. Forms of medicines. Role and responsibilities of medical staff in providing patients with

medication. Rules for the distribution of tablets and liquid medicines for oral administration. Principles of storage of medicines.

Mechanism of action on the body of physiotherapy procedures. The use of jars, mustards, compresses, hot water bottles, blisters with ice. Key Impressions and Contraindications to Use. Rules of treatment of jars, hot water bottles, blisters for ice after use. The simplest light and hydrotherapy procedures. Bathroom treatment rules and instruments used in the procedures. Features of cleaning of premises in which physiotherapy procedures are carried out. Caring for patients while receiving physiotherapy procedures and providing them with the necessary pre-hospital care in cases of complications. The role of therapeutic nutrition in the structure of the wellness process. The concept of therapeutic nutrition and individual diets. Organization of therapeutic nutrition in the therapeutic department. Design of the portion and its use. The order of distribution of food. Feeding severely ill patients with severe bed rest. Enteral and parenteral methods of artificial introduction into the body of food. Meals for the elderly and elderly. Indications for artificial nutrition of patients.

Theme 5 . General and special care for the seriously ill and agonizing

General rules of care for patients with bed rest, severely ill and agonizing. Provision of comfortable position in bed, prevention of bedsores, personal hygiene, change of underwear and bed linen, provision of physiological excrements (urine, feces). Use of a paddle ship and urine. Methods for cleansing the intestine. Application of gas tube, enemas. Types of enemas, methods and techniques of their application, methods of disinfection and storage of equipment for the enema. The concept of clinical and biological death. Basic criteria for biological death. The concept of resuscitation. The technique and technique of the simplest resuscitation: artificial mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose breathing, indirect heart massage. Rules for handling a corpse.

Unit 2. Care of surgical patients

Topic 1. Introduction to surgery. Aseptic and antiseptic.

Stages of surgery development, domestic surgery schools; organization of surgical care in Ukraine. Rules of conduct in a surgical clinic. Issues of surgical deontology. Structure of the surgical clinic. The concept of hygiene in a surgical hospital for the prevention of the spread of hospital infection. Body hygiene, medical staff clothing, linen hygiene and patient clothing. Duties of senior and senior nurse. Post Nursing. Medical records. Medical manipulations: thermometry, injections (technique of conducting). Definition of the terms "Aseptic" and "Antiseptic". Classification of aseptic and antiseptic methods, their characteristics.

Theme 2. Organization of work in pure dressing. Desmurgy, dressing. Typical bandage bandages. Care of patients operated on abdominal organs, perineum, extremities. Abdomen, crotch, limbs.

Care of patients in pure dressing. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for dressing. Organization of work. Types of dressing material, its properties. Typical bandage bandages. Binding rules. Features of caring for patients who underwent surgery on the head and neck. Overlay bandage on the head, neck.

Caring for patients in the postoperative period who underwent limb surgery. Features of care of patients operated on a stomach, a crotch. Features of nutrition. Typical bandage bandages for the abdomen, crotch, limbs.

Topic 3. Care for patients with purulent pathology.

Features of care of patients with purulent pathology. Organization of purulent dressing. Features of dressings and care of patients with anaerobic infection. Disposal of dressing contaminated with purulent discharge. Personal danger when working with purulent material.

Topic 4. Sterilization of dressing and operating linen. Organization of work in the operating room. Surgical treatment of the surgeon's hands and the operating field.

Acquaintance with the method of making napkins, tampons, balls. Preparation of operating linen and dressing material for sterilization, methods of stacking in Bimel

Schimmelbusch. Autoclave structure and operation, safety. Methods of preparing the surgeon's hands for surgery. Care of the surgeon's hands outside the clinic. Operation field processing. The structure of the operating unit. Types of cleaning. Methods of transportation of patients to the operating room. Rules for operating underwear. Preparation of instruments for sterilization. Preparation of cleaning and disinfecting solutions. Samples for the quality of pre-sterilization processing of tools. Methods of sterilization of cutting, optical, general surgical instruments. Types of suture material. Methods of sterilization of suture material.

Theme 5. Surgery, preparation of patients for operations. Care of patients in the postoperative period.

The concept of surgery. Preoperative period, its tasks. Features of preparation of patients for planned and urgent operations. Preoperative period: care of the patient's skin, repair of the oral cavity, shaving of hair, cleansing of the intestines by means of enemas, hygiene of linen and clothing of patients. Basic principles for the care of patients in the postoperative period. Prevention of possible complications. Nutrition of patients. Care features of elderly patients

Unit 3. Childcare, its role in the treatment process, and organization in a pediatric hospital

Topic 1. Structure and functions of pediatric hospital and clinic

The concept of medical, security, sanitary and hospital regimes of the pediatric hospital, the role of junior medical staff in their provision.

Main departments and support units of the pediatric hospital and outpatient clinics. General characteristics of the pediatric ward, structure and function. Primary responsibilities of the junior nurse. Post nurse and organization of her work, equipping the post. Organization of visiting patients. Ensuring the sanitary and hygienic regime of the department. Preparation and use of disinfectant solutions. Features of cleaning the premises of the pediatric ward.

Topic 2. Reception Department of Children's Hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children.

Functions of the admission ward of the children's hospital in the reception and referral of patients to the ward. Reception and registration of sick children. Completion of medical records (patient admission log, medical history, statistical map). Features of the sanitary-hygienic regime of the reception ward, sanitary-hygienic treatment of the sick child. Transportation of sick children to the pediatric ward of the hospital.

Topic 3. Hygiene features of children of all ages and their care in a children's hospital. Caring for children with fever. Providing personal hygiene for children 1 year of age. Caring for children in the hospital of a children's hospital, carrying out disinfection of beakers, thermometers, bottles, nipples. Finishing pots, toys, changing tables. Hygienic and medical baths. Caring for children with fever, features of temperature measurement in children of all ages. Changing underwear and bedding. Features of its carrying out at seriously ill children. The main types of enemas are methods and rules for their presentation to children of all ages. Disinfection and sterilization of care items.

Topic 4. Accounting and storage rules for medicines. Features of introduction of medicines in children. Rules for storage of medicines depending on their group affiliation, form of release and possibility of positioning in the cabinet. Accounting for potent and narcotic substances and rules for their storage. Nursing storage facilities. Technique for the use of baby tablets, powders, mixtures, syrups, solutions for internal use. The technique of using candles for rectal injection. Features of intramuscular, intravenous and subcutaneous injections to children. Features of use of eye and ear drops in children. Features of early childhood inhalation.

Theme 5. Technique of anthropometric measurements in children of all ages »



The procedure for using different types of mass measuring instruments. Varieties of devices for measuring the length of the body of children of all ages. Methods for measuring head and chest circumferences. Assessment of physical development of children of all ages .

Structure of the discipline "Nursing (practice)"

Block names and topics	Number of hours			
	Total	Practical training	CPC	
			They are individual with the teacher	Loneliness.
Block 1. Structure and main tasks of caring for patients in the general system of treatment of patients with therapeutic profile				
1. Basic principles of general and special care for patients with therapeutic profile. Organization of work of therapeutic departments of the hospital	4	1		3
2. Questioning and examination of the patient, their role in the assessment of the general condition of the patient	11	2	4	5
3. Identification and registration of the main indicators of the patient's life (hemodynamics, breathing, body temperature). Care for patients with fever	12	2	5	5
4. The use of basic medicines. Organization of medical nutrition of patients	10	2		8
5. General and special care for the seriously ill and and ahonuyuchymy	9	2	3	4
Final control 1	4	1		3
<b>Total hours from block 1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>28</b>
Unit 2. Care of surgical patients				
1. Introduction to surgery. Aseptic and antiseptic	5	1	-	4
2. Organization of work in pure dressing. Desmurgy, dressings, typical bandage dressings. Care of patients operated on abdominal organs, perineum, extremities.	12	2	4	6
3. Care of patients with purulent pathology	8	2	2	4
4. Sterilization of dressing material and operating linen. Op -organization of work in the operating room. Surgical treatment of the surgeon's hands and the operating field	9	2	2	5

5. Surgery, preparation of patients for operations. Care of patients in the postoperative period	12	2	4	6
Final control # 2	4	1	-	3
Total hours from block 2	50	10	12	28
Block 3. Nursing in point is diatrychnomu hospital				
1. The structure and functions of the pediatric hospital and clinics	5	1	-	4
2. Reception Department of Children's Hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children.	12	2	4	6
3. Features of hygiene of children of all ages and their care in the hospital of a children's hospital. Caring for children with fever	8	2	2	4
4. Accounting and storage rules for medicinal products. Features of introduction of medicines in children	9	2	2	5
5. Technique of anthropometric measurements in children of all ages »	12	2	4	6
Final control # 3	4	1	-	3
Total hours from block 3	50	10	12	28
Total:	150	30		

#### Independent work

The main types of students' independent work are:

- Pre - classroom preparation for practical classes
- Mastering practical skills in nursing
- Work in inpatient wards within the scope of responsibilities of the junior nurse
- Performing individual work

# S / n	Topic title (or content)	Number of hours
Unit 1: Structure and main tasks of caring for patients in the general treatment system for patients with therapeutic profile		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Work in the therapeutic department of a hospital in the assimilation and practical skills	12
3.	Completion of the main reporting documentation - the Production Practice Diary and the Summary Report	3
4.	Individual work according to the chosen theme of individual tasks	12
5.	Preparation for the test	3

Total:		40
Unit 2: Care of Surgical Patients		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Work in the surgical department of the hospital for mastering and practicing practical skills	12
3.	Individual work according to the chosen theme of individual tasks	12
4.	Completion of the main reporting documentation - the Production Practice Diary and the Summary Report	3
5.	Preparation of the test	3
Total:		40
Unit 3: Childcare, its role in the treatment process and organization in a pediatric hospital		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Working in the pediatric inpatient department to learn and practice practical skills	12
3.	Individual work according to the chosen theme of individual tasks	12
4.	Completion of the main reporting documentation - the Production Practice Diary and the Summary Report	3
5.	Preparing for the final test	3
Total:		40
Together:		120

#### 4. Ensuring the educational process

Training in the program "Nursing (practice)" is held on clinical bases in medical institutions: the hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Nikolaev area, the regional clinical children's hospital and the regional clinical hospital of war invalids. The training from the program comes from the use of the equipment, equipment of the medical - diagnostic departments of the clinical bases, and the involvement of thematic patients, with their consent and agreement with the attending physician.

Methodical provision of practical classes:

Methodical development of practical classes for teachers.

Guidelines for practical classes for students.

Test questions and tasks for checking the initial knowledge of each module topic.

Situational task options for checking mastering topics, content modules.

Task variants (theoretical and practical) for final modular control of differentiated credit.

Videos and educational motion pictures on the subject of the lesson.

Instructions for working with phantoms and models to practice practical skills.

Methodical support of students' independent work:

Guidelines for pre-classroom preparation for practical classes.

Methodical instructions for the implementation of practical skills.

Tasks for students to work independently and individually.

Methodological support of carrying out final control:

Test tasks.

Structured writing assignments.

A list of standardized methods for the implementation of practical skills.

Situational tasks for modeling the actions of junior medical personnel in clinical situations.

5. Development of test control issues.

Final control. List of questions and practical skills to be learned by the student in the study of the discipline "Nursing (practice)":

1. Structure and main tasks of caring for patients.
2. Basic rules and requirements of medical ethics and deontology.
3. What is patient care?
4. Give definitions of special care for patients.
5. Types of health care facilities, their structure and functions.
6. Hospital reception, functions.
7. Admission, registration and sanitary treatment of the patient
8. Sanitary-anti-epidemic regime of health care establishments.
9. Medical-security regime, its elements and values for the patient.
10. Physical activity regimes.
11. Transportation and transfer of patients.
12. Change of bedding and underwear of the seriously ill.
13. Rules for keeping clean and dirty linen in the hospital.
14. Measurement of body temperature, registration (digital, graphic), evaluation of results. 15. Stage of fever, the main symptoms. Care for patients with fever.
16. Respiratory monitoring (frequency, depth, rhythm). Respiratory rate calculation, digital and graphic recording.
17. Thermometer: structure, rules of storage and use, disinfection.
18. Pulse: research technique, properties, digital and graphic representation in a temperature sheet.
19. Blood pressure: measurement technique, evaluation, digital and graphic recording, abnormal blood pressure.
20. Types and methods of disinfection.
21. Types and methods of sterilization.
22. Organization of nutrition of patients in hospital. Control of transfers from home, storage of food.
23. Dietary nutrition. Characteristics of dietary tables.
24. Artificial feeding: through a probe, gastrostomy, with the help of a nutritional enema, parenteral.
25. Medical nutrition, basic principles. Feeding the severely ill.
26. Provision of emergency medical aid in the process of grounding.
27. Assisting the patient during vomiting.
28. Gastric lavage, indications, contraindications, technique of execution.
29. Cleansing enema, indications, contraindications, technique of execution.
30. Siphon enema, indications, contraindications, technique of execution.
31. Medicinal enema, indications, contraindications, technique of execution
32. Oil enema, indications, contraindications, technique of execution.
33. Flatulence, use of gas tube.
34. Mechanism of action of the heater: indications, contraindications, technique of application.
35. Mechanism of action, indications for purpose, technique of application of a bubble with ice.
36. Indications, contraindications, anatomical areas, technique of canning.
37. Indications, contraindications, technique of overlaying mustard.
38. Indications, contraindications, types and applications of compresses.
39. Rules for prescribing and receiving medicines in a hospital.
40. External use of medicines: rubbing ointments, instilling drops in the nose, ears, eyes.

41. Enteral administration of drugs: through the mouth, under the tongue, rectal.
42. Laboratory study of sputum. Preparing the patient, equipping, directing material to the laboratory.
43. Laboratory study of urine. Preparing the patient, equipping, directing material to the laboratory.
44. Laboratory study of feces. Preparing the patient, equipping, directing material to the laboratory.
45. Tooling before sterilization, quality control of pre-sterilization processing.
46. Measurement of temperature in the patient and design of the temperature sheet
47. Examination of the patient for the presence of scabies and pediculosis.
48. Methods of transportation of patients.
49. Use of a functional bed and provision of appropriate provisions to the patient in the attack of asthma and during collapse.
50. Investigation of the pulse on the radial arteries, the conclusion about its basic properties.
51. Investigation of the pulse at the lower extremities, the conclusion about its basic properties.
52. Measurement of blood pressure, conclusion about its compliance with the norm.
53. Investigation of breathing in an indicative patient, a conclusion about his basic properties.
54. On the letterhead form, note the indicators of the pulse, blood pressure, body temperature, suggested by the teacher, make a conclusion about their compliance with the norm and the type of temperature curve.
55. Replacement of underwear and bed linen for the patient who is on bed rest. 11. Main methods of administration of drugs.
56. Prepare the necessary solutions and demonstrate the rules for handling the disposable syringe before and after use.
57. Demonstrate the method of preparation and use of rubber hot water bottles and blisters.
58. Methodics of feeding a patient, bedridden.
59. Prepare the necessary equipment for cleansing enema, the method of its use on the model.
60. Prepare the necessary facilities and hygiene of the mouth, nose and ears of the seriously ill.
62. Prepare the necessary facilities and prevent the formation of bedsores.
63. Demonstrate the technique of resuscitation (artificial lung ventilation, indirect heart massage) on the phantom.
64. Explain the principles of injection. Be able to execute them on dummies.
65. Demonstrate the technique of operating linen dressing.
66. Demonstrate the method of manufacturing napkins, tampons, balloons for the care of surgical patients and rules for their disposal after use.
67. Demonstrate bandages on different parts of the body
68. Prepare surgical instruments for sterilization.
69. Please conduct quality tests before sterilizing tools.
- Prepare suitable disinfectant solution and carry out sanitary treatment of bedside tubs and hollows in the ward.
71. Prepare suitable disinfectant solution and carry out wet cleaning of manipulation.
- Prepare a suitable disinfectant solution and treat medical devices for reusable use (thermometer, enema tips, paddle boat).
- Interview the patient and complete the front page of the medical history.
- Conduct questioning of the patient and highlight the main complaints.
- To carry out measurement of temperature at the patient (sick child) and to draw up a temperature sheet.
- To carry out examination of the patient (sick child) for the presence of scabies and pediculosis.
- To measure the growth of the patient standing, sitting, determine body weight and calculate body mass index.
- Prepare a sanitary bath for sanitary treatment of the patient and disinfect it after use.

Demonstrate the technique of transporting a patient on a stretcher (gurney) and putting him on the bed.

Demonstrate the use of a functional bed and the provision of appropriate provisions to the patient in the case of asthma and collapse.

To investigate the patient's pulse on the radial arteries, to conclude about its basic properties.

Investigate the patient's pulse on the lower extremities, conclude that it is normal.

Measure the patient's blood pressure, conclude that his compliance with the norm.

To carry out research of breath at the indicative patient, to make a conclusion about its basic properties.

On the letterhead form, note the indicators of the pulse, blood pressure, body temperature, suggested by the teacher, make a conclusion about their compliance with the norm and the type of temperature curve.

To carry out change of underwear and bed linen to the patient who is on bed rest.

To lay out on the demonstration table the proposed medicines in groups according to the method of administration, to name the main methods of administration of drugs.

Demonstrate a technique for instilling drops into the ears, nose, eyes. 20. Demonstrate the method of preparation of a rubber heater and a bubble with ice and use them.

89. Demonstrate the method of feeding a patient bedridden. 22. Prepare necessary equipment for cleansing enema, demonstrate the method of its application on the model.

Demonstrate the technique of using a paddle ship and urine in male and female patients.

Prepare utensils for urinalysis according to Zymnitsky, and give appropriate instructions to the patient.

Prepare the necessary tools and prevent the formation of bedsores.

Demonstrate the method of resuscitation (artificial lung ventilation, indirect heart massage) on the phantom.

93. Demonstrate a method of disposal of dressing material contaminated with purulent discharge in purulent dressing.

Demonstrate the technique of operating underwear.

Demonstrate the technique of making wipes, tampons, balloons for the care of a surgical patient and the rules for their disposal after use.

Demonstrate the rules of the "cap" bandage 31. Apply the bandage to both eyes.

Demonstrate the technique of applying a bandage to the head.

Velpeo overlay.

Put a typical bandage bandage on your stomach.

Apply a bandage to the shoulder joint.

Apply a bandage to the elbow joint.

Apply a bandage to your brush and fingers.

Prepare operating linen and dressing material for sterilization.

Prepare surgical instruments for sterilization.

To carry out tests on quality of pre-sterilization processing of tools.

Demonstrate methods of sterilization of suture material

On the phantom demonstrate the preparation for the operation of the skin of the patient and rehabilitation of the oral cavity, selecting the necessary means for this.

Conduct a questioning of a sick child and fill in the front page of the medical history. Carry out baby care after use.

Examine the child for the presence of scabies and pediculosis

Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate the ability to prepare the milk mixture.

Prepare appropriate means and demonstrate on the model the method of feeding the baby the first year of life with the help of a bottle.

Prepare appropriate means and demonstrate on the model the method of washing the baby, depending on the gender and the hygienic bath.

Prepare appropriate means and demonstrate the method of toilet eyes, ears, oral cavity for the child of the first year of life.

To change the bedding and linen of the child in bed.

Prepare necessary equipment for cleansing enema, child of different age, demonstrate the method of its use on the model.

Demonstrate possible techniques for measuring the temperature of the baby and the ability to record the results in a temperature sheet.

Prepare appropriate means and demonstrate the method of inserting drops into the ears and nose of the child on the model.

Prepare appropriate means and demonstrate on the model of a newborn baby's swaddling technique.

Prepare appropriate means and demonstrate anthropometric measurements (height, weight, head and chest circumferences) to a child of a certain age.

Prepare the necessary tools to prevent the formation of bedsores.

Demonstrate on the phantom the technique of resuscitation (artificial lung ventilation, indirect heart massage)

An example test of current test work. Block # 1

Theme "General and special care for the seriously ill and agonizing"

1. The terminal condition is:

- a) the state boundary between life and death; b) the state of biological death;
- c) decrease in body temperature below 20 ° C; d) correctly a), c);
- e) correctly b), c).

2. Agony is characterized by all of the following, except:

- a) deep breathing disorders;
- b) spots appear as a result of blood clotting in the lower parts of the body;
- c) activation of mechanisms aimed at supporting the processes of vital activity;
- d) loss of consciousness.

3. The duration of clinical death shall be:

- a) 4-5 min;
- b) 1-2 min;
- c) 10-12 min;
- d) 8-10 minutes

4. The condition of clinical death may be completed by:

- a) agony;
- b) terminal condition; c) biological death;
- d) the state of anabiosis.

5. The state of biological death is characterized by:

- a) disappearance of important manifestations of vital activity of the organism and absence of irreversible changes in organs and tissues;
- b) the disappearance of breathing, heart rate and irreversible tissue measurements;
- c) gradual loss of consciousness, progressive disorders of breathing and circulation;
- d) short-term activation of mechanisms aimed at raising the processes of life.

6. Signs of biological death are anything but:

- a) decrease in body temperature below 20 ° C; b) formation of corpse spots;
- c) loss of consciousness and rare deep breathing; d) development of cadaveric cooling

7. Resuscitation is not carried out if: a) 3-4 minutes have passed after the onset of clinical death; b) hepatic coma developed;

- c) in case of damage of vital organs (brain) of irreversible character;
- d) cerebral edema has developed with cerebral circulation disorders

8. Throwing the patient's head while performing artificial respiration contributes to:
- ensuring good sealing between the patient's mouth and resuscitation;
  - creation of airway patency;
  - irritation of the carotid sinus leading to stimulation of the respiratory center.
9. The criterion for proper artificial respiration are:
- movement (excursions of the chest of the patient) at the moment of artificial respiration and passive exhalation;
  - heartbeat;
  - inflating the cheeks of the patient during artificial respiration; d) pupil enlargement.
10. Artificial respiration is performed with a frequency of:
- 10-11 breaths per minute; b) 12-18 breaths per minute; c) 20-22 breaths in min.
11. Indirect (closed) heart massage is performed by:
- at cardiac arrest (asystole) or ventricular flicker (fibrillation);
  - with a sharp drop in blood pressure; c) in the development of cardiogenic shock;
  - during surgery on the chest and the opening of its cavity.
12. During indirect heart massage the following occurs:
- stimulation of the sinoatrial node of the heart;
  - stimulation of the atrioventricular node of the heart;
  - indirect stimulation of the vascular center;
  - compression of the heart between the sternum and the spine with the release of blood from the cavities into large vessels.
13. Resuscitation is not carried out if: a) 3-4 minutes have passed after the onset of clinical death; b) hepatic coma developed;
- in case of damage to vital organs (brain) of irreversible character;
  - cerebral edema has developed with a violation of cerebral circulation.
14. Throwing the patient's head while performing artificial respiration contributes to:
- ensuring good sealing between the patient's mouth and resuscitation;
  - creation of airway patency;
  - irritation of the carotid sinus leading to stimulation of the respiratory center.
15. The criterion for proper artificial respiration are:
- movement (excursions of the chest of the patient) at the moment of artificial respiration and passive exhalation;
  - heartbeat;
  - inflating the cheeks of the patient during artificial respiration; d) pupil enlargement.
16. Artificial respiration is performed with a frequency of:
- 10-11 breaths per minute; b) 12-18 breaths per minute; c) 20-22 breaths in min.
17. Indirect (closed) heart massage is performed by:
- at cardiac arrest (asystole) or ventricular flicker (fibrillation);
  - with a sharp drop in blood pressure; c) in the development of cardiogenic shock;
  - during surgery on the chest and the opening of its cavity.
18. During indirect heart massage, the following occurs:
- stimulation of the sinoatrial node of the heart;
  - stimulation of the atrioventricular node of the heart;
  - indirect stimulation of the vascular center;
  - compression of the heart between the sternum and the spine with the release of blood from the cavities into large vessels.
19. Direct heart massage is used:
- during cardiac arrest during operations on the chest with the opening of its cavity;
  - in the absence of the effect of indirect heart massage during 15 min; c) with complete cardiac arrest (asystole);
  - d) atrial fibrillation and ventricles simultaneously.
20. When conducting an indirect massage of the heart, the palms of the hands are placed:



- a) in the area of apical impulse;
- b) the lower third of the sternum;
- c) on the rib arch to the left of the sternum over the area of the left ventricle; d) to the right of the sternum

Evaluation of test results . 19 - 20 True Answers - "5"  
 18 - 15 True Answers - "4"  
 14 - 12 True Answers - "3"  
 11 and less - "2"

## 6. Assessment criteria and diagnostic tools for learning outcomes

### *Control methods*

- Surveys (testing of theoretical knowledge and practical skills).
- Test control.

*Current control.* Testing of practical knowledge of theoretical knowledge and assimilation of practical skills, as well as the results of students' independent work. They are supervised by teachers according to the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of student preparation is carried out by: student questioning, decision and analysis of situational tasks and test tasks, interpretation of results of experimental and clinical and laboratory researches, control of mastering of practical skills.

*Intermediate control .* Examination of the possibility of using students for clinical diagnostic analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all the topics studied, as well as the results of students' independent work. It is carried out at the last lesson of the section by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing.

*The final control work* is carried out upon completion of the study of all topics of the block at the last control lesson of the semester. Intermediate final control (attestation) and final control (credit ) are admitted students who have attended all envisaged curriculum, training sessions and have mastered the practical skills envisaged by the curriculum , have completed to a large extent independent work and in the course of study have accumulated points, not less than the minimum - 6 0 points .

### 6.1. Distribution of points that students receive

In the fourth semester, a positive assessment in a practical class can be from 6 to 8 points. Score below 6 points means "unsatisfactory", the class is not enrolled and is subject to completion in due course. At the final control work (PCR) on blocks 1, 2 , 3 the student can get a maximum of 40 points. A PKR is counted if a student has earned at least 30 points.

Final control (final block control) is allowed for students who have attended all of the classroom (practical) classes provided for in the calendar plan (or completed them on time), duly completed the Diary (Annex 1) and Final Report (Annex 2) and scored for the current initial activity the number of points not less than the minimum. Assessment of the discipline "Nursing (practice)" is given to students who have enrolled all topics in blocks: 1,2,3. The grade of the discipline is the average of the grades for the blocks into which the discipline is structured. The minimum grade for the discipline is 60 points.

The final control (test) involves checking the theoretical knowledge of the student, demonstrating the implementation of practical skills and solving situational problems in modeling the actions of junior medical staff in clinical situations. The maximum amount of points that a student can receive during the final control (credit) is 80 points. Final control is considered enrolled if the student has earned at least 60 points for the sum of all stages of his conduct.

Scheme of calculation and distribution of points that students receive

# S /	Topic number	The number of points that correspond to the traditional
-------	--------------	---

n		score			
		«5»	«4»	«3»	«2»
Block 1. Structure and main tasks of caring for patients in the general system of treatment of patients with therapeutic profile (intermediate control)					
1.	Theme # 1	8	7	6	0
2.	Theme # 2	8	7	6	0
3.	Theme # 3	8	7	6	0
4.	Theme # 4	8	7	6	0
5.	Theme # 5	8	7	6	0
	Maximum Score:	40	35	3 0	0
	The minimum score is	3 0			
# S / n	Topic number	The number of points that correspond to the traditional score			
		«5»	«4»	«3»	«2»
Unit 2. Care of Surgical Patients (Intermediate Control)					
1.	Theme # 1	8	7	6	0
2.	Theme # 2	8	7	6	0
3.	Theme # 3	8	7	6	0
4.	Theme # 4	8	7	6	0
5.	Theme # 5	8	7	6	0
	Maximum Score:	40	35	3 0	0
	The minimum score is	3 0			
# S / n	Topic number	The number of points that correspond to the traditional score			
		«5»	«4»	«3»	«2»
Unit 3 Childcare, its role in the treatment process and organization in a pediatric hospital (interim control)					
1.	Theme # 1	8	7	6	0
2.	Theme # 2	8	7	6	0
3.	Theme # 3	8	7	6	0
4.	Theme # 4	8	7	6	0
5.	Theme # 5	8	7	6	0
	Maximum Score:	40	35	3 0	0
	The minimum score is	3 0			

## 7. Recommended sources of information

Primary (basic):

Netyazhenko VZ, Shchulipenko IM, Didkivska LA Nursing (general and special with the basics of nursing): textbook. for students. higher. honey. teach. closed Level IV accreditation. - K.: Health, 2013. - 591 p.

Kovaleva OM, Lisovyi VM, Shevchenko SI, Frolova TI Nursing (practice): textbook. for students. higher. honey. closed of education of III-IV accreditation levels. - Type 3, Ex. - K.: Medicine, 2015. - 488 p.

Kasevich NM General nursing care and medical manipulation technique: textbook. for students. higher. honey. teach. closed I-III levels of accreditation / ed. VI Litvinenko. - 7th edition, exp. - K.: Medicine, 2017. - 424 p.

Tyazhka OV, Antoshkina AM, Vasyukova MM, Kazakova LM, Lutai TI etc. The basics of child care. Technique of medical procedures and manipulations: textbook. tool. for honey. Higher education institutions III-IV p.a. - 2nd kind. / per row OV Severe. - K.: Medicine, 2014. - 152 p.

## Auxiliary

Nursing care and medical manipulation technique: manual / L.S. Savka, L.I. Razinkov, OI Kotzar; in a row. LM Kovalchuk, OV Kononova. - 3rd edition, recast. and add. - K.: VSV "Medicine", 2017. - 600 p.

Dronov OI, Siplivy VA, Kovalskaya IO, Skomarovsky OA, Kryuchina EA General Surgery Lecture Course: Teaching Method. tool. for students. higher. honey. closed III - IV levels of accreditation - Type. 2nd, extra. - K.: 2011, 487 p.

Fundamentals of Surgical Patient Care: A Training Manual for Students of Higher Education Institutions of IV Level of Accreditation / Shumeiko IA, Ligonenko OV, Chorna IO, Zubakha AB, Digtyar II, Storozhenko O. IN. - Poltava, 2015. - 160 p.

Volosovets OP, Markevich VE, Tarasova IV, Loboda AM Neonatology: a teaching method. tool. - Sumy: SSU, 2011. - 214 p.

Workshop on Propaedeutic Pediatrics with Child Care / Ed. V.G. Maidanika, KD Dookie. - K.: Knowledge of Ukraine, 2002. - 356 p.

### Information resources

Yavorsky OG DVD movie "Care of the sick. Basics of Nursing Honey" (in 2 parts) / Yavorsky OG, audio and video materials, 2013.

Yavorsky OG DVD movie "Review of the patient. Nursing honey basics Affairs" (in 2 parts) / Yavorsky OG, audio and video materials, 2013.

Ministry of Health of Ukraine Order No. 152 of 4.04.2005 "On Approval of the Protocol of Medical Care for a Healthy Newborn Baby". [electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mozdocs.kiev.ua>

Deep analysis of different ways of measuring body temperature in children [electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://www.gradusnik.ru/rus/doctor/ped/w10md-termometr/>  
[Ministry of Health of Ukraine Order No. 798 of 9/21/2010](#) On approval of the methodological recommendations "Surgical and hygienic treatment of the hands of medical staff" [electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://medsoft.ucoz.ua>

Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine No. 110 of 14.02.2012 On approval of forms of primary accounting records and instructions for filling them, used in healthcare institutions regardless of ownership and subordination [electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://medsoft.ucoz.ua>

[Ministry of Health of Ukraine Order No. 223](#) of 10/22/1993 On the Collection, Disinfection and Disposal of Used Disposable Medical Devices from Plastics [electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://medsoft.ucoz.ua>

### Internet resources:

With the theme "General overview of the patient"

<http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/pulmonar/pd/contents.htm>

<http://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/>

Concerning ethical and deontological aspects of the work of a health care worker:

[http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc\\_gum/vzhdu/2011\\_57/vip\\_57\\_13.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/vzhdu/2011_57/vip_57_13.pdf)

[http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/chem\\_biol/Mosv/2012\\_4/data/article22.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/chem_biol/Mosv/2012_4/data/article22.pdf)

[http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc\\_Gum/Npd/2012\\_1/2neranov.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Npd/2012_1/2neranov.pdf)

## Appendix 1.

Diary of a Nursing Practice (Child Care, Its Role in the Treatment Process and Organization in a Pediatric Inpatient Care Facility) of a 2nd year student \_\_\_\_\_ faculty \_\_\_\_\_ group

\_\_\_\_\_ (PIB) Place of practice: Department

\_\_\_\_\_ Clinical base

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date, opening hours No. w / o

List of practical skills \*

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Bali:

Direct Practice Lead Signature from Practice Base

Sum of points for mastering practical skills:

Final control of practical skills

University Head Practice Signature \*

- Note. Indicating a particular skill in the diary for the first time, a brief description of the technique (technique) of its conduct