

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of propaedeutic and surgical disciplines

“APPROVED”

F:



ENKO N.

2020

Course Discription*

«Nursing practice»

field of knowledge 22 «Health care»

in the specialty 222 «Medicine»

Developer

Zak M.

The head of the department

Zak M.

Guarantor of the educational program

Klymenko M.

Director of the Institute

Hryshchenko H.

Head of EMD

Shkirchak S.

1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Nursing practice	
Field of knowledge	22 "Health care"	
Specialty	222 "Medicine"	
Specialization (if any)		
Educational program	Medicine	
Level of higher education	Master	
Discipline status	Normative	
Curriculum	3rd	
Academic year	2019-2020	
Semester numbers:	Full-time	Correspondence form
	6th	-
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	3 credits / 90 hours	
Course structure: - lectures - practical classes - hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	-	-
	30 years 60 years	
Number of training blocks	3	
Percentage of classroom load	33.3%	
Language of instruction	Ukrainian	
Form of intermediate control (if any)	The result of the block	
Form of final control	Differentiated credit - 6th semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

2.1. **The purpose** of the discipline "Nursing Practice" is for students to master the basic techniques of professional activity of a nurse on the basis of deep knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of the functioning of the sick person. Formation of moral and ethical and deontological qualities in students in professional communication with the patient.

2.2. **The objectives** of the discipline "Nursing Practice" are:

- Mastering by students of the basic knowledge concerning duties of the average medical staff of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric departments of a hospital.
- Acquisition of basic practical skills of a nurse of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric departments of the hospital.
- Deepening of theoretical knowledge necessary for the organization of comfortable conditions of stay of the patient in a hospital and maintenance of necessary care of it at all stages of treatment.
- Formation of students' moral, ethical and deontological qualities in professional communication with the patient.

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary links). According to the curriculum, nursing practice is provided in the VI semester, when students acquire relevant knowledge in basic basic disciplines: medical biology, human anatomy and physiology, microbiology, virology and immunology, topographic anatomy, pharmacology and care of patients with whom the program is integrated. production practice. In turn, nursing practice forms the basis for further study of clinical disciplines by students - propaedeutics of internal medicine, surgery, pediatrics, medical psychology, internal medicine, infectious diseases, oncology, anesthesiology and intensive care, which involves integration with these disciplines and the formation of knowledge skills. in the process of further study and in professional activities.

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

- master the basic principles of medical deontology;
- principles of professional subordination in the system "doctor - nurse - junior nurses";
- communication skills with patients of different ages and their relatives;
- communication skills with the incurable patient and his relatives;
- skills of observance of medical-protective and maintenance of sanitary-hygienic mode of the basic divisions of pediatric, therapeutic and surgical hospital; - **know** :
- Structure and functioning of the main divisions of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric hospital
- Carrying out professional activities in social interaction based on humanistic and ethical principles; identify future professional activity as socially significant for human health.
- Application of knowledge of general and professional disciplines in professional activities
- Compliance with the norms of sanitary and hygienic regime and safety requirements in carrying out professional activities.
- Using the results of independent search, analysis and synthesis of information from various sources to solve typical problems of professional activity
- Argumentation of information for decision-making, to be responsible for them in standard and non-standard professional situations; adhere to the principles of deontology and ethics in professional activities
- Norms of communication in professional interaction with colleagues, management, work effectively in a team. - **be able to**:

- fill in the documentation kept by the nurse in the various departments of therapeutic, surgical and pediatric hospitals, and their departments
- perform thermometry, blood pressure measurement, pulse study with data entry into the temperature sheet; demonstrate skills of taking a general blood test, blood test for sugar, biochemical and bacteriological tests;
- prepare the manipulation table for work;
- perform a subcutaneous, intramuscular injection;
- intravenous injection of drugs;
- compile and complete a system for intravenous drip medication;
- carry out disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments;
- control the quality of pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments for the presence of blood and detergents;
- sterilize reusable instruments;
- prepare the patient for gastroscopy, rectoromanoscopy, colonoscopy, ultrasound examination of the abdominal cavity;
- apply a cleansing, siphon enema
- prepare the patient and equipment and perform gastric and duodenal sounding
- prepare probes, catheters, tips for manipulation;
- record an electrocardiogram and interpret the results
- to prevent bedsores
- perform the simplest resuscitation measures: mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose resuscitation, indirect heart massage;
- provide first aid for poisoning, heat and sunstroke, drowning, electric shock.
- **have competencies.** The developed program corresponds to the **educational-professional program (OPP)** and is focused on the formation of **competencies:**

- **general (LC) - LC 3, 4, 5, 8, for OK 54, OK55, OK56 OPP:**

ZK3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.

ZK4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.

ZK5. Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal skills.

ZK8. Definiteness and persistence in terms of tasks and responsibilities.

- **professional competencies (FC) for OK54, OK55, OK56: FC 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11:**

FC1. Patient interviewing skills.

FC2. Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results.

FC3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease.

FC4. Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.

FC5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.

FC6. Ability to determine the principles and nature of disease treatment.

FC7. Ability to diagnose emergencies. FC11. Skills to perform medical manipulations.

According to the OPP, the expected **program learning outcomes (PRN)** include the skills of the **PRN 11, 13-18, 22, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 41 OPP :**

PRN11	<p>Collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including professional history), in a health care facility, its unit or at the patient's home, using the results of the interview with the patient, according to the standard scheme of the patient's survey. Under any circumstances (in the health care facility, its unit, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands); <p>assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine the condition of the cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion boundaries of the heart and blood vessels, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels); • examine the condition of the respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs); • examine the condition of the abdominal organs (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, finger examination of the rectum); <p>examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation); examine the state of the nervous system; examine the condition of the genitourinary system;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess the state of fetal development according to the calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of its heartbeat.
PRN13	<p>the conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision and among the attached population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome (according to list 1) by making an informed decision, using previous patient history, physical examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms. • Be able to establish the most probable or syndromic diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and patient examination data, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.
PRN14	<p>In the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assign a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient (according to list 4) by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms. • Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm,

	<p>using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, data of laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.</p> <p>Establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis (according to list 2) by making an informed decision and logical analysis, using the most probable or syndrome diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination data, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to ethical and legal norms.</p>
PRN15	<p>determine the necessary mode of work and rest in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge of man, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p>
PRN16	<p>determine the necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at home with the patient and stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p>
PRN17	<p>determine the nature of treatment (conservative, operative) of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of a previous clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person , its bodies and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p> <p>determine the principles of treatment of the disease (according to list 2), in a health care facility, at the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including field conditions, based on a preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems , adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.</p>
PRN18	<p>Establish a diagnosis (according to list 3) by making an informed decision and assessing the human condition, under any circumstances (at home, on the street, health care facility, its units), including in an emergency, in the field , in conditions of lack of information and limited time, using standard methods of physical examination and possible anamnesis, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms.</p>

PRN22	Perform medical manipulations (according to list 5) in a medical institution, at home or at work on the basis of previous clinical diagnosis and / or indicators of the patient's condition, using knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making informed decisions and using standard techniques.
PRN25	form, in the conditions of a health care institution, its division on production, using the generalized procedure of an estimation of a state of human health, knowledge of the person, its bodies and systems, adhering to the corresponding ethical and legal norms, by acceptance of the reasonable decision, : dispensary groups of patients; ups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions that must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).
PRN28	rganize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned population, using a generalized procedure for assessing human health (screening, preventive medical examination, seeking medical care), knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, in a health care facility, in particular: to form groups of dispensary supervision; rganize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.
PRN30	Carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision: • detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list2); * primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.
PRN32	he health care facility, or at the patient's home on the basis of the obtained data on the patient's health, using standard schemes, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision: • determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision; • determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to dispensary supervision; • calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in the first year of life.
PRN33	ermine the presence and degree of limitations of life, type, degree and duration of disability with the issuance of relevant documents in a health care institution on the basis of data on the disease and its course, features of professional activity.

PRN35	<p>the territory of service according to standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical researches:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • conduct screening for the most important non-communicable diseases; • evaluate the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data of morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators; <p>identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; to form risk groups of the population.</p>
PRN41	<p>the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods:</p> <p>select and use unified clinical protocols for the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • participate in the development of local protocols for medical care; • to control the quality of medical care on the basis of statistical data, expert evaluation and sociological research data using indicators of structure, process and results of activities; • identify factors that hinder the improvement of the quality and safety of medical care.

3. The program of the discipline

The educational process is organized according to the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS).

The curriculum consists of three blocks:

Block 1. Nursing practice in the therapeutic department of the hospital

Topic 1. Moral, ethical and legal principles of nursing in Ukraine. Organization of work and responsibilities of the nurse of the main structural units of the therapeutic hospital. The organization of food of patients in a hospital. Therapeutic nutrition.

Ethical foundations of nursing. Code of Ethics for Nurses of Ukraine. Code of the International Council of Nurses. Oath of Florence Nightingale. Moral and legal responsibility of the nurse to society. Guarantees and protection of the legal rights of the nurse. The list of orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the activities of the nurse of the therapeutic department. Structure and functions of a therapeutic hospital. The main divisions of the therapeutic hospital: admission department, department of therapeutic profile, diagnostic departments, clinical laboratories. Responsibilities of the nurse of the main divisions of the therapeutic hospital. List of documentation kept by the nurse in different departments of the therapeutic hospital. Basic rules of storage of medicines and tools. Responsibilities of a nurse to maintain medical and sanitary and hygienic regimes of the therapeutic department. Basic principles of medical nutrition (principle of protection, principle of adjustment, principle of substitution). Organization of medical nutrition in the hospital. Diet tables and individual diets. Artificial nutrition.

Topic 2. Duties and actions of the guard and manipulation nurse of the therapeutic department. Features of the treatment room of the therapeutic department and the responsibilities of the nurse to provide them.

Organization of the work of the nurse's post. Documentation, which is filled in by the nurse on duty, the rules of its maintenance. Registration of patients admitted to the department. Thermometry, blood pressure measurement, pulse study with data entry into the temperature sheet. Work with the list of appointments. Rules for providing patients with tablets and soluble drugs. Organization of the work of the nurse of the manipulation room. Basic documentation of the manipulation room. Rules for storage and accounting of medicines and medical instruments in the manipulation room. Prescription, accounting and storage of potent, narcotic and toxic substances in accordance with the current order. Methods and techniques of taking a general blood test, blood test for sugar, biochemical and bacteriological studies. Preparation of the manipulation table for work. Technique of subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous infusions. Basic requirements for disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments. Quality control of pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments for the presence of blood and detergents. Sterilization of reusable tools.

Topic 3. Responsibilities of a nurse to ensure the diagnostic process in a therapeutic hospital .

Basic rules of preparation of the patient for gastroscopy, rectoromanoscopy, colonoscopy, ultrasound examination of the abdominal cavity. The main types of enemas and the rules of their use. Preparation of patients and necessary equipment for taking feces for helminth eggs, occult blood, coprogram. Rules of taking urine analysis for research with the methods of Zymnytsky, Addis-Kakovsky, Nechyporenko, their diagnostic value. Preparation and conduct of gastric and duodenal soundings. Gastric lavage, methods of its implementation, taking lavage water for research. Preparation of probes, catheters, tips for manipulations. Methods and techniques of electrocardiogram registration. The simplest analysis of its main elements.

Topic 4. The use of medical leeches, the conditions of their storage. Rules for using pocket and stationary inhalers. Treatment and disinfection of reusable products. Methods and techniques for supplying humidified oxygen and using an oxygen pillow. Acquaintance with carrying out of physiotherapeutic procedures (hydrotherapeutic, light, electromagnetic): a technique of their release, supervision over patients and rendering of the first pre-medical aid in case of deterioration of a condition of the patient at carrying out physiotherapeutic procedures.

Topic 5. Features of the nurse's work in the intensive care unit.

General rules of care for patients with bed rest, seriously ill and agonists. Providing a comfortable position in bed, prevention of bedsores, personal hygiene, change of underwear and bed linen, providing physiological stools (urine, feces). Use of the base vessel and urinal. Application of a gas discharge tube, enemas. Types of enemas, methods and techniques of their application, methods of disinfection and storage of enema equipment. Feeding seriously ill patients with a strict bed rest. Parenteral method of artificial administration of food products. The concept of resuscitation. Methods and techniques of the simplest resuscitation measures: mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose artificial respiration, indirect heart massage. The process of dying and its periods. The concept of clinical and biological death. Rules of conduct with the corpse. First aid for poisoning. First aid for heat and sunstroke. First aid for drowning. First aid for electric shock.

Block 2. Nursing practice in the surgical department of the hospital

Topic 1. Introduction to surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics. Hygiene in a surgical hospital. The structure of the surgical department. Specialization of the nurse of the surgical department.

Antisepsis. Types of antiseptics. Characteristics of the main groups of antiseptics and the main methods of their application. Nosocomial infection. Sanitary and epidemiological regime. Asepsis. Surgery. Classification of surgical operations. Stages of surgery. Preoperative preparation of the patient and management of the postoperative period. Features of surgery in the context of incurable disease, indications. The concept of palliative surgery.

Topic 2. Organization of work in a clean dressing room. Desmurgia, dressing material. Typical bandages.

Desmurgia. Definition. Rules of application and types of bandages. Typical bandages on the upper limb, head, neck, chest. Desmurgia as a section of surgery. History. Bandage and dressing. Dressing material. Classification: Pressure bandages, Immobilizing, Corrective, Occlusive, Pull-out bandages. Dependent on material and localization. Types and properties of dressings. Rules for applying bandages. Typical bandages are circular, spiral, on the eyes, bridle, Bandages on the abdomen, perineum, lower extremity. Plaster technique. Cross or octagonal, Spiral bandage, Bandage on the thumb, Bandage Deso, Vilpo, Hippocrates.

Topic 3. Care for patients with purulent pathology. Antisepsis. Purulent dressing. Rules of conduct, safety precautions when working with purulent material. Surgical tactics in the treatment of putrefactive surgical process, features of medical treatment.

Features of management of patients with purulent wounds. Principles of prevention of nosocomial infection. Antiseptic solutions, rules of preparation and storage.

Topic 4. Injuries and injuries.

Principles of providing care for injuries in the reception department and surgical hospital. First aid algorithm

Topic 5. Surgical infection.

General purulent infection (sepsis). Algorithm and clinical criteria for the diagnosis of sepsis. Principles of complex treatment of surgical sepsis. Septic shock: criteria for diagnosis, principles of treatment. Multiorgan failure syndrome: the main indicators that determine the failure of a system. The concept of detoxification, methods and indications for use. Immunotherapy, indications and principles.

Block 3. Nursing practice in the pediatric department of the hospital

Topic 1. Features of deontology in the work of a nurse with children and their relatives. Legislation and regulations governing the work of a pediatric nurse.

Responsibilities of a pediatric ward nurse. Issues of moral and legal responsibility of the pediatric nurse to society. Legislation and regulations governing the work of a pediatric nurse:

- Law of Ukraine "Fundamentals of the Legislation of Ukraine on Health Care" № 2801 / XII of 19.11.1992.
- Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the National Program" Children of Ukraine "" № 63/96 of 18.01.1996
- Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the Intersectoral comprehensive program" Health of the Nation "for 2002-2011" № 14 from 10.01.2002 •

Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On the organization and provision of medical care for newborns in Ukraine" № 4 from 05.01.96 p.

- Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On the organization and provision of medical care for newborns in Ukraine" № 4 of 05.01.96, as amended in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 59 of 10.02.2003.
- Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On approval of the Clinical Protocol of medical care for a healthy child under 3 years of age" № 149 of 20.03.2008.

Topic 2. Organization of the work of the post of nurse. Medical documentation, the order of its maintenance.

Posting. Equipment. Organization of work (schedule of changes), work schedule. List of duties of a nurse on duty. Monitoring the implementation of patients, as well as junior medical staff and visitors to the rules of the hospital. Medical documentation: Journal of shifts, diary of the average medical worker (f.№ 039 / u) (nurse's notebook), journal of sanitary-educational work, journal of registration of examinations for pediculosis, journal of registration of infectious diseases, journal of emergency messages, temperature sheet, letter prescriptions.

Topic 3. The range of responsibilities and actions of the nurse on duty in the pediatric department.

Providing treatment and diagnostic process in a pediatric hospital. The main types of enemas are methods and rules of their production for children of different ages. Preparation of patients and necessary equipment for taking feces for helminth eggs, occult blood, coprogram. Rules for taking urine tests for research according to Zymnytsky's methods, Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky, their diagnostic value. Technique of taking swabs from the throat and nose.

Topic 4. Providing diagnostic and treatment process in a pediatric hospital.

Rules for applying a warming compress. Technique of mustard application, use of a hot water bottle, bubble with ice. Rules for using pocket and stationary inhalers. Methods and techniques for supplying humidified oxygen and using an oxygen pillow. Gastric lavage, methods of its carrying out, taking of washing waters for research. Preparation of probes, catheters, tips for manipulations.

Topic 5. Responsibilities of a nurse to ensure the feeding of children in the first year of life.

Technique of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest and head circumference) of children of different ages. Rules of application of children to a breast at natural feeding. Technique of feeding a baby from a bottle during artificial feeding. Carrying out a hygienic bath for an infant, washing children, features of washing girls. Technique of rinsing the eyes, cleaning the ears and nose and treating the umbilical remnant of a newborn baby, instilling drops in the nose, eyes and ears of the baby. Technique of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest and abdomen circumference) of children of different ages.

The structure of the discipline "Nursing Practice"

Names of blocks and topics	Number of hours			
	Total	Practice. occupation	CPC	
			Individual. with a teacher	Alone.

the therapeutic department of the hospital				
1. Moral, ethical and legal principles of nursing in Ukraine. Organization of work				
and the responsibilities of the nurse of the main structural units of the therapeutic hospital.	3	1		2
2. Responsibilities and actions of the guard and manipulation nurse of the therapeutic department. Features of the treatment room of the therapeutic department and the responsibilities of the nurse to provide them.	6	2		4
3. Responsibilities of the nurse to ensure the diagnostic process in the therapeutic hospital. Basic rules of preparation of the patient for gastroscopy, rectoromanoscopy,	6	2		4
4. The simplest methods of physiotherapy. The main types of compresses. Rules for applying warming, cold, medical compresses. Technique of application of cans, mustard seeds, use of a heater, a bubble with ice.	6	2		4
5. Features of the nurse's work in the intensive care unit. General rules of care for patients with bed rest, seriously ill and agonists. Ensuring a comfortable position in bed, prevention of bedsores, personal hygiene, change of underwear and bed linen, providing physiological stools (urine, feces).	6	2		4
Final control 1	3	1		2
Total hours from block 1	30	10		20
Block 2. Nursing practice in the surgical department				
1. Introduction to surgery. Septic and antiseptic. Hygiene in a surgical hospital. The structure of the surgical department. Specialization of the nurse of the surgical department. Antisepsis.	3	1		2
2. Organization of work in a clean dressing Desmurgia, dressing material. Typical bandages. Desmurgia. Definition. Rules of application and types of bandages. Typical bandages on the upper limb, head, neck, chest.	6	2		4

3. Care for patients with purulent pathology. Antisepsis. Purulent dressing. Rules of conduct, safety precautions when working with purulent material. Surgical tactics in the treatment of putrefactive surgical process, features of medical treatment. Features of management of patients with purulent wounds. Principles of prevention	6	2		4
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---	---	--	---

nosocomial infection.				
4. Injuries and injuries. Principles of providing care for injuries in the reception department and surgical hospital. First aid algorithm	6	2		4
5. Surgical infection. General purulent infection (sepsis). Algorithm and clinical criteria for the diagnosis of sepsis. Principles of complex treatment of surgical sepsis. Septic shock: criteria for diagnosis, principles of treatment.	6	2		4
Final control № 2	3	1		2
Total hours from block 2	30	10		20

Block 3. Nursing practice in the pediatric department

1. Features of deontology in the work of a nurse with children and their relatives. Legislation and regulations governing the work of a pediatric nurse. Responsibilities of a pediatric nurse.	3	1		2
Organization of the work of the nurse's post. Medical documentation, the order of its maintenance.	6	2		4
The range of responsibilities and actions of the nurse on duty in the pediatric department. Providing treatment and diagnostic process in a pediatric hospital. The main types of enemas are methods and rules of their production for children of different ages.	6	2		4
Providing diagnostic and treatment process in a pediatric hospital Rules for applying a warming compress. Technique of mustard application, use of a hot water bottle, bubble with ice. Rules for using pocket and stationary inhalers.	6	2		4

Responsibilities of the nurse to ensure the feeding of children in the first year of life. Technique of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest and head circumference) of children of different ages. Rules of application of children to a breast at natural feeding. Technique of feeding a baby from a bottle during artificial feeding. Carrying out a hygienic bath for an infant, washing children, features of washing girls.	6	2		4
Final control № 3	3	1		2
Total hours from block 3	30	10		20
Total from the discipline:	90	30	-	60

4. The content of the discipline

4.1. Plan of practical classes - see higher in the "Structure of the discipline"

4.2. Independent work

The main types of independent work of students are:

- Pre - classroom preparation for practical classes.
- Mastering practical skills in patient care.
- Work in the departments of the hospital in the scope of responsibilities of a junior nurse.
- Execution of individual work.

№ s / n	Topic title (or content of the work)	Number of hours
Block 1. Nursing practice in the therapeutic department of the hospital		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	4
2.	Work in the therapeutic department of the hospital to learn and practice practical skills	4
3.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	4
4.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	4
5.	Preparation for the test	4
Total:		20
Block 2. Nursing practice in the surgical department of the hospital		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	4
2.	Work in the surgical department of the hospital to learn and practice practical skills	4

3.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	4
4.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	4
5.	Preparation of the test	4
Total:		20
Block 3. Nursing practice in the pediatric department of the hospital		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	4
2.	Work in the pediatric department of the hospital to learn and practice practical skills	4
3.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	4
4.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	4
5.	Preparation for the final test	4
Total:		20
Together:		60

4.3. Ensuring the educational process

Training in the program "Setrynskaya practice" takes place on clinical bases in medical institutions: the hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in the Nikolaev area, regional clinical children's hospital and regional clinical hospital of invalids of war. Training in the program is carried out with the use of equipment, equipment of medical and diagnostic departments of clinical bases and the involvement of thematic patients, with their consent and coordination with the attending physician.

Methodical support of practical classes:

- Methodical development of practical classes for teachers.
- Methodical instructions for practical classes for students.
- Variants of test questions and tasks to check the initial level of knowledge on each topic of the blocks.
- Variants of situational tasks to check the mastery of topics and blocks.
- Variants of tasks (theoretical and practical) for intermediate control (total block) and final control - differentiated test.
- Videos and educational films on the subject of the lesson.
- Instructions for working with phantoms and dummies to practice practical skills.

5. Final control

Intermediate control (results by blocks) and final control (differentiated test)

Questions of the therapeutic block

1. Ethical foundations of nursing.
2. The main orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the activities of the nurse of the therapeutic department.
3. Responsibilities of the nurse of the main units of the therapeutic hospital.
4. The list of the documentation which is conducted by the nurse, in various divisions of a therapeutic hospital.

5. Types of treatment and prevention facilities, their structure and functions.
6. Admission department of the hospital, functions.
7. Reception, registration and sanitation of the patient
8. Sanitary and anti-epidemic regime of medical and preventive institutions.
9. The concept of infectious safety.
10. Types and methods of disinfection.
11. Types and methods of sterilization.
12. Medical and protective regime, its elements and significance for the patient.
13. Modes of physical activity.
14. Toilet eyes, ear canals, nasal passages, mouth of a seriously ill patient.
15. Bedsores. Risk factors for bedsores, stages of formation, localization, prevention.
16. Therapeutic nutrition, basic principles. Feeding the seriously ill.
17. Nutrition of patients in the hospital. Control over transfers from home, food storage.
18. Dietary food. Characteristics of diet tables.
19. Artificial feeding: through a tube, gastrostomy, using a nutritional enema, parenteral.
20. Thermometer: structure, rules of storage and use, disinfection.
21. Measurement of body temperature, registration (digital, graphic), evaluation of results.
22. Stages of fever, main symptoms. Care for patients with fever.
23. Observation of respiration (frequency, depth, rhythm). Respiratory rate calculation, digital and graphic recording.
24. Rules for using an individual spittoon, its disinfection.
25. Oxygen therapy: technique of oxygen supply from an oxygen pillow, through Bobrov's device.
26. Pulse: research technique, properties, digital and graphic image in the temperature sheet.
27. Blood pressure: measurement technique, evaluation, digital and graphical recording, blood pressure disorders.
28. Providing emergency medical care in case of fainting.
29. Helping the patient during vomiting.
30. Gastric lavage, indications, contraindications, technique.
31. Cleansing enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
32. Siphon enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
33. Drip enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
34. Therapeutic enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
35. Oil enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
36. Flatulence, the use of a gas tube.
37. The mechanism of action of the heater: indications, contraindications, technique.
38. Mechanism of action, indications for use, technique of application of ice bubble.
39. Indications, contraindications, anatomical areas, technique of cans.
40. Indications, contraindications, technique of applying mustard.
41. Indications, contraindications, types and use of compresses.
42. Rules for prescribing and receiving medicines in the hospital.
43. Rules of storage, placement and accounting of drugs in the department.
44. Organization of drug distribution in the department.
45. External use of drugs: rubbing ointments, instilling drops in the nose, ears, eyes.
46. Inhalation.
47. Enteral administration of drugs: through the mouth, under the tongue, rectally.
48. Parenteral method of drug administration, advantages and disadvantages, tools.
49. Intradermal injections: purpose, anatomical areas, technique. 50. Mantoux test and drug sensitivity test. Evaluation of results.

The question of the surgical unit

51. Bleeding, its types. Methods for determining blood loss.
52. Determination of the state of severity of a patient with acute blood loss.
53. Methods of temporary and final cessation of bleeding.
54. Blood groups and rhesus affiliation. Methods for determining blood group and rhesus factor.
55. General rules of blood transfusion. The list of researches which should be carried out before blood transfusion is necessary.
56. Rules for determining the macroscopic qualities of donor blood.
57. Methods of blood transfusion.
58. Types of anesthesia and responsibilities of a nurse during infiltration, conduction and epidural anesthesia.
59. Technical means for performing inhalation anesthesia. Methods of endotracheal anesthesia and the role of the nurse.
60. The simplest resuscitation measures: technique of artificial lung ventilation and indirect heart massage.
61. See wound. Primary surgical treatment of the wound.
62. The role of the nurse in the organization of surgical treatment of a purulent wound. Types of secondary seams.
63. The structure of clean and purulent dressings, the role of the nurse in the organization of the sanitary and hygienic regime.
64. Modern methods of processing the hands of a surgeon and an operating room nurse.
65. Methods of processing the operating field.
66. The main tools and rules of their selection for venesection, trachostomy, pleural puncture, primary surgical treatment of the wound, laparocentesis, skeletal extraction.
67. Antiseptic drugs for washing purulent wounds. Method of washing drainage tubes, replacement of drainages to a patient with a purulent wound.
68. Types of seams. Basic rules of their imposition and removal.
69. Technique of bandaging a patient with cleanliness (surgical) wound.
70. Damage to soft tissues, skull, chest. First aid measures for victims with closed injuries
71. The main types of bandages and methods of their application.
72. Rules of transportation of victims with injuries of soft tissues, skull, thorax. Preventive measures to prevent the development of traumatic shock, pneumothorax, internal bleeding.
73. Signs of bone fractures and dislocations. First aid for fractures.
Application of means of transport immobilization.
74. Methods for determining the area of the lesion and the severity of the condition of a patient with burns.
75. Responsibilities of the nurse to provide infusion therapy for a patient in a state of burn shock.
76. Signs of frostbite, first aid to the victim with frostbite.
77. Acute purulent soft tissue diseases, their varieties and main clinical signs.
78. Assessment of the patient's severity in purulent soft tissue diseases.
79. Actions of a nurse in conservative and operative treatment of abscesses, phlegmon, boils, carbuncles, hydradenitis, mastitis, erysipelas, lymphadenitis, lymphangitis, paraproctitis.
80. Acute specific infection. The role of a nurse in treatment programs for gas anaerobic gangrene, tetanus, diphtheria, anthrax.
81. Methods of prevention of tetanus, diphtheria, anthrax, gas gangrene.
82. The main signs of necrosis, gangrene, ulcers, foreign bodies.

83. Methods of treatment of necrotized and ulcerated areas of soft tissues. Amputation of the end, selection of tools for its implementation.
84. The role of the nurse in providing the prescribed treatment of patients with various types of necrosis, gangrene, ulcers, fistulas, foreign body.
85. Emergency care for electric shocks, frostbite, thermal burns.

Questions of the pediatric unit

86. Basic deontological principles of a nurse's work with children and their relatives.
87. Features of the nurse's work with incurable patients of different ages and their relatives
88. The main responsibilities of the nurse of the pediatric department.
89. Organization of the work of the post of nurse of the pediatric department. Documentation filled in by the nurse on duty, rules of its maintenance. Rules of transfer of duty to the next change.
90. Organization of the work of the nurse of the manipulation room of the pediatric department. Basic documentation, rules of storage and accounting of medicines and medical instruments.
91. The organization of work of the nurse of a procedural office of pediatric department.
92. Features of thermometry, measurement of arterial pressure and research of pulse in children of different ages.
93. Rules of administration of drugs to children through the mouth.
94. Features of subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injections for children of different ages.
95. Rules for calculating the dose of antibiotics for a child of this age.
96. Methods and rules of setting different types of enemas for children of different ages.
97. Features of the use of mustard in children, the use of a warmer and a blister with ice.
98. Rules of taking urine analysis in children for research according to the methods of Zymnitsky, Nechyporenko, Addis-Kakovsky and their diagnostic value.
99. Principles of preparation of sick children for X-ray examination of the gastrointestinal tract, urinary system, for endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract.
100. Principles of providing emergency care to a child with laryngospasm and stenotic laryngitis, when a foreign body enters the respiratory tract, with an attack of bronchial asthma, with convulsive syndrome, with acute vascular insufficiency (fainting, collapse).
101. The main signs of clinical death. Rules of primary cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
102. Basic principles of care and monitoring of patients with skin pathology.
103. Basic principles of care and monitoring of patients with respiratory pathology.
104. Basic principles of care and monitoring of patients with pathology of the cardiovascular system.
105. Basic principles of care and monitoring of patients with pathology of the gastrointestinal tract
106. Basic principles of care and monitoring of patients with pathology of the urinary system.
107. Carrying out a hygienic bath for an infant. Washing children depending on gender.
108. Organization of palliative care for children with incurable diseases. Features of management of pediatric patients in the terminal stage of the disease, care, methods of palliative treatment of the main symptoms and syndromes
109. Washing the eyes, cleaning the nose, ears, instilling drops in the nose, ears, eyes.
110. Features of instilling drops in the nose, eyes and ears of a child.
111. Toilet of a newborn child. Umbilical cord toilet, umbilical wound care.
112. Rules of application of children to a breast at natural feeding.
113. Technique of feeding a baby from a bottle.

Example of test tasks to be solved in practical classes and intermediate control

Topic "Introduction to surgery. Septic and antiseptic. Hygiene in a surgical hospital »

I. Solve test tasks:

1. How often should wet wards be cleaned? A. As needed.
B. As needed, but at least twice a day.
B. Every day.
G. 3 times a day.
D. As needed, but at least 3 times a week.
2. In which ward should a patient with an infiltrate, signs of fluctuation be hospitalized? A. In the intensive care unit.
B. Insulator.
B. The General Chamber.
G. Chamber of purulent department. D. A separate chamber.
3. How often should I change my underwear and bedding? A. 1 time in 10 days.
B. Weekly, after taking a shower or bath.
B. As it is contaminated, but at least once every 10 days.
D. As the discomfort increases. D. 1 time in 3 days.
4. What complications are associated with violations of the rules of asepsis and antiseptics during injections?
A. Air and fat embolism.
B. Allergic reactions.
B. Development of postinjection infiltrates and abscesses.
G. Diseases of serum hepatitis B, SD Skin dermatitis.
5. What does medical deontology study?
A. Clinical manifestations of various diseases.
B. Personal relationships between health care workers and the patient.
B. The range of issues of duty, morality and professional ethics of health workers.
G. Assessment of professionalism of health workers. D. Iatrogenic diseases.
6. Who takes care of the patient? A. The doctor.
B. Relatives of the patient.
B. Junior and midwifery staff, relatives of the patient, each has its own functions. G. Junior medical staff D. Relatives of the patient.
7. What does the term "special" care mean? A. Care, carried out especially carefully.
B. Care performed in special conditions.
B. Care that requires the presence of certain specialists.

D. Care that provides additional measures in connection with the specifics of the disease. D. Care due to the social status of the patient.

8. Dress lice were found in a patient sent to the hospital. Your actions:

A. To deny the patient hospitalization.

B. Re-wash with soap in the bath, send the patient's clothes and linen to the disinfection chamber.

B. Carry out sanitation, including cutting the hair of the head, lubricating the hair with a mixture of kerosene and sunflower oil, followed by washing the head with a hot 10% solution of table vinegar.

G. disguised in hospital clothes.

D. Call a disinfection service.

9. A patient with complaints of abdominal pain was admitted to the admission department. The patient's condition is satisfactory. Can he take a hygienic bath?

And you can.

B. It is impossible.

B. It is possible after the exclusion of acute surgical disease.

D. It is possible, but the water temperature should not exceed 38 ° C.

D. It is possible if the patient cannot stand.

10. A patient with suspected gastrointestinal bleeding was taken to the admission department (3 hours ago there was vomiting with the content of "coffee grounds" type). Feels subjectively satisfactory, can move independently. How to transport the patient to the department?

A. On foot accompanied by a nurse.

B. In a wheelchair.

B. Only on a wheelchair.

G. Only on a wheelchair accompanied by a nurse.

D. Only in a wheelchair accompanied by a junior nurse.

11. For what purpose patients with diseases of the cardiovascular system suffering from severe shortness of breath are recommended to take a semi-sitting position in bed? A. In this position it is more convenient to feed.

B. Reduces blood stasis in the small circle of blood circulation.

B. Reduces the risk of bedsores.

D. Prevents the sinking of the tongue.

D. Prevention of pulmonary edema

12. What is the main purpose of a functional bed?

A. Allows to give to the patient the most favorable and convenient position for him.

B. It can be moved easily and quickly.

B. Facilitates medical staff to perform their treatment and care functions.

D. Prevention of bedsores.

D. Prevention of thrombosis in peripheral vessels

13. Can bedsores occur when patients are forced to sit?

A. They can not, because bedsores are formed only when the patient is on his back, abdomen or side.

B. Can in the buttocks.

B. Can not, because when sitting between the bony protrusions and the mattress is a large layer of subcutaneous fat and muscle tissue. G. Can, in any position of the patient. D. Can, in the area of the heel bones.

14. Why can't the sliding wheel be inflated too much? A. It will fail quickly.

B. It will be difficult to give him a stable position in bed.

B. It must change its shape during the movements of the patient.

G. Causes bedsores.

D. Contributes to the formation of bumps.

15. What should be done in the initial stage of bedsore formation?

A. Strengthen all preventive measures (maintenance of the bed, change of position of the patient, careful toilet of the skin).

B. Use various biologically active ointments.

B. Carry out surgical treatment.

D. Assign physiotherapy to the affected area (UHF, UFO), treat the affected areas with 1% diamond green solution, a strong solution of potassium permanganate, 5-10% iodine solution. D. Apply a band-aid.

Example of a test ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Higher education level - master's

degree Field of knowledge: 22

"Health care"

Specialty: 222 "Medicine"

Educational discipline - Nursing practice

Option № 0

1. Basic principles of care and monitoring of patients with respiratory pathology.

(Maximum number of points -

15). 2. Treatment and protection regime, its elements and significance for the patient.

(Maximum number of points -

15). 3. Modern methods of processing the hands of a surgeon and an operating room nurse.

(Maximum number of points - 15).

4. Emergency care for electric shocks, frostbite, thermal burns.

(Maximum number of points - 15).

5. Task: during the morning round the nurse in 4 mission missions found that in all patients the body temperature rose to 38-39 degrees Celsius. There are signs of rashes on the skin.

Tactics and actions of the nurse. Explain your decision. (Maximum number of points - 20).

*Approved at the meeting of the Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines,
protocol № ___ from " ___ " _____ 2020.*

Head of the department: Professor Zak M. Yu.

Examiner: PhD Frolov Yu. A.

6. Evaluation criteria and tools for diagnosing learning outcomes

Control methods

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

Current control. Testing in practical classes of theoretical knowledge and the acquisition of practical skills, as well as the results of independent work of students. Supervised by teachers according to the specific purpose of the curriculum. Assessment of the level of students' training is carried out by: interviewing students, solving and analyzing situational problems and test tasks, interpreting the results of clinical-instrumental and clinical-laboratory research, monitoring the acquisition of practical skills.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of using students for clinical and diagnostic analysis of theoretical knowledge and practical skills on all topics studied, as well as the results of independent work of students. Carried out in the last lesson on the block by passing practical skills, solving situational problems and testing.

The final control is carried out upon completion of the study of the discipline (semester) **in the form of a differentiated test.**

Students who have attended all the classes provided by the curriculum and have mastered the practical skills provided by the curriculum, performed full independent work and scored for the semester (intermediate test) and final control (differentiated credit) together for three blocks) the number of points, **not less than the minimum - 70 points.**

Distribution of points that students can get

Assessment is carried out on a 200-point scale of the university, which corresponds to a similar ECTS scale. According to it, for the current educational activity (PND) the student can receive a total of a maximum of 120 points, a minimum, as mentioned above - 70 points; on the final control - from 50 to 80 points.

Accordingly, the maximum score for each practical lesson / for the topic of nursing practice can be 8 points (120 points: 15 practical classes), for the block - 40 points (8 points x 5 classes); minimum - 4.7 points (70 points: 15 practical classes), for the block - 23.5 points (4.7 points x 5 practical classes).

A student can get a maximum of 80 points on the differential test, the test is considered passed if the student received at least 50 points. Distribution of points on the test - see above in the example of a credit card.

Assessment of student performance

Type of activity (task)	Maximum number of points
Block 1	
Topic 1	8
Topic 2	8
Topic 3	8
Topic 4	8
Topic 5	8
<i>Intermediate control</i>	

Block 2	
Topic 6	8
Topic 7	8
Topic 8	8
Topic 9	8
Topic 10	8
<i>Intermediate control</i>	
Block 3	
Topic 11	8
Topic 12	8
Topic 13	8
Topic 14	8
Topic 15	8
<i>Intermediate control</i>	
Together	120
Differentiated credit	80
Total for IPA and offset	200

Criteria for assessing knowledge

A student's answer is evaluated with a score of 8 points in a practical lesson / per topic and 71-80 points in a test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on a national scale) if it demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical positions and ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis. no inaccuracies.

With a score of 6-7 points in the practical lesson and 61-70 points in the test (B and C on the ECTS scale and 4 on the national scale) the answer is evaluated if it shows knowledge of all theoretical principles, ability to apply them in practice, but some fundamental inaccuracies are allowed.

With a score of 4.7-5 points in the practical lesson and 50-60 points in the test (D and E on the ECTS scale and 3 on the national scale) the student's answer is evaluated provided that he knows the main theoretical principles and can use them in practice.

7. Recommended sources of information

1. Kasevich NM Practicum on nursing / N.M. Kasevich. - Kyiv: Health, 2005.
2. Pasechko NV Fundamentals of nursing / NV Apiary. - Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 1999.
3. General care for patients in therapeutic and surgical hospitals: textbook. manual for medical students; for ed .. A.D. Vizier. - Zaporozhye, 1996.
4. Netyazhenko VZ General and special care for patients / V.Z. Netyazhenko, AG Semin, MS Prisyazhnyuk. - K., 1993.
5. Shchulipenko IM General and special care for patients with the basics of valeology / I.M. Schulipenko. - K., 1998.

6. Chebotaryova VD Propaedeutic pediatrics / V.D. Чеботарьова, В.Г. The site. - К., 2001.
7. Workshop on propaedeutic pediatrics with child care / ed .. VG Maidannik, K.D. Duka, V.G. Burlay. - Kyiv: Knowledge of Ukraine, 2002.
8. Maidannik VG Physical and mental development of children / V.G. Майданник, М.А. Dodakin. - К., 1993.
9. Maidannik VG Pediatrics / VG The site. - Н .: Folio, 2002.
10. Grando AA. Vrachebnaya etika i deontologiya / AA Grando, S.A. Grand.- К .: Health, 1994.
11. General surgery / ed. SP Zhuchenko, MD Zheliba, SD Khimich. Kyiv, "Health", 1999.
12. General surgery. Selected lectures / ed. BI Dmitriev. Odessa, 1999.
13. Gostishchev VK General surgery. Moscow, 1993.
14. Volkolakov Ya.V. General surgery. Riga, 1989.
15. Struchkov VI, Struchkov Yu.V. General surgery. Moscow, 1988.
16. Юрихин А.П. Desmurgia. Leningrad, 1986.
17. Kazitsky VM, Korzh NA Desmurgia. Kyiv, 1999.
18. Grebenev AL, Sheptulin AA Basics of general patient care. Moscow, 1991.
19. Murashko VV, Shuganov EG, Panchenko AV General patient care. Textbook. Moscow, 1988.
20. Petrov SP General surgery. St. Petersburg, 1999.
21. Methods of examination of a surgical patient / ed. М.О.Ляписа. Ternopil, 2000.
22. Жизневский Я.А. Basics of infusion therapy. Minsk, 1994.
23. Shevchenko Yu.L., Zhiburt EB Safe blood transfusion. St. Petersburg, 2000.
24. Mokshonov IY, Garelin PV, etc. Surgical operations // Minsk, 2004, p.413.
25. Mokshonov I.Ya. Medical deontology // Minsk, 1998. 26. Kasevich NM Workshop on nursing. - Kyiv: Health, 2005.