

Ministry of Health of Ukraine
Poltava State Medical University

Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine
Department of Surgery №3
Department of Pediatrics №1 with Neonatology

SYLLABUS
Care for patients
Medical manipulations.

(title of the discipline)

Obligatory discipline

(normative / selective discipline)

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| level of higher education | the second (master's) level of higher education |
| field of knowledge | 22 «Health Care» |
| specialty | 222 «Medicine» |
| educational qualification | Master of Medicine |
| professional qualification | doctor |
| educational and professional program | daily |
| form of education | |
| course(s) and semester(s) of study of | 2 nd -course, 3-4 th semester |
| academic discipline | |

INFORMATION ABOUT TEACHERS WHO TEACH EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Module 1

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| 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 Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of HEI Olena KOZAKEVYCH Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of HEI Tetyana IVANYTSKA |
| Profile of the lecturer (lecturers) | https://prop-intmed.pdmu.edu.ua/team |
| Contact phone | (0532)688390 (0532) 532576 |
| E-mail: | propedevtika_simmed@pdmu.edu.ua |
| Department page at the website of UMSA | https://prop-intmed.pdmu.edu.ua/ |

Module 2

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| Surname, name, patronymic of the lecturer (lecturers), scientific degree, academic title | Ligonenko Aleksey Viktorovich, Head of the Department, DMSc, Professor. Chorna Irina Oleksiivna, PhD, Associate Professor Zubakha Anatoly Borisovich, PhD, Associate Professor Shumeyko Igor Anatolyevich, PhD, Associate Professor Storozhenko Aleksey Vladimirovich, PhD, Associate Professor Yaroshenko Roman Antonovich, PhD, Assistant Professor |
| Profile of the lecturer (lecturers) | https://gsurgery.pdmu.edu.ua |
| Contact phone | (0532)2-68-74 |
| E-mail: | gsurgery@pdmu.edu.ua oligonenko@gmail.com irinach1702@gmail.com |
| Department page at the website of PSMU | https://gsurgery.pdmu.edu.ua |

Module 3

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| Surname, name, patronymic of the teacher (teachers), academic degree, academic title | Kaluzhka Olena Olexandrivna, Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Soloviova Galyna Oleksiyivna, Candidate of Medical Sciences Cherniavska Julia Igorivna, Candidate of Medical Sciences |
| Profile of the teacher (teachers) | Kaluzhka Olena Olexandrivna https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/med-two/kafedry/pediatric/profrost/kalyuzhka-olena-oleksandrivna-kf-pediatric-profrost-wtj0 Soloviova Galyna Oleksiyivna https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/med-two/kafedry/pediatric/profrost/soloviova-galina-oleksiyivna-kf-pediatric-profrost-e1e9 Cherniavska Julia Igorivna https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/med-two/kafedry/pediatric/profrost/cherniavska-yuliya-igorivna-kf-pediatric-profrost-5z6j |
| Contact phone | (0532) 68-74-28 |
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| Page of the Department on PSMU website | https://www.umsa.edu.ua/fakultets/med-two/kafedry/pediatric |

MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Number of credits/hours – 6/180, of which:

Practical (seminars) (hours) – 60

Independent work (hours) – 120

Control type: final modular control

Module1**Module 2**

Number of credits / hours –2.0/ 60, of which:

Practical classes (hours) – 20

Self-directed work (hours) – 40

Type of control final modular control

Module 2**Module 2**

Number of credits / hours –2.0/ 60, of which:

Practical classes (hours) – 20

Self-directed work (hours) – 40

Type of control final modular control

Module 3**Module 2**

Number of credits / hours –2.0/ 60, of which:

Practical classes (hours) – 20

Self-directed work (hours) – 40

Type of control final modular control

Policy of educational discipline

Mastering the discipline "Care for patients" is important for the future professional medical activity, as it allows to determine a set of measures aimed at creating favorable conditions for the successful treatment of patients, alleviating their condition and satisfying the basic physiological needs of the body, demonstrating mastery of the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and principles of professional subordination.

The policy of academic discipline is based on the principles of academic integrity. Students are required to attend all practical classes. Lateness is unacceptable. It is mandatory to have medical clothes (medical gown, cap, change of shoes). Rules of behavior in classes: active participation of the student, completion of the necessary minimum of educational work, turning off phones during the class.

The policy of the academic discipline is built taking into account the norms of Ukrainian legislation on academic integrity, the Statute, Regulations of the PSMU and other regulatory documents.

When organizing the educational process at PSMU, teachers and students of higher education act in accordance with:

- "Regulations on the organization of the educational process at the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the academic integrity of higher education applicants and employees of the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Rules of internal procedure for higher education applicants of the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the organization and methodology of evaluating the educational activity of higher education applicants at the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the organization of independent work of higher education applicants at the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on working out missed classes and unsatisfactory grades of higher education applicants of the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the procedure for the formation of individual educational trajectories by students of the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the rating of higher education applicants of the Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the procedure for re-enrollment of academic disciplines and determination of academic difference at Poltava State Medical University";
- "Regulations on the appeal of the results of the final control of the knowledge of higher education applicants " and others.

You can familiarize yourself with these documents on the page of the educational department: REGULATORY DOCUMENTS (<https://www.pdmu.edu.ua/n-process/department-npr/normativni-dokumenty>)

Description of the academic discipline (abstract)

The study of the AC "Care for patients" is provided in the 3rd semester, when the student acquires relevant knowledge of the main basic disciplines: human anatomy, physiology, and also begins the study of

microbiology, virology and immunology, which the industrial practice program is integrated with. In turn, the practice of patient care forms the basis for further study by the student of clinical disciplines – propaedeutics of pediatrics, propaedeutics of internal medicine, pediatrics, internal medicine, general surgery, which involves integration with these disciplines "vertically" and formation of skills to apply nursing knowledge for patients in the process of further education and professional activity.

Module 1 "Taking care for patients in therapy" involves familiarization of the student with the work of inpatient health care facilities, first contact with patients, formation of moral and ethical foundations of further professional behavior.

Learning the material of module 2 "Patient care in surgery" is based on a consistent familiarization with the specifics of the implementation of the scope of actions in the work of surgical departments of hospitals.

Module 3 "Care for patients in pediatrics" provides the study of hygienic, preventive and curative measures that are within the competence of junior and partly intermediate medical personnel and are used to create comfortable conditions for the patient's stay in a medical institution, promote the patient's speedy recovery, prevent the development of complications, and as well as mastering the simplest manipulations of providing first aid in emergency situations.

The study of the subject "Care for patients" is based on modern principles of evidence-based medicine and standards accepted in international clinical practice.

Prerequisites and postrequisites of the academic discipline (interdisciplinary connections)

The study of the discipline "Care for patients in therapy" is based on the knowledge obtained during the study of the disciplines: medical biology, medical and biological physics, human anatomy and physiology, bioorganic and biological chemistry, and the study of microbiology, virology and immunology, clinical anatomy and operative surgery, which the industrial practice program is integrated with.

The knowledge gained during the study of the discipline "Care for patients" will be used in the future studying the disciplines: propaedeutics of internal medicine, internal medicine, surgery, medical psychology, infectious diseases, oncology, anesthesiology and intensive care, propaedeutics of pediatrics, pediatrics with neonatology and children's infectious diseases skills, which involves integration with these disciplines "vertically" and the formation of skills to apply knowledge of patient care in the process of further education and in professional activities.

The purpose and tasks of the educational discipline "Care for patients":

The purpose of teaching the discipline "Care for patients" is to master by the learner the basic techniques of the professional activity of a junior nurse in therapeutic, surgical, and pediatric hospitals based on deep knowledge and understanding of the peculiarities of the functioning of a sick child's body in compliance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

The main tasks of studying the discipline "Care for patients" are the assimilation of the basic theoretical knowledge necessary for the organization of comfortable conditions for the patient's stay in the hospital and ensuring the necessary care for him at all stages of treatment; acquisition of basic practical skills of caring for patients in hospital conditions and the ability to determine and assess the general condition of the patient, the main parameters of his vital activity and the rules for ensuring the vital needs of the body; formation of moral-ethical and deontological qualities of students during professional communication with the patient and his relatives.

Competencies formed by the study of the discipline "Care for patients". According to the requirements of the Standard, the discipline ensures that students acquire the following competencies:

- **integral competence:** the ability to solve typical and complex specialized tasks and practical problems in professional activities in the field of health care, or in the learning process, which involves conducting research and/or implementing innovations and is characterized by the complexity and uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

- general competencies:

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
2. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations.
3. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
4. Ability to communicate in the national language both orally and in writing; the ability to communicate in a foreign language.

5. Skills in using information and communication technologies.
6. Ability to learn and master modern knowledge.
7. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources.
8. The ability to be critical and self-critical.
9. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation; ability to generate new ideas (creativity).
10. Determination and persistence in relation to assigned tasks and assumed responsibilities
11. Ability to make informed decisions; ability to work in a team; interpersonal skills.
12. The ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.

- special (professional) competences:

- The ability to determine the necessary regime of work and rest during the treatment of diseases
- Skills in performing medical manipulations.
- Ability to carry out sanitary, hygienic and preventive measures.

Learning results for the discipline:

after completing the study of the academic discipline, the students must

- to know:

- the content of patient care and its role in the structure of general clinical measures of therapeutic, surgical, pediatric inpatients;
- the main functional duties of a junior nurse in a hospital;
- principles of professional subordination in the system of doctor – nurse – junior medical staff;
- structures and functions of a hospital, polyclinic;
- requirements and rules for ensuring the medical, protective, sanitary and hygienic regime of the main units of the hospital;

- rules for filling out the hospital's medical documentation;
- rules and sequence of questioning and examination of the patient;
- the physiological basis of the formation of the main indicators of the activity of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems (pulse, blood pressure, breathing);
- regulation of body temperature homeostasis and mechanisms of fever development;
- general rules for storing medicines in a hospital, classification of medicines and their distribution by groups for storage;
- the mechanism of influence of the main medicinal and physiotherapeutic procedures on the patient's body;

- methods of modern antiseptics and aseptics;

- to be able to:

- to demonstrate:
- knowledge of the moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in the clinic;
- mastering the skills of organizing the regime and caring for patients, performing the necessary medical manipulations;
- possession of the skills of compliance with the medical and protective, sanitary, hygienic and anti-epidemic regime in the hospital;
- personal hygiene skills of medical personnel;
- the ability to disinfect;
- possession of skills to ensure personal hygiene of children and adults;
- demonstrate the ability to care for patients with fever;
- demonstrate the skills of using different medicinal forms of patients depending on their age;
- the ability to maintain medical documentation, accounting and reporting documentation.
- Measure the temperature of children and adults.
- Ensure compliance with personal hygiene by sick children and adults;
- Methodically and correctly organize the nutrition of healthy and sick children, therapeutic and surgical patients.
- Be able to conduct anthropometric measurements of children and adults, provide an assessment of their physical development.

- To analyze the age-related features of body functions and their regulation.

Thematic plan of lectures (by modules) outlining the main issues discussed at the lectures

| № in order | The name of the topic | Number of hours |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Not provided by the program | |

Thematic plan of seminars

| № in order | The name of the topic | Number of hours |
|------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Not provided by the program | |

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 |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| 1 | Topic 1. The main principles and organization aspects of care of patients with therapeutic pathology. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical milestones in the formation of medical care for a sick person. 2. Defining the role and place of care for patients in the treatment and diagnostic process, the concept of its structure and conditions. 3. Moral and ethical and deontological principles of forming a medical specialist. 4. The main professional responsibilities of junior medical staff in outpatient and inpatient departments of the hospital. 5. Principles of professional subordination in the system doctor-nurse-junior medical staff. 6. The concept of medical, sanitary and hospital regimes of the therapeutic hospital, the role of junior medical staff in their provision. | 2 |
| 2 | Topic 2. Organization of work of therapeutic departments of the hospital <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical milestones in the formation of medical care for a sick person. 2. The main departments and additional units of the therapeutic hospital. 3. Functions of the hospital admission department in the admission and referral of patients to specialized departments. 4. Admission and registration of patients. Filling in medical documentation (journal of admission of patients to the hospital, medical history, statistical card). 5. Sanitary and hygienic regime of the admission department, sanitary and hygienic treatment of the patient. 6. Transportation of patients to specialized departments of the hospital. 7. General characteristics of the therapeutic department, structure and functional purpose. 8. The main responsibilities of a junior nurse. 9. The post of a nurse and the organization of her work, the equipment of the post. 10. Organization of patient visits. 11. Ensuring the sanitary and hygienic regime of the department. 12. Preparation and use of disinfectant solutions. 13. Features of cleaning the rooms of the therapeutic department. | 2 |
| 3. | Topic 3. Questioning of the patient and its role in estimation of patient's general condition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The role of questioning the patient in the diagnostic process. 2. Anamnesis, its main parts (passport part, patient complaints, anamnesis of the disease, questioning of the patient on organs and systems, anamnesis of life). 3. Rules for questioning the patient and summarizing the data obtained. 4. The role of questioning the patient in the overall assessment of the patient's condition. 5. Deontological features of questioning the patient. 6. Basic rules for questioning relatives of a patient who is unconscious or in a serious condition. 7. Acquaintance with medical documentation, which is filled in on the basis of questioning the patient. | 2 |

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| 4. | Topic 4. The role of the inspection in estimation of patient's general condition <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sequence of the general examination of the patient. 2. Determination of the general condition of the patient. 3. State of consciousness and its possible disorders (inhibitory, irritative). 4. Assessment of the patient's position in bed, his posture and walking. 5. Rules for examination of the skin and mucous membranes, examination of subcutaneous tissue, musculoskeletal system. 6. Anthropometric studies and determination of the constitutional type of patient; rules for calculating the body mass index and its role in determining further tactics of the patient. <p>Rules for recording in medical documents the data found during the examination of the patient.</p> | 2 |
| 5. | Topic 5. Determination and registration of the basic indices of patient's vital activity (hemodynamics, breathing) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The role of temperature homeostasis in ensuring the vital functions of the organism. 2. Methods of measuring body temperature. 3. Thermometers, their structure, storage, disinfection. 4. Method of measuring body temperature with a mercury thermometer. 5. Modern thermometers: electric, based on liquid crystals. 6. Types of temperature curves. 7. Registration of body temperature and temperature curves on temperature leaves. 8. Care for patients with fever with fever and cold. 9. Pulse, its main properties. 10. Methods of pulse research on radial arteries. 11. Vessels available for palpation. 12. Basic rules for stopping bleeding from arterial and venous vessels, imposition of a tourniquet. 13. Blood pressure and rules of its measurement on the brachial artery. 14. Normal blood pressure. 15. First aid for patients with low and high blood pressure. | 2 |
| 6 | Topic 6. Body temperature, rules for its measurement and registration. Care for patients with fever <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic rules for determining the frequency, depth, type, rhythm of respiration. 2. First aid for patients with cough, shortness of breath, asthma. 3. The concept of clinical and biological death. Basic criteria of biological death. 4. The concept of resuscitation. 5. Methods and techniques of the simplest resuscitation measures: mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose artificial respiration, indirect heart massage. <p>Rules for handling the corpse.</p> | 2 |
| 7 | Topic 7. The use of basic types of medicines <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification of drugs by administration to the patient. 2. Forms of medicines. 3. The role and responsibilities of medical staff in providing patients with medicines. 4. Rules for distribution of tablets and liquid drugs for oral administration. <p>Principles of storage of medicines.</p> | 2 |
| 8 | Topic 8. Application of the simplest methods of physical therapy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The mechanism of action of physiotherapeutic procedures on the body. 2. The use of cups, mustard plasters, compresses, a hot water bottle, ice-bag. 3. The main indications and contraindications to their use. 4. Rules for processing cups, mustard plasters, compresses, a hot water bottle, ice-bag after use. 5. The simplest light and hydrotherapeutic procedures. 6. Rules for cleaning the bath and equipment used in the procedures. 7. Features of cleaning rooms in which physiotherapy procedures are performed. <p>Caring for patients during physiotherapy procedures and providing them with the necessary pre-medical care in case of complications.</p> | 2 |
| 9 | Topic 9. General and special care for the seriously ill and agonizing | 3 |

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| | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General rules of care for patients with bed regime, seriously ill and agonists. 2. Providing a comfortable position in bed, prevention of bedsores, personal hygiene, change of underwear and bed linen, providing physiological stools (urine, feces). 3. Methods of bowel cleansing. 4. Application of a gas discharge tube, enemas. <p>Types of enemas, methods and techniques of their application, methods of disinfection and storage of enema equipment.</p> | |
| 10 | Final modular control | 1 |
| Module 2 | | |
| 1. | <p>Topic 1. Organization of work in a clean dressing room. Desmurgy, dressing. Typical bandage dressings. Care for patients operated on on the organs of the abdominal cavity, perineum, limbs. Dressings on the abdomen, perineum, limbs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient care in a clean dressing room. 2. Sanitary requirements for dressing. Work organization. 3. Types of dressing material, its properties. 4. Typical bandage dressings. The rules of bandaging. 5. Features of care for patients who underwent surgery on the head and neck. 6. The application of bandage dressings on the head, neck. 7. Care for patients in the postoperative period who have undergone interventions on the limbs. 8. Features of patient care, operated on the abdomen, perineum. 9. Food surgical patients. 10. Typical bandage dressings on the abdomen, perineum, limbs. | 2 |
| 2. | <p>Topic 2. Organization of work in a clean dressing room. Desmurgia, dressing material. Typical bandages. Types of soft bandages Bandages for the head, neck, chest. Care of patients operated on the head, neck, chest</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patient care in a clean dressing room. 2. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the dressing room. Organization of work. 3. Types of dressing material, its properties. 4. Typical bandages. Bandaging rules. 5. Peculiarities of care for patients who have undergone surgical interventions on the head and neck. 6. Applying bandages on the head, neck, chest. | 2 |
| 3. | <p>Topic 3. Topic 3. Desmurgia. Bandages for the abdomen, crotch, limbs. Care of patients operated on organs of the abdominal cavity, perineum, limbs. Types of solid bandages. Gypsum technique. Care of patients with fractures.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Care of patients in the postoperative period who underwent interventions on the limbs. 2. Peculiarities of care for patients operated on the abdomen and perineum. 3. Features of nutrition this patients. 4. Typical bandages for the abdomen, crotch, limbs. 5. Types of solid bandages. Gypsum technique. 6. Care of patients with fractures. | 2 |
| 4. | <p>Topic 4. Antiseptic. Kinds Care of patients with purulent pathology.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of the term "Antiseptic". 2. Classification of types of antiseptics, their characteristics. 3. Peculiarities of care for patients with purulent pathology. 4. Organization of work of purulent dressing. 5. Features of dressings and care for patients with anaerobic infection. 6. Disposal of dressing material contaminated with purulent secretions. | 2 |
| 5 | <p>Topic 5. Asepsis. Sterilization, types. Sterilization of dressing material and surgical linen. Preparation and sterilization of cutting, optical general surgical instruments. Sterilization of suture material.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition of the term "Aseptic". 2. Classification of aseptic methods, their characteristics. 3. Types of sterilization. | 2 |

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| | 4. Construction and operation of the autoclave, safety equipment. 5. Stages (stages) of sterilization. 6. Preparation of instruments for sterilization. 7. Preparation of cleaning and disinfecting solutions. 8. Tests on the quality of pre-sterilization treatment of instruments. 9. Methods of sterilization of cutting, optical, general surgical instruments. 10. Preparation of surgical linen and dressing material for sterilization, methods of laying in Schimmelbusch box 11. Sterilization of surgical linen and dressing material. Types of suture material. 12. Methods of sterilization of suture material. 13. Sterility control methods | |
| 6 | Topic 6. Organization of work in the operating room. Surgical treatment of the surgeon's hands and the operating field. Types of cleaning in the operating room. Hygiene of medical personnel. Types of laying the patient on the operating table. 1. Structure of the operating unit. 2. Types of cleaning in the operating room. 3. Preparation of surgical linen and dressing material for sterilization, methods of laying in Schimmelbusch box. 4. Familiarization with the method of manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls. 5. Methods of preparing the surgeon's hands for surgery. 6. Care of the surgeon's hands outside the clinic. 7. Processing of the operating field. 8. Methods of transporting patients to the operating room. 9. Rules for wearing surgical underwear. | 2 |
| 7 | Topic 7. Preoperative period. His tasks. Peculiarities of preparation of the patient and the operating field. Concept of premedication. The concept of venous access. Types of injections. Methods of cleaning the intestines. Transporting the patient to the operating room 1. Preoperative period, its tasks. 2. Patient examination plan. 3. Peculiarities of preparing patients for planned and emergency operations. 4. Peculiarities of preparing the patient by organs and systems and directly in the operating field. 5. Concept of premedication. 6. Concept of venous access. 7. Preoperative period: care of the patient's skin, sanitation of the oral cavity, hair shaving, bowel cleansing with enemas, hygiene of patients' underwear and clothing. 8. Types of injections (technique of administration). 9. Methods of bowel cleansing. 10. Transportation of the patient to the operating room | 2 |
| 8 | Topic 8. Surgical operation, indications, contraindications. Classification of surgical operations. Concept of surgical instruments. Patient care in the operating room. 1. Concept of surgical operation. 2. Indications and contraindications for surgery. 3. Degrees of operational risk. Classification of surgical operations. 4. Concept of surgical instruments. 5. Patient care in the operating room by organs and systems. | 2 |
| 9 | Topic 9. Postoperative period. Patient care in the postoperative period. Observation of the patient by organs and systems. Use of the main types of painkillers. 1. Patient care in the postoperative period. 2. Observation of the patient by organs and systems. 3. Use of the main types of painkillers. 4. Nutrition of the patient in the postoperative period. 5. Basic principles of patient care in the postoperative period. 6. Wound care. 7. Prevention of possible complications. | 2 |
| 10 | Topic 10. Features of general and special care for seriously ill, incurable and dying patients of various ages in surgical practice. 1. Nutrition of the elderly and senile in the context of an incurable disease. | 1 |

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| | 2. Indications for artificial nutrition of patients. 3. Methods of cleaning the intestines. 4. The specifics of providing emergency care and carrying out the simplest resuscitation measures for incurable patients. 5. Familiarization with the rules of handling a deceased person. | |
| | Final modular control | 1 |
| Module 3. | | |
| 1. | Topic 1. The role of caring for sick children in the medical and diagnostic process. Structure and functions of a pediatric hospital and polyclinic. Functional duties of the junior medical staff of the pediatric department. 1. Basic principles of patient care and its role in the structure of general clinical activities of a pediatric hospital. 2. The main functional duties of a junior nurse in a pediatric hospital. 3. Structure and functions of a pediatric hospital and children's polyclinic. 4. Filling out the medical documentation of the children's polyclinic and pediatric hospital. | 2 |
| 2. | Topic 2. Peculiarities of deontology in the work of junior medical staff of a pediatric hospital and polyclinic. The principles of professional subordination in the doctor-nurse-junior nurse system. 1. Basic principles of professional subordination in the “doctor – nurse – junior medical staff” system. 2. Rules of communication with a sick child and his relatives. 3. Professional ethics of medical workers. 4. The principles of medical staff behavior, aimed at maximizing the quality of treatment. | 2 |
| 3. | Theme 3. Admission department of the children's hospital. Hospitalization, sanitation and transportation of sick children. 1. Functions of the admission department of the hospital in receiving and referring patients to pediatric departments, rules and features of transporting sick children to the department. 2. Sanitary and hygienic regime of the admission department. 3. Rules for sanitary and hygienic treatment of a sick child. 4. Peculiarities of the curative- protective, sanitary and hygienic regimes in a children's hospital. 5. Examination of the child for pediculosis (lice) and scabies. 6. Sanitary and hygienic treatment of the child when pediculosis or scabies is detected.. | 2 |
| 4. | Topic 4. Curative- protective regime in a pediatric hospital. Organization of sanitary and hygienic and anti-epidemic regime. Personal hygiene of medical personnel. 1. Peculiarities of children's personal hygiene depending on gender and age. 2. Rules for disinfection and sterilization of child care items. 3. Peculiarities of personal hygiene of the medical staff of the pediatric hospital. 4. Change of underwear and bedclothes in seriously ill children. Principles of compliance by medical workers with discipline and rules of the internal procedure of medical institutions. | 2 |
| 5. | Topic 5. Disinfection and sterilization of child care items in a pediatric hospital. Organization of preventive disinfection and disinfection in an epidemic outbreak. 1. Prevention of nosocomial (intrahospital) infections. 2. Definition of the concept of disinfection. Types and methods of disinfection. 3. Basic principles of current and final disinfection. 4. Preparation of cleaning and disinfecting solutions. 5. Concept of sterilization. Ways of sterilization. Stages. 6. Disinfection and sterilization of child care items | 2 |
| 6. | Topic 6. Peculiarities of the hygiene of newborns and children of the 1st year of life and their care in a hospital. 1. Features of the newborn period, adaptation of newborn children. 2. Treatment of the umbilical wound 3. Treatment of the child's oral cavity with mold. 4. Peculiarities of skin, eye, nose, and ear care for children of the first year of life. | 2 |

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| | 5. Measuring the temperature of children of different ages and filling out a temperature sheet. 6. Peculiarities of children's personal hygiene depending on gender and age | |
| 7. | Topic 7. Hygienic baths for children of the first year of life. The concept of therapeutic baths. Care for children with fever. 1. Algorithm for conducting hygienic and therapeutic baths. 2. Peculiarities of carrying out hygienic baths for a newborn child. 3. Peculiarities of caring for children with "white" and "pink" fever. 4. Regulation of body temperature homeostasis and mechanisms of fever development, features of care for children with fever. | 2 |
| 8. | Topic 8. Accounting and rules for storage of medicines. Peculiarities of the use of medicines in children. 1. Rules for storage and accounting of medicines and medical instruments in the manipulation room and on the nurse's post. 2. Accounting and storage of potent, narcotic and poisonous substances in accordance with the current order. 3. The main types of enemas, methods and rules for their administration to children of different ages. 4. Methods of administration of medicines | 2 |
| 9. | Topic 9. Peculiarities of the nutrition organization in infants and young children. Organization of children's nutrition in hospital conditions. 1. Rules for application of children to the breast during natural feeding. 2. Technique of feeding a baby from a bottle during artificial feeding. 3. Dietary and medical nutrition of children of different ages in the conditions of a pediatric hospital. 4. Therapeutic formulas | 2 |
| 10. | Topic 10. The technique of conducting anthropometric measurements in children of different ages. 1. Peculiarities of conducting anthropometric measurements in children of different ages. 2. Basic principles of anthropometric measurement data evaluation. 3. Measuring the height of children of different ages using vertical and horizontal height meters 4. Weighing children of different ages on mechanical and electronic scales. 5. Measurement of head and chest circumference in children of different ages. | 1 |
| | Final modular control | 1 |

Individual work

The main types of applicants' for higher education individual work are:

- Work in the therapeutic, surgical, pediatric department of the hospital to learn and practice practical skills;
- Filling in the main reporting documents: diary of production practice.

For each module

Preparation for practical classes - theoretical preparation and development of practical skills - 38 hours.

Preparation for FMC - 2 hours.

Total - 40 hours.

Individual tasks

Module 1 "Care for patients in therapy"

1. Conducting questioning of the demonstrative patient, his general examination, analysis and generalization of the obtained data with the presentation of a clinical case at the class.

2. Weekly observation of a patient with fever, registration of body temperature and hemodynamic indicators in a temperature sheet, determination of the nature of fever and presentation of a clinical case at a practical lesson

3. Working with literature and other sources of information and preparing an abstract message with a report at a practical lesson.

Approximate list of topics for abstract messages:

- 1) History of blood pressure measurement and modern methods of tonometry

- 2) The main properties of the pulse and their use for assessing the patient's condition in traditional and oriental medicine
- 3) Modern means of prevention of bedsores
- 4) Modern methods of thermometry and indications for their use in a therapeutic clinic
- 5) The main types of medicines and the peculiarities of their prescription for patients with a therapeutic profile.

Module 2.

1. Weekly observation of the postoperative patient, registration of indicators of his vital activity with the subsequent presentation of a clinical case at employment.
2. Preparation of a presentation with a selection of illustrative material on the topic of the lesson (video, image).
3. Work with literature and other sources of information and preparation of an abstract with a report in a practical lesson.

Indicative list of topics for abstracts (at least 20 pages of handwritten text):

- 1) Modern methods of asepsis and antiseptics in a surgical hospital
- 2) Features of care for patients after surgery on the chest
- 3) Features of care for patients after surgery on the abdominal cavity
- 4) Modern methods of bowel cleansing and features of their use in a surgical hospital.

Module 3.

1. Preparation and realization of interviews with sick children and their parents: "features of personal hygiene of the child in the hospital", "rules of washing hands", "the importance of diet for the prevention of anemia in children", "oral hygiene in early childhood".
2. Conducting anthropometric measurements of children of different ages, analysis and generalization of the obtained data and a report at the lessons
3. Working with literature and other sources of information and preparation of abstract report with a report on a practical lesson.

Indicative list of topics for abstract reports:

- 1) The main historical stages of development of medical care for children in Ukraine and in the world.
- 2) Features of caring for newborns in a modern hospital
- 3) Rules for carrying out hygienic procedures for children of different ages
- 4) Acceleration of children's development: current views on the causes and mechanisms of its occurrence
- 5) Features of the use of the main types of medicines in children of different ages.

List of theoretical questions for preparing applicants for higher education to the final module control

Module 1.

1. Historical milestones in the formation of medical care for a sick person.
2. Moral and ethical and deontological principles of formation of a medical specialist. The main professional responsibilities of junior medical staff in outpatient and inpatient departments of the hospital.
3. Principles of professional subordination in the system doctor-nurse-junior medical staff.
4. The concept of medical, sanitary and hospital regimes of the therapeutic hospital, the role of junior medical staff in their provision.
5. The main departments and additional units of the therapeutic hospital.
6. Functions of the admission department of the hospital in the admission and referral of patients to specialized departments.
7. Admission and registration of patients. Filling in medical documentation (journal of admission of patients to the hospital, medical history, statistical card).
8. Sanitary and hygienic regime of the admission department, sanitary and hygienic treatment of the patient.
9. Transportation of patients to specialized departments of the hospital.
10. General characteristics of the therapeutic department, structure and functional purpose.
11. The main responsibilities of a junior nurse.
12. Ensuring the sanitary and hygienic regime of the department.
13. Features of cleaning the rooms of the therapeutic department.
14. The role of questioning the patient in the diagnostic process.
15. History, its main parts (passport part, patient complaints, medical history, questioning of organs and systems, life history).

16. Rules of interrogation of the patient and generalization of the received data.
17. The role of questioning the patient in the overall assessment of the patient's condition. Deontological features of questioning the patient.
18. Basic rules for questioning relatives of a patient who is unconscious or in serious condition.
19. Acquaintance with medical documentation, which is filled in on the basis of questioning the patient.
20. The sequence of the general examination of the patient.
21. Determination of the general condition of the patient.
22. Anthropometric studies and determination of the constitutional type of patient; rules for calculating the body mass index and its role in determining further tactics of the patient.
23. The role of temperature homeostasis in ensuring the vital functions of the organism.
24. Methods of measuring body temperature.
25. Types of temperature curves.
26. Care for patients with fever with fever and cold.
27. Pulse, its main properties.
28. Methods of pulse research on radial arteries.
29. Vessels available for palpation.
30. Basic rules for stopping bleeding from arterial and venous vessels, imposition of a tourniquet.
31. Blood pressure and rules of its measurement on the brachial artery. Normal blood pressure.
32. First aid for patients with low and high blood pressure.
33. Basic rules for determining the frequency, depth, type, rhythm of respiration.
34. First aid for patients with cough, shortness of breath, asthma.
35. Classification of drugs by introduction into the patient's body. Forms of medicines.
36. The role and responsibilities of medical staff in providing patients with medicines.
37. The mechanism of action on the body of physiotherapy procedures. The use of cups, mustard plasters, compresses, a hot water bottle, ice-bag.
38. The main indications and contraindications to their use.
39. Care for patients during physiotherapy procedures and providing them with the necessary pre-medical care in cases of complications.
40. Organization of medical nutrition in the therapeutic department.
41. Nutrition of the elderly.
42. Indications for artificial nutrition of patients.
43. General rules of care for patients with bed regime, seriously ill and agonists.
44. Ensuring a comfortable position in bed, prevention of bedsores, personal hygiene, change of underwear and bed linen, providing physiological stools (urine, feces).
45. Use of the base vessel and urinal.
46. Methods of bowel cleansing.
47. The use of a gas tube, enemas.
48. Types of enemas, methods and techniques of their application, methods of disinfection and storage of equipment for enemas.
49. The concept of clinical and biological death.
50. The main criteria of biological death.
51. The concept of resuscitation.
52. Methods and techniques of the simplest resuscitation measures: mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose artificial respiration, indirect heart massage.
53. Rules of handling a corpse.

Module 2.

1. Stages of development of surgery, domestic surgical schools.
2. Rules of conduct in a surgical clinic. The issue of surgical deontology
3. The structure of the surgical clinic. The concept of hygiene in a surgical hospital with the aim of preventing the spread of hospital infection.
4. Hygiene of the body, clothing of medical staff.
5. Inspection of medical staff when applying for a job. Sanitary book.
6. Anti-epidemic measures in cases of enteric pathogenic staphylococcus.
7. Hygiene of linen and clothes of patients.
8. The post of the nurse. Medical records.
9. Rules for documentation of narcotic drugs.
10. Responsibilities of the guard and nurse
11. Thermometry, types of temperature curves
12. Injection technique

13. Patient care in a clean dressing room.
14. Sanitary requirements for dressing. Work organization.
15. Desmurgy is a concept. The development of desmurgy. Materials used in desmurgy.
16. types of dressings on the head, neck.
17. Features of care for patients who underwent surgery on the head and neck.
18. types of dressings on the chest. occlusive dressing
19. Desmurgy is a concept. Typical bandage dressings. The rules of bandaging.
20. Desmurgy is a concept. Bandageless dressings.
21. The main types of dressings on the trunk and crotch
22. Care for patients in the postoperative period who underwent surgery on the limbs
23. The main types of dressings on the limbs
24. Features of caring for patients operated on on the abdomen, perineum
- 25 .. Features of the nutrition of patients. types of diets
26. Features of the care of patients with fractures.
27. Types of dressings that harden. The rules of the plaster technique.
28. Samples for the quality of gypsum powder.
29. Features of caring for patients with purulent pathology.
30. Organization of purulent dressing.
31. Features of dressings and care for patients with anaerobic infection.
32. Disposal of dressings contaminated with purulent discharge
33. antiseptic. The essence of the method, the main types.
34. Physical antiseptics. Methods of drainage in surgery. Sorbents.
35. Mechanical antiseptics. Primary surgical treatment of wounds, toilet wounds.
36. Chemical antiseptics
37. Biological antiseptics.
38. Methods for the manufacture of napkins, tampons, balls.
39. Aseptic Definition Prevention of airborne infection.
40. Preparation of operating linen and dressings for sterilization.
41. Laying methods in bix Shimelbusha.
42. The principles of operation of the autoclave, safety precautions.
43. Methods of sterilization of dressings and operating linen.
44. Methods of sterility control.
45. Methods of preparing the surgeon's hands for surgery. Surgeon's hand care outside the clinic.
46. The structure of the operations block. Types of cleaning.
47. Methods of transporting patients to surgery.
48. Rules for dressing operating linen.
49. pre-sterilization preparation tools.
50. Sterilization methods for general surgical instruments.
51. Sterilization methods for cutting tools
52. Control methods for pre-sterilization treatment of instruments.
53. Preparation of detergent and disinfectant solutions for processing tools
54. Chemical sterilization methods. Features of sterilization of instruments with an optical system.
55. Classification and requirements for suture material. Methods of sterilization of suture material.
56. Methods of preparation and processing of the surgical field.
57. Surgical operation. Classification The main stages of a surgical operation.
58. The main complications of surgical operations. Intraoperative prevention of infectious complications.
59. Features of the preparation of patients for planned and urgent operations.
60. The preoperative period. Definition, the main tasks of the diagnostic stage
61. The preoperative period. Direct preparation of the patient for surgery
62. The concept of sedation. Methods of transporting patients to the operating room.
63. Preoperative period: patient skin care.
64. Sanitation of the oral cavity, shaving the hair of the patient.
65. Cleaning the intestines with enemas (cleansing, siphon, medical).
66. Hygiene of linen and clothes of patients. Methods of changing the patient's underwear and bedding.
67. The postoperative period. Definition, tasks.
68. Basic principles of patient care in the postoperative period
69. Prevention of possible complications in the postoperative period.
70. Nutrition of patients in the postoperative period.
71. Prevention and treatment of pressure sores.

72. Prevention of contractures in a seriously ill patient.

Module 3.

1. The role of care in the curative process of a sick child.
2. What does the term "medical ethics" mean?
3. What does deontology study, what are the tasks of medical deontology?
4. Features of ethics of the relationship of the junior nurse with the parents of the sick child, the basic rules of communication with the sick child.
5. The responsibilities of the junior nurse in the clinic.
6. Organization of work of the junior nurse in the hospital of pediatric profile.
7. Definition of iatrogeny, Soorgenia, medicinal mistake.
8. Objective and subjective causes of medical mistake.
9. Definition of "subordination", medical secret.
10. Structure and functions of pediatric hospital and pediatric polyclinic.
11. List of medical documentation of the children's hospital and children's polyclinic.
12. Functions and structure of the reception department of the children's hospital.
13. The concept of medical-protective and sanitary-hygienic regimes, peculiarities of their use in children's hospital.
14. Sanitary and hygienic regime of the reception department.
15. What documentation is drawn up when taking a patient to the hospital?
16. How to determine the volume of primary sanitary treatment of a sick child?
17. Modern means of struggle with pediculosis?
18. What documentation is filled in when a pediculosis or infectious disease is detected?
19. Current and final disinfection in the reception department.
20. Methods of transportation of sick children to the department.
21. How is the type of transportation of a sick child to the department determined?
22. The basic sanitary-epidemiological orders, which regulate the work of medical-preventive establishments.
23. The concept of personal hygiene of medical staff.
24. Features of measuring body temperature of children.
25. What medical form do thermometry results record to?
26. The main types of enemas, indications for their prescription, technique of implementation.
27. Personal hygiene of children, depending on gender and age.
28. Features of the toilet of a newborn baby.
29. Features of caring for 1-year-old children in hospital.
30. The concept of disinfection and sterilization of child care items
31. Procedure for admission of medicines to the department.
32. Classification of medicinal products and their distribution into storage groups.
33. Rules for storage of potent and narcotic substances.
34. Methods of drug administration.
35. What documentation is drawn up to account narcotic, potent drugs and poisons?
36. What are the advantages, disadvantages and possible complications of different ways of drug administration?
37. Features of use of eye and ear drops in children.
38. Features of inhalation of the child of early age.
39. Definition of the concept of "anthropometry".
40. Procedure for using different types of mass measuring instruments.

List of practical skills for final module control

Module 1.

1. Prepare suitable disinfectant solution and carry out sanitary treatment of bedside tubs and window sills in the ward.
2. Prepare suitable disinfectant solution and carry out wet cleaning of manipulation.
3. Prepare a suitable disinfectant solution and treat medical devices for reusable use (thermometer, enema tips, paddle boat).
4. Interview the patient and complete the front page of the medical history.

5. Interview the patient and highlight the main complaints.
6. To carry out temperature measurement at the patient (sick child) and to draw up a temperature sheet.
7. To carry out examination of the patient (sick child) for the presence of scabies and pediculosis.
8. To measure the growth of the patient standing, sitting, determine body weight and calculate body mass index.
9. To prepare a sanitary bath for sanitary treatment of the patient and to disinfect it after use.
10. Demonstrate the method of transporting the patient on a stretcher (wheelchair) and transferring him to bed.
11. Demonstrate the use of a functional bed and the provision of appropriate provisions to the patient in the case of asthma and collapse.
12. To investigate the patient's pulse on the radial arteries, to conclude about its basic properties.
13. Investigate the patient's pulse on the lower extremities, conclude that it is normal.
14. Measure the patient's blood pressure, conclude that his compliance with the norm.
15. To carry out research of breath at the indicative patient, to make a conclusion about its basic properties.
16. 16. note on the temperature sheet the lecturer's suggested indicators of heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, conclude their compliance with the norm and the type of temperature curve.
17. To carry out change of underwear and bed linen to the patient who is in bed mode.
18. To lay out on the demonstration table the proposed medicines in groups according to the method of administration, to name the main methods of administration of drugs.
19. Demonstrate the technique of introducing drops into the ears, nose, eyes.
20. Demonstrate how to prepare and use a hot water and ice bag.
21. Demonstrate the method of feeding a patient in bed mode.
22. To prepare the necessary equipment for cleansing enema, to demonstrate the method of its application on the model.
23. Demonstrate the technique of using a paddle ship and a urine receiver in male and female patients.
24. Prepare utensils for urinalysis according to Zymnitsky, give appropriate instructions to the patient.
25. Prepare the necessary tools and prevent the formation of bedsores.
26. Demonstrate the technique of resuscitation (artificial lung ventilation, indirect heart massage) on the phantom.

Module 2.

1. Prepare the appropriate disinfectant solution and sanitize the bedside tables and window sills in the room.
2. Prepare an appropriate disinfectant solution and carry out wet cleaning of the handling room.
3. Prepare the appropriate disinfectant solution and treat the medical supplies for repeated use (cans, thermometer, cilantro enemas, bedpan).
4. Survey the patient and fill out the cover sheet of the medical history.
5. Interrogate the patient and highlight the main complaints.
6. Measure the patient's temperature and draw a temperature sheet.
7. Examine the patient for scabies and head lice. Sanitary measures for the detection of these diseases
8. Measure the patient's height while standing while sitting, determine body weight and calculate body mass index.
9. Prepare a hygienic bath for the sanitary treatment of the patient and disinfect it after use.
10. Demonstrate the method of transporting the patient on a stretcher (gurney) laying him on the bed.
11. Demonstrate skills in using a functional bed and providing appropriate provisions for a patient with an asthma attack and collapse.
12. To examine the patient's pulse on the radial arteries, to draw a conclusion about its basic properties.
13. Examine the patient's pulse on the lower extremities, make a conclusion about its compliance with the norm.
14. Measure the patient's blood pressure, make a conclusion about his compliance with the norm.
15. Conduct breathing studies in an indicative patient, draw a conclusion about its basic properties.
16. On the form of the temperature sheet, note the pulse rate, blood pressure, body temperature proposed by the teacher, draw a conclusion about their compliance with the norm and the type of temperature curve.
17. To carry out a change of underwear and bed linen to a patient who is on bed rest.
18. Arrange for demonstration table proposed medicaments into groups according to the method of administration, called the basic ways of drug administration.
19. To demonstrate on models the method of instilling drops in the ears, nose, eyes.
20. Prepare the necessary solutions and demonstrate the rules for handling a disposable syringe after its use.
21. Demonstrate the preparation and use of a rubber heating pad and ice bladder.
22. Demonstrate the use of mustard plaster.
23. Demonstrate a feeding technique for a bedridden patient.

24. Prepare the necessary equipment for a cleansing enema, demonstrate the methodology for its use on dummies.
25. Demonstrate on dummies the technique of using a bedpan and urinal in male and female patients.
26. Indications and procedure for the use of a vent pipe.
27. Prepare the necessary funds and conduct hygiene of the oral cavity, nose and ears of a seriously ill patient.
28. Prepare the necessary funds and prevent the formation of pressure sores.
29. Demonstrate the method of disposal of dressings contaminated with purulent discharge in a purulent dressing.
30. Demonstrate the technique of dressing operating linen.
31. Demonstrate the method of manufacturing napkins, tampons, balls for the care of a surgical patient and the rules for their disposal after use.
32. Prepare operating linen and dressings for sterilization.
33. Prepare surgical instruments for sterilization.
34. Conduct tests on the quality of pre-sterilization processing of instruments.
35. Prepare the necessary equipment for setting a medical enema. Types of therapeutic enemas.
36. Prepare the necessary equipment for setting up a siphon enema. Production technique.
37. Prepare the necessary equipment for setting a cleansing enema. Production technique.
38. Prepare the appropriate means and demonstrate on models the method of dropping drops in the ears and nose.
39. Prepare an appropriate disinfectant solution and sanitize the bedside tables and window sills in the room.
40. Prepare the appropriate disinfectant solution and carry out proper cleaning of the manipulation.
41. How and when is the general cleaning of the operating room performed?
42. Prepare an appropriate disinfectant solution and treat the medical supplies for repeated use (cans, thermometer, cilantro enemas, bedpan).
43. Measure the temperature of the patient and draw up a temperature sheet. Types of Temperature Curves
44. Rules for changing underwear and bedding for a patient in bed
45. Preparation for the operation of the patient's skin and treatment of the surgical field.
46. Methods of processing the hands of a surgeon
47. Methods of sterilization of suture material.
48. Indirect cardiac massage technique
49. Technique of artificial lung ventilation
50. Types of sanitization of patients
51. Treatment of the external genital organs in women and women
52. Rules for transporting the patient on a stretcher (gurney) and shifting him to bed.

Module 3.

1. Mastering the basic professional responsibilities of the junior medical staff.
2. Rules of communication with the sick child and his relatives.
3. Maintaining medical records about the patient (filling in the title pages of the inpatient card, history of the child's development), using standard technology, and based on regulatory documents.
4. Examination on pediculosis and scabies in children.
5. Sanitary treatment of children with pediculosis and scabies.
6. Transportation of sick children in a pediatric hospital.
7. Processing of child care items after use.
8. Caring for a baby with a fever.
9. Treatment of the oral cavity of a child with canker.
10. Treatment of the umbilical wound.
11. Care for the skin, eyes, nose, ears of children in the first year of life.
12. Changing underwear and bedclothes.
13. The use of suppositories for rectal administration.
14. Baby's swaddling.
15. Measurement of temperature in children of different ages, filling the temperature sheet.
15. Methods and rules for the setting of different types of enemas to children of different ages.
16. Inhalation of the baby with an inhaler.
17. Dropping of drops into the baby's ears, eyes and nose.
18. Anthropometric measurements (height, weight, head and chest circumferences) of the child.

Form of final control of learning progress

Final modular control.

General characteristics of control measures

Control measures for assessing the educational activities of applicants for higher education include input, current and final control of knowledge, skills and abilities.

Control measures are based on the principles of: compliance with higher education standards; use of a standardized and unified diagnostic system aimed at the application of knowledge; definition of evaluation criteria; objectivity and transparency of control technology. The final assessment of learning outcomes in PSMU is carried out on a single 200-point scale. The assessment of the applicant for education corresponds to the ratio of the level of professional and general competencies established in the assessment to the planned learning outcomes (in percent). Standardized generalized criteria for assessing the knowledge of the applicant for higher education are used (Table 1).

Table 1. *Standardized generalized criteria for assessing the knowledge of applicant for higher education in PSMU*

| On a 4-point scale | Assessment in ECTS | Evaluation criteria |
|--------------------|--------------------|---|
| 5 (excellent) | A | The applicant for education shows special creative abilities, is able to acquire knowledge independently, finds and processes the necessary information without the help of the teacher, is able to use the acquired knowledge and skills for decision-making in unusual situations, convincingly argues answers, independently reveals own talents and inclinations, possesses not less than 90 % of knowledge on the topic both during the survey and all types of control. |
| 4 (good) | B | The applicant for education is fluent in the studied amount of material, applies it in practice, freely solves tasks and problems in standardized situations, independently corrects errors, the number of which is insignificant, has at least 85% knowledge of the topic both during the survey, and all types of control. |
| | C | The applicant for education is able to compare, summarize, systematize information under the guidance of a scientific and pedagogical worker, in general, independently apply it in practice, control their own activities; to correct mistakes, including significant ones, to choose arguments to confirm opinions, has at least 75% knowledge on the topic both during the survey and all types of control. |
| 3 (satisfactory) | D | The applicant for education reproduces a significant part of the theoretical material, shows knowledge and understanding of the basic provisions with the help of scientific and pedagogical worker, can analyze educational material, correct errors, including a considerable number of significant ones, has at least 65% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and all types of control. |
| | E | The applicant for education possesses educational material at a level higher than the initial, a significant part of it is reproduced at the reproductive level, has at least 60% knowledge of the topic both during the survey, and all types of control. |
| 2 (unsatisfactory) | FX | The applicant for education possesses the material at the level of individual fragments that make up a small part of the material, has less than 60% knowledge of the topic both during the survey and all types of control. |
| | F | The applicant for education possesses the material at the level of elementary recognition and reproduction of individual facts, elements, has less than 60% knowledge of the topic both during the survey, and all types of control. |

Evaluation of current educational activities

Assessment of current learning activities is conducted by teachers during practical classes. The main purpose of current control is to provide feedback between the teacher and the applicant for higher education in the learning process and the formation of learning motivation of applicants for higher education. The information obtained during the current control is used both by the scientific and pedagogical worker - to adjust technologies, methods and teaching aids, and by the applicant for higher education - to plan an independent work.

Current control is carried out in the form of oral questioning, solving situational tasks, assessment of manipulations performance, written control and written testing in practical classes.

Carrying out of final modular control

Final module control (FMC) of Module 3 "Care for patients" is carried out upon completion of the study of the program material of the module in the discipline and is conducted at the last lesson of the module. Assembling and reassembling of the final modular control is carried out in accordance with the "Regulations on the organization and methodology of assessment of educational activities of the applicant for higher education in the Poltava State Medical University"

Applicants for higher education who have scored the required minimum number of points during the current control (average grade point of learning success is 3.0 and more) and do not have missed practical classes are admitted to the FMC. The hours provided in the working curriculum are used for FMC. FMC is accepted by scientific and pedagogical workers appointed by the head of the department. Scientific and pedagogical workers of the department, who did not conduct practical classes in these academic groups in this category of applicants for higher education are involved to take FMC in order to objectively impartial assessment of knowledge of applicants for higher education. The result of FMC is evaluated in points and is not converted into a traditional 4-point score.

The grade for the module is given in points and is equal to the sum of points obtained for the current educational activity and FMC. The minimum number of points for the module, which is considered as positive is 122 points. The maximum number of points per module is 200 points.

The questions (tasks, situational tasks) cover the most important sections of the working curriculum, which are sufficiently highlighted in the literature sources recommended as the main (basic) in the study of the discipline. Examination tickets for FMC are formed on the issues, which are approved at the meeting of the department.

Structure of FMC (evaluation criteria) of Module 1 "Care for patients in therapy"

| Test control (20 tests = 20 minutes) | 0 – 20 points | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Situational tasks (2 tasks) | Tasks №1 0 – 15 points | Total number of 0 - 30 points |
| | Tasks №2 0 – 15 points | |
| Demonstration of practical skills | Tasks №1 0 – 10 points | Total number of 0 - 30 points |
| | Tasks №2 0 – 10 points | |
| | Tasks №3 0 – 10 points | |

Structure of FMC (evaluation criteria) of Module 2 "Care for patients in SURGERY"

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 25points.

2. Practical skill - The student must 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 25 points,

3. Tasks - The correct answer to the question is estimated at a maximum of 30 points

Structure of FMC (evaluation criteria) of Module 3 "Care for patients in PEDIATRICS"

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).
3. 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 the final modular control is evaluated in points. The maximum number of points of the final modular control is 80 points. The minimum number of points of the final modular control with which the control is considered to be passed is 50 points.

The grade for the module is given in points and is equal to the sum of points obtained for the current educational activity and FMC. The minimum number of points for the module, which is considered as positive is 122 points. The maximum number of points per module is 200 points.

In case of violation by the applicant for higher education of the rules of academic integrity (paragraph 2.2.5. of the Rules of internal regulations), the evaluation results obtained during the passing of the FMC, the applicant for higher education get an "unsatisfactory" grade for the answer.

Applicants for higher education, who during the study of the module from which the final control is conducted, had an average score of current performance from 4.50 to 5.0 are exempt from the FMC and automatically (by agreement) receive a final grade in accordance with table 2, the presence of an applicant for education at the FMC is mandatory. In case of disagreement with the assessment, the specified category of applicants for higher education take the FMC according to the general rules.

The obtained points for the module are put by the scientific and pedagogical worker in the "Statement of final modular control" and the individual curriculum of the applicant for higher education.

Table №2. Unified table of correspondence of scores for current learning success, scores for FMC and traditional four-point score.

| Average score for current learning success (A) | Points for current learning success in the module (A * 24) | Points for FMC from the module (A*16) | Points for the module and / or exam (A*24 + A*16) | ECTS category | By 4-point scale |
|--|--|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 2 | 48 | 32 | 80 | F FX | 2 unsatisfactory |
| 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 | E | 3 satisfactory |
| 2,95 | 71 | 47 | 118 | | |
| 3 | 72 | 50 | 122 | | |
| 3,05 | 73 | 50 | 123 | | |
| 3,1 | 74 | 50 | 124 | | |
| 3,15 | 76 | 50 | 126 | | |

| | | | | | |
|------|-----|----|-----|---|----------------|
| 3,2 | 77 | 51 | 128 | D | |
| 3,25 | 78 | 52 | 130 | | |
| 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 excellent |
| 4,55 | 109 | 73 | 182 | | |
| 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 applicants for higher education who are not enrolled in FMC, with the exact reason for non-enrollment is also included in the "Statement of final module control" and individual curricula of applicants for higher education. The reasons for non-enrollment may be as follows:

a) the applicant for higher education has unworked absences. Mark "n/f" (not fulfill) in the column "points for FMC";

b) the applicant for higher education has attended all practical classes, but has not scored the minimum number of points for the current educational activity and is not allowed to FMC. Mark "n/a" (not allowed) in the column "points for FMC";

c) the applicant for higher education attended all classes, scored points for current educational activities and was allowed to the FMC, but did not come to the PMC. The mark "n/c" (not come) in the column "points for FMC".

The applicant for higher education has the right to compile and re-compile FMC.

Permission to retake FMC is issued by the dean, director of the institute (or his deputy) in the form of "Personal statement of reorganization of final control" which the applicant for higher education receives in the dean's office with personal signature upon presentation of individual curriculum and (if necessary) information from the the department about debt liquidation (absence of "abs", average grade point of learning success is 3.0 and more). In the case of organized reorganization of the FMC by a group of applicants for higher education, the general statement is used.

The personal statement of re-compilation of the final modular control (general statement) is filled in by the head of the department or his authorized person in two copies, one of which remains at the department, the other is returned to the dean's office by the head of the department (responsible teacher).

Applicant for higher education has the right to retake FMC, until the end of the study of the discipline.

An uncompiled FMC in one discipline is not a ground not to admit an applicant for higher education to take the final semester control in another discipline, except for admission to the final certification.

If the applicant for higher education has not passed at least one final module test before the beginning of the new semester, he receives for the discipline the traditional grade "2" and ECTS grade "F", which is the reason for deduction.

With the permission of the rector or the first vice-rector of the university, an additional term for compiling (re-compiling) of final modular tests may be individually determined for individual applicants for higher education.

Teaching methods

- verbal (practical classes involve a detailed examination by the student of certain theoretical provisions of the academic discipline with the teacher and the formation of skills and abilities in their practical application);
- in-person (demonstration of performing manipulations, discharges of thematic patients, photo materials);
- practical (practical classes);
- analysis of specific situations (case method);
- simulation tasks;
- presentations;
- business games.

Control methods

- oral control;
- written control;
- test control;
- practical check;
- self-control;
- self-esteem.

Types of control:

- the previous one;
- current;
- final modular control.

Methodical support

1. Syllabus of the educational discipline "Care for patients".
2. Test tasks for current control of knowledge.
3. Tasks for current control of knowledge.
4. Tickets for final modular control.
5. List of recommended literature.
6. Algorithms for performing manipulations provided by the program.
7. Theoretical materials presented on the page of the departments on the PSMU website.

Recommended literature:

Module 1

Basic (available in the PSMU library):

1. [Deborah Duncan](#), General practice nursing: foundational principles kindle edition, 2019, 267 p.
2. Merlino J. Service Fanatics: How to Build Superior Patient Experience the Cleveland Clinic Way. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill Education; 2015.

3. Joiner KA, Lusch RF. Evolving to a new service-dominant logic for health care. *Innov Entrep Health*. 2016;3:25–33.
4. Chaitoff, A, Sun, B, Windover, A, Bokar, D, Featherall, J, Rothberg, MB, et al. Associations between physician empathy, physician characteristics, and standardized measures of patient experience. *Acad Med*. 2017;92:1464–71.

Accessory

1. Lewis, S. L., Bucher, L., Heitkemper, M. M., Harding, M. M., Kwong, J., and Roberts, D. *Medical surgical nursing: Assessment and management of clinical problems* (10th ed.). St. Louis, MO: Mosby Elsevier, 2017.
2. Gulanick, M & Myers, J. L., *Nursing Care Plans: Diagnoses, Interventions, and Outcomes*, (latest edition). St. Louis: Mosby, 2014.
3. Sole, M. L., Klein, D. & Moseley, M. , *Introduction to critical care nursing* (7th ed.). Philadelphia, PA: Saunders, 2016.
4. Blais K.K., & Hayes, J.S., Upper Saddle River, Professional nursing practice: Concepts and perspectives (6th Edition) (Required) NJ: Prentice Hall, 2010.
5. Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice (2nd Edition) (Required), American Nurses Association, Washington, DC: ANA, 2010.
6. Black, B. P. *Professional nursing: Concepts & challenges* (8th ed.). Maryland Heights, MO: Saunders Elsevier, 2017.

Information resources

Orders of the Ministry of Health <http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/>
 The Ministry of Health of Ukraine <https://moz.gov.ua/>
 World Health Organization <https://www.who.int/>
 John J. Maggio. Educational movie “The five ethical principles” /John J. Maggio 2015
<http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/172356-overview>
<http://umsa.edu.ua/>
<http://www.medscape.com/gastroenterology>
<http://www.gastroscan.ru/>
http://www.moz.gov.ua/ua/portal/dn_20070319_128.html
<http://www.goldcopd.com>
<http://www.medscape.com/pulmonarymedicine>

Module 2

Basic (available in the PSMU library):

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 Publising, 2019.- 608 p.
2. General Surgery. Textbook for students of higher medical educational establishments / [Lihonenko O.V., Chorna I.O. et all.]; 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.

Supplementary

1. Lyapis M. A. Methods of examination of a surgical patient / M. A. Lyapis. – Ternopil: Ukrmedbook, 2004. – 156 p.
2. Schevchenko S. I. Surgery / S. I. Schevchenko and others. – Kharcov, 2004.
3. 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.
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://surgery-three.pdmu.edu.ua>
3. Library PSMU <https://www.pdmu.edu.ua/biblioteca>
4. From deontological question work of medical staff:
 - http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/soc_gum/vzhdu/2011_57/vip_57_13.pdf
 - http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/chem_biol/Mosv/2012_4/data/article22.pdf.
 - http://archive.nbuv.gov.ua/portal/Soc_Gum/Npd/2012_1/2neranov.pdf.

Module 3

Basic (available in the PSMU library):

1. Pediatric physical examination textbook for applicants for higher education 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.
2. Katilov O.V. Infant and young child nutrition (0 - 23 months): recommendations / O.V. Katilov, A.V. Varzar, O. Yu. Belousova, O. A. Rykov - Vinnytsia: Nova Knyha, 2019. - 64 p.

Additional:

1. Principles of Pediatric Nursing. Techniques for Medical Procedures and Manipulations / Edited by Professor O.V Tiazhka – Kyiv. – Medicine, 2016 – 158. 144p.
2. Rosdahl, Caroline Bunker. Textbook of basic nursing. - Philadelphia. - Lippincott Comp. - 2016 11th ed. - 1518p.

Information resources:

1. Hospital care for children: quality assessment and improvement tool.
https://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0003/286185/Hospital-care-for-children-quality-assessment-and-improvement-tool.pdf
2. Standards for improving the quality of care for children and young adolescents in health facilities.
<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/272346/9789241565554-eng.pdf?ua=1>
3. Standards of Care for Children in Emergency Departments.
<https://www.ifem.cc/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/Standards-of-Care-for-Children-in-Emergency-Departments-V3-2019.pdf>
4. Medical Ethics in Pediatric Critical Care [http://www.ijidonline.com/article/S0749-0704\(12\)00110-8/pdf](http://www.ijidonline.com/article/S0749-0704(12)00110-8/pdf)