

Ministry of Health of Ukraine  
Poltava State Medical University

Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine

**SYLLABUS  
NURSING PRACTICE**

**Selective discipline**

educational and professional level	the second (master's) level of higher education
field of knowledge	22 «Healthcare»
specialty	222 «Medicine»
academic qualification	Master of Medicine
professional qualification	Medical Doctor
academic and professional program	«Medicine»
mode of study	Full time
course(s) and semester(s) of study of the discipline	3 year, 6 semester

## INFORMATION ABOUT LECTURERS WHO DELIVER THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

### Module 1. Main duties and professional action of the nurse of therapy department.

Surname, name, patronymic of the lecturer (lecturers), scientific degree, academic title	Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor of HEI Nataliia CHEKALINA, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of HEI Yevhen PETROV, Assistant Tetyana IVANYTSKA, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Assistant of HEI Olena KOZAKEVYCH
Profile of the lecturer (lecturers)	<a href="https://prop-intmed.pdmu.edu.ua/team">https://prop-intmed.pdmu.edu.ua/team</a>
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### Module 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department.

Surname, name, patronymic of the lecturer (lecturers), scientific degree, academic title	Head of the Department, DMSc, Professor of HEI Aleksey LIGONENKO, PhD, Associate Professor of HEI Irina CHORNA, PhD, Associate Professor of HEI Anatoly ZUBAKHA, PhD, Associate Professor of HEI Igor SHUMEYKO, PhD, Associate Professor of HEI Aleksey STOROZHENKO, PhD, Assistant Professor Roman YAROSHENKO, PhD, Assistant Professor Lyudmila GORB
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### Module 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics.

Surname, name, patronymic of the teacher (teachers), academic degree, academic title	Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of HEI Olena KALUZHKHA, Candidate of Medical Sciences Galyna SOLOVIOVA, Candidate of Medical Sciences Julia CHERNIAVSKA
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## MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

### **The scope of the academic discipline**

#### **M 1. Main duties and professional action of the nurse of therapy department.**

Number of credits / hours – **1,0 /30**, of which:

Lectures (hours) –

Practical classes (hours) – **10 h.**

Self-directed work (hours) – **20 h.**

Type of control - PMC

### **The scope of the academic discipline**

#### **M 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department.**

Number of credits / hours – **1,0 /30**, of which:

Lectures (hours) –

Practical classes (hours) – **10 h.**

Self-directed work (hours) – **20 h.**

Type of control - PMC

### **The scope of the academic discipline**

#### **M 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics.**

Number of credits / hours – **1,0 /30**, of which:

Lectures (hours) –

Practical classes (hours) – **10 h.**

Self-directed work (hours) – **20 h.**

Type of control - PMC

### **The policy of the academic discipline**

The policy of the academic discipline " **Nursing Practice** "is determined by the system of requirements under right legislation of Ukraine in relation to academic respectability, Charter, positions of PSMU and other normative documents.

The policy of the academic discipline is regulated by a system of requirements that a lecturer imposes on a student in the study of the discipline and is based on the principles of academic integrity. Requirements may relate to attendance (prohibition of absences, delays, etc.); rules of conduct in the classroom (active participation, fulfillment of the required minimum of training activities, disconnection of mobile telephones, etc.); incentives and penalties (in what cases points can be accrued or deducted, etc.). It is recommended to develop the policy of academic discipline taking into account the norms of the legislation of Ukraine on academic integrity, the Statute, the Regulations of PSMU and other normative documents. Example: When organizing the educational process at PSMU, lecturers and students act in accordance with: Regulation on the organization of the educational process at Poltava state medical university. Regulation on the academic integrity of recipients of higher education and employees of Poltava state medical university. . Internal code of conduct for students of Poltava state medical university. . Regulation on the organization and methods for assessment of educational activities of higher education recipients at Poltava state medical university. . Regulation on the organization of self-directed work of students at Poltava state medical university. Regulation on retaking missed classes and making up unsatisfactory grades by the recipients of higher education at Poltava state medical university. . Regulation on the procedure of forming the individual educational trajectories for the recipients of higher education at Poltava state medical university. . Regulation on the procedure of credit transfer for academic disciplines and calculation of academic difference. Regulation on the appeal claim for the results of final control of academic performance for recipients of higher education. Regulation on rating the recipients of higher education at Poltava state medical university. Regulation on the financial incentives for academic success of students at Poltava state medical university. Regulations on the procedure for conducting the objective structured clinical examination (OSKI) of the Poltava State Medical University Regulations on the State certification of higher education applicants of the educational and qualification level of specialist in the field of training "Medicine". Regulations on distance education at Poltava State Medical University

Regulations on the procedure for creating and organizing the work of the 4 examination commission for the attestation of applicants for higher education at the Poltava State Medical University  
Regulations on the electronic journal of success of the Poltava State Medical University  
Regulations on the syllabus of the academic discipline  
Regulations on educational programs of PDMU  
<https://www.pdmu.edu.ua/n-process/departement-npr/normativni-dokumenti>

### **Description of the academic discipline (summary) "Nursing Practice".**

is a clinical discipline aimed at familiarizing the student with the basic responsibilities and professional activities of the nurse in the inpatient of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric department. The discipline "Nursing Practice" involves mastering the basic manipulation technique of the nurse of the relevant units of the hospital, and also the study of hygienic, preventive and curative measures that are within the competence of nursing staff and are used to create comfortable conditions for a patient to stay in a medical facility, to facilitate the speedy recovery of the patient, to prevent the development of complications.

The assimilation of the material is based on consistent acquaintance with the peculiarities of implementation of the specified scope of actions in the work of the therapeutic, surgical, pediatric department of the hospital.

**The subject** of study of the discipline "Nursing Practice" is a complex of functional duties and professional actions of the nurse of the therapeutic surgical, pediatric hospital, and complex of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for successful treatment of patients.

### **Pre-requisites and post-requisites of the academic discipline (interdisciplinary links)**

The nursing practice is envisaged in the 6th semester, when the student acquires the relevant knowledge in the basic disciplines: medical biology, medical and biological physics, human anatomy, physiology, bioorganic and biological chemistry, microbiology, virology and immunology, clinical anatomy and clinical pathology, pathomorphology, pharmacology, study of clinical disciplines such as propedeutics of internal medicine, propedeutics of pediatrics and general surgery, with which the program of practice is integrated.

Nursing practice, in turn, forms the basis for the student to study further clinical disciplines - internal medicine, pediatrics, surgery, anesthesiology and intensive care, which implies "vertical" integration with these disciplines and the formation of skills to apply nursing knowledge in the further learning and professional activities.

### **The aim and tasks of the academic discipline**

The **aim** of studying the academic discipline is to teach the discipline "Nursing Practice", mastering the basic techniques of the professional activity of the nurse on the basis of deep knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of functioning of the organism of a sick person with observance of the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

The main **tasks** of studying the discipline are mastering students basic knowledge about the responsibilities of the average medical staff of the therapeutic, surgical, pediatric departments of the hospital.

- Acquisition of basic practical skills of medical sister of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric separation of permanent establishment.
- Deepening of theoretical knowledge, necessary for organization comfort terms of stay sick in permanent establishment and providing of necessary supervision upon him on all stages of treatment.
- Forming for the students of mental and ethical and деонтологічних qualities at the professional intermingling with a patient.

### **Competences and learning outcomes in accordance with the educationally-professional program, the formation of which is facilitated by the discipline (integral, general, special)**

The discipline provides students with competencies:

- *integral:*

the ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in health care professional work or in a training process that involves research and / or innovation and is characterized by the complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

- *general:*

- Ability to abstract thinking, analyze and synthesize, to learn and master modern knowledge
- Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
- Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
- Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- Ability to make informed decisions, to work in a team, . skills of interpersonal interaction
- Definition and persistence in relation to the tasks and responsibilities assumed.
- Ability to act socially responsible and consciously.

– *special:*

- Interrogation skills and clinical examination of the patient.
- Ability to determine the necessary list of laboratory and instrumental examinations and assess their results.
- Ability to diagnostic of the urgent states.
- Ability to determination of tactics of grant of urgent medical – help.
- Emergency medical skills.
- Ability to realization of curatively-evacuation events.
- Skills for performing medical manipulations.
- Ability to conduct sanitary-hygienic and preventive measures.
- Ability to determination of tactics of conduct of persons that is subject to the clinical supervision.
- Ability to write medical documentation.

*Learning outcomes of the academic discipline:*

upon completing their study in the academic discipline (Module 1), students must **know**

1. Collect data on patient complaints, history of the disease, anamnesis of life (including professional anamnesis), in the health care setting, in his or her unit or at home, using the results of an interview with the patient, using a standard patient survey scheme. Under any circumstances (in a healthcare facility, unit, patient's home, etc.), using knowledge of humans, their organs and systems, by certain algorithms:
  - to collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and to carry out an examination of appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, and thyroid gland);
  - to examine the condition of the cardiovascular system;
  - to examine the state of the respiratory organs);
  - to examine the condition of the abdominal organs
2. Evaluate information about the patient's condition in a healthcare setting, his or her unit, using a standard procedure, using knowledge of the individual, his or her organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental research.
3. Perform medical procedures that are part of the functional responsibilities of the nurse in a healthcare setting, using knowledge of the individual, his organs and systems, following appropriate ethical, legal and standard techniques (including from the list of 5 Standards: perform indirect heart massage , to perform artificial respiration, to register a standard ECG in 12 assignments, to administer medicinal substances (intravenously and drip), to measure blood pressure.
4. To carry out preventive measures in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision on the basis of data on the health status of certain contingents of the population and the presence of environmental impact, using existing methods, within the framework of primary health care to the population, concerning:
  - mode of activity and rest;

- formation of a favorable production environment;
  - primary prevention of diseases and injuries;
  - vaccination;
  - prevention of bad habits;
  - promoting a healthy lifestyle.
5. To provide the necessary mode of stay of the patient in hospital at treatment of a disease, using the knowledge about the person, its organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making informed decision on the existing algorithms.
  6. Provide emergency medical care, under all circumstances, using knowledge of the individual, his organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision based on the identification of an emergency (from the list of 3 Standards: hypertensive crises, acute respiratory failure, acute heart failure, acute bleeding, acute blood loss syndrome, cardiac arrest, breathing, collapse) for a limited time according to specific tactics using standard regimens.
  7. Ensure adherence to the necessary nutrition in the treatment of the disease, in a healthcare setting, using knowledge of the individual, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making a sound decision on existing algorithms and standard schemes.
  8. Under the conditions of a health care institution, its unit should keep medical records concerning the patient (fill in the card the medical card of the inpatient patient, the letter of medical prescriptions, the ambulatory card, etc.), using standard technology, on the basis of regulatory documents.

**Learning outcomes:** upon completion of the studying of Module 2 students must **know:**

1. How to collect data on patient complaints, medical history, life history (including professional history), in a health care facility, its unit or at the patient's home, using the results of the interview with the patient, according to the standard scheme of the patient. Under any circumstances (in the health care facility, its unit, at the patient's home, etc.), using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, according to certain algorithms:
  - to collect information about the general condition of the patient (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes and thyroid gland);
  - examine the condition of the cardiovascular system;
  - examine the condition of the respiratory organs);
  - to examine the condition of the abdominal organs
2. How to assess information about the patient's condition in a health care facility, its unit, using a standard procedure, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies.
3. Technique of performing medical manipulations that are part of the functional responsibilities of a nurse in a medical institution, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to appropriate ethical and legal and using standard techniques (perform indirect heart massage, perform artificial respiration, perform temporary stop external bleeding, perform primary surgical treatment of the wound, dressing, removal of skin sutures, apply bandages, carry out transport immobilization, administer drugs (intravenous jet and drip), measure blood pressure, restore airway patency, determine blood groups, rhesus affiliation).
4. Preventive measures, in the conditions of a health care institution, its subdivision on the basis of data on the state of health of certain contingents of the population and on the presence of environmental impact on it, using existing methods, within the primary health care, regarding:
  - mode of activity and rest;
  - formation of a favorable production environment;
  - primary prevention of diseases and injuries;
  - vaccine prophylaxis;
  - prevention of bad habits;
  - promotion of a healthy lifestyle.

5. The necessary mode of the patient's stay in the hospital in the treatment of the disease, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision on existing algorithms.
6. Provision of emergency medical care, under any circumstances, using knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making an informed decision, based on the detection of emergency (hypertensive crisis, acute respiratory failure, acute heart failure insufficiency, acute bleeding, acute blood loss syndrome, cardiac arrest, respiration, collapse) for a limited time according to certain tactics, using standard schemes.
7. Necessary medical nutrition in the treatment of the disease, in a health care institution, 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.
8. As under the conditions of the health care institution, its unit to keep medical records of the patient (fill in the card medical card of an inpatient, letter of prescription, outpatient card, etc.), using standard technology, based on regulations.

**Learning outcomes:** upon completion of the studying of Module 3 students must **know:**

1. To collect data on patient's complaints, medical history, anamnesis of life, according to conditions at a healthcare facility, at its unit or at patient's home, using the results of an interview with a patient, using a standard patient survey scheme.
2. To evaluate information about the patient's condition in the healthcare institution, its department, using a standard procedure, using knowledge of the human, his organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental research.
3. To perform medical manipulations that are part of the functional responsibilities of the nurse in a hospital institution, using knowledge of the human, his organs and systems, following appropriate ethical and legal and standard methods including from the list 5 of the Standard.
4. To carry out preventive measures, in the conditions of a health care institution, its unit on the basis of data about the health status of certain contingents of the population and the presence of the environment's influence on it, using existing methods, within primary health care to the population, concerning :
  - mode of activity and rest;
  - formation of a favorable production environment;
  - primary prevention of diseases and injuries;
  - vaccination;
  - prevention of bad habits;
  - promoting a healthy lifestyle.
5. To provide the necessary mode of stay of the patient in hospital for treatment of the disease, using the knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making justified decision on the existing algorithms.
6. To provide emergency medical care, under all circumstances, using knowledge of the human, his organs and systems, according to relevant ethical and legal standards, by making a justified decision based on the identification of an urgent condition (from Schedule 3 of the Standard) in a limited time according to certain tactics using standard schemes.
7. To ensure compliance of the necessary medical nutrition during the treatment of the disease, in the conditions of the healthcare institution, using knowledge of the human, his organs and systems, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms, by making justified decisions according to existing algorithms and standard schemes.

8. To maintain medical records regarding the patient (fill in the medical records of the patient, medical prescriptions, outpatient cards, etc.), using standard technology, based on regulatory documents under conditions of a healthcare institution, its unit.

Upon completing their study in the academic discipline (Module 1), students must **be able to:**

- Demonstrate technique for subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injection.
- Demonstrate the technique of filling the system for transfusion and intravenous infusion.
- Demonstrate a technique for taking a general blood test, a blood test for sugar content, for biochemical and bacteriological studies.
- Determine blood glucose using a glucose meter, ketone bodies in the urine using an express method.
- To interpret the basic requirements for disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of tools.
- To carry out quality control of the pre-sterilization cleaning of tools for the presence of blood and detergents.
- Demonstrate knowledge of the basic steps of sterilizing reusable tools.
- To master the basic rules of preparation of the patient for carrying out endoscopic examinations (gastroscopy, rectoscopy, colonoscopy), ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs.
- Demonstrate the technique of applying different methods of cleansing the bowel.
- To carry out fecal sampling for the presence of helminths, hidden blood, coprograms, dysbiosis.
- Demonstrate urine sampling rules for Zimnitsky, Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky and Amburzhe methods.
- Methodically correct preparation of probes, catheters for medical manipulations.
- To interpret the mechanisms of therapeutic action on the body of physiotherapy procedures (hydrotherapeutic, light, electromagnetic), having acquired knowledge of the methods of their conduct.
- Demonstrate skills in rendering first aid in case of worsening of the patient's condition during physiotherapy procedures.
- Ensure proper organization of medical nutrition in a hospital setting.

**Learning outcomes:** upon completion of the studying of Module 2, students must **be able:**

- Demonstrate methods of permanent cessation of bleeding in different ways
- Determine the types of bleeding and the amount of blood loss
- To determine blood groups and rhesus factor, individual, rhesus and biological compatibility of blood of donor and recipient
- Master the procedure for performing various types of anesthesia and anesthesia
- Demonstrate the method of resuscitation (indirect heart massage and artificial lung ventilation)
- Identify damage to soft tissues, skull, chest.
- Demonstrate surgical treatment of damaged areas of the body and care for them
- Demonstrate the technique of applying different types of bandages and means of transport immobilization
- Organize measures to provide first aid to the victim with burns
- To master the main clinical manifestations of purulent soft tissue diseases and first aid measures for patients
- Demonstrate basic measures for the prevention of tetanus, diphtheria, anthrax, gas gangrene
- Demonstrate rules for handling infected soft tissue injuries

**Learning outcomes:** upon completion of the studying of Module 3, students must **be able:**

- to demonstrate the technique of subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injection, including peculiarities of their implementation in children of different ages.
- to demonstrate rules of systems' filling for transfusion and intravenous infusion.
- to demonstrate the methodology and technique of taking a general blood test, blood test for sugar content, biochemical and bacteriological researches.



- to determine the content of blood glucose using a glucometer, ketone bodies in the urine by the express method.
- to interpret the basic requirements for disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of tools.
- to carry out quality control of pre-sterilization cleaning of tools for the presence of blood and detergents.
- to demonstrate knowledge of the basic stages of sterilization of reusable tools.
- to learn the basic rules of preparation of a sick child for endoscopic examinations (gastroscopy, rectomanoscopy, colonoscopy), ultrasound examination of the abdominal organs
- to demonstrate a technique of applying different methods of cleansing the intestines.
- to take feces for helminths, hidden blood, coprograms, dysbiosis.
- to demonstrate urine sampling rules for research using the methods of Zymnitsky, Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky, and Hamburg.
- methodically properly prepare probes, catheters, limbs for medical manipulations.
- to ensure the proper organization of medical nutrition for children of different ages in a hospital institution.

**Thematic plan of lectures (in modules) with the main issues discussed at the lectures. The curriculum does not provide.**

**Thematic plan of seminars according to modules and semantic modules with the main questions discussed at the seminar. The curriculum does not provide.**

**Thematic plan of practical classes by modules and content modules, indicating the main issues that are considered in the practical training**

№ p/n	The name of the topic	Number of hours
<b>MODULE 1. Basic responsibilities and professional activities of the nurse in the therapeutic department</b>		
1.	<b>Moral-ethical and legislative principles of nursing in Ukraine. Organization of work and duties of the nurse of the basic structural units of the therapeutic hospital</b> Ethical foundations of nursing. Code of Ethics for Nurses of Ukraine. Code of the International Council of Nurses. Oath of Florence Nightingale. Moral and legal responsibility of the nurse to society. Guarantees and protection of the legal rights of the nurse. The list of orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the activities of the nurse of the therapeutic department. The 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 units of the therapeutic hospital. List of documentation kept by the nurse in different departments of the therapeutic hospital. Basic rules of storage of medicines and tools. Responsibilities of a nurse to maintain medical, sanitary and hygienic regimes of the therapeutic department.	2
2.	<b>Responsibilities and actions of the post and manipulation nurse of the therapeutic unit</b> Organization of the work of the nurse's post. Documentation to be completed by the nurse and 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. Working with a	2

	<p>medical prescription sheet. Rules for providing patients with tablets and soluble drugs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 injections. Calculation of the dose of soluble antibiotic. Rules for preparation of systems for transfusion and 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 equipment.</p>	
3.	<p><b>Duties of the nurse to ensure the diagnostic process in the therapeutic department</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>Preparation of patients and the necessary equipment for taking feces for worm eggs, hidden blood, coprogram. Rules of taking urine analysis for research according to the methods of Zymnitsky, Nechyporenko, their diagnostic value.</p> <p>Preparation and conduct of probing the stomach and duodenum. Gastric lavage, methods of its carrying out, taking of washing waters for research. Preparation of probes, catheters, tips for manipulations.</p> <p>Methods and techniques of electrocardiogram, phonocardiogram registration. The simplest analysis of their main elements. Acquaintance with the method of echocardiographic examination. Conducting research on the function of external respiration. The work of a nurse in the office of functional diagnostics.</p>	2
4.	<p><b>Features of work of the procedure room of the therapeutic department and the duty of the nurse to provide it</b></p> <p>Organization of the work of the nurse of the procedural room. Rules for storing medical instruments in the procedural room. The main types of compresses. Rules for applying warming, cold, treatment compresses. Technique of using a hot water bottle, ice-bag. Treatment and disinfection of reusable tools. Use of medicinal leeches, storage conditions. Rules for using pocket and stationary inhalers. Methods and techniques of wet oxygen supply and use of oxygen pillow.</p> <p>Acquaintance with carrying out of physiotherapeutic procedures (hydrotherapeutic, light, electromagnetic): a technique of their carrying out, supervision of patients and rendering of the first pre-medical aid in case of deterioration of a condition of the patient during carrying out physiotherapeutic procedures</p>	2
5.	<b>Final modular control</b>	2
<b>Total from module 1</b>		<b>10</b>

## Module 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department

<b>Hemostasis. Blood transfusion. Resuscitation measures in surgical patients.</b>		
1	<p><b>Theme 1. Bleeding and hemorrhage. Blood and blood transfusions.</b> 1. Bleeding: definition, types of bleeding according to examinations. 2. Methods for determining blood loss. 3. Methods of temporarily stopping bleeding of a finger clip; technique and technique of applying a pressure bandage, twist, tourniquet. Methods of the final stop of bleeding: mechanical, physical, biological. Features of the application of various methods of stopping bleeding. 4. The concept of blood groups and Rhesus affiliation. 5. Methods for determining the blood group and Rh factor. 6. General rules for blood transfusion. 7. The necessary list of studies that should be carried out before blood transfusion. 8. A method for determining the individual, Rh, and biocompatibility of blood from a donor and a recipient. 9. Determination of macroscopic properties of donated blood. 10. The technique of performing blood transfusion, monitoring a patient during hemostransfusion. 11. Prevention of complications of blood transfusion.</p> <p><b>Theme 2. Resuscitation measures in surgical patients.</b> 1. Types of anesthesia. Classification. 2. Methods and techniques for performing infiltration and conduction anesthesia. 3. Epidural anesthesia: familiarization with the technique and sequence of execution.</p>	2
2	<p>4. Methods for the prevention and treatment of complications during various methods of local anesthesia. 5. Familiarization with the technical means for performing inhalation anesthesia. 6. The technique of endotracheal anesthesia. 7. Actions of the nurse to ensure the implementation of various types of anesthesia and anesthesia. 8. The concept of the simplest resuscitation measures. 9. Technique for performing artificial ventilation of the lungs and indirect heart massage.</p>	2
<b>Content module 2. Injuries and injuries. Desmurgy. Surgical infection. Mortification.</b>		
3	<p><b>Topic 3. Closed injuries of soft tissues, skulls, chest.</b> 1. The concept of injuries. 2. Clinical manifestations of closed damage to soft tissues, skull, chest, abdominal organs. 3. Prevention of the development of traumatic shock, pneumothorax, internal bleeding. 4. Features of first aid and transportation of patients with these injuries.</p>	2

4	<p><b>Topic 4. Acute purulent diseases of soft tissues and hands.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The clinical picture of abscess, phlegmon, hydradenitis, carbuncle, lymphadenitis, erysipelas, mastitis, mumps, paraproctitis.</li> <li>2. The clinical picture of panaritium and phlegmon brush</li> <li>3. Methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of acute purulent diseases of soft tissues</li> <li>4. Methods of diagnosis and differential diagnosis of acute purulent diseases of the fingers and hands</li> <li>5. Surgical interventions for diseases of acute purulent diseases of the soft tissues</li> <li>6. Surgical interventions for diseases of acute purulent diseases of the fingers and hand</li> <li>7. Etiology, classification of abscess, phlegmon, hydradenitis, carbuncle, lymphadenitis, erysipelas, mastitis, mumps, paraproctitis, panaritium and phlegmon brush</li> <li>8. Treatment of abscess, phlegmon, hydradenitis, carbuncle, lymphadenitis, erysipelas, mastitis, mumps, paraproctitis, panaritium and cellulitis.</li> </ol>	2
5	<p><b>Topic 5. Clean wounds. Purulent wounds.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of wounds.</li> <li>2. First aid for victims with cut and clogged wounds.</li> <li>3. Organization of primary surgical treatment of wounds.</li> <li>4. Types of primary suture depending on the type and location of the wound.</li> <li>5. The role of the nurse in organizing the surgical treatment of a clean wound.</li> <li>6. The role of the nurse in organizing the surgical treatment of purulent wounds.</li> <li>7. Types of secondary joints.</li> <li>8. The structure of clean and purulent dressings, the organization of sanitary hygienic regimen in them.</li> <li>9. The technique of washing drainage tubes, replacing drainage for a patient with a purulent wound, applying ointment dressings.</li> <li>10. Antiseptic preparations for washing purulent wounds.</li> <li>11. Technique for ligation of a patient with a clean (operating) wound.</li> <li>12. Technique for washing abdominal drainage.</li> </ol> <p><b>Final Modul Control</b></p> <p>Total</p>	2
<b>Module 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics</b>		
1.	<p><b>Topic 1. Organization of a nurse's work. Medical documentation, procedure for its maintenance. Responsibilities of the junior and secondary medical staff of the pediatric department.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Features of deontology in the work of the nurse with children and their relatives.</li> <li>2. Legislative and regulatory acts that regulate the work of the pediatric nurse.</li> <li>3. The structure and functions of the pediatric hospital.</li> <li>4. The main responsibilities of the nurse in the pediatric department.</li> <li>5. Organization of the post of nurse.</li> <li>6. Documents to be filled in by the nurse and the rules for keeping them.</li> <li>7. Registration of patients who enter the department.</li> <li>8. Filling in medical history.</li> <li>9. Thermometry, blood pressure measurement, pulse examination with data entry into the temperature sheet.</li> <li>10. Rules for the transfer of duty to the next change.</li> <li>11. Organization of work of the nurse of the manipulation room.</li> <li>12. Main documentation of the manipulation room.</li> <li>13. Organization of the nurse of the procedure room.</li> </ol>	2

	14. Rules for storage of medical instruments in the procedure room.	
2.	<b>Topic 2. Accounting and storage rules for medicines. Features of the administration of drugs in childhood (enteral, external). Parenteral administration of drugs.</b> 1. Rules for storage and accounting of medicines and medical instruments in the manipulation room and on the post. 2. Prescribing, accounting and storage of powerful, narcotic and toxic substances according to the current order. 3. Work with appointment list. 4. Rules for the administration of oral medications to children. 5. Features of external use of medicines for children of different ages. 6. Preparation of the manipulation table for work. 7. Technique of implementation of subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injection. 8. Calculation of the dose of antibiotic. 9. Rules of filling of systems for infusion and intravenous infusion realization. 10. Basic requirements for disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of tools.	2
3.	<b>Topic 3. Providing of medical and diagnostic process in a pediatric hospital</b> 1. The main types of enemas, methods and rules for their setting to children of different ages. 2. Preparation of a sick child and the necessary equipment for taking feces on helminth eggs, hidden blood, coprograms, examination of feces for rotavirus. 3. Rules of taking urine analysis from children for research by the methods of Zymnitsky, Nechiporenko, urine research on ketone bodies, bacteriuria, their diagnostic value. 4. Determination of blood glucose using a glucometer. 5. Technique of taking smears from throat and nose. 6. Rules of imposing a heating compress. 7. Technique of using a hot-water bottle, a bubble with ice. 8. Rules for the use of pocket and stationary inhalers. 9. Method and technique of supply of humidified oxygen to children and use of oxygen pillow. 10. Gastric lavage, methods for its carrying out, washing water taking for research. 11. Preparation of probes, catheters, limbs for manipulation.	2
4.	<b>Topic 4. Dietary and therapeutic nutrition for children of different ages</b> 1. Rules for the application of children to the breast during natural feeding. 2. Feeding technique of baby from bottle at artificial feeding. 3. Dietary and medical nutrition of children of different ages in a pediatric hospital. 4. Medicinal mixtures. 5. Conducting a hygienic bath for the baby, washing the children, especially washing the girls. 6. Eyewash, ear and nose cleaning, treatment of the umbilical cord of the newborn baby, dripping of drops in the nose, eyes and ears of the baby. 7. Technique of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, breast and abdomen circumference) of children of different ages.	2
5.	<b>Final modular control</b>	2

Self-directed work

№ p/n	The name of the topic	
	(Working of topics that is not included in the plan of audience)	

1	employments (list with pointing of basic questions, that must be studied).	20
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### **Individual tasks**

#### **Module 1. Main duties and professional action of the nurse of therapy department.**

1. Alternation in the department of therapeutic profile, followed by a report on the practical training.
2. Working with the literature and other sources of information and preparing a abstract report with a report on a practical class.
3. Preparation of illustrative materials on the subject of practical classes.
4. Conducting interviews and lectures for patients on primary and secondary disease prevention.

### **Individual tasks**

#### **Module 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department**

At the request of the student during the study of relevant topics, he can perform individual work, which is carried out in extracurricular activities and if successful, it is additionally evaluated by the teacher.

The list and content of individual tasks can be determined in each case depending on the technical support of the departments.

List of individual tasks:

- Duty in the surgical department with a subsequent report on a practical lesson.
- Work with literature and other sources of information and preparation of an abstract with a report in a practical lesson.
- Preparation of illustrative materials on the subject of practical classes.
- Conducting interviews and lectures for patients on primary and secondary disease prevention.

Tasks for independent work

1. Acquaintance with job descriptions and current orders governing the professional activities of the nurse of the surgical department.
2. Registration of medical documentation of surgical department.
3. Practice of practical skills and manipulation technique of the nurse according to the plan of practical training:

Individual tasks

#### **Module 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics.**

1. Alternation in the department of pediatric profile, followed by a report on the practical training.
2. Working with the literature and other sources of information and preparing an abstract report with a report on a practical lesson.

Indicative list of topics for abstract reports:

- The main historical stages of development of medical care for children in Ukraine and in the world.
  - Features of caring for newborns in a modern hospital.
  - Rules of hygienic procedures for children of different ages.
  - Features of the use of the main types of medicines for children of different ages.
3. Preparation of illustrative materials on the subject of practical classes.
  4. Conducting interviews and lectures for patients concerning primary and secondary disease prevention.

### **LIST OF THEORETICAL QUESTIONS FOR PREPARING STUDENTS FOR FINAL MODULE CONTROL AND SEMESTER FINAL CERTIFICATION**

#### **Module 1. Main duties and professional action of the nurse of therapy department.**

1. Ethical foundations of nursing.
2. The main orders of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, which regulate the activity of the nurse of the therapeutic department.

3. Nursing responsibilities of the main units of the therapeutic hospital.
4. List of documentation maintained by the nurse in different units of the therapeutic hospital.
5. Carrying out of the account of medicines in different divisions of the therapeutic department.
6. Rules for prescribing and storing powerful and narcotic drugs.
7. Carrying out temperature measurements and rules for filling the temperature sheet.
8. Rules of pulse research and blood pressure measurement.
9. Work with appointment list. Rules for providing patients with tableted and soluble drugs.
10. Technique and technique of taking general blood test, blood test for sugar content, biochemical and bacteriological studies.
11. Preparation of the manipulation table for work.
12. Subcutaneous, intramuscular, and intravenous injection techniques.
13. Dose calculation of soluble antibiotic and sample performance.
14. Rules for filling the systems for transfusion and intravenous infusion.
15. Basic requirements for disinfection, pre-sterilization cleaning of tools.
16. Quality control of pre-sterilization cleaning of tools for the presence of blood and detergents.
17. Modern methods of sterilization of reusable tools.
18. Rules after used disposable tools.
19. The basic rules for the introduction of drugs in the nasal passages, ears, eyes. Methods of taking smears from the nose and throat for research.
20. Basic rules of preparation of the patient for carrying out of researches of a digestive tract.
21. Basic types of enemas and rules for their use.
22. Preparation of patients and necessary equipment for taking stools on worm eggs, hidden blood, coprogram.
23. Rules of taking urine analysis for research by the methods of Zymnitsky, Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky, their diagnostic value.
24. Preparation and carrying out for gastric and duodenal probing.
25. Technique and technique of electrocardiogram registration. The simplest analysis of its main elements.
26. The main types of compresses. The rules of their imposition. Indications and contraindications to their use.
27. Technique for using a hot water and ice bag. Indications and contraindications to their use.
28. Use of medicinal leeches, conditions of their storage.
29. Rules for use with a pocket and stationary inhaler.
30. Methods and techniques for supplying moist oxygen and using an oxygen pillow.
31. The main types of physiotherapy procedures - hydrotherapy, light, electromagnetic, the duty of the nurse during their use.

## **Module 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department**

1. Bleeding, its types.
2. Methods for determining the amount of blood loss.
3. Determining the severity of a patient with acute blood loss.
4. Methods for temporarily stopping bleeding.
5. Methods of the final stop of bleeding
6. The concept of blood groups and Rhesus affiliation.
7. Methods for determining the blood group.
8. Methods for determining the Rh factor
9. General rules for blood transfusion. The necessary list of studies that should be done before a blood transfusion.
10. Rules for determining the macroscopic properties of donated blood.
11. The technique of blood transfusion.
12. Rhesus factor sum test
13. Test for individual compatibility on the OR system
14. Biological test
15. The concept of standard serum

16. Classification of complications of blood transfusion
17. Complications of a mechanical blood transfusion
18. Complications of reactive blood transfusion
19. Complications of an infectious blood transfusion
20. Blood transfusion shock, diagnosis, treatment.
21. Types of anesthesia and responsibilities of a nurse when performing infiltration, conduction and epidural anesthesia.
22. Technical means for performing inhalation anesthesia.
23. The technique of endotracheal anesthesia and the role of a nurse.
24. Performing mechanical ventilation
25. Performing an indirect heart massage.
26. Types of wounds. Primary surgical treatment of a wound.
27. The role of the nurse in organizing the surgical treatment of purulent wounds. Types of secondary joints.
28. The structure of the clean and purulent dressings, the role of the nurse in the organization of the sanitary-hygienic regimen.
29. Modern methods of processing the hands of a surgeon and operating nurse.
30. Methods of processing the surgical field.
31. The main tools and the rules for their selection for venesection.
32. The main tools and the rules for their selection for tracheostomy.
33. The main tools and the rules for their selection for pleural puncture
34. The main tools and the rules for their selection for primary surgical treatment of wounds.
35. The main tools and the rules for their selection for laparocentesis.
36. Basic tools and rules for their selection for skeletal traction.
37. Antiseptic preparations for washing purulent wounds.
38. The technique of washing the drainage tubes, replacing the drainage of the patient with a purulent wound
39. Types of seams. The basic rules for their imposition and removal.
40. Technique for ligation of a patient with a clean (operating) wound.
41. Closed soft tissue damage
42. Closed skull injuries
43. Closed chest injuries.
44. Types of pneumothorax. Diagnosis, treatment
45. First aid measures for victims with closed injuries of the abdomen and chest
46. The main types of dressings and how to apply them.
47. Rules for transporting victims with closed soft tissue injuries.
48. Rules for transporting victims with closed skull injuries
49. Rules for transporting victims with closed chest injuries
50. Preventive measures to prevent the development of traumatic shock
51. Preventive measures to prevent the development of pneumothorax
52. Preventive measures to prevent the development of internal bleeding.
53. Acute suppurative soft tissue diseases. Classification, the main clinical signs.
54. Carbuncle, clinic, diagnosis, treatment
55. Furuncle, furunculosis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
56. Abscess. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
57. Hydradenitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
58. Erysipelas. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
59. Mastitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
60. Paraproctitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
61. Mumps. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
62. Lymphadenitis, lymphangitis. Clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
63. Assessment of the severity of the patient with purulent diseases of the soft tissues.
64. Actions of a nurse in the conservative and surgical treatment of abscesses
65. Actions of a nurse with conservative and surgical treatment of phlegmon



66. Actions of a nurse in the conservative and surgical treatment of boils
67. Actions of a nurse in the conservative and surgical treatment of carbuncles
68. Actions of a nurse with conservative and surgical treatment of hydride adenitis
69. Actions of a nurse with conservative and surgical treatment of mastitis
70. Actions of a nurse in the conservative and surgical treatment of erysipelas
71. Actions of a nurse in the conservative and surgical treatment of lymphadenitis
72. Actions of a nurse in the conservative and surgical treatment of lymphangitis
73. Actions of a nurse with conservative and surgical treatment of paraproctitis.
74. Actions of a nurse with conservative and surgical treatment of panaritium
75. Actions of a nurse with conservative and surgical treatment of hand phlegmon
76. Acute specific infection. The role of a nurse in treatment programs for gas anaerobic gangrene
77. Acute specific infection. The role of a nurse in treatment programs with tetanus
78. Acute specific infection. The role of a nurse in treatment programs for diphtheria wounds
79. Acute specific infection. The role of a nurse in treatment programs for anthrax.
80. Ways to prevent tetanus. Emergency tetanus prophylaxis
81. Methods of prophylaxis of tetanus. Routine tetanus prophylaxis
82. Methods for the prevention of diphtheria
83. Methods for the prevention of Siberian
84. Methods for the prevention of gas gangrene.
85. The main signs of necrosis
86. The main symptoms of gangrene
87. The main symptoms of an ulcer
88. The main symptoms of a foreign body
89. Methods of processing necrotic and ulcerative areas of soft tissues.
90. Amputation of a limb, selection of tools for its implementation.

### **Module 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics**

1. Basic deontological principles of the nurse's work with children and their relatives.
2. The main responsibilities of a pediatric nurse.
3. Organization of the work of the nurse's post of the pediatric department. Documentation to be completed by the nurse and the rules of its maintenance. Rules for transferring shifts to the next shift.
4. 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.
5. The organization of work of the nurse of a procedural room of pediatric department.
6. Features of thermometry, measurement of arterial pressure and analysis of pulse of children of different age.
7. Rules for oral administration of drugs to children.
8. Features of subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injections for children of different ages.
9. Rules for calculating the dose of antibiotics for a child of a certain age.
10. Methods and rules of setting different types of enemas for children of different ages.
11. Features of the use of sinapism for children, the use of a warmer and a blister with ice.
12. Rules of taking urine analysis in children for research according to the methods of Zymnitsky, Nechyporenko, Addis-Kakovsky, their diagnostic value.
13. Rules of application of children to a breast at natural feeding.
14. Technique of feeding a baby with a bottle during artificial feeding.
15. Technique of mixed breastfeeding.
16. Carrying out a hygienic bath for an infant; washing of children, features of washing of girls.
17. Technique of rinsing the eyes, cleaning the ears and nose, processing the umbilical cord residue of a newborn baby.
18. Features of dripping drops in the nose, eyes and ears of a child.
19. Technique of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest and abdomen circumference) of children of different ages.

20. Assess the physical development of children of different ages.

## **LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS FOR FINAL MODULE CONTROL AND SEMESTER FINAL CERTIFICATION**

### **Module 1. Main duties and professional action of the nurse of therapy department.**

1. Carrying out the accounting of medicines in different units of the therapeutic department.
2. Prescribing and accounting of powerful and narcotic substances.
3. Determination of vital functions of the patient's body: measurement of blood pressure, pulse study, thermometry, study of the function of external respiration.
4. Provision of patients with medicines according to the prescription sheet.
5. Performing subcutaneous and intramuscular injections.
6. Performing intravenous injections and infusions.
7. Calculation of the dose of soluble form for injection.
8. Disinfection and pre-sterilization cleaning of tools.
9. Quality control of pre-sterilization processing of tools.
10. Blood sampling for study.
11. Enema implementation.
12. Taking smears from the throat and nose, collecting sputum for research.
13. Taking stool and urine for different types of research.
14. Electrocardiogram registration.
15. Participation in duodenal sounding.
16. Carrying out gastric lavage.
17. Application of compresses.
18. Medication in the ears, nose, eyes.
19. The use of mustard and glass cups.
20. Mastering the technique of supplying wet oxygen.
21. Use of inhalers.

### **Module 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department**

1. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of acute blood loss, massive bleeding;
2. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of injury;
3. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of pulmonary bleeding;
4. Assess the patient's severity and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of a fracture of the spine (complicated and uncomplicated)
5. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of dislocation of the lower jaw, shoulder, hip;
6. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of fracture of the tubular bones;
7. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of fracture of the ribs, open pneumothorax;
8. Assess the patient's severity and, if necessary, provide emergency care for pelvic fractures
9. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of traumatic brain injury;
10. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of traumatic shock;
11. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of thermal burn;

12. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of electric shock;
13. Assess the severity of the patient and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of frostbite;
14. Assess the patient's severity and, if necessary, provide emergency care in case of post-transfusion complications.
15. Conduct transportation of trauma patients with pelvic fractures
16. Carry out the transportation of trauma patients from the femur,
17. Conduct transportation of trauma patients from the ribs,
18. Conduct transportation of trauma patients from the spine.
19. Handle one of the proposed modern methods.
20. Carry out the processing of the surgical field.
21. Put on a sterile surgical gown and rubber gloves over yourself and properly present sterile surgical clothing to a doctor.
22. Choose tools for venesection;
23. Choose tools for tracheostomy;
24. Choose tools for pleural puncture;
25. To pick up tools for primary surgical treatment of wounds;
26. Choose tools for laparocentesis;
27. To pick up tools for amputation of a limb;
28. Choose tools for skeletal traction.
29. Carry out a toilet operating and purulent wounds.
30. Remove postoperative sutures.
31. Carry out tetanus prophylaxis.
32. Determine the blood group and Rh factor.
33. Determine the individual compatibility of blood according to the ABO system.
34. Determine the individual compatibility of blood according to the Rh factor system.
35. Conduct a macroscopic assessment of the benignity of blood.
36. Stop arterial bleeding
37. Stop arterial bleeding with finger pressure.
38. Apply a tourniquet for arterial bleeding
39. Apply a tourniquet and pressure bandage for venous bleeding.
40. To pick up tools for the operation of ligation of blood vessels throughout.
41. Carry out a closed heart massage on the phantom and artificial mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-nose artificial breathing on the phantom.
42. Withdraw the lower jaw while lowering the tongue.
43. Carry out transport immobilization of the upper and lower extremities.
44. Apply the Cramer tire.
45. Put on the Diterichs tire.
46. To put a bandage "bonnet".
47. Put a bandage on the bandage of Hippocrates.
48. Put a bandage on the back of the head.
49. Put a bandage on both eyes.
50. Put a bandage on a bridle.
51. Put a bandage on the dressing.
52. Put a bandage on Deso.
53. Place an intravenous catheter with an injection port (vasofix).
54. Selection of instruments for the operation of ligation of blood vessels throughout.
55. Treatment of necrotic and ulcerative areas of soft tissues.
56. Assessment of the severity of the patient with gangrene.
57. Assessment of the severity of the patient tissue necrosis.
58. Assessment of the severity of a patient with ulcers.
59. Assessment of the severity of the patient fistula.
60. Emergency care for thermal burns.

### Module 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics.

- Familiarization with job descriptions and current orders governing the professional activities of nurses.
- Registration of medical documentation of the pediatric department.
- Practice of practical skills and manipulation techniques of the nurse in accordance with the plan of practical training:
  1. Carrying out the account of medicines in a manipulation office of pediatric department.
  2. Determination of vital indicators of the body of a sick child: blood pressure measurement, pulse study, thermometry, study of the function of external respiration.
  3. Providing patients with medicines according to the letter of appointment. The technique of administering drugs to children through the mouth.
  4. Perform subcutaneous and intramuscular injections.
  5. Performing intravenous injections and infusions.
  6. Disinfection and pre-sterilization cleaning of instruments.
  7. Taking swabs from the throat and nose in sick children.
  8. Performing enemas for children of different ages.
  9. Taking feces and urine for various types of research in children.
  10. Gastric lavage technique in children of different ages.
  11. Applying compresses.
  12. Use of a warmer and a bubble with ice.
  13. Mastering the technique of supplying humidified oxygen to children.
  14. Control of the correct application of children to the breast during breastfeeding.
  15. Technique of feeding children from a bottle during artificial feeding.
  16. Technique of mixed breastfeeding.
  17. Carrying out hygienic and medical baths for infants. Assimilation of features of washing children depending on sex.
  18. Mastering the technique of eyes, ears, nose toilet and treatment of the umbilical cord residue.
  19. Carrying out anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest and abdomen circumference) of children of different ages.
- Completion of educational reporting documentation - Diary and Final Report.

#### Form of final control of learning success - final modular control.

#### System of current and final control

The assessment of the applicant corresponds to the ratio of the level of professional and general competencies established in the assessment to the planned learning outcomes (as a percentage). At the same time, standardized generalized criteria for assessing the knowledge of higher education students are used (Table 1).

**Table 1.** Standardized generalized criteria for assessing the knowledge of higher education students in UMSA.

On a 4-point scale	Assessment in ECTS	Evaluation criteria
5 (excellent)	A	The bread-winner of education finds out the special creative capabilities, able independently to obtain knowledge, unassisted teacher finds and works over necessary information, able to use the purchased knowledge and abilities for making decision in non-standard situations, convincingly argues answers, independently exposes own gifts and inclinations, owns no less than 90% knowledge from a topic as under time

		questioning, and all types of control.
4 (good)	B	The bread-winner of education owns the studied volume of material freely applies him in practice, freely decides exercises and tasks.
		In the standardized situations, corrects independently errors the amount of that is insignificant, owns no less than 85% of knowledge from a topic as during questioning, and all types of control.
	C	The bread-winner of education is able to compare, to summarize, to systematize information under the direction of scientific and pedagogical worker, on the whole independently to apply her in practice, to control own activity; to correct errors among that substantial, gather additionally arguments for confirmation of ideas, owns no less than 75% of knowledge from a topic as during questioning, and all types of control.
3 (satisfactorily)	D	The bread-winner of education recreates considerable part of theoretical material, finds out knowledge and understanding of substantive provisions with the help of scientifically-pedagogical worker can analyze educational material, correct errors among that there is a far of substantial, owns no less than 65 % of knowledge from a topic as during questioning, and all types of control.
	E	The bread-winner of education owns educational material at level higher than initial, considerable part recreates him at reproductive level. Owns no less than 60 % of knowledge from a topic as during questioning, and all types of control.
2 (unsatisfactorily)	FX	The bread-winner of education owns material at the level of separate fragments that present insignificant part of material, owns less than 60% of knowledge from a topic as during questioning and all types of control.
	F	The bread-winner of education owns material at the level of elementary recognition and recreation of separate facts, elements, owns less than 60 % of knowledge from a topic as during questioning and all types of control.

**Current control** can be conducted in form the verbal questioning, decision of situational tasks, estimation of implementation of manipulations, writing control, writing or programmatic computer testing on practical classes.

To **FMC** assume the bread-winners of higher education, that collected the necessary least of points during current control (middle point of success 3,0 and higher), does not haveu nexhaust admissions of practical employments within the limits of the module and executed all requirements that is envisaged by an executable educational code from discipline (positive estimations from the rich in content modules, properly filled a diary and operating statement).

*The final modular control* involves testing the student's theoretical knowledge, demonstrating of practical skills and solving situational tasks in modeling the actions of paramedics in specific clinical situations.

#### **Module 1 FMC structure (evaluation criteria)**

Test control (20 tests = 20 minutes)	0 – 20 <b>module 1</b> points	
Situational tasks (2 tasks)	Tasks №1	0 – 15 points
	tal number of	

	Tasks №2 0 – 15 points	30 points
Demonstration of practical skills	Tasks №1 0 – 10 points	total number of 30 points
	Tasks №2 0 – 10 points	
	Tasks №3 0 – 10 points	

The exam card to the FMC from **module 2** has the following structure:

1. Theoretical question No. 1 - The correct comprehensive answer on the merits of the question, without expanding by additional topics. The answer to the question is estimated at a maximum of 25 points.
2. Theoretical question No. 2 The correct comprehensive answer on the merits of the question, without expanding by additional topics. The correct answer to the question is estimated at a maximum of 25 points.
3. Practical skill - The student should describe the algorithm for performing the manipulation or give an exhaustive interpretation of the results of instrumental or laboratory studies. The correct answer to the question is estimated at a maximum of 30 points

Compilation of FMC is compiled in written form.

The ticket of FMC from **module 3** has the following structure:

1. First level tests in the amount of 20, which control the theoretical knowledge on all topics of the module and have one correct answer. The correct answer to each test is estimated at 1 point (20 x 1 = 20 points).
2. 2 situational tasks, each of them has three questions. The correct answer to each question is estimated at 5 points, ie, for each task the applicant for higher education can get 15 points (3 x 5 = 15 points per task, ie 2 tasks - 30 points).

2 practical skills. The applicant for higher education must describe the algorithm for performing the manipulation. Each skill is estimated at 0-15 points (ie 2 skills - 30 points).

The result of FMC is estimated in points and in a traditional 4- points estimation not converted. The maximal amount of points of FMC makes **80 points**. The least of points of FMC, at that control is considered made makes **50 points**. The maximal amount of points for the module makes **200 points** (from them to 120 points are for current success).

At the terms of violation of higher education of rules of academic respectability (p.2.2.5. Rules of internal order) a bread-winner results the evaluations got during the stowage of FMC for an answer proposed the bread-winner of education estimation "unsatisfactorily".

Bread-winners of higher education, that during the study of the module, from that final control is conducted, had a middle point of current success from 4,50 to 5,0 rid of stowage of FMC and automatically (by approbation) get a final estimation in accordance with a table 2, here a presence of bread-winner of education on FMC is obligatory. In case of disagreement with an estimation, the marked category of bread-winners of higher education folds FMC on general rules. The got points for the module a scientifically- pedagogical worker proposes in" List of final module control" (and individual curriculum of student).

**Table №2.**Compatible rendition of points table for current success, to the points for FMC, examination and to the traditional 4- point estimations.

A middle point is for current success (A)	Points are for current success from the module (A* 24)	Points for FMC from the module (A*16)	Points for module and/or examination (A*24+A*16)	Category EKTC	For the 4- point scale
2	48	32	80	<b>F</b> <b>FX</b>	<b>2 unsatisfactorily</b>
2,1	50	34	84		

2,15	52	34	86			
2,2	53	35	88			
2,25	54	36	90			
2,3	55	37	92			
2,35	56	38	94			
2,4	58	38	96			
2,45	59	39	98			
2,5	60	40	100			
2,55	61	41	102			
2,6	62	42	104			
2,65	64	42	106			
2,7	65	43	108			
2,75	66	44	110			
2,8	67	45	112			
2,85	68	46	114			
2,9	70	46	116			
2,95	71	47	118			
3	72	50	122	E	3 satisfactorily	
3,05	73	50	123			
3,1	74	50	124			
3,15	76	50	126			
3,2	77	51	128			
3,25	78	52	130	D		
3,3	79	53	132			
3,35	80	54	134			
3,4	82	54	136			
3,45	83	55	138			
3,5	84	56	140	C	4 good	
3,55	85	57	142			
3,6	86	58	144			
3,65	88	58	146			
3,7	89	59	148			
3,75	90	60	150			
3,8	91	61	152			
3,85	92	62	154			
3,9	94	62	156			
3,95	95	63	158			
4	96	64	160	B		
4,05	97	65	162			
4,1	98	66	164			
4,15	100	66	166			
4,2	101	67	168			
4,25	102	68	170			
4,3	103	69	172			
4,35	104	70	174			
4,4	106	70	176			
4,45	107	71	178			
4,5	108	72	180	A	5	

4,55	109	73	182	excellent
4,6	110	74	184	
4,65	112	74	186	
4,7	113	75	188	
4,75	114	76	190	
4,8	115	77	192	
4,85	116	78	194	
4,9	118	78	196	
4,95	119	79	198	
5	120	80	200	

Information about the bread-winners of education, FMC is not reckoned that, with the exact pointing of reason of unput also brought in to "Intelligence of final module control" and individual curricula of students. Reasons of unput can be following:

a) the bread-winner of higher education has unexhaust admissions of employments after productive practice. Mark of "did not execute" a column "points for FMC";

b) the bread-winner of higher education visited all employments (practical), but did not collect the least of points for current educational activity and shut out to FMC. Mark of "shut out" in a column "points for FMC";

c) the bread-winner of higher education visited all employments, and collected the amount of points for current educational activity and was admitted to the stowage of FMC, but did not appear on FMC. Mark of "н/from" (did not appear) in a column "points after FMC". Mark of "did not appear" in a column "points for FMC".

The bread-winner of higher education has a right on a stowage and two retaking of FMC.

Permission on retaking of FMC seems the dean of faculty as the "Personal list of retaking of final control" what bread-winner of education gets in a dean's office under the personal signature after producing of individual curriculum and (after a necessity) information from a department about recovering the debt (absence of "absent", middle point of success 3,0 and anymore). At the organized retaking of FMC the group of bread-winners of higher education is use a general list.

The bread-winner of higher education has a right on retaking of FMC, to completion of study of corresponding discipline.

An estimation from discipline is proposed to the student not later than on a next working day after the last final module control only in that case, if the bread-winner of higher education has all reckoned modules.

### Teaching methods

- verbal (lecture, explanation, story, conversation, instruction);
- visual (observation, illustration, demonstration);
- practical (different types of practice).

### Control methods

- oral control;
- written control;
- test control;
- program control;
- practical inspection;
- self-control;
- self-assessment.

### Types of control:

- previous (original);
- current;
- final modular control;



## **Methodical support**

1. Methodical instructions for independent work of students during preparation for a practical lesson.
2. List of recommended reading
3. Materials for control of knowledge, skills and abilities of students:
  - tests of different levels of difficulty
  - situational tasks
  - computer control programs
4. Videos.
5. Multimedia presentations.
6. Clinical tests.

## **Recommended literature**

### **Module 1. Main duties and professional action of the nurse of therapy department.**

#### **Basic:**

1. Deborah Duncan, General practice nursing: foundational principles kindle edition, 2019, 267 p.
2. Theresa Lowry-Lehnen, Practice Nursing: Clinical Guidelines and Procedures in Practice, International Medical Publisher, 2018, 242 pages.
3. Potter P. A., Perry A. G., Stockert P. A., and Hall A. M., Fundamentals of Nursing (9th ed.). St. Louis, MO: Elsevier, 2017.
4. Pam Campbell, Anne Longbottom, Alison Pooler, Nursing in General Practice: The Toolkit for Nurses and Health Care Assistants, 1st Edition.
5. Current Medical Diagnosis & Treatment (58th edition). Authors: Maxine A. Papadakis, Stephen J. McPhee, Michael W. Rabow. Published by McGraw-Hill Education, 2018; 1904 pages.

#### **Accessory:**

1. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine / D.Kasper, A.Fauci, S.Hauser, D. Longo.-19 ed. – N.Y.: McGraw-Hill Professional, 2015. - Vol. 1, Vol.2.-3000 p.
2. Davidson's Principles and practice of medicine (23rd edition). Editors: Stuart Ralston, Ian Penman, Mark Strachan, Richard Hobson. Published by Elsevier, 2018; 1440 pages.
3. The Merck Manual of Diagnosis and Therapy (20th dition). Author: Robert S. Porter. Published by Merck Research Laboratories, 2018; 3530 pages.

## **Information resources**

1. Orders of the Ministry of Health <http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/>
2. The Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>
3. World Health Organization <https://www.who.int/>
4. <http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/172356-overview>
5. <http://umsa.edu.ua/>
6. <https://www.facebook.com/groups/1886783128212266/?ref=bookmarks>
7. <http://ukrgastro.com.ua/>
8. <http://www.gastroscan.ru/>
9. [http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/dn\\_20070319\\_128.html](http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/dn_20070319_128.html)
10. <http://www.ginasthma.org>
11. <http://www.goldcopd.com>
12. <http://www.medscape.com/pulmonarymedicine>

### **Module 2. Main duties and professional skills of a nurse in the surgical department**

#### **Basic (available at the library of PSMU)**

1. General Surgery. Textbook for students of higher medical edukational establishments / [ Lihonenko O.V., Zubaha A.B., Khimich S.D et all.]; Edited by Prof. S.D. Khimich, Prof. M.D. Zheliba / Kyiv AUS Medicine Publiching, 2019.- 608 p.

2. General Surgery. Textbook for students of higher medical educational establishments / [ Lihonenko O.V., Chorna I.O. et al.]; Edited by Prof. Ja.S.Bereznickij, M.P.Zacharash, M.P.Mishalov,/ - Vinnica: New book- 2019. -344c
3. R.Kushnir. Lecture of General surgery for foreign students of II and III years of medical faculty. –Ternopil “Ukrmedkniga”,2005 – 318 p.
4. Kushnir R. Ya. General surgery / R. Ya. Kushnir. – Ternopil: Ukrmedknyha, 2005. – 308 p.

#### **Supplementary**

1. Gostishcev V.K. General surgery/ The manual. –M.:Geotar-med, 2003. 220p
2. Butyrsky A. General surgery. – . – Simferopol, 2004. – 478p
3. Schevchenko S .I. and others. Surgery. – Kharcov. 2004
4. Clinical wound management / Prem P. Gogia. – SLACK Incorporated, 1995.
5. Kushnir R. Lectures of General surgery. – 2005.
6. Lyapis M.A. Methods of examination of a surgical patients. – 2004.
7. Methodological recommendations on surgical patients care. – Vinnitsa medical national university, 2006. -156p
8. Short practice of surgery. 24th edition.Vol.1.Edited by R.C.G.Russell, Norman S. Williams, Christopher J.K.Bulstrode. A member of the Hodder Headline Group. - London, 2004. – 738p.

#### **Information resources**

1. University <https://www.pdmu.edu.ua>
2. Department website <https://gsurgery.pdmu.edu.ua>
3. Library PSMU <https://www.pdmu.edu.ua/biblioteca>
4. From deontological question work of medical staff:  
– [http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc\\_gum/vzhdu/2011\\_57/vip\\_57\\_13.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/vzhdu/2011_57/vip_57_13.pdf)  
– [http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/chem\\_biol/Mosv/2012\\_4/data/article22.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/chem_biol/Mosv/2012_4/data/article22.pdf)  
– [http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc\\_Gum/Npd/2012\\_1/2neranov.pdf](http://archive.nbu.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Npd/2012_1/2neranov.pdf).

### **Module 3. Nursing practice in pediatrics.**

#### **Basic:**

1. Principles of Pediatric Nursing. Techniques for Medical Procedures and Manipulations: study guide [for students of higher medical education establishments of the 3rd-4th levels of accreditation] / ed. O. V. Tiazhka; O. V. Tiazhka, A. M. Antoshkina, M. M. Vasiukova [et al.]. - Kyev: Medicine Publishing, 2016. - 143 c.
2. Pediatric physical examination: textbook for students of higher educational institutions: пер. з укр. мов. / O. V. Katilov, D. V. Dmytriev, K. Y. Dmytrieva, S. Yu. Makarov. - Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2018. - 498 c.
3. Katilov O.V. Pediatric physical examination: textbook for students of higher educational institutions/ O.V. Katilov, D.V. Dmytriev, K. Yu. Dmytrieva, S. Yu. Makarov - 2nd ed., up. - Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2019. - 504 p.

#### **Accessory:**

- 1.Principles of Pediatric Nursing. Techniques for Medical Procedures and Manipulations: study guide [for students of higher medical education establishments of the 3rd-4th levels of accreditation] / ed. O. V. Tiazhka; O. V. Tiazhka, A. M. Antoshkina, M. M. Vasiukova [et al.]. - Kyev: Medicine Publishing, 2016. - 143 c.

#### **Information resources:**

1. Pediatric Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice: A Unified Professional Effort.[https://www.pediatricnursing.org/article/S0882-5963\(07\)00440-X/fulltext](https://www.pediatricnursing.org/article/S0882-5963(07)00440-X/fulltext)
2. Pediatric Nursing. <https://www.news-medical.net/health/Pediatric-Nursing.aspx>
3. Five Principles of Family Centered Care in Pediatric Nursing<https://online.regiscollege.edu/blog/five-principles-family-centered-care-pediatric-nursing/>