

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University
Medical Institute
Department therapeutic and surgical dysts and Pliny

"APPROVE"
The first vice-rector
Ishchenko NM

“  _____ 2021

CURRICULUM WORK PROGRAM

"Patient care (practice)"

Area of knowledge 22 "Health"
Specialty 222 "Medicine"

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

Nedelev OI

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1. Description of the discipline

Characteristic	Characteristics of the discipline	
Name of discipline	Patient care (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	2nd	
Academic year	2021 -2022	
Semester numbers	Full-time	Correspondence form
	4th	-
Total number of ECTS credits / hours	5 credits (150 hours)	
Course structure: - 1 ektsiyi - practical classes - hours of independent work of students	Full-time	Correspondence form
	-	
	42 108	
Percentage of classroom load	28 %	
Language of instruction	ENG	
Form of intermediate control (if any)		
Form of final control	Differentiated test - 4th semester	

2. Purpose, tasks and planned learning outcomes

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Patient Care (Practice)" is for students to master the basic techniques of professional activity of a junior nurse on the basis of deep knowledge and understanding of the functioning of the sick person in compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Patient Care (Practice)" are:

2.1 . Assimilation of the basic 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

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

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

2.4. Competences and learning outcomes, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (relationship with the normative content of training of higher education seekers, formulated in terms of learning outcomes in the educational-professional program (OPP) .

Prerequisites for studying the discipline (interdisciplinary links). According to the curriculum, the practice of patient care is provided in the IV semester, when the student has acquired relevant knowledge in basic basic disciplines: medical biology, medical and biological

physics, human anatomy and physiology, bioorganic and biological chemistry, as well as the study of microbiology, virology and immunology, with which the program of industrial practice is integrated. In turn, the practice of patient care 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, etc., which provides integration with these disciplines, and formation of skills to apply knowledge of patient care in the process of further education and in professional activities.

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

- know :

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

- in order to apply knowledge in practical situations:

1. Demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in the clinic of internal medicine, in general surgery, in the clinic of pediatrics .
2. Demonstrate the skills of organization and care of patients with various diseases of therapeutic profile, perform the necessary medical manipulations:
 - to demonstrate mastery of skills of observance of medical and security and maintenance of a sanitary and hygienic mode of the main divisions of a therapeutic hospital
 - to interrogate and examine the patient
 - demonstrate the method of conducting anthropometric studies of the patient and draw conclusions about the constitutional type of the subject
 - to make a preliminary assessment of the state of temperature homeostasis of the patient by the results of thermometry and registration of temperature curves
 - Demonstrate mastery of skills in caring for patients with fever
 - to demonstrate the simplest medical manipulations on carrying out medical and physiotherapeutic procedures to patients
 - to demonstrate mastery of skills of personal hygiene of patients and care of seriously ill patients
 - to demonstrate the skills of first aid to patients with disorders of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems
3. To draw a conclusion about the state of physiological functions of the organism, its systems and organs:
 - to determine the main indicators of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems (pulse, blood pressure, respiration) .
4. Demonstrate mastery of the skills of organization and care of surgical patients, perform the necessary medical manipulations:
 - demonstrate methods of preparation for the use of dressings, surgical linen, surgical instruments, suture material
 - demonstrate methods of processing the surgeon's hands and operating field

- demonstrate the application of bandages and plaster bandages
- to organize preparation of the patient for planned and urgent surgical intervention
- to organize care for the patient in the postoperative period

5. Demonstrate the skills of organization and care of healthy and sick children, perform the necessary medical manipulations:

- to demonstrate mastery of skills of observance of medical and protective, sanitary-and-hygienic and anti-epidemic mode in a pediatric hospital
- demonstrate the skills of personal hygiene of medical staff
- demonstrate the ability to handle pots, toys, changing tables, disinfection of bottles, nipples, beakers, thermometers
- to demonstrate mastery of skills of personal hygiene of children of the first year of life
- measure the temperature in children of different ages
- demonstrate the ability to care for children with fever
- to ensure the observance of personal hygiene by sick children of different ages
- to demonstrate the skills of using different dosage forms in children depending on age
- methodically correctly organize the nutrition of healthy children of the first year of life and early age, as well as the nutrition of sick children ;

- **have competencies** . The developed program corresponds to OPP and is focused on formation of competences:

- **general (HCC) - HCC 3, 4, 5, 8.9 DPP (OK 46 - care of the patients in the therapeutic department , OK 47 - care for patients in the surgical department , OK 48 - A review of the patients in the pediatric department) :**

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.

ZK9. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

- **f protection competence and (FC) - FC 1 - 7 , 11 , 13 :**

- 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.

- ΦK4. Ability to determine the required mode of work and rest in the treatment of diseases.

- ΦK5. Ability to determine the nature of nutrition in the treatment of diseases.

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

- ΦK7. Ability to diagnose emergencies.

- ΦK11. Skills to perform medical manipulations.

- ΦK13. Family planning counseling skills.

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	Have 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
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	substantiate them to specialists and non-specialists. Responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions
PRN3	Have 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	<p>Collect 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:</p> <p>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> <p>assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child;</p> <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>In 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,</p>

	<p>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>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, 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. • 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.
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</p>

	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.
PRN16	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.
PRN17	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. 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.
PRN18	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.
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	To 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. : dispensary groups of patients; groups of healthy people subject to dispensary supervision (newborns, children, adolescents, pregnant women, representatives of professions that must undergo a mandatory dispensary examination).
PRN28	Organize secondary and tertiary prevention measures among the assigned population, using a generalized procedure for assessing

	<p>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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> to form groups of dispensary supervision; to organize medical and health-improving measures differentiated from the group of medical examination.
PRN30	<p>Carry out in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detection and early diagnosis of infectious diseases (according to list 2); * primary anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease.
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> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>To 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>On 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 in the dynamics and in comparison with the average static data indicators of morbidity, including chronic non-communicable diseases, disability, mortality, integrated health indicators; identify risk factors for the occurrence and course of diseases; to form risk groups of the population.
PRN41	<p>In the conditions of a health care institution or its subdivision according to standard methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> select and use unified clinical protocols for the provision of medical care, developed on the basis of evidence-based medicine;

	<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. THE STRUCTURE AND MAIN TASKS OF PATIENT CARE IN THE GENERAL SYSTEM OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH THERAPEUTIC PROFILE .

Sections:

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

BLOCK 2. CARE OF SURGICAL PATIENTS

Sections:

1. Introduction to surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics
2. Organization of work in a clean dressing room. Desmurgia, dressings, typical bandages. Care for patients operated on the abdominal organs, perineum, limbs. Bandages on the abdomen, perineum, limbs
3. Care for patients with purulent pathology. Organization of purulent dressing
4. Sterilization of dressings and surgical linen. Organization of work in the operating room. Surgical treatment of the surgeon's hands and operating field
5. Surgery, preparation of patients for operations. Patient care in the postoperative period.

BLOCK 3. CHILD CARE, ITS ROLE IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS AND ORGANIZATION IN A PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL

Sections:

1. The structure and functions of a pediatric hospital and clinic
2. Admission department of the children's hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children.
3. Features of hygiene of children of different ages and care for them in the children's hospital. Caring for children with fever
4. Accounting and storage rules for medicines. Features of the introduction of drugs in children

5. Technique of anthropometric measurements in children of different ages "

BLOCK 1. STRUCTURE AND MAIN TASKS OF PATIENT CARE IN THE GENERAL PATIENT TREATMENT SYSTEM OF THERAPEUTIC PROFILE

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

Historical milestones in the formation of medical care for a sick person. Defining the role and place of care for patients in the treatment and diagnostic process, the concept of its structure and conditions. Moral, ethical and deontological principles of forming a medical specialist. The main professional responsibilities of junior medical staff in outpatient and inpatient departments of the hospital. Principles of professional subordination in the system doctor-nurse-junior medical staff. The concept of medical, sanitary and hospital regimes of the therapeutic hospital, the role of junior medical staff in their provision.

The main departments and auxiliary units of the therapeutic hospital. Functions of the hospital admission department in the admission and referral of patients to specialized departments. Admission and registration of patients. Filling in medical documentation (journal of admission of patients, medical history, statistical map). Sanitary and hygienic regime of the admission department, sanitary and hygienic treatment of the patient. Transportation of patients to specialized departments of the hospital.

General characteristics of the therapeutic department, structure and functional purpose. The main responsibilities of a junior nurse. The post of a nurse and the organization of her work, the equipment of the post. Organization of patient visits. Ensuring the sanitary and hygienic regime of the department. Preparation and use of disinfectant solutions. Features of cleaning the premises of the therapeutic department.

Topic 2. Questioning and examination of the patient, their role in assessing the general condition of the patient

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

The sequence of the general examination of the patient. Determination of the general condition of the patient. State of consciousness and its possible violations (inhibitory, irritative). Assessment of the patient's position in bed, his posture and gait. Rules for examination of the skin and mucous membranes, examination of subcutaneous tissue, muscles, support apparatus. Anthropometric studies and determination of the constitutional type of the patient; rules for calculating the body mass index and its role in determining further tactics of the patient. Rules for entering in the medical documentation the data found during the examination of the patient.

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

The role of temperature homeostasis in ensuring the vital functions of the organism. Methods of measuring body temperature. Thermometers, their structure, storage, disinfection. Method of measuring body temperature with a mercury thermometer. Modern thermometers are electric, based on liquid crystals. Types of temperature curves. Registration of body temperature and temperature curves on temperature leaves. Care for patients with fever with fever and cold.

Pulse, its main properties. Methods of pulse research on radial arteries. Vessels available for palpation. Basic rules for stopping bleeding from arterial and venous vessels, application of hemostatic jute.

Blood pressure and rules of its measurement on the brachial artery. Normal blood pressure. First aid for patients with low and high blood pressure. Basic rules for determining the frequency, depth, type, rhythm of respiration. First aid for patients with cough, shortness of breath, asthma.

Topic 4. The use of basic types of drugs. Organization of medical nutrition of patients.

Classification of drugs by administration to the patient. Forms of medicines. The role and responsibilities of medical staff in providing patients with medicines. Rules for distribution of tablets and liquid drugs for oral administration. Principles of storage of medicines.

The mechanism of action of physiotherapeutic procedures on the body. The use of cans, mustard, compresses, warmers, blisters with ice. The main indications and contraindications to their use. Rules for processing cans, hot water bottles, ice bubbles after use. The simplest light and hydrotherapeutic procedures. Rules for processing baths and tools used in procedures. Features of cleaning of premises in which physiotherapeutic procedures are carried out. Care for patients during physiotherapy procedures and providing them with the necessary pre-medical care in case of complications. The role of therapeutic nutrition in the structure of the health process. The concept of medical nutrition and individual diets. Organization of medical nutrition in the therapeutic department. Registration of a portion and its use. The order of food distribution. Feeding seriously ill patients with strict bed rest. Enteral and parenteral methods of artificial administration of food products. Nutrition of the elderly and senile. Indications for artificial nutrition of patients.

Topic 5 . General and special care for the seriously ill and agonists

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. Methods of bowel cleansing. Application of a gas discharge tube, enemas. Types of enemas, methods and techniques of their application, methods of disinfection and storage of enema equipment. The concept of clinical and biological death. Basic criteria of biological death. The concept of resuscitation. Methods and techniques of the simplest resuscitation measures: mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose artificial respiration, indirect heart massage. Rules for dealing with a corpse.

BLOCK 2. CARE OF SURGICAL PATIENTS

Topic 1. Introduction to surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics.

Stages of development of surgery, domestic surgical schools; organization of surgical care in Ukraine. Rules of conduct in a surgical clinic. Questions of surgical deontology. The structure of the surgical clinic. The concept of hygiene in a surgical hospital to prevent the spread of nosocomial infections. Body hygiene, medical staff clothing, linen hygiene and patient clothing. Responsibilities of a sentry and a senior nurse. Post nurses. Medical documentation. Medical manipulations: thermometry, injections (technique). Definition of "Asepsis" and "Antiseptics". Classification of aseptic and antiseptic methods, their characteristics.

Topic 2. Organization of work in a clean dressing room. Desmurgia, dressing material. Typical bandages. Care for patients operated on the abdominal organs, perineum, limbs. Bandages on the abdomen, perineum, limbs.

Care of patients in a clean dressing room. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for dressings. Organization of work. Types of dressing material, its properties. Typical bandages. Bandaging rules. Features of care for patients who have undergone surgery on the head and neck. Applying bandages on the head, neck.

Care for patients in the postoperative period who underwent surgery on the extremities. Features of care for patients operated on the abdomen, perineum. Features of food. Typical bandages on the abdomen, perineum, limbs.

Topic 3. Care for patients with purulent pathology.

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

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

Acquaintance with a technique of manufacturing of napkins, tampons, balls. Preparation of surgical linen and dressings for sterilization, methods of laying in Shimelbush boxes. Structure and operation of the autoclave, safety. Methods of preparing the surgeon's hands for surgery. Care of the surgeon's hands outside the clinic. Operating field processing. The structure of the operating unit. Types of cleaning. Methods of transporting patients to the operating room. Rules of dressing surgical underwear. Preparation of instruments for sterilization. Preparation of washing and disinfecting solutions. Tests for the quality of pre-sterilization treatment of instruments. Methods of sterilization of cutting, optical, general surgical instruments. Types of suture material. Methods of sterilization of suture material.

Topic 5. Surgical operation, preparation of patients for operations. Patient care in the postoperative period.

The concept of surgery. Preoperative period, its tasks. Features of preparation of patients for planned and urgent operations. Preoperative period: skin care of the patient, rehabilitation of the oral cavity, shaving hair, bowel cleansing with enemas, hygiene of linen and clothing of patients. Basic principles for patient care in the postoperative period. Prevention of possible complications. Nutrition of patients. Features of care for the elderly

BLOCK 3. CHILD CARE, ITS ROLE IN THE TREATMENT PROCESS AND ORGANIZATION IN A PEDIATRIC HOSPITAL

Topic 1. The structure and functions of a pediatric hospital and clinic

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

The main departments and auxiliary units of the pediatric hospital and clinic. General characteristics of the pediatric department, structure and functional purpose. The main responsibilities of a junior nurse. The post of a nurse and the organization of her work, the equipment of the post. Organization of patient visits. Ensuring the sanitary and hygienic regime of the department. Preparation and use of disinfectant solutions. Features of cleaning the pediatric ward.

Topic 2. Admission department of the children's hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children.

Functions of the admission department of the children's hospital in the admission and referral of patients to the department. Admission and registration of sick children. Filling in medical documentation (journal of admission of patients, medical history, statistical map). Features of the

sanitary and hygienic regime of the admission department, sanitary and hygienic treatment of a sick child. Transportation of sick children to the pediatric ward of the hospital.

Topic 3. Features of hygiene of children of different ages and care for them in the children's hospital. Caring for children with fever.

Ensuring personal hygiene of children of the first year of life. Caring for children in the children's hospital, disinfection of beakers, thermometers, bottles, nipples. Finishing pots, toys, changing tables. Hygienic and therapeutic baths. Care for children with fever, features of temperature measurement in children of different ages. Change of underwear and bed linen. Features of its carrying out at seriously ill children. The main types of enemas are methods and rules of their production for children of different ages. Disinfection and sterilization of care items.

Topic 4. Accounting and storage rules for medicines. Features of the introduction of drugs in children .

Rules of storage of medicines depending on their group affiliation, form of release and possibility of mutual arrangement in a case. Accounting for potent and narcotic substances and rules of their storage. Places for storage of medicines as a nurse. Technique of application to the child of tablets, powders, potions, syrups, solutions for internal use. Technique of application of suppositories for rectal administration. Features of intramuscular, intravenous and subcutaneous injections in children. Features of the use of eye and ear drops in children. Features of inhalation leave for a young child.

Topic 5. Technique of anthropometric measurements in children of different ages "

Procedure for using different types of mass measuring devices. Varieties of devices for measuring the body length of children of different ages. Methods of measuring the circumference of the head and chest. Assessment of physical development of children of different ages .

The structure of the discipline "Patient Care (Practice)"

Names of blocks and topics	Number of hours			
	Total	Practical training	CPC	
			Individual with a teacher	Alone.
Block 1. The structure and main tasks of patient care in the general system of treatment of patients with therapeutic profile				
1. Basic principles of general and special care for patients of therapeutic profile. Organization of work of therapeutic departments of the hospital	8	2	3	3
2. Questioning and examination of the patient, their role in assessing the general condition of the patient	8	2	3	3
3. Determination and registration of the main indicators of the patient's life (hemodynamics, respiration, body temperature). Care for patients with fever	9	3	3	3

4. The use of basic types of drugs. Organization of medical nutrition of patients	9	3	3	3
5. General and special care for the seriously ill and agonists	11	2	6	3
Final control 1	5	2	-	3
Total hours from block 1	50	14	18	18
Block 2. Care of surgical patients				
1. Introduction to surgery. Asepsis and antiseptics	8	2	3	3
2. Organization of work in a clean dressing room. Desmurgia, dressing material, typical bandages. Care for patients operated on the abdominal organs, perineum, limbs.	8	2	3	3
3. Care for patients with purulent pathology	9	3	3	3
4. Sterilization bandaging material and operating linen. The organization works in the operating room. Surgical treatment of hand surgery and surgical field	9	3	3	3
5. Surgery, preparation of patients for operations. Patient care in the postoperative period	11	2	6	3
Final control № 2	5	2	-	3
Total hours from block 2	50	14	18	18
Block 3. Care of patients in a pediatric hospital				
1. The structure and functions of a pediatric hospital and clinic	8	2	3	3
2. Admission department of the children's hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children.	8	2	3	3
3. Features of hygiene of children of different ages and care for them in the children's hospital. Caring for children with fever	9	3	3	3
4. Accounting and storage rules for medicines. Features of the introduction of drugs in children	9	3	3	3
5. Technique of anthropometric measurements in children of different ages "	11	2	6	3
Final control № 3	5	2	-	3
Total hours from block 3	50	14	18	18
Total:	150	42	54	54

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 of hours
Block 1: Structure and main tasks of patient care in the general system of treatment of patients with therapeutic profile		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Work in the therapeutic department of the hospital for the acquisition and development of practical skills	10
3.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	3
4.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	10
5.	Preparation for the test	3
Total:		36
Block 2: Care for surgical patients		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Work in the surgical department of the hospital to learn and practice practical skills	10
3.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	3
4.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	10
5.	Preparation for the test	3
Total:		36
Block 3: Child care, its role in the treatment process and organization in a pediatric hospital		
1.	Preparation for practical classes	10
2.	Work in the pediatric department of the hospital to learn and practice practical skills	10
3.	Individual work in accordance with the chosen topic of individual tasks	3
4.	Filling in the main reporting documentation - the Diary of industrial practice and the Final report	10
5.	Preparation for the final test	3
Total:		36
Together:		108

4. Ensuring the educational process

Training in the program "Care for patients (practice)" is held at clinical bases in medical institutions: the hospital of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Mykolayiv region, the regional clinical children's hospital and the regional clinical hospital for war invalids. Training in the program is based on 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 module.

Variants of situational tasks to check the mastery of topics, content modules.

Variants of tasks (theoretical and practical) for the final modular control of differentiated credit.

Videos and educational films on the subject of the lesson.

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

Methodical support of independent work of students:

Methodical instructions for pre-classroom preparation for practical classes.

Methodical instructions for practical skills.

Task options for independent and individual work of students.

Methodical support of the final control:

Test tasks.

Structured tasks for written works.

List of standardized practical methods of performing practical skills.

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

5. Final control

The list of questions and practical skills that the student must learn when studying the discipline "Patient Care (Practice)":

1. The structure and main tasks of patient care.
2. Basic rules and requirements of medical ethics and deontology.
3. What is patient care?
4. Define special care for patients.
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. Treatment and protection regime, its elements and significance for the patient.
10. Modes of physical activity.
11. Transportation and transfer of patients.
12. Change of bed and underwear for the seriously ill.
13. Rules of storage of clean and dirty linen in the hospital.
14. Measurement of body temperature, registration (digital, graphic), evaluation of results.
15. Stages of fever, main symptoms. Care for patients with fever.
16. Observation of respiration (frequency, depth, rhythm). Respiratory rate calculation, digital and graphic recording.
17. Thermometer: structure, rules of storage and use, disinfection.
18. Pulse: research technique, properties, digital and graphic image in the temperature sheet.

19. Blood pressure: measurement technique, evaluation, digital and graphical recording, blood pressure disorders.
20. Types and methods of disinfection.
21. Types and methods of sterilization.
22. The organization of food of patients in a hospital. Control over transfers from home, food storage.
23. Dietary food. Characteristics of diet tables.
24. Artificial feeding: through a tube, gastrostomy, using a nutritional enema, parenteral.
25. Therapeutic nutrition, basic principles. Feeding the seriously ill.
26. Providing emergency medical care in case of fainting.
27. Helping the patient during vomiting.
28. Gastric lavage, indications, contraindications, technique.
29. Cleansing enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
30. Siphon enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
31. Therapeutic enema, indications, contraindications, technique
32. Oil enema, indications, contraindications, technique.
33. Flatulence, the use of a gas tube.
34. The mechanism of action of the heater: indications, contraindications, technique.
35. Mechanism of action, indications for use, technique of application of ice bubble.
36. Indications, contraindications, anatomical areas, technique of cans.
37. Indications, contraindications, technique of applying mustard.
38. Indications, contraindications, types and use of compresses.
39. Rules for prescribing and receiving medicines in the hospital.
40. External use of drugs: rubbing ointments, instilling drops in the nose, ears, eyes.
41. Enteral administration of drugs: through the mouth, under the tongue, rectally.
42. Laboratory examination of sputum. Patient preparation, equipment, sending material to the laboratory.
43. Laboratory examination of urine. Patient preparation, equipment, sending material to the laboratory.
44. Laboratory examination of feces. Patient preparation, equipment, sending material to the laboratory.
45. Processing of instruments before sterilization, quality control of pre-sterilization processing.
46. Measuring the patient's temperature and drawing up a temperature sheet
47. Examination of the patient for scabies and pediculosis.
48. Methods of transportation of patients.
49. Use of a functional bed and provision of appropriate provisions to the patient in case of asthma attack and collapse.
50. Study of the pulse on the radial arteries, the conclusion about its main properties. 51. Study of the pulse in the lower extremities, a conclusion about its main properties.
52. Measurement of blood pressure, a conclusion about its compliance with the norm.
53. Study of respiration in an indicative patient, a conclusion about its main properties. 54. On the form of the temperature sheet to note the indicators of pulse, arterial pressure, body temperature offered by the teacher, to draw a conclusion about their conformity to norm and about type of a temperature curve.
55. Replacement of underwear and bed linen for a patient who is in bed. 11. The main methods of drug administration.
56. Prepare the necessary solutions and demonstrate the rules for handling a disposable syringe before and after its use.
57. Demonstrate the method of preparation of a rubber warmer and a blister with ice and their use.
58. Methods of feeding a patient bedridden.

59. Prepare the necessary equipment for cleansing enemas, methods of its application on the model.
60. To prepare the necessary means and to carry out hygiene of an oral cavity, a nose and ears to the seriously ill.
62. Prepare the necessary tools and prevent the formation of bedsores. 63. Demonstrate the method of resuscitation (artificial lung ventilation, indirect heart massage) on the phantom.
64. Explain the principles of injections. Be able to perform them on models. 65. Demonstrate the method of dressing surgical underwear.
66. Demonstrate the method of making napkins, tampons, balls for the care of a surgical patient and the rules of their disposal after use.
67. Demonstrate the application of bandages on different parts of the body
68. Prepare surgical instruments for sterilization.
69. Carry out quality tests before sterilization of instruments.
Prepare an appropriate disinfectant solution and sanitize the bedside tubes and carriage in the ward.
71. Prepare a suitable disinfectant solution and carry out wet cleaning of the manipulation room .
72. Prepare a suitable disinfectant solution and treat reusable medical supplies (thermometer, enema extremities, underlying vessel).
73. Interrogate the patient and fill in the title page of the medical history.
74. Interrogate the patient and identify the main complaints.
75. Measure the temperature of the patient (sick child) and draw up a temperature sheet.
76. Examine the patient (sick child) for scabies and pediculosis.
77. Measure the patient's height standing, sitting, determine body weight and calculate body mass index.
78. Prepare a hygienic bath for sanitation of the patient and carry out its disinfection after use.
79. Demonstrate the method of transporting the patient on a stretcher (wheelchair) and transferring him to bed.
80. Demonstrate the skills of using a functional bed and providing appropriate provisions to the patient in case of asthma attack and collapse.
81. Investigate the patient's pulse in the radial arteries, to conclude about its main properties.
82. Investigate the patient's pulse in the lower extremities, to conclude that it is normal.
83. To measure the patient's blood pressure, to draw a conclusion about its compliance with the norm.
84. Conduct a study of respiration in an indicative patient, to conclude about its main properties.
85. On the form of the temperature sheet to note the indicators of pulse, arterial pressure, body temperature offered by the teacher, to draw a conclusion about their conformity to norm and about type of a temperature curve.
86. To change underwear and bed linen to the patient who is on a bed mode.
87. Arrange on the demonstration table the proposed drugs in groups according to the method of administration, name the main methods of administration of drugs.
88. Demonstrate on the model the method of instilling drops in the ears, nose, eyes.
89. Demonstrate the method of feeding a patient bedridden. 22. To prepare the necessary equipment for a cleansing enema, to demonstrate the method of its application on the model.
90. Demonstrate on the model the method of using the base vessel and the urinal in male and female patients.
91. Prepare utensils for taking a urine test according to Zymnitsky, give appropriate instructions to the patient.
92. Prepare the necessary tools and prevent the formation of bedsores.
93. Demonstrate the method of utilization of dressings contaminated with purulent secretions in the purulent dressing.

94. Demonstrate the method of dressing surgical underwear.
95. Demonstrate the method of manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls for the care of a surgical patient and the rules of their disposal after use.
96. Demonstrate the rules of applying a bandage "cap" 31. Impose a bandage on both eyes.
97. Demonstrate the technique of applying a sling-like bandage on the head.
98. Applying a bandage like Velpo.
99. Apply a typical bandage on the abdomen.
100. Apply a bandage to the shoulder joint.
101. Apply a bandage to the elbow joint.
102. Apply a bandage on the hand and fingers.
103. Prepare surgical linen and dressings for sterilization.
104. Prepare surgical instruments for sterilization.
105. Carry out tests on the quality of pre-sterilization treatment of instruments.
106. Demonstrate methods of sterilization of suture material
107. On a phantom to show preparation for operation of skin of the patient and sanitation of an oral cavity, having selected for this purpose necessary means.
108. Interrogate a sick child and fill in the title page of the medical history. Carry out child care items after use.
109. Examine the child for scabies and pediculosis
110. Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate the ability to prepare milk formula.
111. Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate on the model the method of feeding a child of the first year of life with a bottle.
112. Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate on the model the method of washing the child depending on gender and conduct a hygienic bath.
113. To prepare appropriate means and to demonstrate on a model the technique of a toilet of eyes, ears, an oral cavity to the child of the first year of life.
114. Carry out a change of underwear and bed linen for a child in bed.
115. To prepare the necessary equipment for a cleansing enema, a child of different ages, to demonstrate the method of its application on the model.
116. Demonstrate possible methods of measuring the child's temperature and the ability to record the results in the temperature sheet.
117. Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate on the model the method of instilling drops in the ears and nose of the child.
118. Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate on the model the method of swaddling a newborn child.
119. Prepare appropriate tools and demonstrate on the model the method of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, circumference of the head and chest) to a child of a certain age.
120. Demonstrate on a phantom a technique of carrying out resuscitation actions (artificial ventilation of lungs, indirect massage of heart)

Example and test tasks of current control work

Block № 1

Topic "General and special care for the seriously ill and agonists"

1. The terminal state is:
 - a) a state bordering on life and death;
 - b) state of biological death;
 - c) lowering the body temperature below 20 ° C;
 - d) correctly a), c);
 - e) correctly b), c).

2. Agony is characterized by all these features, except:
- a) deep breathing disorder;
 - b) the appearance of spots due to accumulation of blood in the lower parts of the body;
 - c) activation of mechanisms aimed at supporting life processes ;
 - d) loss of consciousness.
3. The duration of clinical death is:
- a) 4-5 minutes;
 - b) 1-2 minutes;
 - c) 10-12 minutes;
 - d) 8-10 minutes
4. The state of clinical death may end:
- a) agony;
 - b) terminal condition;
 - c) biological death;
 - d) a state of anabiosis.
5. The state of biological death is characterized by:
- a) the disappearance of important manifestations of the same activity of the organism and the absence of irreversible changes in organs and tissues;
 - b) the disappearance of respiration, heart rate and irreversible changes in tissues;
 - c) gradual loss of consciousness, progressive disorders of respiration and blood circulation;
 - d) short-term activation of mechanisms aimed at raising the processes of life.
6. Signs of biological death are everything except:
- a) lowering the body temperature below 20 ° C;
 - b) the formation of corpse spots;
 - c) loss of consciousness and rare deep breathing movements;
 - d) the development of cadaveric cooling
7. Resuscitation measures are not carried out if:
- a) 3-4 minutes have passed . after the onset of clinical death;
 - b) developed hepatic coma;
 - c) in case of damage to vital organs (brain) of non- reversible nature;
 - d) developed cerebral edema in cerebral circulatory disorders
8. Throwing the patient's head during artificial respiration contributes to:
- a) ensure good hermetyzats uu between the mouth of the patient and reanima toloh well ;
 - b) creating airway patency;
 - c) irritation of the carotid sinus, which leads to stimulation of the respiratory center.
9. The criterion for the correct conduct of artificial respiration are :
- a) movement and (excursion) of the patient's chest at the time of artificial respiration and passive exhalation;
 - b) the appearance of palpitations;
 - c) inflating the patient's cheeks during artificial respiration;
 - d) dilation of the pupils.
10. Artificial respiration is performed with the frequency:
- a) 10-11 breaths per minute;
 - b) 12-18 breaths per minute;

c) 20-22 breaths per minute.

11. Indirect (closed) heart massage is performed:

- a) in cardiac arrest (asystole) or ventricular fibrillation (fiber and lyats Exposure)
- b) with a sharp drop in blood pressure;
- c) with the development of cardiogenic shock;
- d) during surgery on the chest and opening of its cavity.

12. During indirect heart massage is:

- a) stimulation of the sinoatrial node of the heart;
- b) stimulation of the atrioventricular node of the heart;
- c) indirect stimulation of the vascular center;
- d) compression of the heart between the sternum and spine with the release of blood from the cavities into large vessels.

13. Resuscitation measures are not carried out if:

- a) 3-4 minutes have passed . after the onset of clinical death;
- b) developed hepatic coma;
- c) in case of damage to vital organs (brain) of non- reversible nature;
- d) developed cerebral edema with impaired cerebral circulation .

14. Throwing the patient's head during artificial respiration contributes to:

- a) ensuring good sealing between the patient's mouth and resuscitation;
- b) creating airway patency;
- c) irritation of the carotid sinus, which leads to stimulation of the respiratory center.

15. The criterion for proper artificial respiration are:

- a) movement and (excursion) of the patient's chest at the time of artificial respiration and passive exhalation;
- b) the appearance of palpitations;
- c) inflating the patient's cheeks during artificial respiration;
- d) dilation of the pupils.

16. Artificial respiration is performed with the frequency:

- a) 10-11 breaths per minute;
- b) 12-18 breaths per minute;
- c) 20-22 breaths per minute.

17. Indirect (closed) heart massage is performed:

- a) in cardiac arrest (asystole) or ventricular fibrillation (fiber and lyats Exposure)
- b) with a sharp drop in blood pressure;
- c) with the development of cardiogenic shock;
- d) during surgery on the chest and opening of its cavity.

18. During indirect heart massage is:

- a) stimulation of the sinoatrial node of the heart;
- b) stimulation of the atrioventricular node of the heart;
- c) indirect stimulation of the vascular center;
- d) compression of the heart between the sternum and spine with the release of blood from the cavities into large vessels.

19. Direct heart massage is used:

- a) with cardiac arrest during operations on the chest with the opening of its cavity;
- b) in the absence of the effect of indirect heart massage for 15 minutes;
- c) with complete cardiac arrest (asystole);
- d) with atrial fibrillation and ventricles at the same time.

20. When performing indirect heart massage, the palm of the hand is placed:

- a) in the area of the apical shock;
- b) on the lower third of the sternum;
- c) on the costal arch to the left of the sternum above the left ventricle;
- d) to the right of the sternum

Evaluation of test results . 19 - 20 correct answers - "5"

18 - 15 correct answers - "4"

14 - 12 correct answers - "3"

11 and less - "2"

"0" version of the test ticket and indicating the maximum number of points for each completed task

Petro Mohyla Black Sea National University

P Evan higher education - master

Field of knowledge: 22 Health care

C specialist Medicine 222

Course - Patient Care

Option № 0

1. Processing of instruments before sterilization, quality control of pre-sterilization processing. (Maximum number of points - 15).
2. Artificial feeding: through a tube, gastrostomy, using a nutritional enema, parenteral. (Maximum number of points - 15) .
3. Basic rules and requirements of medical ethics and deontology. (Maximum number of points - 15).
4. Demonstrate the method of preparation of a rubber warmer and a blister with ice and use them. (Maximum number of points - 15).
5. Objective: To use the simulator "Maxim - 3" slide complex resuscitative actions (August indirect massage this and CPR). Explain your actions . (Maximum number of points - 20).

Approved at the meeting of the Department of Therapeutic and Surgical Disciplines , minutes № ____ from " __ " _____ 2020.

The head of the department is 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 laboratory tests, 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.

Students who have attended all the curricula provided , classes and mastered the practical skills provided by the curriculum , performed in full independent work and in the process of learning (for current educational activities - PND) scored the number of points are allowed to the **final control (differentiated credit) , not less than the minimum - 7 0 points .**

Distribution of points received by students

The maximum number of points for IPA is **120**.

Accordingly, a positive assessment in a practical lesson can be **from 4.7 points (70 points: 15 practical classes) to 8 points (120 points: 15 practical classes)**. Evaluation below 4.7 point and means "poor" classes are not counted and be working out in due course.

The grade for the intermediate control (control over the block) is taken into account in the grade for the last practical lesson for the block (5th, 10th, 15th practical lesson) . Students who have attended all classroom (practical) classes provided for in the calendar plan (or completed them in a timely manner), duly completed the Diary (Appendix 1) and the Final Report (Appendix 2) and scored the number of points for IPA are allowed to the intermediate (block) control. , not less than the minimum (4.7 points x 5 practical classes = 23.5 points for each block)

The grade in the discipline "Patient Care (Practice)" is given to students who have passed all the topics in blocks 1, 2 and 3. **The grade in the discipline is the total of the grades for the blocks on which the discipline is structured.** As mentioned above , the minimum grade for the discipline is 7 0 points.

Final control (differentiated test) involves testing the theoretical knowledge of the student, demonstrating the implementation of practical skills and solving situational problems in modeling the actions of junior medical staff in clinical situations. The maximum number of points that a student can receive during the final control (credit) is **80 points**. The final control is considered credited if the student for the sum of all stages of its carrying out has typed **not less than 5 0 points**.

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

A student's answer is evaluated with a score of 8 points in the practical lesson and 71-80 points in the test (A on the ECTS scale and 5 on the national scale) if it demonstrates deep knowledge of all theoretical principles and ability to apply theoretical material for practical analysis and has 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.

Rating 4, 7- 5 points 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

Basic:

1. Netyazhenko VZ, Shchulipenko IM, Didkivska LA Patient care (general and special with the basics of nursing): textbook. for students. higher honey. textbook lock IV level of accreditation. - К.: Здоров'я, 2013. - 591 с.
2. Kovaleva OM, Lisovy VM, Shevchenko SI, Frolova TI Patient care (practice): textbook. for students. higher honey. lock education III-IV levels of accreditation. - Type 3, ed. - К.: Медицина, 2015. - 488 с.
3. Kasevich NM General patient care and medical manipulation techniques: textbook. for students. higher honey. textbook lock I-III levels of accreditation / ed. VI Litvinenko. - 7th ed., Corrected. - К.: Медицина, 2017. - 424 с.
4. Tyazhka OV, Antoshkina AM, Vasyukova MM, Kazakova LM, Lutai TI etc. Basics of child care. Technique of medical procedures and manipulations: textbook. way. for honey. University III-IV r.a. - 2nd type. / for ed. O.B. Severe. - К.: Медицина, 2014. - 152 с.

Auxiliary

5. Patient care and medical manipulation techniques: textbook /L.S. Savka, L.I. Razinkova, OI Kotzar; for order. L.M. Ковальчука, О.В. Кононова. - 3rd ed., Reworked. and add. - К .: ВСВ "Медицина", 2017. - 600 с.
6. Dronov OI , Syplyvy VO, Kovalska IO, Skomarovsky OA, Kryuchina EA Course of lectures on general surgery: teaching method. way. for students. higher honey. lock III-IV levels of accreditation - Ed. 2nd, ext. - К.:, 2011. - 487 с.
7. Shumeiko IA, Ligonenko OV, Chorna IO, Zubakha AB, Digtyar II, Storozhenko O. Basics of care for surgical patients: a textbook for students of VMNZ IV level of accreditation IN. - Poltava, 2015. - 160 p.
8. Volosovets OP, Markevich VE, Tarasova IV, Loboda AM Neonatology: teaching method. way. - Sumy: Sumy State University, 2011. - 214 p.
9. Workshop on propaedeutic pediatrics with child care / Ed. V.G. Майданника, К.Д. Duke. - Kyiv: Knowledge of Ukraine, 2002.– 356 p.

Information resources

10. Yavorsky OG DVD-film "Care for the sick. Fundamentals of nursing "(in 2 parts) / Yavorsky OG, audio and video materials, 2013.
11. Yavorsky OG DVD-film "Examination of the patient. Fundamentals of nursing "(in 2 parts) / Yavorsky OG, audio and video materials, 2013.
12. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 152 of 4.04.2005 "On approval of the Protocol of medical care for a healthy newborn child". [electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://mozdocs.kiev.ua>
13. Deep analysis of different ways of measuring body temperature in children [electronic resource] - Access mode: <http://www.gradusnik.ru/rus/doctor/ped/w10md-termometr/>
14. [Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 798 of 21.09.2010](#) On approval of methodical recommendations "Surgical and hygienic treatment of hands of medical staff" [electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://medsoft.ucoz.ua>
15. Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 110 of 14.02.2012 On approval of forms of primary accounting documentation and instructions for their completion, used in health care facilities, regardless of ownership and subordination [electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://medsoft.ucoz.ua>
16. [Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine № 223](#) of 22.10.1993 On the collection, disinfection and delivery of used disposable medical devices from plastics [electronic resource]. - Access mode: <http://medsoft.ucoz.ua>

Internet resources:

1. On the topic "General Dr examination of the patient" :
<http://www.meddean.luc.edu/lumen/meded/medicine/pulmonar/pd/contents.htm>
<http://meded.ucsd.edu/clinicalmed/>
2. For ethical and deontological aspe k ing of health worker:
http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/vzhdu/2011_57/vip_57_13.pdf
http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/chem_biol/Mosv/2012_4/data/article22.pdf
http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Npd/2012_1/2neranov.pdf.