

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

Medical Institute

Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines

"APPROVE "

The first vice-rector
Ishchenko NM

“ ”  2021

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

"Nursing practice"

Specialty 222 "Medicine"

Developer
Head of the Department of Developer
Guarantor of the educational program
Director of the Institute
Chief of NMV

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1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Nursing practice	
Branch 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 credit and / 90 years	
Course structure: - lectures - practical classes - hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	-	-
	40 50	
Number of training blocks	3	
Percentage of classroom load	44 %	
Language of instruction		
Form of intermediate control (if any)	The result is ok by 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 tasks of** studying the discipline "Nursing Practice" are:

- Acquisition by students of the basic knowledge concerning duties of the average medical personnel 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 disciplines and (interdisciplinary connections). According to the curriculum, the passage of Nursing first practice provided in V 1 semester, when students acquired the relevant knowledge of basic basic disciplines: medical biology, anatomy and

physiology, microbiology, virology and immunology, topographic anatomy, pharmacology and nursing, which the program of industrial practice is integrated. In turn, nursing practice forms the basis for further study by students of clinical disciplines - 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 skills to develop knowledge in the process of further study and in professional activity.

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 medical staff";
 - 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 a pediatric, therapeutic and surgical hospital;
- from Nata :**
- Structure and functioning of the main divisions of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric hospital
 - 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 of general and professional disciplines in professional activities
 - Compliance with the norms of sanitary and hygienic regime and safety requirements for 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.
- in order :**
- to fill in the documentation kept by the nurse in various departments of therapeutic, surgical and pediatric hospitals, and their divisions
 - to carry out thermometry, measurement of arterial pressure, research of pulse with entering of data into a 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 subcutaneous, intramuscular injection;
 - to carry out intravenous jet administration of drugs;
 - compile and fill the system for intravenous drip administration of drugs;
 - to carry out disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments;
 - to control the quality of pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments for the presence of blood and detergents;
 - sterilize reusable instruments;
 - to 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 carry out prevention of 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 .
- *m atm competence* . The program meets the **educational and professional program (EPP)** and orientova to the formation of **competency were :**

- *general (LC) - LC 3, 4, 5, 8, 9 for OK49 Nursing practice in the surgical department, OK50 Nursing practice in the therapeutic department, OK51 Nursing practice in the pediatric department :*

- 3K3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
- 3K4. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- 3K5. Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal skills.
- 3K8. Definiteness and persistence in terms of tasks and responsibilities.
- 3K9. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

- *f protection competence and (FC) - FC 1 - 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 educational-professional program, the expected *program learning outcomes (PRN)* include the skills of *PRN 2, 3, 11, 13 - 18, 22, 25, 28, 30, 32, 33, 35, 41 OPP :*

PRN2	ave specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the learning process. Be able to solve complex problems and problems that arise in professional activities. Clear and unambiguous communication of one's own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that substantiate them to specialists and non-specialists. Responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions
PRN3	ave deep knowledge of the structure of professional activity. Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. Ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activities. To be responsible for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy.
PRN11	ollect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including occupational 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 a health care facility, its unit, at the patient's home , etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms: ollect 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); ess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;

	<p>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);</p> <p>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);</p> <p>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> <p>Examine the condition of the musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation);</p> <p>Examine the state of the nervous system;</p> <p>Examine the condition of the genitourinary system;</p> <p>Assess the state of fetal development according to the calculation of fetal weight and auscultation of its heartbeat.</p>
PRN13	<p>the conditions of the health care institution, its subdivision and among the attached population:</p> <p>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 data, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.</p> <p>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 examination of the patient, 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.</p>
PRN14	<p>the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:</p> <p>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.</p>

	<p>Carry out differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2) by making an informed decision, according to a certain algorithm, using the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to 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 syndromic diagnosis, laboratory and instrumental examination data, conclusions of differential diagnosis, knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant 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 of the patient and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field, on the basis of 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 the patient's home and at the stages of medical evacuation, including in the field on the basis of preliminary clinical diagnosis, using knowledge about the person, his bodies 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 home at the patient 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	<p>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</p>

	ethical and legal norms, by making informed decisions and using standard techniques.
PRN25	<p>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, among the fixed contingent of the population. :</p> <p>dispensary groups of patients;</p> <p>groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions that must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).</p>
PRN28	<p>organize 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:</p> <p>form groups of dispensary supervision;</p> <p>organize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.</p>
PRN30	<p>carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:</p> <p>detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list 2);</p> <p>primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.</p>
PRN32	<p>in the 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:</p> <p>determine the tactics of examination and secondary prevention of patients subject to dispensary supervision;</p> <p>determine the tactics of examination and primary prevention of healthy individuals subject to dispensary supervision;</p> <p>calculate and prescribe the necessary food for children in the first year of life.</p>
PRN33	<p>determine the presence and degree of restrictions on 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.</p>
PRN35	<p>in the territory of service according to standard methods of descriptive, analytical epidemiological and medical-statistical researches:</p> <p>conduct screening for the most important non-communicable diseases;</p> <p>evaluate in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data indicators of morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators;</p> <p>identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases;</p> <p>form risk groups of the population.</p>
PRN41	<p>in 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> <p>participate in the development of local protocols for medical care;</p> <p>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;</p> <p>identify factors that hinder the improvement of the quality and safety of medical care.</p>
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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. Cestrynsk and practices and in the therapeutic department of a 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. Organization of food for patients in the 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. 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 the nurse to maintain the 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. 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.

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 the necessary equipment for taking feces for helminth eggs, occult blood, coprogram. Rules of taking urine analysis for research with methods of Zymnitsky, 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 of 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. Ensuring 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 Stats and Onar

Topic 1. Introduction to surgery. Asepsis and antisepsis. 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 epidemic - logical mode. 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. Class and fikatsiya, pressure bandage, bandages, corrective,

occlusion, bandages with the recovery. 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. Antiseptics . 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. Ant and septic solutions , rules of preparation and storage.

Topic 4. Injuries and injuries .

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

Topic 5. Surgical infection .

Total 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. Multiple organ failure syndrome: the main indicators that determine the insufficiency 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 Stats and Onar

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 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 from 05.01.96, as amended in accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 59 from 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 nurse's post. Medical documentation, the order of its maintenance .

Posture shift. 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 pediatric and kulosis, journal of registration of infectious diseases, journal of emergency messages, temperature sheet , a letter of prescription.

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 the necessary equipment for taking feces for helminth eggs, occult blood, coprogram. Rules of taking urine analysis for research according to the methods of Zymnysky, Nechyporenko, 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 warmer, a 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. The 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 . cupation	CPC	
			The individual . with a teacher	alone.
Block 1. Cestrynsk and practices and in the therapeutic department of a hospital				
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.	3	2		1
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.	4	2		2

3. Responsibilities of the nurse to ensure the diagnostic process in the therapeutic hospital. Basic rules of preparation of the patient for gastroscopy, rectoromanoscopy,	5	3		2
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 warmer, a bubble with ice.	5	3		2
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).	5	3		2
al control 1	3	2		1
al hours from block 1	25	1 5		1 0
Block 2. Cestrynsk and practices and in the surgical department				
1. Introduction to surgery. Sept and ka ant and a septic tank. Hygiene in a surgical hospital. The structure of the surgical department. Specialization of the nurse of the surgical department. Antisepsis.	4	2		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 of nosocomial infection.	7	3		4
4. Injuries and injuries. Principles of providing care for injuries in the reception department and surgical hospital. First aid algorithm	7	3		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.	7	3		4
al control № 2	4	2		2
al hours from block 2	35	15		20
Block 3. Nursing Practice in ne di atrychnomu 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 of 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 warmer, a 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. The 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
al control № 3	3	1		2
al hours from block 3	30	10		20

total from the discipline :	0	40	-	50
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4. The content of the discipline

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

4.2. Individual 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 hours
Block 1 . Nursing practice in the therapeutic department of the hospital		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	2
2.	Work in the therapeutic department of the hospital for the acquisition and development of practical skills	2
3.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	2
4.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	2
5.	Preparation for the test	2
Total:		10
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:		50

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, the regional clinical children's hospital and the regional clinical hospital for invalids in war. Training in the program takes place 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 (final 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

Questions to intermediate controls (totals for blocks) and final control (e and f erentsiyovanoho offset)

The question is the therapeutic unit

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 the seriously ill.
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 drugs 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 obligations of medical staff including Noah sister n and d infiltratsiynoyi the execution, and peridural providnykovoyi aneststeziyi.
59. Technical means for performing inhalation anesthesia. Methods wires n I endotracheal anesthesia and the role of nurse.
60. reanimatsiyni simplest measures: a presentation and agony in artificial e ntylyatsiyi lung b and indirect heart massage.
61. See wound. Primary surgical treatment of the wound.
62. The role of medical nd s e striae in orhanizatsiyi surgical treatment hniynoyi wounds. Types of secondary seams.
63. Structure of net hniynyh i n e rev'yazochnyh role of a nurse in orhanizatsiyi sanitary and hihiyenichnoho regime.
64. Modern methods of processing hand surgeon and opera c iynoyi medical n th sister.
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. Oc Mr. ovni rules for their imposition and removal.
69. Technique of bandaging a patient with cleanliness (surgical) wound.
70. Ushkodzh e ting soft tissue, cranial, thoracic klitky. First aid measures affected with poshk closed at Jenny
71. Basic you claim and bandages and methods for their imposition.
72. Rules of transportation of victims with injuries of soft tissues, skull, thorax. Profilaktychni measures for the prevention of traumatic shock, pneumothorax, internal krovot e chi.
73. Signs of bone fractures and dislocations. First aid for fractures. Application of means of transport immobilization.
74. Methods for determining the square lesions i vazhkosti state patsi is NTA of burns.
75. The duties of a nurse to ensure i n fuziynoyi therapy for patsi is NTA opikovoho a state of shock.
76. Signs vidmorozh e ting, emergency suffered from frostbite.
77. Hostri hniyni ill w ing soft tissues, their riznovydy Clinical and basic features.
78. Assessment of state vazhkosti patient with flexible and ynyh diseases Mr. Yahya soft tissues.
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. Amputatsiya kntsivky, Selection of instruments for her her conduct.
84. The role of the nurse in zabezpechenni designated L and forging patients with different types of necrosis, gangrene, ulcers, fistulas, the body of a storonnim.
85. an immediate aid for electric shock obmorozhenni, term and chnyh burns.

The issue 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, the 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 at children of different age.
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 Zymnytsky, 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, clearing 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. Sept and ka ant and a septic tank. 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.
- D. Diseases of serum hepatitis B, C.
- D. Skin dermatitis.

5. What does medical deontology study?

- A. Clinical manifestations of various diseases.
- B. The relationship between personal 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 carried out 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. Refuse the patient to be hospitalized.
- B. Re-wash with soap in the bath, send the patient's clothes and underwear to the disinfection chamber.
- B. Carry out sanitary treatment, 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 bed sore formation?
- A. Strengthen all preventive measures (keeping the bed, changing the patient's position, careful skin toilet).
 - 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% solution of diamond green, a strong solution of potassium permanganate, 5-10% solution of iodine.
 - D. Apply a band-aid.

Example of a test ticket

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
 P Evan higher education - master
 Field of knowledge: 22 " Health care "
 C petsialnist : 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 hand surgeon and opera c iynoyi medical n th sister.
(Maximum number of points - 15).
4. an immediate aid for electric shock obmorozhenni, term and chnyh 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 ,
minutes № ____ from " __ " _____ 2020.*

Head of the department : Professor Zak M. Yu.

Examiner : Nedelev OI

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. Evaluation of training students through: Student Survey, and analysis solution for situational cottages and tests, interpreting the results of clinical and instrumental and clinical and laboratory research, control of practical skills.

Intermediate control. Checking the possibility of students using 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 .**

By the intermediate control (certification for blocks) and final control (differentiated test) students, which visited all the prescribed curriculum training sessions and mastered practical skills , prescribed curriculum to meet in full the individual work and in learning gained per semester (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 scale of the EC TC. 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 a topic in nursing practice can be 8 points (120 points: 15 practical classes), for a 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 the test ticket.

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>	
B lock 2	
Topic 6	8
Topic 7	8
Topic 8	8
Topic 9	8
Topic 10	8
<i>Intermediate control</i>	
B lock 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

Evaluation 8 points to practical class / subject and by 71-80 points in the standings (A scale ECTS and 5 national scale) A student is assessed if it demonstrates a deep knowledge of theoretical concepts and the ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has no inaccuracies.

Evaluation 6 - 7 points on a practical and 61-70 points in the standings (B and C for the ECTS scale and 4 national scale) response is evaluated if it shows knowledge of theoretical positions, the ability to apply them in practice, but allowed some fundamental errors.

Evaluation 4 , 7- 5 point s at workshops and 50-60 points in the standings (D and E on a scale of ECTS and national scale 3) A student is assessed if he knows basic theoretical concepts and can use them in practice.

7. Recommended sources of information

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