



# Faculty of Nursing

Basic B.Sc Nursing

Syllabus

2017

# **B.Sc. Nursing**

## B.Sc. Nursing 1st Year

#### **ANATOMY**

#### **PREAMBLE**

Anatomy is the science of the structure of the body. When used without qualification, the term is applied usually to human anatomy. The word is derived indirectly from the Greek anatome, a term built from ana, meaning "up," and tome, meaning "a cutting" (compare the words tome, microtome, and epitome). From an etymological point of view, the term" dissection" (dis-, meaning" asunder, " and secare, meaning "to cut") is the Latin equivalent of the Greek anatome.

Anatomy, wrote Vesalius in the preface to his De Fabrica (1543), "should rightly be regarded as the firm foundation of the whole art of medicine and its essential preliminary." Moreover, the study of anatomy introduces the student to the greater part of medical terminology.

Anatomy "is to physiology as geography is to history" (Female); that is, it provides the setting for the events. Although the primary concern of anatomy is with structure, structure and function should be considered together. Moreover, by means of surface and radiological anatomy, emphasis should be placed on the anatomy of the living body. As Whitnall expressed it, "I cannot put before you too strongly the value and interest of this rather neglected [surface] aspect of anatomy. Many a student first realizes its importance only when brought to the bedside or the operating table of his patient, when the first thing he is faced with is the last and least he has considered." The classical methods of physical examination of the body and the use of some of the various "-scopes," e.g., the stethoscope and the ophthalmoscope, should be included. Radiological studies facilitate achievement of "an understanding of the fluid character of anatomy and physiology of the living" (A.E. Barclay), and the importance of variation should be kept in mind.

In relation to the size of the parts studied, anatomy is usually divided into (1) macroscopic or gross anatomy, and (2) microscopic anatomy or histology (now used synonymously). In addition, embryology is the study of the embryo and the fetus, that is, the study of prenatal development, whereas the study of congenital malformations is known as teratology.

In general, works dealing with human anatomy are arranged either (1) systemically, that is, according to the various systems of the body (skeletal, muscular, digestive, etc.) or (2) regionally, that is, according to the natural, main subdivisions of the body (head and neck, upper limb, thorax, etc.). In this book, after the general features of certain systems have been discussed in introductory chapters, the remainder of the work will general follow a regional approach. The regional plan has been adopted chiefly because the vast majority of laboratory courses in human anatomy are based on regional dissection.

#### **GOALS**

The primary goal of anatomy is to widen the students' knowledge about the structure and functioning of the human body.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1. Develop a vocabulary of appropriate terminology to effectively communicate information related to anatomy and physiology.
- 2. Recognize the anatomical structures and explain the physiological functions of body systems.
- 3. Use anatomical knowledge to predict physiological consequences, and use knowledge of function to predict the features of anatomical structures.
- 4. Recognize and explain the interrelationships within and between anatomical and physiological systems of the human body.
- 5. Synthesize ideas to make a connection between knowledge of anatomy and physiology and real-world situations, including healthy lifestyle decisions and homeostatic imbalances.
- 6. Demonstrate laboratory procedures used to examine anatomical structures and evaluate physiological functions of each organ system.
- 7. Interpret graphs of anatomical and physiological data.

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

- The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on 31st December of the year in which admission is sought.
- Minimum education:
  - 10+2 class passed with Science (PCB) & English Core/English Elective with aggregate of 45% marks from recognized board under AISSCE/CBSE/ICSE/SSCE/HSCE or other equivalent Board.
- Student shall be medically fit.
- Students appearing in 10+2 examination in Science conducted by National Institute of Open School with 45% marks.
- Student shall be admitted once in a year.

#### **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:**

Registered Nurses (RNs) may work in more than 50 different areas of practice from public health to palliative care.

#### **Gerontological Nursing**

Gerontological nursing isn't just about end-of-life activities — it's about maximizing functional health and psychological well being for people over 65. Nursing who specialize in gerontology find themselves working in diverse settings, and caring for older adults in various stages of life.

### **Home Health Nursing**

The last 20 years, we've witnessed nursing care shift to the community from hospitals. Discover all the interventions home health care nurses now deliver, allowing Canadians to successful manage increasingly complex conditions in the comfort of their homes.

## 1.1.1.1 Occupational Health Nursing

Occupational Health Nurses are knowledgeable, and highly skilled, with specialized education in many related workplace health and environmental safety fields. <u>Learn more</u> about how the OHN may be the employee's first contact with primary health care.

#### Palliative care

palliative care nursing is not only end of life care. In fact, as RN, CNS, APN or NP, nurses spend time focusing on a holistic approach to care delivery, attending to the physical, spiritual, psycho-social and practical issues that may arise during an illness period

## **Public Health Nursing**

Public health nursing in Ontario is rooted in the traditions of Florence Nightingale, Jeanne Mance, and women in religious orders such as the Grey Nuns. Early North American PHNs understood the importance of social, economic, environmental, and political determinants of health, and believed that social activism and collaboration with community organizations and governments was a fundamental aspect of public health nursing practice

#### **Nurse Practitioner**

Nurse practitioners (NP) are registered nurses with advanced university education who provide personalized, quality health care to patients. NPs offer health-care services to individuals, families and communities. They practise in a variety of settings, including hospitals and community based clinics in Ontario cities and towns.

#### FEE STRUCTURE

Rs.1,00,000.00 per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

#### **TEACHING STRATEGIES**

The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 60 teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course.

## **COURSE DISTRIBUTION**

TOPIC	HOURS
	5
Introduction to Anatomical Terms and Organization of the Human	6
Body	7
	6

•	Skeletal System	6
•	Muscular System	7
•	Nervous system	5 6
		4
	Sensory organs	4 4
•	Circulatory and Lymphatic System:	<del>'</del>
•	Respiratory System	
•	Digestive System	
	Excretory System (Urinary):	
	Endocrine System	
	Zhaoeine Zystem	
•	Reproductive System including Breast	

#### REFERENCES

- Gray,s Anatomy 41 Edition Writer Susan Standriy 03 Nos Printed by Churchill, Living stone.
- Gray,s Anatomy for Student 2 nd Edition Author Richard 03 Nos. L.Drak, A. Wayne Vogl, printed by Churchill, Living stone
- Last,s Anatomy. 11 Edition Regional and applied printed by Churchill, living stone. 03 Nos
- Clinically Oriented Anatomy, 06 th Edition, Keith L. Moore, Arthur F. Dally, printed by Wolters Kluwer 03 Nos (Health).
- Clinical Anatomy. By regions 8 th Edition 03 Nos Richards S. Snell. Printed by Walters Kluwer.
- Clinical Anatomy 11 th Editions, 03 Nos Writer Harold Ellis, printed by Blach Well.
- Anatomy and Physiology. For Nurses, 16 th Edition, 100 Nos Evelyn Pearce

Following guidelines should be followed in order to have a common standardized syllabus format for the whole university.

- Chapters should be as per respective council i.e INC
- If the chapters have got units then unit wise description should be given.
- The core knowledge should be specified into three domains ,categories i.e MUST KNOW,DESIRABLE TO KNOW and NICE TO KNOW.

#### **QUESTIONS**

#### LONG QUESTIONS

- 1 . Describe the cerebrum under the following headings:
  - Lobes and surfaces
  - Sulci, Gyri and functional areas
  - Blood supply
- 2. Describe the kidney under the following headings:
  - Parts and relations
  - Structure
  - Applied Anatomy

# **SHORT QUESTIONS**

- Ligaments of uterus
- Liver
- Middle ear
- Coronary arteries
- Pituitary gland
- Broncho pulmonary segments

# BSC NURSING 1ST YEAR SYLLABUS

# **ANATOMY**

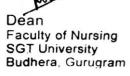
PLACEMENT: BSc.NURSING1ST YEAR

# **HOURS OF INSTRUCTION**

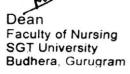
THEORY:60 HOURS
TOTAL:60 HOURS

S.NO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
<ul> <li>Introduction to Anatomical Terms and Organization of the Human Body</li> <li>To discuss about Human cell structure.</li> <li>Tissues – Definition, Types, Characteristics, Classification, Location, Functions and Formation</li> <li>Membranes and glands – classification and structure Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	5HRS
2	<ul> <li>Skeletal System</li> <li>To discuss about Bones-types, structure, Axial &amp; Appendicular Skeleton.</li> <li>Bone formation and growth.</li> <li>Description of bones.</li> <li>Joints-classification and structure.</li> <li>Alterations in disease.</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	

3	<ul> <li>Muscular System</li> <li>Types and structure of muscles.</li> <li>Muscle groups.</li> <li>Alterations in disease.</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	6HRS
	<ul> <li>Nervous system</li> <li>Structure of neurologia &amp; neurons.</li> <li>Somatic nervous system.</li> <li>Structure of brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, spinal nerves, peripheral nerves.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	
4	<ul> <li>Autonomic Nervous System-sympathetic, parasympathetic –</li> <li>structure, location.</li> <li>Alterations in disease.</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul> Sensory organs <ul> <li>Structure of skin, eye, ear, nose, tongue (Auditory and Olfactory apparatus).</li> <li>Alterations in disease.</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	7HRS 6hrs
5	<ul> <li>Circulatory and Lymphatic System:</li> <li>✓ Circulatory System.</li> <li>Blood-microscopic structure.</li> <li>Structure of the heart.</li> <li>Structure of the blood vessels.</li> <li>Arterial and venous system.</li> <li>Circulation: Systemic, pulmonary, coronary.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> </ul>	6hrs
6	<ul> <li>Lymphatic system</li> <li>Lymphatic vessels and lymph.</li> <li>Lymphatic tissues.</li> <li>Thymus gland.</li> <li>Lymph nodes.</li> <li>Spleen.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	



	<ul><li>Lymphatic nodules.</li><li>Alterations in disease.</li></ul>	• Nice to know	7hrs
	<ul> <li>Applications and implications in nursing.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
		<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
	D	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	Respiratory System:	No. 1	
	<ul><li> Structure of the organs of respiration.</li><li> Muscles of respiration.</li></ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	
	Intercostals and Diaphragm.	<ul><li>Desirable to know</li><li>desirable to know</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>Alterations in disease.</li><li>Applications and implications in nursing</li></ul>		
	Digestive System		
	• Structure of Alimentary tract and	<ul><li>must know</li><li>desirable to know</li></ul>	
	accessory organs of digestion.  • Alterations in disease.	<ul><li>desirable to know</li><li>desirable to know</li></ul>	
7	<ul> <li>Applications and implications in nursing.</li> </ul>	• must know	
	Excretory System (Urinary)		
	• Structure of organs of urinary system : Kidney, Ureters, Urinary bladder, Urethra.		
	<ul><li>Alterations in disease</li><li>Applications and implications in nursing</li></ul>	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	5hrs
		<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
8		<ul><li>Desirable to know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>Endocrine System</li><li>Structure of Pituitary, Pancreas, Thyroid,</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>Parathyroid, Thymus and Adrenal glands.</li><li>Alterations in disease.</li></ul>		
	Applications and implications in nursing		6hrs
9			
	Reproductive System including Breast		
	Structure of female reproductive		
	organs. • Structure of male reproductive organs.		
	Structure of the breast.		
	<ul><li>Alterations in disease.</li><li>Applications and implications in</li></ul>		4hrs



	nursing.	
10		
		41
		4hrs
11		
		4hrs
		1113

# **CURRICULUM PLANNING OF ANATOMY**

S.no	Topic	Learning Objectives	<b>Teaching Guidelines</b>	Methodology	Hours
1	Introduction to Anatomical Terms and Organization of the Human Body	<ul> <li>To discuss about Human cell structure.</li> <li>Tissues – Definition, Types, Characteristics, Classification, Location, Functions and Formation</li> <li>Membranes and glands – classification and structure Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.</li> <li>To discuss about about structure and functions of bones and joints</li> </ul>	To cover about the Human cell structure. Tissues — Definition, Types, Characteristics, Classification, Location, Functions and Formation. Membranes and glands — classification and structure Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing	Didactic lecture through power point projections. Group discussion. Demonstration Simulated method. Conventional method Student interactive session.  Didactic lecture through power point projections. Group discussion Panel discussion Simulated method Student interactive session , cooperative learning, models	
2	System		To cover about the		6

	T	T	T	T	1
			Bones-types, structure,		
			Axial & Appendicular		
		To discuss about	Skeleton.Bone		
		structure and functions of	formation and growth.	Didactic lecture through	
		muscles.	Description of bones.	power point projections.	
			Joints-classification and	Group	
			structure. Alterations in	discussion, simulation	
			disease. Applications	method, group discussion,	
			and implications in	student interactive	
			nursing.	session, models	
		To describe about the		Session, models	
		structure and function of			
		nervous system			
2	Margarilan	nervous system	To cover about types	Didactic lacture through	
3	Muscular		and structure of	C .	
	System			r · · · · r · J · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
			muscles. Muscle groups.	Group discussion,	
			Alterations in disease.	simulation method,	_
			.Applications and	student interaction,	7
			implications in nursing.	models, cooperative	
				learning,	
			To cover about Structure		
4			of neurologia &		
	Nervous		neurons. Somatic		
	system		nervous system.		
			Structure of brain, spinal		
			cord, cranial nerves,		6
		To describe about	spinal nerves, peripheral		
		structure and functioning	nerves. Autonomic		
		of sensory organs	Nervous System-		
		or sensory organis	sympathetic,	Didactic lecture through	
			parasympathetic –	power point projections.	
			structure, location.	Group discussion,	
			Alterations in disease.	simulation method,	
			Applications and	student interactive	
			implications in nursing.	method, models,	
			implications in harding.	cooperative method	
		To discuss about the		cooperative method	
		structure and functions of			
_		circulatory system and		D:1 /: 1 / /	
5	Sensory	lymphatic system	T- :11	Didactic lecture through	
	organs		To include about	power point projections.	
			Structure of skin, eye,	Group discussion, student	
			ear, nose, tongue	interactive session,	
			(Auditory and Olfactory	models, cooperative	6
			apparatus). Alterations	method, simulation	
			in disease. Applications	method., coopeartive	
	1	I .			1

	T	T			
			and implications in nursing.	learning	
			nuising.		
6					
	Circulatory and Lymphatic System:	To discuss about the structure and function about respiratory system	To cover about. Circulatory System.Blood— microscopic structure.Structure of the heart.Structure of the blood vessels.Arterial and venous system. Circulation: Systemic, pulmonary, coronary. Lymphatic system:Lymphatic vessels and lymph. Lymphatic tissues. Thymus gland. Lymph nodes. Spleen. Lymphatic nodules.	Didactic lecture through power point projections. Group discussion, student interactive session, simulation method, cooperative learning.	7
7	Respiratory System:		Alterations in disease. Applications and implications in nursing.  To cover about Structure of the organs of		5
		To discuss about the structure and function of digestive system	respiration. Muscles of respiration. Intercostals and Diaphragm. Alterations in disease. Applications and implications in nursing.	Didactic lecture through power point projections. Group discussion, models, simulation method, student interactive session, specimen	6
		To describe about the structure and functions of urinary system		Didactic lecture through	6
8	Digestive System		To cover about Structure of Alimentary tract and accessory organs of digestion. Alterations in	power point projections. Group discussion, simulation method, student interaction method, cooperative	

			disease. Applications	method, models,	
			and implications in	specimen.	
		To discuss about the	nursing.		
		structure and functions of	8		
		endocrine system			
9		endocrine system		Didactic lecture through	4
9			To a see a slage Company		4
	-		To cover about Structure	power point projections.	
	Excretory		of organs of urinary	Group discussion,	
	System		system : Kidney,	simulation method,	
	(Urinary):		Ureters, Urinary	specimen, cooperative	
			bladder, Urethra.	method, student	
			Alterations in disease	interaction method.	
			Applications and		
			implications in nursing.		
		To discuss about the	improving in norms.		
10		structure and functions of	To cover about	Didactic lecture through	4
10					4
	F 1 '	respiratory system	Structure of Pituitary,	power point projections.	
	Endocrine		Pancreas, Thyroid,	Group discussion, student	
	System		Parathyroid, Thymus	interactive session,	
			and Adrenal glands.	cooperative session,	
			Alterations in disease.	models, specimen.	
			Applications and		
			implications in nursing.		
			To cover about Structure		
11			of female reproductive		4
	Reproductive		organs. Structure of		
	System		male reproductive		
	including		organs. Structure of the		
	Breast		breast. Alterations in		
			disease. Applications		
			and implications in		
			nursing.		

# **Physiology**

#### **PREAMBLE**

PHYSIOLOGY is science the branch of biology dealing with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts, including all physical and chemical processes. Physiology from Ancient Greek, meaning 'nature, origin', (-logia), meaning 'study of' is the scientific study of normal mechanisms, and their interactions, which operate within a living system. A sub-discipline of biology, its focus is in how organisms, organ systems, organs, cells, and biomolecules carry out the chemical or physical functions that exist in a living system. Given the size of the field, it is divided into, among others, animal physiology (including that of humans), plant physiology, cellular physiology, microbial physiology (microbial metabolism), bacterial physiology, and viral physiology. Central to an understanding of physiological functioning is its integrated nature with other disciplines such as chemistry and physics, coordinated homeostatic control mechanisms, and continuous communication between cells. **Physiology is the study of normal function within living creatures. It is a sub-section of biology, covering a range of topics that include organs, anatomy, cells, biological compounds, and how they all interact to make life possible.** 

#### The major systems covered in the study of human physiology are as follows:

- Circulatory system including the heart, the blood vessels, properties of the blood, and how circulation works in sickness and health.
- Digestive/excretory system this domain charts the movement of solids from the mouth to the anus and includes study of the spleen, liver, and pancreas, the conversion of food into fuel and its consequent expulsion from the body.

- Endocrine system the study of endocrine hormones that carry signals throughout the organism, helping it to respond in concert. The principal endocrine glands the pituitary, thyroid, adrenals, pancreas, parathyroids, and gonads are a major focus, but nearly all organs release endocrine hormones.
- Immune system the body's natural defense system is comprised of white blood cells, the thymus, and lymph systems. A complex array of receptors and molecules combine to protect the host from attacks by pathogens. Molecules such as antibodies and cytokines feature heavily.etc..

#### **GOAL-**

The primary goal of physiology is to widen the students knowledge about the functioning with the functions and activities of living organisms and their parts, including all physical and chemical processes.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Develop a vocabulary of appropriate terminology to effectively communicate information related to anatomy and physiology.
- Recognize the anatomical structures and explain the physiological functions of body systems.
- Use anatomical knowledge to predict physiological consequences, and use knowledge of function to predict the features of anatomical structures.
- Recognize and explain the interrelationships within and between anatomical and physiological systems of the human body.
- Synthesize ideas to make a connection between knowledge of anatomy and physiology and real-world situations, including healthy lifestyle decisions and homeostatic imbalances.
- Demonstrate laboratory procedures used to examine anatomical structures and evaluate physiological functions of each organ system.
- Interpret graphs of anatomical and physiological data.

#### **DURATION**

• One year

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

- The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on 31st December of the year in which admission is sought.
- Minimum education:
  - o 10+2 class passed with Science (PCB) & English Core/English Elective with aggregate of 45% marks from recognized board under AISSCE/CBSE/ICSE/SSCE/HSCE or other equivalent Board.
- Student shall be medically fit.
- Students appearing in 10+2 examination in Science conducted by National Institute of Open School with 45% marks.

• Student shall be admitted once in a year.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** 100 seats per year

#### **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:**

Registered Nurses (RNs) may work in more than 50 different areas of practice from public health to palliative care.

#### **Gerontological Nursing**

Gerontological nursing isn't just about end-of-life activities — it's about maximizing functional health and psychological well being for people over 65. Nursing who specialize in gerontology find themselves working in diverse settings, and caring for older adults in various stages of life.

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communities. They practise in a variety of settings, including hospitals and community based clinics in Ontario cities and towns.

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The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 60 teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course.

#### **COURSE DISTRIBUTION**

	TOPIC	HOURS
1	CELL DINGH OCY	4
1	CELL PHYSILOGY	4
2	SKELTAL SYSTEM	4
3	MUSCULAR SYSTEM	4
4	NERVOUS SYSTEM	7
5	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	8
6	THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	6
7	THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	6
8	THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM	5
9	SENSORY SYSYTEM	4
10	THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	5
11	THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	5
12	LYMPHATIC AND IMMUNOLOGICAL	2
	SYSTEM	

#### REFERENCES -

- . Chaudhuri, Concise Medical Physiology, New Central Book Agency Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta, 4th Edition, 2002.
- 2. Kathleen (JW), Ross & Wilson Anatomy and physiology in Health and Illness, Churchil Livingston Publication, Philadelphia, 8th Edition, 1999.
- 3. Tortora, Principles of Anatomy & Physiology, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 8th Edition, 2003.

4. Thibodeau (GA), Anthony's Textbook of Anatomy & Physiology, Elsevier, 18th Edition, 2007.

# CURRICULUM PLANNING OF BSC NURSING 1ST YEAR PHYSIOLOGY

PLACEMENT: BSc.NURSING1ST YEAR

HOURS OF INSTRUCTION THEORY:60 HOURS

SNO	TOPIC	D <mark>OMAIN</mark>	HOURS
1	<ul> <li>CELL PHYSOLOGY</li> <li>Tissue formation, repair</li> <li>Membranes &amp; glands- functions</li> <li>Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	4
2	<ul> <li>SKELTAL SYSTEM</li> <li>Bone formation &amp; growth</li> <li>Bones – Functions and movements of bones of axial and appendicular skeleton, bone healing</li> <li>Joints and joint movement Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	4
3	<ul> <li>MUSCULAR SYSTEM</li> <li>Muscle movements, Muscle tone, Physiology of contraction, levels and maintenance of posture</li> <li>Alteration in disease</li> <li>Application and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	4
4	<ul> <li>NERVOUS SYSTEM</li> <li>Functions of Neuroglia &amp; Neurons Stimulus</li> <li>Nerve – impulse-definitions and mechanism</li> <li>Functions of brain, Spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves</li> <li>Cerebrospinal fluid-composition, Circulation and functions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	7
5	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM     Blood formation, composition, blood groups, blood coagulation	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	8

	<ul> <li>Hemoglobin: Structure, synthesis and Breakdown, variation of molecules, estimation</li> <li>Functions of heart, conduction, cardiac cycle, circulation – principles, control, factors influencing BP, and pulse</li> <li>Alternation in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	• Desirable to know	
6	<ul> <li>THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM</li> <li>Functions of respiratory organs</li> <li>Physiology of respirations</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	6
	<ul> <li>Pulmonary ventilation, Volume</li> <li>Mechanics of respirations</li> <li>Gaseous exchange in lungs</li> <li>Carriage of oxygen and carbon-dioxide</li> <li>Exchanges of gases in tissues</li> <li>Regulation of respirations</li> <li>Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	• Desirable to know	
7	<ul> <li>Functions of organs of digestive tract, movements of alimentary tract, digestion in mouth, stomach, small intestine, absorption of food, functionsof liver, gall bladder and pancreas</li> <li>Metabolism of carbohydrate, protein and fat</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	6
8	<ul> <li>THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM</li> <li>Functions of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder urethra Composition of urine</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	5
	<ul> <li>Mechanism of urine formation</li> <li>Regulations of body temperature</li> <li>Fluid and electrolyte balance</li> <li>Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Desirable to know</li><li>Nice To Know</li></ul>	

9	SENSORY SYSYTEM	<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	4
		<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	• Functions of skin, eye, ear, nose, tongue		
	Alterations in disease		
	Applications and implications in nursing	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
10	THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM	• Must know	5
		<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	• Functions of pituitary, pineal body, Thymus,		
	Thyroid, Parathyroid, pancreas, Suprarenal, placenta		
	and Ovaries and Testes	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	Alterations in disease		
	Applications and implications in nursing		
11	THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM	<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	5
		<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	• Functions of female reproductive organs:		
	Functions of breast, female sexual cycle		
	Introduction to embryology	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	• Functions of male reproductive organs:		
	fertility system		
	Alterations in disease		
	Applications and implications in nursing		
12	LYMPHATIC AND IMMUNOLOGICAL	<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	2
	SYSTEM	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	Circulation of lymph		
	Community	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	Formations of T- Cells and B- Cells		
	Types of Immune response		
	Antigens		
	Cytokines		
	• Antibodies		

# $\underline{\textbf{CURRICULUM PLANNING OF BSC NURSING 1}^{ST} \textbf{ YEAR PHYSIOLOGY}}$

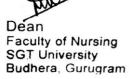
# THEORY:60 HOURS

Sno	Content of topic	Learning	<b>Teaching</b>	Methodology	Hour
		objectives(at the end	objectives		S
		of session student			
		will able to)			
1	CELL PHYSOLOGY				4
	• Tissue formation,	<ul> <li>To describe about</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>To teach and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through</li> </ul>	
	repair	the cell physology	discuss about	PowerPoint projections.	
	<ul> <li>Membranes &amp;</li> </ul>	• Tissue formation,	the	<ul> <li>Student interactive</li> </ul>	
	glands- functions	repair	Membranes &	sessions	

2	Alterations in disease     Applications and implications in nursing  SKELTAL SYSTEM      Bone formation & growth     Bones – Functions and movements of bones of axial and appendicular skeleton, bone healing Joints and joint movement Alterations in disease     Applications and implications in nursing	Membranes & glands- functions     Alterations in disease      Elaborate and discuss about about □ Bones − Functions and movements of bones of axial and appendicular skeleton	glands- functions and Alterations in disease  To teach and discuss about Bone formation & growth	<ul> <li>Teacher seminar</li> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	4
Sno	Content of topic	Learning objectives(at the end of session student will able to)	Teaching objectives	Methodology	Hour s
3	<ul> <li>Muscle movements, Muscle tone, Physiology of contraction, levels andmaintenance of posture</li> <li>Alteration in disease</li> <li>Application and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	Describe the Muscle movements, Muscle tone, Physiology of contraction, levels andmaintenance of posture	To teach and discuss about the muscular system	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	4

4	NERVOUS SYSTEM				7
	<ul> <li>Functions of Neuroglia &amp; NeuronsStimulus</li> <li>Nerve – impulse- definitions and mechanism</li> <li>Functions of brain, Spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves</li> <li>Cerebrospinal fluid- composition, Circulation and functions</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Describe about the Functions of Neuroglia &amp; Neurons stimulus</li> <li>Nerve – impulse-definitions and mechanism</li> <li>Functions of brain, Spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about the nervous system	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	
5	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM				8
	Blood formation, composition, blood groups, blood coagulation Hemoglobin: Structure, synthesis and Breakdown, variation of molecules, estimation Functions of heart, conduction, cardiac cycle, circulation – principles, control, factors influencing BP, and pulse Alternation in disease Applications and implications in nursing	Describe about the circulatory system	To teach and discuss about the circulatory system	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	
6	THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM				6
	<ul> <li>Functions of respiratory organs</li> <li>Physiology of respirations</li> <li>Pulmonary ventilation, Volume</li> <li>Mechanics of</li> </ul>	Describe about the Physiology of respirations	To teach and discuss about the Physiology of respirations	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	

	respirations  Gaseous exchange in lungs  Carriage of oxygen and carbon-dioxide  Exchanges of gases in tissues  Regulation of respirations  Alterations in disease  Applications and implications in nursing				
7	<ul> <li>Functions of organs of digestive tract, movements of alimentary tract, digestion in mouth, stomach, small intestine, absorption of food, functionsof liver, gall bladder and pancreas</li> <li>Metabolism of carbohydrate, protein and fat</li> </ul>	Describe about the Functions of organs of digestive tract	To teach and discuss about the digestive system Functions of organs of digestive tract, movements of alimentary tract, digestion in mouth, stomach, small intestine, absorption of food, functionsof liver, gall bladder and pancreas  Metabolism of carbohydrate, protein and fat	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	6
8	<ul> <li>Functions of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder urethra         Composition of urine         Mechanism of urine formation     </li> </ul>	Elaborate the physiology of excretory system	• To teach and discuss about the physiology of excretory system Functions of kidneys, ureters,	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	5



	<ul> <li>Regulations of body temperature</li> <li>Fluid and electrolyte balance</li> <li>Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>		urinary bladder urethra Composition ofurine • Mechanism of urine formation • Regulations of body temperature • Fluid and electrolyte balance		
9	SENSORY SYSYTEM  Functions of skin, eye, ear, nose, tongue  Alterations in disease  Applications and implications in nursing	Describe about the physiology of sensory system	To teach and discuss about the Functions of skin, eye, ear, nose, tongue  Alterations in disease	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	4
10	<ul> <li>THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM</li> <li>Functions of pituitary, pineal body, Thymus, Thyroid, Parathyroid, pancreas, Suprarenal, placenta and Ovaries and Testes</li> <li>Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>	Described about the physiology of endocrine system.	To teach and discuss about Functions of pituitary, pineal body, Thymus, Thyroid, Parathyroid, pancreas, Suprarenal, placenta and Ovaries and Testes	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	5
11	• THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM • Functions of female reproductive organs:	Describe about the physiology of reproductive system	To teach and discuss about the Functions of female reproductive organs:	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	5

	<ul> <li>Functions of breast, female sexual cycle</li> <li>Introduction to embryology</li> <li>Functions of male reproductive organs:fertility system</li> <li>Alterations in disease</li> <li>Applications and implications in nursing</li> </ul>		<ul> <li>Functions of breast, female sexual cycle</li> <li>Introduction to embryology</li> <li>Functions of male reproductive organs:</li> <li>fertility syste</li> </ul>		
12	LYMPHATIC AND IMMUNOLOGICAL SYSTEM  Circulation of lymph Community Formations of T-Cells and B-Cells Types of Immune response Antigens Cytokines Antibodies	Describe about the lymphatic and immunological system	<ul> <li>To teach and discuss about the Community</li> <li>Formations of T- Cells and B- Cells</li> <li>Types of Immune response</li> <li>Antigens</li> <li>Cytokines</li> <li>Antibodies</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Student interactive sessions</li> <li>Teacher seminar</li> </ul>	2

### **Biochemistry**

#### Preamble

"The chemistry of life" Study of the structure and properties of molecules in living organisms and how those molecules are made, changed, and broken down. It help to acquire knowledge of the normal biochemical composition and functioning of human body and understand the alterations in biochemistry in diseases for practice of nursing. Biochemistry, sometimes called biological chemistry, is the study of chemical processes within and relating to living organisms. By controlling information flow through biochemical signaling and the flow of chemical energy through metabolism, biochemical processes give rise to the complexity of life. biochemistry is closely related to molecular biology, the study of the molecular mechanisms by which genetic information encoded in DNA is able to result in the processes of life Depending on the exact definition of the terms used, molecular biology can be thought of as a branch of biochemistry, or biochemistry as a tool with which to investigate and study molecular biology.

Much of biochemistry deals with the structures, functions and interactions of biological macromolecules, such as proteins, nucleic acids, carbohydrates and lipids, which provide the structure of cells and perform many of the functions associated with life. The chemistry of the cell also depends on the reactions of smaller molecules and ions. These can be inorganic, for example water and metal ions, or organic, for example the amino acids, which are used to synthesize proteins. The mechanisms by which cells harness energy from their environment via chemical reactions are known as metabolism. The findings of biochemistry are applied primarily in medicine, nutrition, and agriculture. In medicine, biochemists investigate the causes and cures of diseases

# **Objectives**

To acquire knowledge of the normal biochemical composition and functioning of human body and understand the alterations

in biochemistry in diseases for practice of nursing.

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

- The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on 31st December of the year in which admission is sought.
- Minimum education:
  - o 10+2 class passed with Science (PCB) & English Core/English Elective with 45% recognized board under aggregate of marks from AISSCE/CBSE/ICSE/SSCE/HSCE or other equivalent Board.
- Student shall be medically fit.
- Students appearing in 10+2 examination in Science conducted by National Institute of Open School with 45% marks.
- Student shall be admitted once in a year.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** 100 seats per year

# Course plan

	CONTENT	HOURS
SNO		
1	Introduction	3
2	Structure and function of cell membrane	6
3	Composition and metabolism of carbohydrates	6
4	Composition and metabolism of lipids	4
5	Composition and metabolism of amino acids and proteins	6
6	Composition and metabolism of vitamins and minerals	2
7	Immunochemistry	3

#### References

- 1. Vasudevan (DM), Text Book of Biochemistry, J.P.Brothers Publication New Delhi,
- 2. Lehninger, Principles of Biochemistry, Worth Publishers, NewYork, 3rd Edition, 2002.
- 3. Manoj Kr. Sharma, Biochemistry for Nurses
- 4. D.C. Sharma, Biochemistry for Nurses
- 5. S. P. Singh, Principles of Biochemistry
- 6. ShwetaSingla, Medical Biochemistry for Nurses
- 7. S.N.Raju, Nutrition & Biochemistr

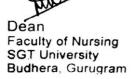
# CURRICULUM PLANNING OF BSC NURSING 1ST YEAR BIOCHEMISTRY

PLACEMENT: BSc.NURSING1ST YEAR

THEORY:30 HOURS

SNO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HOURS
1	Introduction	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	3

	Definition and significance in nursing  Review of structure, composition and functions of cell  Prokaryote and Eukaryote cell organism  Microscopy	<ul><li>Desirable to know</li><li>Nice to know</li></ul>	
2	<ul> <li>Structure and functions of cell membrane</li> <li>Fluid mosaic model tight junction, Cytoskeleton</li> <li>Transport mechanism: diffusion, osmosis, filtration, active channel, sodium pump</li> <li>Acid Base balance maintenance &amp; Diagnostic tests - PH Buffers</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> </ul>	6
3	Composition and metabolism of Carbohydrates  Types, structure, composition and uses  Monosaccharide's Disaccharides Polysaccharides Oligosaccharides Metabolism Pathways of glucose: Glycolysis Gluconeogenesis: Cori's cycle, Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle Pentose phsphate pathways (Hexose monophosphate) Regulation of blood glucose level Investigation and their interpretations	Must know     Desirable to know     Desirable to know     Nice to know	6
4	Composition and metabolism of Lipids	Must know     Desirable to know	4
	Types, structure, composition and uses of fatty acids	Desirable to know	



	Nomenclature, Roles and Prostaglandins	Nice to know	
	Metabolism of fatty acid		
	Breakdown		
	Synthesis		
	Metabolism of triacylglycerols		
	Cholesterol metabolism		
	Biosynthesis and its Regulation		
	Bile salts and bilirubin		
	Vitamin D		
	Steroid hormones		
	Lipoproteins and their functions:		
	VLDLs IDLs, LDLs and HDLs		
5	Composition and metabolism of Amino acids and proteins	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	6
	<ul> <li>Types, structure, Composition and uses of Amino acids and proteins</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	<ul> <li>Metabolism of Amino acids and proteins</li> </ul>	• Nice to know	
	<ul><li>Proteins synthesis, targeting and glycosylation</li><li>Chromatography</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>Electrophoresis</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li>Sequencing</li><li>Metabolism of Nitrogen:</li></ul>		
	<ul><li>Fixation and Assimilation</li></ul>		
	Urea Cycle     Use and chlorophylla		
	<ul><li>Hemes and chlorophylls</li><li>Enzymes and co-enzymes</li></ul>		
	<ul> <li>Classification</li> </ul>		
	<ul><li> Properties</li><li> Absorption</li></ul>		
	Storage & transportation		

	<ul><li>Normal concentration,</li><li>Investigations and their interpretations</li></ul>		
6	<ul> <li>Vitamins and minerals:</li> <li>Structure</li> <li>Classification</li> <li>Properties</li> <li>Absorption</li> <li>Storage &amp; transportation</li> <li>Normal concentration</li> <li>Investigations and their interpretations</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> </ul>	2

# $\underline{\textbf{CURRICULUM PLANNING OF BSC NURSING } 1^{ST} \textbf{ YEAR BIOCHEMISTRY}}$

PLACEMENT: BSc.NURSING1<sup>ST</sup> YEAR THEORY:30 HOURS

SNO	TOPIC	Learning objectives	Teaching learning activities	Methodology	HOURS
1	<ul><li>Introduction</li><li>Definition and significance in nursing</li></ul>	Describe the structure, composition and functions of cell	• To teach and discuss about structure,	• Lecture discussion using charts, slides	3

	<ul> <li>Review of structure, composition and functions of cell</li> <li>Prokaryote and Eukaryote cell organism</li> <li>Microscopy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Differentiate between Prokaryote cell</li> <li>Identify techniques of Microscopy</li> </ul>	composition and functions of cell	Demonstrateu     se of     microscope	
2	Structure and functions of cell membrane  • Fluid mosaic model tight junction, Cytoskeleton • Transport mechanism: diffusion, osmosis, filtration, active channel, sodium pump • Acid Base balance maintenance & Diagnostic tests - PH Buffers	Describe structure and functions of cell membrane	To teach and discuss about structure and functions of cell membrane	<ul> <li>Lecture         discussion         using charts,         slides</li> <li>Student         interactive         session</li> </ul>	6
3	Composition and metabolism of Carbohydrates  Types, structure, composition and uses Monosaccharide's Disaccharides Polysaccharides Oligosaccharides Metabolism Pathways of glucose: Glycolysis Gluconeogenesis: Cori's cycle, Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle Pentose phosphate pathways (Hexose monophosphate) Regulation of blood glucose level Investigation and their interpretations	Explain the metabolism of carbohydrates	To teach and discuss about metabolism of carbohydrat es	Lecture discussion     Demonstration of blood glucose monitoring	6
4	<ul> <li>Composition and metabolism of Lipids</li> <li>Types, structure, composition and uses of fatty acids</li> <li>Nomenclature, Roles and Prostaglandins</li> </ul>	Explain the metabolism of Lipids	To teach and discuss about metabolism of lipids	<ul><li>Lecture discussion</li><li>Explain using Charts, Films</li></ul>	4

	Metabolism of fatty acid				
	<ul> <li>Breakdown</li> <li>Synthesis</li> <li>Metabolism of triacylglycerols</li> <li>Cholesterol metabolism</li> <li>Biosynthesis and its Regulation</li> <li>Bile salts and bilirubin</li> <li>Vitamin D</li> <li>Steroid hormones</li> <li>Lipoproteins and their functions:</li> <li>VLDLs IDLs, LDLs and HDLs</li> </ul>				
5	Composition and metabolism of Amino acids and proteins  Types, structure, Composition and uses of Amino acids and proteins  Metabolism of Amino acids and proteins  Proteins synthesis, targeting and glycosylation  Chromatography  Electrophoresis  Sequencing  Metabolism of Nitrogen:  Fixation and Assimilation  Urea Cycle  Hemes and chlorophylls  Enzymes and co-enzymes  Classification  Properties  Absorption  Storage & transportation  Normal concentration,  Investigations and their interpretations	Explain the metabolism of Amino acids and proteins	To teach and discuss about metabolism of Amino acids and proteins	Lecture discussion     Demonstration of Laboratory tests	6
6	Vitamins and minerals:  • Structure • Classification	Describe the types, composition and utilization of Vitamins & minerals	To teach and discuss about vitamins and	<ul><li>Lecture discussion</li><li>Demonstration of Laboratory</li></ul>	2

<ul> <li>Properties</li> <li>Absorption</li> <li>Storage &amp; transportation</li> <li>Normal concentr</li> <li>Investigations an their interpretation</li> </ul>	d	minerals	tests	
<ul> <li>Immunochemistry</li> <li>Immune response</li> <li>Structure and classification of immunoglobins</li> <li>Mechanism of antibor production</li> <li>Antigens: HLA typin</li> <li>Free radical and Antioxidants</li> <li>Specialized Protein: Collagen, Elastin, Kee Myosin, Lens Protein</li> <li>Electrophoretic and Quantitative determing of immunoglobins Electrophoretics.</li> <li>Investigations and their interpretation</li> </ul>	eratin, nation LISA	To teach and discuss about Immuno chemistry	Lecture discussion     Demonstration of Laboratory tests	3

#### **MICROBIOLOGY**

#### **Preamble**

The basic principles and practices of nursing as taught in educational programs for nurses. In a course on the microbiology, the student attends classes and understands about the various micro-organisms that can affect health. Cellular reproduction is at the basis of every living organism. While bacteria and viruses are mentioned most often in discussing why microbiology is so important to nursing, in reality, everything that happens to our body is best understood through a microbiology basis. Growths, death, disease, mutation (cancer, birth defects, etc...) all have a basis in understanding microbiology.

#### Goals

The primary goal of the subject is to enable students to acquire understanding of fundamentals of Microbiology and identification of various micro-organisms. It also provides opportunities for practicing infection control measures in hospital and community settings.

# **Objectives**

- To integrate and apply knowledge in understanding the basic concept, principles in microbiology.
- To gain knowledge regarding general characteristics of microbes.
- To teach about infection control and role of nurse in hospital acquired infection.
- To explain about immunity and Immunization for various diseases Immunization Schedule.

#### **Duration**

One year program (full time experiential rotations in various aspects of professional practice in the field)

#### **Eligibility**

1. Educational requirement: is the passing of Higher Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2), pre-degree examination (10+2)

or

Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)

- 2. Age 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of the admission.
- 3. Students shall be physically and mentally fit.
- 4. Possess good moral character as certified by principal of the institute college last attended.

# **Career opportunities**

Nurses work in all types of settings where there is a need for health care in communities, cities, and rural areas locally and globally, such as hospitals, community agencies, ambulatory care offices, home care settings, nursing homes, occupational settings, schools, public health clinics, veterans organizations, and government agencies.

Nursing work involves a broad range of health care activities, from health promotion and administration to palliation, across a broad array of health care delivery settings from acute care to long-term care, rehabilitation and community-based settings.

#### Fee structure

Rs. 1,50,000 per year. The examination fee will be decided by the university.

# **Teaching strategies**

The curriculum is based on both clinical and public health sectors of the society. The major focus is on individuals rather than population aggregates. students are prepared to participate in a multidisciplinary approach to planning, implementing and evaluating programs and services for client health and safety.

It is assumed that there will be approximately 915 in the 1 year period of this course subject. Of which, theory teaching will be for 265 hours and practical will be for 650 hours. Out of the practical hours, 200 hours will be allotted for lab training of the student and 450 hours will be allotted in the hospital and health care setting where the student will be taking care of actual sick patients

The students will be exposed to practical demonstration in various fields of clinical setting including general wards, ICUs, CSSD.

#### **Subject distribution:**

The subject will be for 1 year duration. The topics covered under theory training are as follows

Unit	Topic	Hours
1.	Introduction	5
2.	General Characteristics of Microbes	15
3.	Infection control	12
4.	Pathogenic organisms	16

5.	Immunity	12
	TOTAL	60

## **Clinical Training**

The students will be exposed to practical demonstrations in various departments for above purposes. Clinical training comprises of 15 hours (Lab+ Clinical). A student must complete 100% of attendance notified in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

- Apply knowledge from physical, biological and behavioural sciences, medicine including alternative systems and nursing in providing nursing care to individuals, families and communities.
- Demonstrate skills in identification of the micro-organism.
- Practice various methods of sterilization and disinfection.
- Demonstrate critical thinking skill in making decisions in all situations in order to provide quality care.
- Utilize the latest trends and technology in providing health care.
- Participate in biomedical waste management.
- Demonstrate skills in collection of various samples to identify the micro-organism.

Department	Hours/department	Total	Assignments
		hours per	
		year	
Demonstration		15	
Laboratory Practice			
Hours			
1. CSSD	45		Observation study: 2
2. Micro Lab	45		o CSSD:1

The theory training will be primarily from cognitive domain while practical training will be from cognitive, psychomotor and affective domain.

#### Textbook:

1. Ananthanarayanan (R), Textbook of Microbiology, Orient Longman Ltd., Madras,

# Reference:

- 1. Bhatia (R), Essentials of Medical Microbiology, J.P Brotheres Publishers, New Delhi,
- 2. Arora, Microbiology for Nurses.
- 3. Malhotra, Medical Microbiology for Nurses.
- 4. Hug L. L, Muffet, Clinical Microbiology, J. B. Lippincott Co.

Scheme of examination: According to Indian Nursing Council

Microbiology subject will consist of 3 sessional examinations and 1 final examination. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical in each subject for appearing for examination.

**Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)** 

- 1. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of each subject for appearing for examination.
- A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

#### **Assessment:-**

The student assessment will consist of 2 parts.

- (1) Internal assessment
- (2) external assessment.

The total of internal assessment marks and external assessment marks will be considered while doing the final assessment of the student.

External	Internal	Total
75	25	100

I

Sub. Code	Subject	Assessment					
		Hours	Internal	External	Total		
BBN03	Nursing Foundations	3	25	75	100		

#### **Internal Evaluation: -**

The internal evaluation categories will be divided as follows.

	I	ntern	nal	Class	Assig	Pre	Tot	Aver	Attendan	Extra	Gran	Final
				Test	nmen	Univ	al	age	ce	Curriculu	d	Avera
				Averag	t	ersity				m	Tota	ge
				e		Exam				Activity	1	Marks
				Marks						&		
i	Ii	iii	Averag							Disciplin		
			e							e		
5	5	5	20	20	10	75	125	20	2.5	2.5	25	25

0	0	0					

#### **External Evaluation: -**

# Question paper setting: -

As a routine, Question paper shall consist of 3 part:

Long Essay

Question paper shall consist of 3 Question out of which 2 long answer questions are compulsory. Each long answer question might be further divided into 2- 3 parts. Eg: communication process, Nurse patient relationship, Health Care settings.

Applied questions may be asked. Student is required to anticipate the patient's requirements and has to answer the questions appropriately. No negative markings will be given.

2. Short Essay

Question paper shall consist of 8 Question out of which 7 Short essays are compulsory. Each question will consist of 5 marks each. The questions will be theory based and direct. No applied questions will be asked and no negative markings will be given.

3. Short Answers:

Question paper shall consist of 10 Questions. They can be MCQs, Fill In the blanks, define, true and false and single response type questions. Student shall be required to answer every Question. No negative markings will be given.

A candidate has to pass in theory and practical exam separately in both internal and external of each paper. If a candidate fails in either theory or practical paper he/she has to re-appear for both the papers (Theory and practical).

#### MICROBIOLOGY

Theory 45 hours Lab. 15 hours Total 60 hours

S. No	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
1.	Introduction:		5
	<ul> <li>Concepts and principles of microbiology their</li> <li>Importance of microbiology in nursing.</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	

2.	<ul> <li>General Characteristics of Microbes</li> <li>Structure and classification bf Microbes</li> <li>Morphological types, Size and form of bacteria, Mortality, Colonization Growth and nutrition of microbes, Temperature, Moisture, Blood and body fluids</li> <li>Laboratory methods for Identification of Micro organisms</li> <li>Staining techniques, Gram staining, Acid fast staining, Hanging drop preparation</li> <li>Culture; various medias</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	15
3.	<ul> <li>Infection control</li> <li>Infection: Sources, portals of entry and exit, transmission</li> <li>Asepsis, Disinfection: Types and methods, Sterilization: Types and methods         Chemotherapy and antibiotics</li> <li>Standard safety measures,         Biomedical waste management,         Role of Nurse</li> <li>Hospital acquired infection,         Hospital infection control         programme</li> <li>Protocols, collection of samples,         preparation of report and status         of rate of Infection in the unit /         hospital, nurse's accountability,         continuing education etc.,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	12
4.	Pathogenic organisms  ■ Micro-organisms	Desirable to know	16



	<ul> <li>Cocci-gram positive and gram negative, Bacilli-gram positive and gram negative, Spirochete, Mycoplasma, Rickettsiae, Chlamydia, Viruses, □Fungi-Superficial and deep mycoses, Parasites</li> <li>Rodents &amp; vectors         Characteristics: Source, portal of entry, transmission of infection Identification of disease producing microorganisms</li> <li>Collection, handling and transportation of various specimens</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Nice to know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	
5.	<ul> <li>Immunity</li> <li>Immunity - Types, classification, Antigen and antibody reaction</li> <li>Hypersensitivity— skin test, Immuno prophylaxis, Vaccines &amp; sera-Types &amp; Classification, storage and handling, cold chain, Immunization for various diseases, Immunization Schedule</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Nice to know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	12

**Placement:** FIRST YEAR **Time:** 60 Hours (Theory 45+15 lab)

**Course Description:** This course is designed to enable students to acquire understanding of fundamentals of Microbiology and identification of various micro-organisms. It also provides opportunities for practicing infection control measures in hospital and community settings

S.No	Торіс	Learning Objectives (At the end of the session the student should be able to )	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Time
1	<ul> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Importance and relevance to nursing</li> <li>Historical perspective</li> <li>Concepts and terminology</li> <li>Principles of microbiology</li> </ul>	Explain the concepts and principles of microbiology and their importance in nursing.	To teach Importance and relevance to nursing Historical perspective, Concepts and terminology, Principles of microbiology	Lecture cum     Discussion	5 hrs
2	General Characteristics of Microbes  • Structure and classification bf Microbes • Morphological types • Size and form of bacteria • Mortality • Colonization • Growth and nutrition of microbes • Temperature • Moisture • Blood and body fluids • Laboratory methods for Identification of Micro organisms • Staining techniques, Gram staining, Acid fast staining, Hanging drop preparation • Culture; various medias.	<ul> <li>Describe the structure, classification morphology and growth of bacteria.</li> <li>Identify Microorganisms.</li> </ul>	To cover Structure and classification of Microbes, Morphological types , Size and form of bacteria, Mortality ,Colonization, Growth and nutrition of microbes ,Laboratory methods for Identification of Micro organisms, Staining techniques, Gram staining, Acid fast staining, Hanging drop preparation and Culture ; various medias	Lecture     Discussion  Laboratory demonstration	10 Hrs (Theory) + 5 Hrs (Practica 1)
3	Infection control Infection: Sources, Dean portals of entry and Faculty of iturisms mission SGT. Unix gesitys Budhera Gurugram Disinfection: Types and methods • Sterilization: Types and methods	<ul> <li>Describe the methods of infection control.</li> <li>Identify the role of nurse in hospital infection control program.</li> </ul>	To teach Infection: Sources, portals of entry and exit, transmission  Asepsis, Disinfection: Types and methods	<ul> <li>Lecture         Discussion</li> <li>Clinical         practice</li> <li>Seminar/pre         sentation</li> <li>Demonstrati         on</li> <li>Visits to</li> </ul>	10 Hrs (Theo) + 2 Hrs (Prac)

	<ul> <li>Chemotherapy and antibiotics</li> <li>Standard safety measures</li> <li>Biomedical waste management</li> <li>Role of Nurse</li> <li>Hospital acquired infection</li> <li>Hospital infection control programme</li> <li>Protocols, collection of samples, preparation of report and status of rate of</li> <li>Infection in the unit / hospital, nurse's accountability, continuing</li> <li>education etc.,</li> </ul>	Describe the	"Sterilization: Types and methods, Chemother apy and antibiotics, Standard safety measures, Biomedical waste management, Role of Nurse In Hospital acquired infection, Hospital infection control programme, Protocols collection of samples, preparation of report and status of rate of Infection in the unit / hospital, nurse's accountability, continuing	• CIssD • Clinical practice	12 Has
4	<ul> <li>Pathogenic organisms</li> <li>Micro-organisms</li> <li>Cocci-gram positive and gram negative</li> <li>Bacilli-gram positive and gram negative</li> <li>Spirochete</li> <li>Mycoplasma</li> <li>Rickettsiae</li> <li>Chlamydia</li> <li>Viruses</li> <li>Fungi-Superficial and deep mycoses</li> <li>Parasites</li> <li>Rodents &amp; vectors Characteristics, Source, portal of entry, transmission of</li> <li>infection Identification of disease producing micro-organisms Collection,</li> <li>handling and transportation of</li> </ul>	Describe the different disease producing organisms.	To discuss microorganism, Cocci-gram positive and gram negative ,Bacilli-gram positive and gram negative-Spirochete,Mycoplas ma, Rickettsiae,Chlamyd ia  Viruses,Fungi-Superficial and deep mycoses Parasites,□Rodents & vectors Characteristics, Source, portal of entry, transmission of Infection, Identification of disease producingmicroorga nisms, Collection,handling	<ul> <li>Lecture         Discussion</li> <li>Laboratory         Demonstrati         on</li> <li>Clinical         practice</li> </ul>	12 Hrs (Theo) + 4 Hrs (Prac)

	various specimens		and transportation of various specimens		
5	<ul> <li>Immunity</li> <li>Immunity - Types, classification</li> <li>Antigen and antibody reaction</li> <li>Hypersensitivity—skin test</li> <li>Immuno prophylaxis</li> <li>Vaccines &amp; sera-Types &amp; Classification, storage and handling, cold chain</li> <li>Immunization for various diseases</li> <li>Immunization Schedul</li> </ul>	Explain the concept of immunity, hyper - sensitivity and immunization	To explain Immunity - Types, classification, Antigen and antibody reaction, Hypersensitivity— skin testImmuno prophylaxis, Vaccine s & sera-Types & Classification, storage and handling, cold chain , Immunization for various diseases Immunization Schedule	□□Lecture Discussion □□Demonstrat ion • Seminar/pres entation □□Visits to CSSD □□Clinical practice	8 Hrs (Theo) + 4 Hrs (Prac)

## **Nursing Foundations**

### **Preamble**

The basic principles and practices of nursing as taught in educational programs for nurses. In a course on the fundamentals of nursing, the student attends classes and gives care to selected patients. A fundamentals of nursing course emphasizes the importance of the fundamental needs of humans as well as competence in basic skills as prerequisites to providing comprehensive nursing care. Fundamentals of nursing provides a solid foundation in critical thinking, evidence-based practice, nursing theory, and safe clinical care in all settings. This course will introduce fundamentals of nursing care for selected health problems including the activities of daily living and variations of such activities across the lifespan.

Goals

The primary goal of the subject is to train nursing students with basic procedures that they are required to practice in the patient bedside in order to give effective and efficient care to the patient. The area of care is not only restricted to the hospital setting but instead can be extended to nursing homes and all kinds of health care agencies.

# **Objectives**

- To integrate and apply knowledge from nursing science and evidence based practice to health care needs of an individual with simple acute health problems
- To integrate biological, physiological and pharmacological sciences with nursing the patient with an acute illness
  - To identify relevant activities of daily living for a patient with a selected health problem
- To articulate considerations of varying needs of patients who are ill across the lifespan
- To identify nutritional requirements for a patient with an acute illness
- To identify and explain diagnostic tests relevant to selected health problems
- To identify and describe pharmacokinetics for selected health problems

#### **Duration**

One year program (full time experientalrotations in various aspects of professional practice in the field)

## **Eligibility**

1. Educational requirement: is the passing of Higher Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2), pre-degree examination (10+2)

or

Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)

- 2. Age 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of the admission.
- 3. Students shall be physically and mentally fit.
- 4. Possess good moral character as certified by principal of the institute college last attended.

## **Career opportunities**

Nurses work in all types of settings where there is a need for health care in communities, cities, and rural areas locally and globally, such as hospitals, community agencies, ambulatory care offices, home care settings, nursing homes, occupational settings, schools, public health clinics, veterans organizations, and government agencies.

Nursing work involves a broad range of health care activities, from health promotion and administration to palliation, across a broad array of health care delivery settings from acute care to long-term care, rehabilitation and community-based settings.

## **Core department**

Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana

#### Fee structure

Rs. 1,50,000 per year. The examination fee will be decided by the university.

# **Teaching strategies**

The curriculum is based on both clinical and public health sectors of the society. Themajor focus is on individuals rather than population aggregates, students are prepared to participate in a multidisciplinary approach to planning, implementing and evaluating programs and services for client health and safety.

It is assumed that there will be approximately 915 in the 1 year period of this course subject. Of which, theory teaching will be for 265 hours and practical will be for 650 hours. Out of the practical hours, 200 hours will be allotted for lab training of the student and 450 hours will be allotted in the hospital and health care setting where the student will be taking care of actual sick patients

The students will be exposed to practical demonstration in various fields of clinical setting including general wards, ICUs, CSSD, casualty and OPDs.

## **Subject distribution:**

The subject will be for 1 year duration. The topics covered under theory training are as follows

Unit	Topic	Hours
1.	Introduction	10
	Nursing as a profession	16
2.	Hospital Admission and Discharge	4
3.	Communication and Nurse Patient Relationship	10
4.	The nursing process	15
5.	Documentation and reporting	4
6.	Vital signs	15
7.	Health assessment	30
8.	Machinery, equipment and linen	5
9.	Meeting needs of the patient	60
10.	Infection control in clinical setting	20

11.	Administration of medications	40
12.	Meeting needs of perioperative patients	10
13.	Meeting special needs of patient	15
14.	Care of terminally ill patient	5
15.	Professional nursing concepts and practices	6
	TOTAL	265

## **Clinical Training**

The students will be exposed to practical demonstrations in various departments for above purposes. Clinical training comprises of 650 hours (200 Lab+ 450 Clinical). A student must complete 100% of attendance notified in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

- Apply knowledge from physical, biological and behavioural sciences, medicine including alternative systems and nursing in providing nursing care to individuals, families and communities.
- Demonstrate understanding of life styles and other factors, which affect health of individuals and groups.
- Provide nursing care based on steps of nursing process in collaboration with individualsand groups.
- Demonstrate critical thinking skill in making decisions in all situations in order to providequality care.
- Utilize the latest trends and technology in providing health care.
- Provide promotive, preventive and restorative health services in line with the National Health Policies and Programmes.
- Practice within the frame work of code of ethics and professional conduct, and acceptablestandards of practice within the legal boundaries.
- Communicate effectively with individuals and groups, and members of the health team inorder to promote effective inter personal relationship and team work.
- Demonstrate skills in teaching to individuals and groups in clinical and community healthsettings.
- Participate effectively as members of the health team in health care delivery system.

Department	Hours/department	Total hours per year	Assignments
Demonstration Laboratory Practice Hours		200	<ul><li>Lab practice</li><li>Simulated exercise on CPR manikin</li></ul>
General, Medical and Surgical Hours		450	
3. Male Medicine Ward	45		<ul><li>Practice in Unit or Hospital</li><li>Nursing process records of</li></ul>
4. Female Medicine Ward	45		patient 1. Simulated: 1
5. Male Surgery Ward	45		2. Actual: 1 • Role plays in simulated
6. Female Surgery Ward	45		situations in communications techniques: 1
7. Male Ortho Ward	45		Health talk: 1
8. Female Ortho Ward	45		• Writing nurses' notes and present patient report of 2-3
9. OBG ward	45		assigned patients
10. CSSD/ Micro Lab	45		Measure vital signs of assigned
11. Male Pulmonary	45		patients.
12. Female Pulmonary	45		Observation study: 2     CSSD:1     Infection control department:1
TOTAL HOURS		915	

The theory training will be primarily from cognitive domain while practical training will be from cognitive, psychomotor and affective domain.

### References

## Syllabus books

- 1. Potter p. a., Perry, A. G., Fundamentals of Nursing, Mosby publishers, 9th ed.
- 2. S. Anuradha, A Textbook of Fundamental of Nursing, Vijayam publication, 1<sup>st</sup> edition, 2015
- 3. Swearingen, P.L., All-in-One Nursing Care Planning Resource: Medical-Surgical, Pediatric, Maternity and Psychiatric-Mental Health (All in One Care Planning Resource), Elsevier Health Publisher, 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
- 4. Doenges, M.E., Moorhouse, M.F., Murr, A.C., Nurse's Pocket Guide: Diagnoses, Prioritized Interventions and Rationales, F.A. Davis Company, 14th edition
- 5. Taylor, C., Lillis, C., Lynn, C., Fundamentals of Nursing (Fundamentals of Nursing: The Art & Science of Nursing Care, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins publisher, 8th edition
- 6. Lynn, P., Taylor's Clinical Nursing Skills: A Nursing Process Approach, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins Publisher, 4th Revised edition
- 7. NANDA International, Nursing Diagnoses 2015-17: Definitions and Classification, Wiley-Blackwell Publications, 10 edition.
- 8. Treas, L.S., Wilkinson, J.M., Basic Nursing Concepts, Skills & Reasoning, F A Davis publisher, 1 edition, 2014
- 9. Jarvis, Physical Examination and Health Assessment, Elsevier Health publisher, 7 edition (15 February 2015)
- 10. Ackley, Nursing Diagnosis Handbook: An Evidence-Based Guide to Planning Care, Elsevier Health publisher, 11 edition (2016)
- 11. Perry, Clinical Nursing Skills and Techniques, Elsevier Health Publisher, 8 edition (14 February 2013)

Scheme of examination: According to Indian Nursing Council

Nursing Foundations subjectwill consist of 3 sessional examination and 1 final examination. Minimum Pass marks for all other subjects shall be 50% in each of the Theory and Practical papers separately. Minimum pass marks shall be 40% for English only. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical in each subject for appearing for examination.

# **Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)**

- 2. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of each subject for appearing for examination.
- A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

#### Assessment:-

The student assessment will consist of 2 parts.

- (1) Internal assessment
- (2) external assessment.

The total of internal assessment marks and external assessment marks will be considered while doing the final assessment of the student.

External	Internal	Total
75	25	100

Sub. Code	Subject	Assessment			
		Hours	Internal	External	Total
BBN03	Nursing Foundations	3	25	75	100

## **Internal Evaluation: -**

The internal evaluation categories will be divided as follows.

Int	erna	al		Class	Assi	Pre	То	Av	Attend	Extra	Grand Total	Final
				Test	gnm	Uni	tal	era	ance	Curriculum		Average
				Aver	ent	vers		ge		Activity &		Marks
				age		ity				Discipline		
				Mark		Exa						
				S		m						
i	Ii	ii	Avera									
		i	ge									
5	5	5	20	20	10	75	12	20	2.5	2.5	25	25
0	0	0					5					

### **External Evaluation: -**

# Question paper setting: -

As a routine, Question paper shall consist of 3 part:

4. Long Essay

Question paper shall consist of 3 Question out of which 2 long answer questions are compulsory. Each long answer question might be further divided into 2- 3 parts. Eg: communication process, Nurse patient relationship, Health Care settings.

Applied questions may be asked. Student is required to anticipate the patient's requirements and has to answer the questions appropriately. No negative markings will be given.

5. Short Essay

Question paper shall consist of 8 Question out of which 7 Short essays are compulsory. Each question will consist of 5 marks each. The questions will be theory based and direct. No applied questions will be asked and no negative markings will be given.

6. Short Answers:

Question paper shall consist of 10 Questions. They can be MCQs, Fill In the blanks, define, true and false and single response type questions. Student shall be required to answer every Question. No negative markings will be given.

A candidate has to pass in theory and practical exam separately in both internal and external of each paper. If a candidate fails in either theory or practical paper he/she has to re-appear for both the papers (Theory and practical).

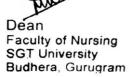
# **Fundamentals of Nursing**

Theory 265 hours

# Practical 650 hours Total 915 hours

S. No	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
1.	<ul> <li>Introduction:</li> <li>Concept of health, Factors influencing health, Causes and risk factors for developing illness.</li> <li>Body defences, Illness and illness behaviour</li> <li>Health care services, Health care teams, Health promotions and levels of diseases, Primary health care and its delivery</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	10
2.	<ul> <li>Nursing as a Profession</li> <li>Nursing as a profession and history of nursing in India</li> <li>Definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives, characteristics, nature, and scope of nursing practice</li> <li>Functions of nurse, Qualities of nurse, Categories of nursing personnel</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	16
3.	<ul> <li>Hospital Admission and Discharge</li> <li>Admission, Discharge, Referrals and Transfers from the hospital, Care of the unit after discharge</li> <li>Roles and responsibilities of the nurse</li> </ul>	Must know      Must know      Must know	4
4.	Communication and Nurse Patient relationship     Communication, Methods of effective communication and Communicating effectively     Helping relationships (NPR) and Patient teaching	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	10
5.	<ul> <li>The Nursing Process</li> <li>Critical Thinking and Nursing Judgment</li> <li>Critical Thinking Application in Practice, Protocols and Standing orders</li> <li>Nursing Process, Assessment, Diagnosis, Planning, expected outcomes, Implementation, Evaluation, documentation and Reporting</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Desirable to know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	15
6.	Documentation and Reporting  Documentation  Communication within the Health Care Team Purposes, types, guidelines, methods of Recording and	• Desirable to know	4

	reporting	• Must know	
7.	<ul> <li>Vital signs</li> <li>Guidelines, characteristics, factors affecting vital signs assessment: Temperature, Pulse, Respiration, Blood Pressure.</li> </ul>	• Must know	15
8.	Health assessment  • Purposes and Process of health assessment: Preparation of patient and unit	Must know	30
9.	Machinery, Equipment and linen  Types of linen, Furniture and Machinery	• Desirable to know	5
10.	Meeting needs of patient		60
	<ul> <li>Basic needs (Activities of Daily Living)</li> <li>Providing safe and clean environment, Hygiene, Comfort</li> <li>Physiological needs assessment, Sleep and Rest, Nutrition, Bowel elimination, Mobility and Immobility, Oxygenation, Fluid and Electrolyte, Acid-Base imbalances</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	
11.	<ul> <li>Infection control in clinical settings</li> <li>Infection control, Isolation precautions, Types, uses and technique of wearing and removing</li> <li>Biomedical waste management, Transportation and disposal</li> </ul>	Must know	20
		<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
12.	Administration of Medications  • General principles/considerations of medication administration: Parenteral, Subcutaneous, Intra muscular, Intra venous, Topical Administration	• Must know	40
13.	<ul> <li>Meeting needs of peri-operative patients</li> <li>Definition, concept, phrases of peri-operative nursing:         Preoperative phase, Intra operative, Post-operative phase     </li> <li>Wounds, wound healing, Surgical asepsis and Care of the</li> </ul>	Must know	10
	wound	• Must know	
14.	<ul> <li>Meeting special needs of the patient</li> <li>Care of the patients having alteration in Temperature, Sensorium, Urinary elimination, Mobility,</li> <li>Assessment of self – care ability, treatments related to gastro intestinal system</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	15
15.	<ul> <li>Care of Terminally ill patients</li> <li>Concepts of loss, grief, grieving process</li> <li>Care of dying patient, Signs of clinical death, Care of dead body, medico- Legal issues</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	5



16.	Professional nursing concepts and practices				
	Conceptual and theoretical models of nursing practice Introduction to models	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>			
	Linking theories with nursing process	• Desirable to know			

# NURSING FOUNDATION

Theory: 265 Hours Practical: 650 Hours Total: 915 Hours

S. NO	CONTENT OF TOPICS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES  (at the end of the session the student should be able to)	TEACHING OBJECTIVES	METHODOLOG Y	TIM E
1	Introduction:				
	<ul> <li>Concept of health, Factors influencing health, Causes and risk factors for developing illness.</li> <li>Body defenses, Illness and illness behavior</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Describe the concept of health and list the causes cum risk factors of illness.</li> <li>Describe the body defenses along with illness</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about concept of health: health — illness continuum, Factors influencing health, Causes and risk factors for developing illness,	<ul> <li>Interactive session with the students regarding factors influencing health, causes and risk factors for illness.</li> <li>Integrated vertical teaching on body</li> </ul>	10 hrs
	Health care services,     Health care teams,     Health promotions and     levels of diseases,	and illness behavior.  • Describe the	Body defenses: immunity and immunization, Illness and illness behavior, Impact of illness on	defenses and illness behavior.  • Visit to health care	

Primary health care and its delivery	Health care services and teams, Health promotions and levels of diseases, Primary health care and its delivery	patient and family, Health care services: health promotion and prevention, primary care diagnosis,treatment, rehabilitation and continuing care, Health care teams, Types of health care agencies, Hospitals: types, organization and functions, Health promotions and levels of diseases, Primary health care and its delivery: role of nurse.	agencies	
<ul> <li>Nursing as a profession         <ul> <li>Nursing as a profession and history of nursing in India</li> <li>Definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives, characteristics, nature, and scope of nursing practice</li> </ul> </li> <li>Functions of nurse, Qualities of nurse, Categories of nursing personnel</li> </ul> 3 Hospital Admission and	1. Explain concept and scope of nursing  2. Describe values, code of ethics and professional conduct for nurses in India	To teach and discuss about definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives, Characteristics, nature, and scope of nursing practice. To discuss regarding the functions of nurse, qualities of nurse, Categories of nursing personnel, Nursing as a profession, History of nursing in India, Values: definition, types, values clarification and values in professional nursing: caring  and advocacy, Ethics:definition and ethical principles, code of ethics and professional conduct of nurses	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Teachers seminar on history of Nursing in India.</li> <li>Interactive session with students regarding qualities and functions of a Nurse.</li> <li>Role play on functions of a nurse.</li> </ul>	16 hrs
5 Hospitai Aumission and				

	[				
	Admission, Discharge, Referrals and Transfersfrom the hospital, Care of the unit after discharge      Roles and responsibilities of the nurse	1.Explain the admission and discharge procedure  2.Perform the admission and discharge procedure	To teach and discuss about admission to the hospital including Unit and its preparation, Admission bed, Admission procedures, Special considerations, Medico-legal issues, Role and responsibilities of the nurse, Discharge from the hospital, Types: Planned  discharge, LAMA and abscond, referrals and Transfers, Discharge Planning, Discharge Planning, Discharge Procedures, Medicolegal issues, Roles and responsibilities of the nurse, Care of the unit after discharge	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Visit to local Hospital</li> <li>Student seminar on admission discharge procedure.</li> </ul>	4 hrs
4	Communication and Nurse Patient relationship  • Communication, Methods of effective communication and Communicating effectively  • Helping relationships (NPR) and Patient teaching	1.Communicate effectively with patient, families and team members and maintain effective human relations (projecting professional image)  2.Appreciate the importance of patient teaching in nursing	To teach and discuss about communication: Levels, Elements, Types, Modes, Process, Factors influencing  Communication, Methods of effective communication:Attendin g skills, Rapport building skills, Empathy skills, Barriers to effective communication, helping relationships (NPR), Dimensions of Helping Relationship, Phases of a	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections</li> <li>Role play and video film on the nurses interacting with the patient</li> <li>Problem based learning for maintaining nurse patient relationship.</li> </ul>	10 hrs

5	The Nursing Process  Critical Thinking and Nursing Judgment  Critical Thinking Application in Practice, Protocols and Standing orders  Nursing Process, Assessment, Diagnosis, Planning, expected outcomes, Implementation, Evaluation, documentation and Reporting	<ul> <li>Explain the concept, uses, format and steps of nursing process</li> <li>Documents nursing process as per the format</li> </ul>	Helping Relationship, communicating effectively with patients, families and team members and maintain  effective human relations with special reference to communicating with vulnerable group(children, women, physically and mentally challenged and elderly), Patient teaching; Importance, Purposes, Process, Role of Nurse and Integrating teachingin Nursing Process\  To teach and discuss about Critical Thinking: Thinking and Learning, Competencies, Attitudes for Critical Thinking; Inhiking inNursing, Nursing Process, Overview: Application in Practice, Nursing process format: Current format, INC, Assessment:Collection of Data: Types, Sources, methods: Formulating Nursing judgment, Data interpretation Nursing Diagnosis:Identification of client problems, -Nursing diagnosis	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Simulated learning on Nursing process formulation and implementation.</li> </ul>	15 hrs
			interpretation Nursing Diagnosis:Identification of client problems, -		

6	Documentation and Reporting  Documentation  Communication within the Health Care Team  Purposes, types, guidelines, methods of Recording and reporting	Describe the purposes, types and techniques of recording and reporting	outcomes, Selection of interventions: Protocols and Standing orders, Writing the Nursing care plan, Implementation: Implementing the plan of care, Evaluation:  Outcome of care, Review and Modify, Documentation and Reporting  To teach and discuss about purposes of recording and reporting, Communication within the Health Care Team,  Types of records: ward records, medical/nursing records, Common record keeping forms, computerized documentation, Guidelines for reporting: Factual basis, Accuracy, Completeness,	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Simulated learning on recording and reporting.</li> <li>Student seminar on communication within the health care team.</li> </ul>	4 hrs
			Correctness, Organizatio n, Confidentiality, Methods of Recording, Reporting: Change of shift reports, Incident reports  Minimizing legal		
			Liability through effective record keeping		
7	<ul> <li>Vital signs</li> <li>Guidelines, characteristics, factors affecting vital assessment:         Temperature, Respiration, Pressure.     </li> </ul>	1.Describe the principles and techniques of monitoring and maintaining vital signs	To teach and discuss about guidelines for taking vital signs, Body temperature:  - Physiology,	<ul> <li>Simulated learning of assessment of vital signs</li> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint regarding</li> </ul>	15 hrs

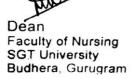
			Regulation, factors affecting body temperature- Assessment of body temperature: sites, equipment and technique, special considerations, Temperature alterations: Hyperthermia, Heatstroke, Hypothermia, Hot and	abnormalities in vital signs  • Supervised clinical practice	
			cold applications, Pulse:  - Physiology and Regulation, Characteristics of the pulse, Factors affecting pulse, Assessment of pulse: sites, location, equipment's and technique, special		
			Considerations, Alterations in pulse, Respiration: Physiology and regulation, mechanics of breathing, characteristics of therespiration, factors affecting respiration, Blood pressure: Assessment of blood pressure: sites, equipment's and technique and special		
			Considerations, - Alterations in blood pressure, recording of vital signs		
• Purpo health	ration of patient	1.Describe the purpose and process of health assessment  2.Describe the health assessment of each body system	To teach and discuss about Purposes, Process of health assessment including Health history, Physical examination	<ul> <li>Simulated learning regarding health assessment.</li> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint</li> </ul>	30 hrs

		3.Perform health assessment of each body system	Methods: Inspection,Palpation, Percussion, Auscultation,Olfaction, Preparation for examination: Patient and unit, General assessment, Assessment of each body system, Recording of health assessment	projections regarding abnormal findings  • Supervised clinical practice	
9	Machinery, Equipment and linen  Types of linen, Furniture and Machinery	1.Identify the various machinery, equipment and linen and their care	To teach and discuss about types: Disposables and reusables- Linen, Rubber goods, Glass ware, Metal, Plastics,Furniture, Machinery, Introduction:Indent, Maintenance, Inventory	Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.	5 hrs
10	Meeting needs of patient  Basic needs (Activities of Daily Living)  Providing safe and clean environment, Hygiene, Comfort  Physiological needs assessment, Sleep and Rest, Nutrition, Bowel elimination, Mobility and Immobility, Oxygenation, Fluid and Electrolyte, Acid-Base imbalances	1.Describe the basic, physiological and psychosocial needs of patient  2.Describe the principles and techniques for meeting basic physiological and psychosocial needs of patient  3.Perform nursing assessment, plan, implement and evaluate the care for meeting basic, physiological and psychosocial	To teach and discuss about  Providing safe and clean environment: Physical environment: Temperature, Humidity, Noise, Ventilation, Light, Odor, Pests control Reduction of physical hazards: fire, accidents, Safety devices: Restraints, Side rails, Airways, Trapeze, etc., Role of nurse in providing safe and clean environment, Hygiene: Factors	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Simulated learning on manikins.</li> </ul>	60hrs

needs of patient	influencing hygienic
needs of patient	practices, Hygienic care:
	Care of the Skin-Bath
	and pressure points, Feet
	and Nail, Oral, cavity,
	Hair care, Eyes, Ears
	and Nose, assessment,
	principles, types,
	equipment, procedure,
	special considerations,
	Patient environment :
	Room, Equipment and
	Linen, Making patient
	beds, Types of beds and
	bed making, Comfort
	:Factors influencing
	comfort, Comfort
	devices
	Physiological
	needs:Sleep and
	Rest:Physiology of
	sleep, Factors affecting
	sleep, promoting rest
	and sleep, sleep
	disorders,
	Nutrition:Importance,
	Factors affecting
	Nutritional needs,
	Assessment of
	nutritional needs:
	variables
	Meeting nutritional
	needs:
	Principles, equipment,
	procedure and special
	considerations, Oral
	External:
	Naso/Orogastric,
	Gastrostomy, Parenteral
	Urinary
	elimination:Review of
	physiology of urinary
	elimination, composition
	ommunon, composition

and characteristics ofurine, **Factors** influencing urination, Alteration in urinary elimination, Types and collection of urine specimen: Observation, Urinetesting, Facilitating elimination: urine assessment, types, equipment, procedures and

special considerations, providing urinal/bedpan, Condom drainage, Perineal care, Catheterization, Care of urinary drainage, Care of urinary diversions, Bladder irrigation, Bowel elimination: Review of physiology of bowel elimination. composition and characteristics offeces, Factors affecting bowel elimination, Alterations in bowel elimination, Types and collection of specimen of facesObservation, Facilitating bowel elimination: assessment, equipment, procedures and specialconsiderations Passing of flatus tube, EnemasSuppository, Sitz bath, Bowel wash, Care of ostomies, Mobility and Immobility:Principles of body mechanics, maintenance of normal alignment body and mobility, **Factors** affecting body



alignment and mobility, Hazards associated with immobility, Alteration in body alignment and mobility, Nursing interventions for impaired body alignment and mobility: Assessment, Types, Devices used, Method and Social considerations,

Rehabilitation aspects

Range of motion exercises Maintaining body alignment: positions, Moving, Lifting, Transferring, Walking, Restraints, Oxygenation:Review of cardio-vascular and respiratory physiology, **Factors** affecting oxygenation, Alterations in oxygenation, Nursing interventions oxygenation: assessment, types, equipment used,procedure and special considerations, maintenance of patent air-way, Oxygen administration, Suction

Inhalations: dry and moist

Chest physiotherapy and postural drainage, Care of chest drainage, Pulse oximetry, CPR - Basic Fluid, life support, Electrolytes and Acid-Base Balances: Review physiological regulation of Fluid and

			Electrolyte and Acid- Base		
			Balances, Alterations in Fluid and Electrolyte		
			and Acid-Base balances,		
			Nursing interventions in		
			Fluid and Electrolyte andAcid-Base		
			imbalances:assessment,		
			types, equipment,		
			procedure and special considerations		
			Measuring fluid intake		
			and output, Correcting		
			fluid and electrolyte imbalance:		
			Replacement of fluids:		
			Oral and Parenteral,		
			Venipuncture,		
			Regulating IV Flow		
			rates, changing IV solutions and tubing's,		
			changing IVdressing		
			Administering blood		
			transfusion, Restriction of fluids, Psychosocial		
			needs Concepts of		
			cultural diversity, stress		
			and adaptation, self-		
			concept, sexuality, spiritual health, coping		
			with loss, death and		
			grieving, Assessment of		
			psychosocial needs, Nursing intervention for		
			psycho social needs,		
			assist with coping and		
			adaptation, creating therapeutic environment		
			Recreational and		
11	Infection		diversional therapies		
11	Infection control in clinical settings				
	• Infection control,	1.Describe principles and techniques for	To teach and discuss	• Didactic lecture	20 hrs

	Isolation precautions, Types, uses and technique of wearing and removing  Biomedical waste management, Transportation and disposal	infection control and bio medical waste  2.management in supervised clinical settings	about Infection control, Nature of infection, Chain of infection transmission, Defenses against infection transmission, Hospital acquired infection (Nosocomial infection), Isolation precautions (Barrier nursing) :Hand washing : simple, hand asepsis (scrub), Isolation : source protective, Personal protecting equipment :Types, uses and technique of wearing and removing, Decontamination of equipment and unit, Transportation of infected patients, Standard safety precautions(Universal precautions), Transmission based precautions, Biomedical waste management :Importance, Types of hospital waste, Hazards associated with hospital waste, Decontamination of hospital waste, Segregation and Transportation and disposal	through PowerPoint projections.  Role play on Biomedical waste management  Problem based learning on waste disposal  Visit to local waste disposal center	
12	Administration of Medications  • General principles/considerati ons of medication administration: Parenteral, Subcutaneous, Intra muscular, Intra venous, Topical Administration	1. Explain the principles, routes, effects of administration of medications  2. Calculate conversions of drugs and dosages within and between systems of measurements	General principles, considerations, Purposes of medication, Principles: 5 rights, special considerations, prescriptions, safety in administering medication s and medication errors, Drug forms, Routes of administration, Storage	<ul> <li>Integrated vertical teaching on medication preparation and administration</li> <li>Simulated learning based on patient chart and manikins</li> </ul>	40 hrs

3. Administer drugs by the following routesoral, intra dermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intra venous, topical, inhalation. and maintenance of drugs and nurse's responsibility, Broad classification of drugs, Therapeutic effects, side effects, toxic effects, idiosyncratic reactions, drug

tolerance, drug interactions, Systems of drug measurement: Metric system, apothecary system, householdmeasurements , solutions, converting measurements units: Conversion within one system, conversionbetween systems, dosage calculations, **Terminologies** and abbreviations used prescriptions of medications, Oral Drugs Administration: Oral. Sublingual and Buccal, equipment, procedure, Parenteral, Types parenteral therapies, syringes, **Types** of needles, cannula and infusion sets, Protection from needle stick injuries; Giving medications with safety syringes, Routes of parenteral therapies: Intra dermal: Purposes, site, equipment,

procedure, special considerations,
Subcutaneous: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special

	ı	T		
			considerations, Intra muscular: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations, Intra venous: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations, - Advanced techniques: epidural, intra osseous, intra peritoneal, intra	
			plural, intra-arterial Role of nurse, Topical Administration: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations, Application to skin, Application to mucus membrane:Direct application of liquids-Gargles and swabbing the throat	
			Insertion of Drug into body cavity:Suppository/medi cated packing in rectum/vagina, Instillation: Ear, Eye, Nasal, Bladder, Vaginal, Rectal, Irrigations: Ear, Eye, Nasal, Bladder, Vaginal, Rectal, Spraying: Nose and Throat, inhalation: Nasal, oral, endotracheal/tracheal (steam, oxygen and medications)-purposes,	
13	Meeting needs of peri-		site, equipment, procedure, special considerations	

	onorative nationts				
	<ul> <li>Operative patients</li> <li>Definition, concept, phrases of perioperative nursing: Preoperative phase, Intra operative, Postoperativephase</li> <li>Wounds, wound healing, Surgical asepsis and Care of the wound</li> </ul>	1.Describe the pre-and post-operative care of patients  2.Explain the process of wound healing  3.Explain the principles and techniques of wound care Perform care of wounds	To teach and discuss about meeting needs of peri-operative patients, Definition and concept of peri-operative nursing, Preoperative phase :Preparation of patient for surgery, intra operative :Operation theatre setup and environment, Role of nurse, Post-operative phase :Recovery unit, Post-operative unit, Post-operative care, wounds : types, classifications, wound healing process, factors affecting wound healing, Surgical asepsis, Care of the wound: Types, equipment, procedure, special considerations, Dressings, suture care, Care of drainage, Application of bandages, binders, splints and slings, Heat and Cold	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Role play on meeting needs of peri-operative patients.</li> </ul>	10 hrs
			Therapy.		
14	Meeting special needs of the patient  • Care of the patients having alteration in Temperature, Sensorium, Urinary elimination, Mobility, Assessment of self – care ability, treatments related to gastro intestinal system	1.Explain the care of patients having alterations in body functioning	To teach and discuss about meeting special needs of the patient, Care of the patients having alteration in Temperature (hyper and hypothermia): Types, Assessment, Management, Sensorium (unconsciousness): Assessment, Management, Urinary elimination (retention and incontinence): assessment, Management	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Simulated learning on manikins.</li> </ul>	15 hrs

		- Functioning of sensory organs (visual and hearing impairment), Assessment of self-care ability, Communication		
		methods and special considerations, Mobility (physically challenged, cast): Assessment of self – care ability, Mental status (mentally challenged) : Assessment of self-care		
		ability, Communication methods and special considerations, Respiration (distress): Types, Assessment, Management, Comfort (pain): Nature, Types, Factors influencing pain, coping, Assessment, Management,		
		Treatments related to gastro intestinal system: Naso gastric suctioning, Gastric  irrigation, Gastric analysis.		
15 Care of Terminally ill patients  • Concepts of loss, grief, grieving process  • Care of dying patient, Signs of clinical death, Care of dead body, medico- Legal issues	1.Explain the care of terminally ill patients	To teach and discuss about care of Terminally ill patients, Concepts of loss, grief, grieving process, Signs of clinical death, Care of dying patient: special considerations, Advance directives, Medico-Legal issues, Care of dead body: equipment, procedure and care of unit, Autopsy, Embalming	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Teachers seminar on grief and grieving process</li> <li>Simulated learning on care of dead bodies.</li> <li>Essay writing on medicolegal issues.</li> </ul>	5 hrs
16 Professional nursing				

concepts and practices	1.Explain the basic		• Didactic lecture	
<ul> <li>Conceptual and theoretical models of nursing practice Introduction to models</li> <li>Linking theories with nursing process</li> </ul>	concepts of conceptual and theoretical models of nursing	To teach and discuss about professional nursing concepts and practices, Conceptual and theoretical models of nursing practice, Introduction to modelsholistic	through PowerPoint projections.	6 hrs
		model, health belief model, health promotion model, etc.,		
		Introduction to theories in nursing-Peplau's, Handerson's, Oram's, Neuman's, Roger's, and Roy's and to learn about linking theories with nursing process		

# Text book:

- 1. Potter & Perry, Fundamentals of Nursing, Elsevier, 6th Edition.
- 2. Harkreader, Fundamentals of Nursing, Catering and Clinical Judgment, Elsevier, 3rdEdition
- 3. Kozier, Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process & Practice, Pearson, 7th Edition
- 4. Taylor, Fundamentals of Nursing: Arts and science of Nursing Process, Saunders, 7th Edition
- 5. Fuller, Health Assessment: Nursing Approach, Lippincott, 3rd Edition
- 6. Ackley (BJ), Nursing Diagnosis Hand book: An evidence based guide to planning care, Mosby, 8th Edition
- 7. Craven, Fundamentals of Nursing: Human health & function, LWW, 5th Edition

**Nursing Foundations- Practical** 

#### **Preamble**

The basic principles and practices of nursing as taught in educational programs for nurses. In a course on the fundamentals of nursing, the student attends classes and gives care to selected patients. A fundamentals of nursing course emphasizes the importance of the fundamental needs of humans as well as competence in basic skills as prerequisites to providing comprehensive nursing care. Fundamentals of nursing provides a solid foundation in critical thinking, evidence-based practice, nursing theory, and safe clinical care in all settings. This course will introduce fundamentals of nursing care for selected health problems including the activities of daily living and variations of such activities across the lifespan.

#### Goals

The primary goal of the subject is to train nursing students with basic procedures that they are required to practice in the patient bedside in order to give effective and efficient care to the patient. The area of care is not only restricted to the hospital setting but instead can be extended to nursing homes and all kinds of health care agencies.

# **Objectives**

- Performs admission and discharge procedure.
- Prepares nursing care plan as per the nursing process format.
- Communicate effectively with patient families and team members and
- Maintain effective human relations
- Develops plan for patient teaching
- Prepare patients reports
- Presents reports
- Monitor vital signs
- Perform health assessment of each body system
- Provide basic nursing care to patient
- Perform infection control procedures
- Provide care to pre and post operative patients
- Perform procedures for wounds
- Administer drugs
- Provide care to dying and dead
- Counsel and support relatives

## **Eligibility**

Higher Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2), pre-degree examination (10+2)

or

- Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)
- Age 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of the admission. Students shall be physically and mentally fit certified by principal of the institute college last attended.

Intake capacity: 100 seats per year

## Career opportunities

Nurses work in all types of settings where there is a need for health care in communities, cities, and rural areas locally and globally, such as hospitals, community agencies, ambulatory care offices, home care settings, nursing homes, occupational settings, schools, public health clinics, veterans organizations, and government agencies.

Nursing work involves a broad range of health care activities, from health promotion and administration to palliation, across a broad array of health care delivery settings from acute care to long-term care, rehabilitation and community-based settings.

## **Core department**

Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana

#### Fee structure

Rs. 1,50,000 per year. The examination fee will be decided by the university.

## **Practical Teaching strategies**

The curriculum is based on both clinical and public health sectors of the society. The major focus is on individuals rather than population aggregates, students are prepared to participate in a multidisciplinary approach to planning, implementing and evaluating programs and services for client health and safety.

It is assumed that there will be approximately 915 in the 1 year period of this course subject. Of which, theory teaching will be for 265 hours and practical will be for 650 hours. Out of the practical hours, 200 hours will be allotted for lab training of the student and 450 hours will be allotted in the hospital and health care setting where the student will be taking care of actual sick patients

The students will be exposed to practical demonstration in various fields of clinical setting including general wards, ICUs, CSSD, casualty and OPDs.

## **Subject distribution:**

The subject will be for 1 year duration. The topics covered under Clinical training are as follows

Unit	Topic	Hours
1.	Hospital admission and discharge	Practical – 650
2.	Discharge/ Transfer out	Hrs
3.	Perform assessment	
4.	Communication	Lab: 200 hrs

5.	Prepare a plan for patient teaching session	
6.	Write a patient report	Clinical: 450
7.	Vital signs	hrs
8.	Health assessment	
9.	Prepare patients unit	
10.	Use comfort devices	
11.	Hygiene care	
12.	Feeding	
13.	Assisting in bowel elimination	
14.	Bowel wash	
15.	Body alignment and mobility	
16.	Oxygen administration	
17.	Suctioning	
18.	Chest physiotherapy and postural drainage	
19.	Care of chest drainage	
20.	CPR- Basic life support	
21.	Intravenous therapy	
22.	Blood and blood component therapy	
23.	Collect/ assist for collection of specimen	
24.	Perform lab tests	
25.	Hot and cold applications	
26.	Communicating and assisting with self-care of visually and	
	hearing-impaired patient	
27.	Communicating and assisting with self-care of mentally	
	challenged and disturbed patients.	
28.	Recreational and diversional therapies	
29.	Caring of patient with alteration in sensorium	
30.	Infection control	
31.	Decontamination of equipment and unit	
32.	Pre- and post-operative care	
33.	Administration of medications	
34.	Care of dying patients	

## **Clinical Training**

The students will be exposed to practical demonstrations in various departments for above purposes. Clinical training comprises of 650 hours (200 Lab+ 450 Clinical). A student must complete 100% of attendance notified in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

- Apply knowledge from physical, biological and behavioural sciences, medicine including alternative systems and nursing in providing nursing care to individuals, families and communities.
- Demonstrate understanding of life styles and other factors, which affect health of individualsand groups.
- Provide nursing care based on steps of nursing process in collaboration with individualsand groups.
- Demonstrate critical thinking skill in making decisions in all situations in order to providequality care.
- Utilize the latest trends and technology in providing health care.

- Provide promotive, preventive and restorative health services in line with the National Health Policies and Programmes.
- Practice within the frame work of code of ethics and professional conduct, and acceptablestandards of practice within the legal boundaries.
- Communicate effectively with individuals and groups, and members of the health team inorder to promote effective inter personal relationship and team work.
- Demonstrate skills in teaching to individuals and groups in clinical and community healthsettings.
- Participate effectively as members of the health team in health care delivery system.

Department	Hours/department	Total hours per year	Assignments
Demonstration Laboratory Practice Hours		200	<ul><li>Lab practice</li><li>Simulated exercise on CPR manikin</li></ul>
General, Medical and Surgical Hours		450	
13. Male Medicine Ward	45		<ul><li>Practice in Unit or Hospital</li><li>Nursing process records of</li></ul>
14. Female Medicine Ward	45		patient 3. Simulated: 1
15. Male Surgery Ward	45		<ul><li>4. Actual: 1</li><li>Role plays in simulated</li></ul>
16. Female Surgery Ward	45		situations in communications techniques: 1
17. Male Ortho Ward	45		Health talk: 1
18. Female Ortho Ward	45		• Writing nurses' notes and present patient report of 2-3
19. OBG ward	45		assigned patients
20. CSSD/ Micro Lab	45		Measure vital signs of assigned
21. Male Pulmonary	45		patients.
22. Female Pulmonary	45		<ul> <li>Observation study: 2</li> <li>CSSD:1</li> <li>Infection control department:1</li> </ul>
TOTAL HOURS		915	

The theory training will be primarily from cognitive domain while practical training will be from cognitive, psychomotor and affective domain.

# Referneces

# Syllabus books

- 1. Potter p. a., Perry, A. G., Fundamentals of Nursing, Mosby publishers, 9<sup>th</sup> ed.
- 2. S. Anuradha, A Textbook of Fundamental of Nursing, Vijayam publication, 1st edition, 2015
- 3. Swearingen, P.L., All-in-One Nursing Care Planning Resource: Medical-Surgical, Pediatric, Maternity and Psychiatric-Mental Health (All in One Care Planning Resource), Elsevier Health Publisher, 4<sup>th</sup> edition.
- 4. Doenges, M.E., Moorhouse, M.F., Murr, A.C., Nurse's Pocket Guide: Diagnoses, Prioritized Interventions and Rationales, F.A. Davis Company, 14th edition
- 5. Taylor, C., Lillis, C., Lynn, C., Fundamentals of Nursing (Fundamentals of Nursing: The Art & Science of Nursing Care, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins publisher, 8th edition
- 6. Lynn, P., Taylor's Clinical Nursing Skills: A Nursing Process Approach, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins Publisher, 4th Revised edition
- 7. NANDA International, Nursing Diagnoses 2015-17: Definitions and Classification, Wiley-Blackwell Publications, 10 edition.
- 8. Treas, L.S., Wilkinson, J.M., Basic Nursing Concepts, Skills & Reasoning, F A Davis publisher, 1 edition, 2014
- 9. Jarvis, Physical Examination and Health Assessment, Elsevier Health publisher, 7 edition (15 February 2015)
- 10. Ackley, Nursing Diagnosis Handbook: An Evidence-Based Guide to Planning Care, Elsevier Health publisher, 11 edition (2016)
- 11. Perry, Clinical Nursing Skills and Techniques, Elsevier Health Publisher, 8 edition (14 February 2013)

# Scheme of examination: According to Indian Nursing Council

Nursing Foundations subjectwill consist of 3 sessional examination and 1 final examination. Minimum Pass marks for all other subjects shall be 50% in each of the Theory and Practical papers separately. Minimum pass marks shall be 40% for English only. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical in each subject for appearing for examination.

# **Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)**

A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

#### Assessment: -

The student assessment will consist of 2 parts.

- (1) Internal assessment
- (2) external assessment.

The total of internal assessment marks and external assessment marks will be considered while doing the final assessment of the student.

Sub. Code	Subject	Assessment			
		Hours	Internal	External	Total
BBN08	Nursing Foundations		100	100	200

# **Fundamentals of Nursing**

Practical – 650 Hrs Lab: 200 hrs Clinical: 450 hrs

S. No	TOPIC	<b>D</b> OMAIN	HRS
1.	Hospital admission and discharge	M <mark>ust know</mark>	
2.	Discharge/ Transfer out	Nice to know	
3.	Perform assessment	Must know	
4.	Communication	Desirable to	
		know	
5.	Prepare a plan for patient teaching session	Must know	
6.	Write a patient report	Desirable to	
		know	
7.	Vital signs	Must know	
8.	Health assessment	Must know	
9.	Prepare patients unit	Desirable to	
		know	
10.	Use comfort devices	Must know	
11.	Hygiene care	Must know	
12.	Feeding	Must know	
13.	Assisting in bowel elimination	Desirable to	
		know	
14.	Bowel wash	Must know	
15.	Body alignment and mobility	Nice to know	
16.	Oxygen administration	Must know	Lab:
17.	Suctioning	Desirable to	200
		know	hrs
18.	Chest physiotherapy and postural drainage	Nice to know	1115
19.	Care of chest drainage	Desirable to	Clinic
		know	al:
20.	CPR- Basic life support	Must know	450
21.	Intravenous therapy	Must know	hrs
22.	Blood and blood component therapy	Nice to know	in 5
23.	Collect/ assist for collection of specimen	Desirable to	
	Concess applied to concession of specimen	know	
24.	Perform lab tests	Nice to know	
25.	Hot and cold applications	Must know	
26.	Communicating and assisting with self-care of visually and	Nice to know	
	hearing-impaired patient	1 .100 to know	
27.	Communicating and assisting with self-care of mentally	Nice to know	
	challenged and disturbed patients.	1 .100 to know	
28.	Recreational and diversional therapies	Desirable to	

		know
29.	Caring of patient with alteration in sensorium	Nice to know
30.	Infection control	Must know
31.	Decontamination of equipment and unit	Must know
32.	Pre- and post-operative care	Must know
33.	Administration of medications	Must know
34.	Care of dying patients	Desirable to
		know

# NURSING FOUNDATION PRACTICAL

Practical: 650 Hours Lab: 200 hrs Clinical: 450 hrs

S. NO	CONTENT OF THE TOPIC	LEARNING OBJECTIVES  (at the end of the session the	TEACHING OBJECTIVES	METHODOLO GY	TIME
1	Hospital admission and discharge (III):  •Admission  •Prepare unit for new patient  •Prepare admission bed  •Perform admission procedure  - New patient  - Transfer in  •Prepare patient	<ul> <li>Describe the admission and discharge procedure</li> <li>Discuss on preparation of admission unit</li> <li>Explain preparation of unit for transfer in and new patient</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about Admission, preparation unit for new patient, Preparation of admission bed, perform admission procedure: New patient, Transfer in, Prepare patient records	OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demons tration Discussi on	5
	records				

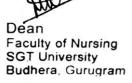
2	Discharge/Transfer out:  •Give discharge counseling  •Perform discharge procedure (Planned discharge, LAMA, Abscond, Referrals and  Transfer)  •Prepare records of discharge/transfer  •Dismantle, and disinfect unit and equipment after discharge/transfer	<ul> <li>Discuss on discharge procedure</li> <li>Explain on maintain records of discharge and transfer.</li> <li>Brief on disinfection of the unit.</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about discharge counseling, discharge procedure (Planned discharge, LAMA, Abscond, Referrals and Transfer), records of discharge/transfer, disinfect unit and equipment after discharge/transfer	OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demons tration Discussi on	5
3	Perform assessment:  • History taking, Nursing diagnoses, Problem list, Prioritization, Goals and Expected outcomes, Section of interventions  • Write Nursing Care Plan • • Give care as per the	<ul> <li>Demonstrate history taking procedure.</li> <li>Demonstrate prioritizing goal and expected outcome.</li> <li>Explain writing nursing care plan</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about history taking, Nursing diagnoses, Problem list, Prioritization, Goals and Expected, outcomes, Section of interventions, Writing Nursing Care Plan and give care as per the plan	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands</li></ul>	10
4	plan  Communication  • use verbal and non verbal communication techniques  • Prepare a plan for patient teaching session	Demonstrate use of verbal and non-verbal communication techniques.	To teach and discuss about use verbal and nonverbal communication techniques, Prepare a plan for patient teaching session	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
5	Write patient report	<ul><li>Demonstrate writing change of shift report</li><li>Demonstrate writing transfer</li></ul>	To teach and discuss about Change of shift reports, Transfer	<ul><li>OSCE</li><li>OSPE</li><li>Hands on</li></ul>	5



	<ul> <li>Change of shift reports, Transfer reports, Incident reports</li> <li>Presents patient report</li> </ul>	and incident report.	reports, Incident reports, Presents patient report	practice     Demonstrati     on     Discussion	
6	Vital signs  • Measure, Records and interpret alterations in body temperature pulse respiration and blood pressure	<ul> <li>Demonstrate recording of temperature, pulse and respiration</li> <li>Demonstrate recording of blood pressure</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about Measure, Records and interpret alterations in body temperature pulse respiration and blood pressure	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
7	<ul> <li>Health assessment</li> <li>health history taking</li> <li>perform assessment:</li> <li>General</li> <li>Body system</li> <li>Use various methods of physical examination</li> <li>Inspection, Palpation Percussion ,Auscultation, Olfaction Identification of system wise deviations</li> </ul>	Demonstrate history taking.     Perform physical examination.	To teach and discuss about health history taking ,perform assessment (General, Body system), Use various methods of physical examination (Inspection, Palpation Percussion ,Auscultation, Olfaction) Identification of system wise deviations	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	10
8	Prepare Patients Unit  • Prepare beds:  - Open, closed, occupied, operation, amputation.  - Cardiac,	<ul> <li>Demonstrate open bed and closed bed</li> <li>Demonstrate occupied and operation bed</li> <li>Demonstrate amputation bed and cardiac bed.</li> <li>Demonstrate burn bed and fowlers bed</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about Open, closed, occupied, operation, amputation.Cardiac, fracture, burn, divided, fowlers bed.	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5

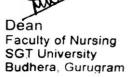


	fracture, burn, divided, fowlers bed.				
9	Use comfort devices	Demonstrate use of comfort devices	To demonstae use of pillos, mattress, trochanter roll, trapeze bar, cotton roll, sand bag, foot drop, bed cradle and bed locks.	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
10	Hygiene care  Oral care  Baths and care of pressure points  Hair wash, pediculosis treatment	<ul> <li>Demonstrate oral care</li> <li>Demonstrate baths and care of pressure points</li> <li>Demonstrate hair wash</li> <li>Demonstrate pediculosis treatment</li> </ul>	To demonstae Oral care, Baths and care of pressure points  Hair wash, pediculosis treatment	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
11	Feeding  Oral, enteral, nasogastric, orogastric, gastrotomy Parenteral feeding Nasogastric insertion, suction and irrigation	<ul> <li>Demonstrate oral, enteral, nasogastric feeding</li> <li>Demonstrate parenteral feding</li> <li>Demonstaret NG insertion, suctioning and irrigation.</li> </ul>	To teach and demonstrate Oral, enteral, nasogastric, orogastric, gastrotomy, Parenteral feeding  Nasogastric insertion, suction and irrigation	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
12	Assisting patient in urinary elimination  Provide urinal or bed pan  Condom drainage Perineal care Catheterization Care of urinary drainage	<ul> <li>Discuss on providing urinal or bed pan to patient</li> <li>Demonstrate perineal care</li> <li>Demonstrate catheterization</li> <li>Demonstrate care of urinary drainage</li> </ul>	To teach and demonstrate on Provide urinal or bed pan, condom drainage, Perineal care, Catheterization, Care of urinary drainage	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
13	Bladder irrigation	Demonstrate procedure on bladder irrigation	To teach and demonstrate on bladder irrigation	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5



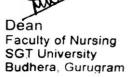
14	Assisting in bowel elimination • Insertion of flatus tube • Insertion of suppository	<ul> <li>Demonstrate insertion of flatus tube</li> <li>Demonstrate insertion of suppository</li> </ul>	To teach and demonstrate on flatus tube insertion and insertion of suppository	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
15	Bowel wash	Demonstrate procedure of bowel wash	To teach and demonstrate the procedure of bowel wash	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
16	Body alignment and mobility  • Range of motion exercises  • Positioning: recumbent, lateral, sims, lithotomy, prone, trendlenberg.  • Assist in moving, lifting, transferring, walking.  • Restrains	<ul> <li>Discuss on ROM exercises</li> <li>Demonstrate positioning</li> <li>Demonstrate moving patient</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss about Range of motion exercises, Positioning: recumbent, lateral, sims, lithotomy, prone, trendlenberg., Assist in moving, lifting, transferring, walking., Restrains	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	10
17	Oxygen administration	Demonstrate oxygen administration	To teach and demonstrate on oxygen administration	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
18	Suctioning: oropharyngeal, nasopharyngeal	Demonstrate suctioning to discuss and demonstaret suctioning such as oropharyngeal suctioning and nasopharyngeal suctioning	To teach and demonstrate on suctioning	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
19	Chest	Demonstrate chect	To teach and	• OSCE	5

	physiotherapy and postural drainage	physiotherapy  • Demonstrate postural drainage	demonstaret on chest physiotherapy and postural drainage	<ul> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	
20	Care of chest drainage	Demonstrate care of chest drainage	To teach and demonstrate care of chest drainage	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
21	CPR- Basic Life Support	Demonstrate CPR	To teach and demonstrate CPR	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
22	Intravenous therapy	Demonstrate IV insertion     Demonstrate IV maintenance	To teach and demonstrate IV therapy	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
23	Blood and blood component therapy	Discuss on blood and blood component therapy	To teach and discuss about blood and blood component therapy.	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
24	Collect/ assist for collection of specimen for investigations: urine , sputum, feces, vomitus, blood and	Discuss on collection of specimens	Discuss on collection of specimen such as urine, sputum, feces, vomitus, feces and body	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> </ul>	5

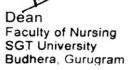


	other body fluids.		fluids.	Discussion	
25	Perform lab tests:  • Urine: sugar, albumin, acetone • Blood: sugar	<ul> <li>Explains on urine sugar, acetone and albumin</li> <li>Explains blood sugar.</li> </ul>	Discuss on lab tests for urine and blood.	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	10
26	Hot and cold applications:  Local and general sitz bath	<ul> <li>Explain on hot application</li> <li>Explain on cold application</li> <li>Discuss on sitz bath.</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss on hot and cold applications, Local and general sitz bath	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	10
27	Communicating and assisting with self-care of visually and hearing-impaired patients	Discuss on self-care of visually and hearing impaired	To teach and discuss on communicating and assisting with self-care of visually and hearing-impaired patients	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
28	Communicating and assisting with self-care of mentally challenged/ disturbed patients	Discuss on self-care of mentally challenged patients	To teach and discuss on communicating and assisting with mentally challenged/disturbed patients	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
29	Recreational and diversional therapies	Discuss on recreational and diversional therapies	To teach and discuss on recreational and diversional therapies	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5

30	Caring of patient with alteration in sensorium	Discuss on patients with alteration in sensorium	To teach and discuss on alteration I sensorium.	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
31	Infection control  Perform following procedure  Hand washing techniques  Scrubbing  Prepare isolation unit in lab or ward  Practice technique of wearing and removing PPE  Practice standard safety precaution	<ul> <li>Demonstrate the procedure on hand washing.</li> <li>Demonstrate wearing PPE.</li> <li>Discuss on practice standard safety precautions.</li> </ul>	To teach and demonstaret on hand washing techniques, scrubbing, Prepare isolation unit in lab or ward, practice technique of wearing and removing PPE, Practice standard safety precaution.	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	10
32	Decontamination of equipment and unit  • Surgical asepsis  - Sterilization, hand sterilized equipment, calculate strengths of lotions.  - Prepare lotions  • Care of articles	<ul> <li>Discuss on surgical asepsis.</li> <li>Discuss on care of articles</li> </ul>	To teach and discuss on :Surgical asepsis, sterilization, hand sterilized equipment, calculate strengths of lotions, Prepare lotions, Care of articles	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5
33	Pre-and post- operative care  Skin preparation for surgery Preparation of post-operative unit Pre-andpost- operativeteachi ng and counselling Pre andpost- operative monitoring	<ul> <li>Discuss on skin preparation for surgery</li> <li>Discuss on pre-and post-operative monitoring.</li> <li>Demonstrate care of wound.</li> <li>Demonstrate on bandaging of various body parts.</li> </ul>	To teach and demonstrate on Skin preparation for surgery, preparation of post operative unit, Pre andpost operative teaching and councelling, Pre and post operative monitoring, Care of wound, Dressing, suture care, care of drainage, application of	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstrati on</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	10



Care of wound     Dressing, suture care, care of drainage, application of banages, binders, splints and slings     Bandaging of various body parts      Administration of medication     Administration of medications indifferent forms and routes     Oral, Sublingual and Buccal     Parenteral: Intra dermal, Sub cutaneous, Intra muscular, etc., Assist with Intra venous medications     Drug measurements and dose calculations     Drug measurements and dose calculations     Drug measurements and dose calculations     Preparation of lotions and solutions     Response application, splints and slings, Bandaging of various body parts      To discuss and demonstrate on Administer medications administration     Administer topical application.     Demonstrate tropical application.     Demonstrate tropical application.     Demonstrate inhalation.     Demonstrate tropical applications, Preparation of lotions and solutions, Administer topical applications, Insertion of drug						
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		solutions				
a Administratorical into body cavity				1		
Administer topical     Suppository and	•	-				
applications medicataed packing				medicataed packing		
Insertion of drug  etc.,Instillation of	•			etc.,Instillation of		
into body cavity medicines and				medicines and		
Suppository and spray into Ear, Eye,		Suppository and		spray into Ear. Eve.		
medicataed Nose and Throat,		medicataed				
packing etc., Irrigations: Eye,		packing etc.,		I -		
• Instillation of Ear, Bladder,	•	Instillation of				
medicines and Vagina and				The state of the s		
spray into Ear,  Rectum,						
Tooluni,				1		
innarations . Dry						
Throat  Irrigations: Eye,				and Moist		
	•					
Ear, Bladder,						
Vagina and		_				
Rectum						
Inhalations : Dry	•					
and Moist		and Moist				<u> </u>



Care of dying patient  Caring and packing of dead body Counseling and supporting grieving relatives Terminal care of the unit	<ul> <li>Discuss on care of dead body</li> <li>Explain terminal care of the unit</li> </ul>	To discuss and demonstrate on	<ul> <li>OSCE</li> <li>OSPE</li> <li>Hands on practice</li> <li>Demonstration</li> <li>Discussion</li> </ul>	5

#### Text book:

- 1. Potter & Perry, Fundamentals of Nursing, Elsevier, 6th Edition.
- 2. Harkreader, Fundamentals of Nursing, Catering and Clinical Judgment, Elsevier, 3<sup>rd</sup>Edition
- 3. Kozier, Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process & Practice, Pearson, 7th Edition
- 4. Taylor, Fundamentals of Nursing: Arts and science of Nursing Process, Saunders, 7th Edition
- 5. Fuller, Health Assessment: Nursing Approach, Lippincott, 3rd Edition
- 6. Ackley (BJ), Nursing Diagnosis Hand book: An evidence based guide to planning care, Mosby, 8th Edition
- 7. Craven, Fundamentals of Nursing: Human health & function, LWW, 5th Edition

#### **PSYCHOLOGY**

#### **PREAMBLE**

This course is designed to assist the students to acquire knowledge of fundaments of psychology and develop an insight into behaviour of self and others. Further it is aimed at helping them to practice the principles of mental hygiene for promoting mental health in nursing practice.

#### **GOALS**

The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

- ❖ Prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as professionals, competent nurses and midwives in providing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services.
- Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit of health, functions in the hospital, community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing practice
- \* They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager in a clinical /public health settings.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Describe the history, scope and methods of psychology
- Explain the biology of Human behavior
- Describe various cognitive processes and their applications
- Describe motivation, emotions, stress, attitudes and their influence on behavior
- Explain the concepts of personality and its influence on behavior
- Describe the psychology of people during the life cycle
- Describe the characteristics of Mentally Healthy person Explain Ego defence mechanisms
- Explain the psychological assessments and role of nurse

# **DURATION**

• Four year

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

- Prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as professionals, competent nurses and midwives in providing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services.
- ❖ Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit of health, functions in the hospital, community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing practice
- They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager in a clinical /public health settings.

## **Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)**

- 3. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of the each subject for appearing for examination.
- 2 A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** 100 seats per year

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:** 

Registered Nurses (RNs) may work in more than 50 different areas of practice from public health to palliative care.

# **Gerontological Nursing**

Gerontological nursing isn't just about end-of-life activities — it's about maximizing functional health and psychological well being for people over 65. Nursing who specialize in gerontology find themselves working in diverse settings, and caring for older adults in various stages of life.

# **Home Health Nursing**

The last 20 years, we've witnessed nursing care shift to the community from hospitals. Discover all the interventions home health care nurses now deliver, allowing Canadians to successful manage increasingly complex conditions in the comfort of their homes.

#### 1.1.1.3

#### 1.1.1.4 Occupational Health Nursing

Occupational Health Nurses are knowledgeable, and highly skilled, with specialized education in many related workplace health and environmental safety fields. <u>Learn more</u> about how the OHN may be the employee's first contact with primary health care.

#### Palliative care

palliative care nursing is not only end of life care. In fact, as RN, CNS, APN or NP, nurses spend time focusing on a holistic approach to care delivery, attending to the physical, spiritual, psycho-social and practical issues that may arise during an illness period

# **Public Health Nursing**

Public health nursing in Ontario is rooted in the traditions of Florence Nightingale, Jeanne Mance, and women in religious orders such as the Grey Nuns. Early North American PHNs understood the importance of social, economic, environmental, and political determinants of health, and believed that social activism and collaboration with community organizations and governments was a fundamental aspect of public health nursing practice

#### **Nurse Practitioner**

Nurse practitioners (NP) are registered nurses with advanced university education who provide personalized, quality health care to patients. NPs offer health-care services to individuals, families and communities. They practise in a variety of settings, including hospitals and community based clinics in Ontario cities and towns.

#### FEE STRUCTURE

Rs.1,00,000.00 per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

#### TEACHING STRATEGIES

The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 360 teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course. Out of these, theory teaching will be 60 hours.

## **COURSE DISTRIBUTION**

TOPIC	HOURS
1.Introduction of Psychology.	20
2.Biology of behavior	4
3. Cognitive Processes	20
4. Motivation and Emotional Processes	8
5. Personality	7
6. Developmental Psychology	7
7. Mental Hygiene and Mental Health	8
8. Psychological assessment & tests	4

S.No	Topic	Learning Objectives	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Time
		(At the end of the session the student should be able to )			
1	UNIT: I Introduction	Describe the history, scope and methods of psychology	<ul> <li>History and origin of science of psychology</li> <li>Definition and Scope of psychology</li> <li>Relevance to nursing</li> <li>Methods of Psychology</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lecture         Discussion</li> <li>Horizontal         method</li> <li>Students         interactive         session</li> </ul>	2 Hrs
2	UNIT: II  Biology of behavior	Explain the biology of Human behaviour	<ul> <li>Body mind relationship modulation process in health and illness</li> <li>Genetics and behaviour: Nervous System, Neurons and synapse</li> <li>Association Cortex, Rt. And Lt. Hemispheres</li> <li>Psychology of Sensations</li> <li>Muscular and glandular controls of behaviour</li> <li>Mature of behavior of an organism/Integrated responses</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Lecture         Discussion</li> <li>Horizontal         method</li> <li>Students         interactive         session</li> </ul>	4Hrs
3	UNIT: III  Cognitive Processes	Describe various cognitive processes and their applications	<ul> <li>Attention: Types, determinants, Duration &amp; Degree, Alterations</li> <li>Perception: Meaning, Principles, factors affecting, Errors</li> <li>Learning: Nature, Types, learner and learning, Factors infludecing, Laws and Theories,</li> <li>process, transfer, study habits</li> </ul>	□□Lecture Discussion □□Psychometric assessment □□Practice sessions	20 Hrs.

			<ul> <li>Memory: Meaning, Types, Nature, Factors influencing, Development Theories and methods of Memorizing and Forgetting</li> <li>Thinking: Types and levels, Stages of development, Relationship with language and communication Intelligence: Meaning,</li> <li>Classification, Uses, Theories Aptitude; Concept, Types,</li> <li>Individual differences and Variability</li> <li>Psychometric assessments of cognitive processes</li> <li>Alterations in cognitive processes</li> <li>Applications</li> </ul>	
4	UNIT: IV  Motivation and Emotional Processes	Describe motivation, emotions, stress, attitudes and their influence on behaviour	<ul> <li>Motivation ; Meaning, Concepts, Types, Theories, Motives and behaviour, Conflicts and</li> <li>frustration, conflict resolution</li> <li>Emotion &amp; Stress</li> <li>Emotion: Definition, components, Changes in emotions, theories,</li> <li>emotional adjustments, emotions in health and illness</li> <li>Stress: Stressors, cycle, effect, adaptation &amp; coping</li> <li>Attitude: Meaning, nature, development,</li> <li>Lecture Discussion</li> <li>Role plays</li> <li>Case discussion</li> <li>Unconventional method</li> <li>Cooperative learning</li> </ul>	

5.	UNIT: V	• Explain the concepts of personality	factors affecting  Behaviour and attitudes  Attitudinal change  Psychometric assessments of emotions and attitudes  Alterations in emotions  Applications  Definitions,	□□Lecture	7 Hrs
3.	Personality	and its influence on behavior	Topography, Types, Theories  Psychometric assessments of personality  Alterations in personality	□□ Demonstration □□ Counseling. • Horizontal • Cooperative learning	/ Hrs
6.	UNIT: VI  Developmental Psychology	Describe the psychology of people during the life cycle	<ul> <li>□ □ Applications</li> <li>Psychology of people at different ages from infancy to old age</li> <li>□ Psychology of vulnerable individuals-challenged, women, sick, etc.,</li> <li>Psychology of groups</li> </ul>	□□Lecture Discussion □□Case Discussion • Vertical method • Cooperative learning	7 Hrs
7.	UNIT: VII	Describe the characteristics of Mentally Healthy person Explain Ego defense mechanisms	<ul> <li>Concepts of mental hygiene and mental health</li> <li>Characteristics of</li> </ul>	□ □ Lecture Discussion □ □ Case	8 Hrs

	mentally healthy	Discussion
Mental Hygiene and Mental Health	<ul> <li>Warning signs of poor mental health</li> <li>Promotive and preventive mental health- strategies and services</li> <li>Ego defence mechanisms and implications</li> <li>Personal and social adjustments</li> <li>Guidance and Counseling</li> <li>Role of Nurse</li> </ul>	□□Role play □□Demonstration • Student interactive session

#### Text book:

1. Morgon (CT), Introduction to Psychology, Tata McGraaw Hill, New Delhi, 20th edition, 2003.

# References

- 1. Atkinson (RL), Hilgard's introduction to psychology, Harcourt college publishers, Philadelphia, 13th Edition, 2000.
- 2. Shelley, Taylor's Health Psychology, Tata McGraw hill publishing Co. Ltd, Sidney, 6th Edition 2006.
- 3. Santrock (JW), Educational Psychology, Tata McGraw Hill Pub Co. Ltd., Sidney 2006.
- 4. Fernald (L.D) Introduction to Psychology A.I.T.B.S. Pub. New Delhi, 2006
- 5. Mangal (SK), Advanced Educational Psychology, Pentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 2006.
- 6. Gross ®, Psychology for Nurses and Allied Health Professionals, Hodder Arnold, London, 2007.

## **QUESTIONS**

# Q1.(Long Essay)

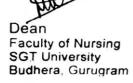
- a-Define motivation and its types. Discuss in detail about the behavior modification theory of motivation.
- b- Define intelligence and the methods of assessment of intelligence in detail with appropriate examples.
- c- Define stress and factors that determine stress. Discuss in detail about the theory that is used during adapting to the stress.

# Q2. (Short Essay):-

- a-Methods of memorizing and forgetting.
- b- Components of emotion and their effects on health and illness.
- c- Discuss in detail about the concepts of mental hygiene and mental health.
- d- What are the types of psychological assessment and their uses in the nursing field?
- e- Explain body mind relationship.
- f- Scope of psychology in nursing.
- g- Principles and types of perception.
- h- What are the domains and modes of learning?
- i-What are the characteristic features of attitude with their components
- j- Psychometric assessment of personality.

S.No	Topic	DOMAIN	Time
1	UNIT: I		2 Hrs
	Introduction		
	Introduction		
	☐☐History and origin of science of psychology	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□□Definition and Scope of psychology	MUST KNOW	
	□ Relevance to nursing	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Methods of Psychology	MUST KNOW	
2	UNIT: II		<b>4</b> Hrs
	Biology of behavior		
	□□Body mind relationship modulation process in health and illness	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐☐Genetics and behaviour: Nervous System, Neurons and synapse	MUST KNOW	
	☐☐Association Cortex, Rt. And Lt. HemispheresPsychology ofSensations	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐☐Muscular and glandular controls of behaviour	MUST KNOW	
3	□□Nature of behavior of an organism/Integrated responses  UNIT: III	MUST KNOW	20 Hrs.
	Comitive Dyesses		
4H	Cognitive Processes		
Dean	☐ ☐ Attention: Types, determinants, Duration & Degree, Alterations	MUST KNOW	
SGT U	hiversity		
Budher	Principles, factors affecting, Errors	MUST KNOW	

	□□Learning : Nature, Types, learner and learning, Factors infludecing, Laws and Theories,	MUST KNOW	
	process, transfer, study habits		
	☐ Memory : Meaning, Types, Nature, Factors influencing, Development Theories and	MUST KNOW	
	methods of Memorizing and Forgetting  Thinking: Types and levels, Stages of development, Relationship with language and communication		
	<ul> <li>Intelligence: Meaning,</li> <li>Classification, Uses, Theories</li> <li>Aptitude; Concept, Types,</li> </ul>	MUST KNOW	
	Individual differences and Variability		
	□□Psychometric assessments of cognitive processes		
	□□Alterations in cognitive processes	MUST KNOW	
	□□Applications		
		DESIARBLE TO KNOW	
		NICE TO KNOW	
4	UNIT: IV		8 Hrs
	Motivation and Emotional Processes		
	☐ Motivation ; Meaning, Concepts, Types, Theories, Motives and behaviour, Conflicts and	MUST KNOW	
	frustration, conflict resolution		
	□□Emotion & Stress	MUST KNOW	
	- Emotion: Definition, components,		



	Changes in emotions, theories,		
	emotional adjustments, emotions in health and illness		
	- Stress: Stressors, cycle, effect, adaptation & coping		
	□□Attitude : Meaning, nature, development, factors affecting		
	- Behaviour and attitudes	MUST KNOW	
	- Attitudinal change		
	□□Psychometric assessments of emotions and attitudes		
	☐ ☐ Alterations in emotions	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Applications	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
		NICE TO KNOW	
5.	UNIT: V		7 Hrs
	Personality		
	•		
	☐ Definitions, Topography, Types, Theories	MUST KNOW	
	1 0 1 0 1	MUST KNOW  MUST KNOW	
	Theories  □□Psychometric assessments of		
	Theories  □□Psychometric assessments of personality □□Alterations in personality □□Applications	MUST KNOW	
6.	Theories  □ Psychometric assessments of personality  □ Alterations in personality	MUST KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW	7 Hrs
6.	Theories  □□Psychometric assessments of personality □□Alterations in personality □□Applications	MUST KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW	7 Hrs
6.	Theories  □ Psychometric assessments of personality  □ Alterations in personality  □ Applications  UNIT: VI  Developmental Psychology  • Psychology of people at different	MUST KNOW  DESIRABLE TO KNOW  NICE TO KNOW	7 Hrs



7.	UNIT: VII		8 Hrs
	Mental Hygiene and Mental Health		
	□□Concepts of mental hygiene and mental health	MUST KNOW	
	□□Characteristics of mentally healthy person	MUST KNOW	
	□□Warning signs of poor mental health	MUST KNOW	
	☐☐Promotive and preventive mental health- strategies and services	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□□Ego defence mechanisms and implications □□Personal and social adjustments	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐☐Guidance and Counseling☐☐Role of Nurse	MUST KNOW MUST KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	

1	UNIT: I	□□Describe the history,	$\square$ History and	☐ ☐ Lecture Discussion	2 Hrs
		scope and methods of	origin of science		
		psychology	of psychology		
		psychology	or psychology	TT ' (1 (1 1	
				<ul> <li>Horizontal method</li> </ul>	
	Introducti		$\square$ $\square$ Definition	• Students interactive	
	on		and Scope of	session	
			psychology		
			F - 7		
			□ □ Relevance to		
			nursing		
			$\square \square$ Methods of		
			Psychology		
			1 5) 011010 8)		
	UNIT: II	□□Explain the biology	$\Box \Box$ Body mind	<ul> <li>Lecture Discussion</li> </ul>	<b>4</b> Hrs
		of Human behaviour	relationship	<ul> <li>Horizontal method</li> </ul>	
			modulation	• Students interactive	
			process in health	session	
	Biology of		and illness		
	0.		and miness		
	behavior		~		
			$\Box\Box$ Genetics and		
			behaviour :		
			Nervous System,		
			Neurons and		
			synapse		
			$\square \square$ Association		
			Cortex, Rt. And		
			Lt. Hemispheres		
			1		
			Psychology		
			•		
			ofSensations		
			$\square$ $\square$ Muscular		
			and glandular		
			controls of		
			behaviour		
			oonuvioui		
			□ □ Nature of		
			behavior of an		
			organism/Integra		
			ted responses		
	UNIT: III	□ □ Describe various	$\Box$ Attention :	☐ ☐ Lecture Discussion	20 Hrs.
	01411.111			Discussion	<b>20 1115.</b>
	a	cognitive processes and	Types,		
	Cognitive	their applications	determinants,	$\square$ Psychometric	
A	Processes		Duration &	assessment	
Dear			Degree,		
		1			

	Alterations		
		$\square$ Practice sessions	
	$\square$ Perception :		
	Meaning,		
	Principles,		
	factors affecting,		
	Errors		
	□ □ Learning :		
	Nature, Types,		
	learner and		
	learning, Factors		
	infludecing,		
	Laws and		
	Theories,		
	process, transfer,		
	study habits		
	□ □ Memory :		
	Meaning, Types,		
	Nature, Factors		
	influencing,		
	Development		
	Theories and		
	methods of		
	Memorizing and		
	Forgetting		
	Thinking: Types		
	and levels,		
	Stages of		
	development,		
	Relationship		
	with language		
	and		
	4114		
	communication		
	Intelligence:		
	Meaning,		
	C1::::- ::		
	Classification,		
	Uses, Theories		
	Aptitude;		
	Concept, Types,		
	Individual		

		differences and Variability		
		□□Psychometri c assessments of cognitive processes		
		□□Alterations in cognitive processes		
		□□Applications		
UNIT: IV  Motivation and Emotional Processes	□□Describe motivation, emotions, stress, attitudes and their influence on behaviour	□□Motivation; Meaning, Concepts, Types, Theories, Motives and behaviour, Conflicts and	<ul><li>Role plays</li><li>Case discussion</li><li>Demonstration</li></ul>	8 Hrs
		frustration, conflict resolution		
		□□Emotion & Stress		
		- Emotion: Definition, components, Changes in emotions, theories,		
		emotional adjustments, emotions in health and illness		
		- Stress: Stressors, cycle, effect, adaptation & coping		
		□ □ Attitude :		

		Meaning, nature, development, factors affecting		
		- Behaviour and attitudes		
		- Attitudinal change		
		☐ ☐ Psychometri c assessments of emotions and attitudes		
		☐ Alterations in emotions		
		$\Box$ Applications		
UNIT: V	□□Explain the concepts	□ □ Definitions,	☐ ☐ Lecture Discussion	7 Hrs
Personalit	of personality and its influence on behavior	Topography, Types, Theories	□□Demonstration	
y		□□Psychometri c assessments of personality	<ul><li>□ Counseling.</li><li>• Horizontal</li><li>• Cooperative learning</li></ul>	
		□□Alterations in personality		
UNIT: VI	☐ ☐ Describe the	☐ ☐ Applications	□□Lacture Discussion	7 Hrs
Developme ntal Psycholog y	□□Describe the psychology of people during the life cycle	<ul> <li>Psychology of people at different ages from infancy to old age</li> <li>Psychology of vulnerable individuals-challenged,</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Lecture Discussion</li> <li>□ Case Discussion</li> <li>• Vertical method</li> <li>• Cooperative learning</li> </ul>	7 1118
		women, sick, etc.,  • Psychology of groups		
UNIT: VII	• Describe the	□□Concepts of	☐ ☐ Lecture Discussion	8 Hrs
Mental Hygiene and	characteristics of Mentally Healthy person Explain Ego defence mechanisms	mental hygiene and mental health	□ Case Discussion □ Role play	
allu		İ	□ □ IXUIC DIAV	

Mental Health	☐☐Characteristics of mentally healthy person	☐ ☐ Demonstration  • Student interactive session	
	□ □ Warning signs of poor mental health		
	□□Promotive and preventive mental health- strategies and services		
	□□Ego defence mechanisms and implications		
	□ □ Personal and social adjustments		
	☐☐Guidance and Counseling		
	□□Role of Nurse		

# **NUTRITION**

# SYLLABUS PLANNING

Placement: B.Sc.1<sup>ST</sup> Year

Total

: 30hrs

S.NO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
S.NO 1	TOPIC Introduction to Nutrition  To cover the	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	HRS 3Hrs.
	<ul> <li>National health policy</li> <li>Factors affecting the food and nutrition, socio economic, culture, traditional production, system of distribution, life cycle and food habits etc.</li> <li>Role of food and its medical value</li> <li>Classification of food</li> <li>Elements of nutrition: macro and micro</li> <li>Calorie, BMR</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
2	CARBOHYDRATES:  To cover the	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul> Need to know	2hrs
3	FATS  To cover the  Classification Caloric value Recommended daily allowance	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	3hrs



		N 1	
	Dietary sources	Must know	
	• Functions	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Need to know</li></ul>	
	Digestion,absorption,storage and metabolism of	Need to know	
	carbohydrates	Must know	
	Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption	Wiust Kilow	
4	PROTEINS		3hrs
	To cover the		
	Classification	Must know	
	Caloric value	Must know	
	Recommended daily allowances	Must know	
	Dietary sources	Desirable to know	
	• Functions	Must know	
	Digestion, absorption, storage and metabolism of	Need to know	
	carbohydrates  Malaytritian deficiencies and even consumption	Must know	
5	Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption     ENERGY		2hrs
	ENERGY		21118
	To cover the	Must know	
		<ul><li>Must know</li></ul>	
	Unit of energy-kcal	Must know	
	Energy requirements of different categories of	Desirable to know	
	people	Need to know	
	Measurement of energy	Need to know	
	Body mass index and basic metabolism		
	Basal metabolism rate		
	Determinates and factors affecting		
6	NATE A MANUEL TO DOLLAR AND	Must know	3hrs
6	VITAMINES To cover the	<ul><li>Desirable to know</li></ul>	SIIIS
	• Classification	<ul><li>Must know</li></ul>	
	Caloric value	<ul><li>Must know</li></ul>	
	Recommended daily allowances	Must know	
	Dietary sources	<ul><li>Must know</li></ul>	
	• Functions	<ul><li>Need to know</li></ul>	
	Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and	➤ Must know	
	excretion	Must know	
	Deficiencies		
	Hypervitaminoisis		
7	MINERALS		4hrs
	To cover the		
ļ	10 cover the		
	Classification		
		> Must know	
	<ul><li>Classification</li><li>Caloric value</li></ul>	Must know	
	<ul><li>Classification</li><li>Caloric value</li><li>Recommended daily allowances</li></ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Need to know</li></ul>	
	<ul> <li>Classification</li> <li>Caloric value</li> <li>Recommended daily allowances</li> <li>Dietary sources</li> </ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Need to know</li><li>Need to know</li></ul>	
	<ul><li>Classification</li><li>Caloric value</li><li>Recommended daily allowances</li></ul>	<ul><li>Must know</li><li>Need to know</li></ul>	



	<ul><li>Deficiencies</li><li>Over consumption and toxicity</li></ul>	<ul><li>Desirable to know</li><li>Must know</li></ul>	
8		➤ Must know	3hrs
	WATER AND ELECTROLYTES		
	<ul> <li>To cover the</li> <li>Water: daily requirements, regulation of water metabolism, distribution of body water</li> <li>Electrolytes: types, sources, composition of body fluids</li> <li>Maintance of fluid and electrolytes balance</li> <li>Over hydration and dehydration and water intoxication</li> <li>Electrolyte</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
9	COOKRY RULES AND PRESERVATION OF FOOD  To cover the	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	2hrs
10	BALANCE DIET		2hrs

To cover the	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
11. ROLE OF NURSE IN NUTRITIONAL PROGRAM  To cover the  National programs related to nutrition Vitamins- deficiency program National iodine deficiency disorders (IDD)program Mid-day meal program Integrated child development scheme (ICDS) National and international agencies working towards food /nutrition NIPCCD,CARE,FAO,NIN,CFTRI(central food technology and research institute) Assessment of nutritional status Nutrition education and role of nurse	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Need to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul> Must know Must know	3hrs

# **CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR NUTRITION**

Hours:30hrs

S. No.	Learning objectives	Te <mark>aching guideline</mark> s	Methodology	Time
	(At the end of the session the students will be able to			(hrs)
I	Describing the relationship between Nutrition	To cover the Concepts	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
	and health.	Role of nutrition in maintain health		
		Nutritional problems in India		
		National health policy		
		Factors affecting the food and nutrition, socio economic, culture, traditional production, system of distribution, life cycle and food habits etc.		
		Role of food and its medical value		
		Classification of food		
		Elements of nutrition: macro and micro		
		Calorie,BMR		
п		To cover the		
	Describe the classification of food and	Classification	Didactic lecture through power	
п	Describe the classification of food and	To cover the Classification	Didactic lecture through power	

	normal carbohydrates		point presentation,
	requirement	Caloric value	
		Recommended daily allowance	
		Dietary sources	Exhibit charts.
		Functions	
III		Digestion, absorption, storage and metabolism of carbohydrates	
***		Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption	
	Describe the	To cover the	
	classification and fats requirements	Classification	Didactic lecture through power
		Caloric value	point presentation,
		Recommended daily allowance	Real food items.
		Dietary sources	
		Functions	
		Digestion,absorption,storage and metabolism of carbohydrates	
		Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption	
		To cover the	Didactic lecture
	Describe the	Classification	through power
IV	classification and protein requirements	Caloric value	point presentation
		Recommended daily allowances	
		Dietary sources	
		Functions	

		Digestion, absorption, storage and metabolism of carbohydrates  Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption		
		To cover the		
		Unit of energy-kcal		
$\mathbf{v}$	Explain the normal energy requirement and demonstrate skills in	Energy requirements of different categories of people	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
•	calculation BMR	Measurement of energy	point presentation.	
		Body mass index and basic metabolism	Real food practical	
		Basal metabolism rate	exercise.	
		Determinates and factors affecting		
		To cover the		
		Classification		
	Describe the classification and daily	Caloric value		
	requirement of vitamins	Recommended daily allowances	Didactic lecture through power	
		Dietary sources	point presentation.	
		Functions		
		Absorption, synthesis, metabolism, storage and excretion		
		Deficiencies		
		Hypervitaminoisis		
VI				

			Γ Γ	
	Describe the classification of minerals and its daily requirements.	To cover the Classification Caloric value Recommended daily allowances Dietary sources Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Over consumption and toxicity	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
VII	Explain the regulation and metabolism of water and electrolytes in body.	To cover the  Water: daily requirements, regulation of water metabolism, distribution of body water  Electrolytes: types, sources, composition of body fluids  Maintance of fluid and electrolytes balance  Over hydration and dehydration and water intoxication  Electrolyte	Co-operative learning.  Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	

		Г	<u> </u>
VIII		To cover the  Principles, methods of cooking and serving	
VIII		Preservation of nutrients safe food handling-toxicity	
	Describe the principles and various methods and prepration, preservation and storage of food.	Storage of food  Food preservation, food additives and its principles  Prevention of food adulteration act  Food standards  Preparation of simple beverages and different type of food	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.
IX	Describe about therapeutic  Diet and its planning and Budgeting.	To cover the Elements Food groups Recommended daily allowances Nutritive values of foods Calculation of balance diet for different categories of peoples Planning menu Budgeting of food Introduction to therapeutic diet naturopathy diets	Field visit in food processing unit.  Didactic lecture through power point presentation.
		To cover the	Practical of planning therapeutic diet.

X.	Describe the community nutrition and role of nurse in educating the community peoples regarding nutritional programs.	National programs related to nutrition  Vitamins- deficiency program  National iodine defiency disorders  (IDD)program  Mid-day meal program  Integrated child development scheme  (ICDS)  National and international agencies working towards food /nutrition  NIPCCD,CARE,FAO,NIN,CFTRI(central food technology and research institute)	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
		Assessment of nutritional status  Nutrition education and role of nurse	Videos Indian nutrition  Manuals.	

## Sc. Nursing 2nd Year

## COMMUNICATION & EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

#### **Preamble**

Educational technology is a wide field. Therefore, one can find many definitions, some of which are conflicting. Educational technology can be considered either as a design science or as a collection of different research interests addressing fundamental issues of learning, teaching and social organization. Educational technology is the study and ethical practice of facilitating learning and improving performance by creating, using, and managing appropriate technological processes and resources. As a field, educational technology emphasizes communication skills and approaches to teaching and learning through the judicious use and integration of diverse media. Scholars in the field examine the uses of innovative media and technologies for education, examining all aspects from direct student learning to management and impacts on institutions. As in all forms of applied technology, the field studies how theoretical knowledge and scientific principles can be applied to problems that arise in a social context. Information and **communication technologies** (ICTs) used in the health sector have well-known advantages. They can promote patient-centered healthcare, improve quality of care, and educate health professionals and patients. ... The use of ICTs by **nurses** can have impacts in their practice.

#### Goal

Communication & educational technology is essential to prepare nurses to improve the teaching and

learning process in India. It prepares nurses for leadership position in nursing and health fields who can function as nurse specialists, consultants, educators, administrators and researchers in a wide variety of professional settings in meeting the National priorities and the changing needs of the society.

## **Objectives:**

At the end of the course, the students will able to:

- 1. Describe the communication process
- 2. Identify techniques of effective communication
- 3. Establish effective inter- personal relations the patients, families & coworkers.
- 4. Develop effective human relations in context of nursing
- 5. Develop basic skills of counseling and guidance
- 6. Describe the philosophy & principles of education.
- 7. Explain the teaching learning process
- 8. Demonstrate teaching skill using various teaching methods in clinical, classroom and community settings.
- 9. Prepare and use different types of educational media effectively
- 10. Prepare different types of questions for assessment of knowledge, skills and attitudes.
- 11. Teaching individuals, group and communities about health with their active participation.

**Duration**: 1 years

**Medium of Instruction and Examination**: English

## **Eligibility Criteria for Admission:**

#### **Eligibility for Admission:**

1. Educational requirement: is the passing of Higher Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2), pre degree examination (10+2)

or

Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)

- 2. Age 17 years on or before 31<sup>st</sup> December of the year of the admission.
- 3. Students shall be physically and mentally fit.
- 4. Possess good moral character as certified by principal of the institute college last attended.
- **2. Medium of Instruction** : English

## 3. Eligibility for Appearing in the Examination:

- (i) A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of the each subject for appearing for examination.
- (ii) A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

## 1. INTAKE CAPACITY:

100 Seats per year

## **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:**

- Nurse educators
- > Researcher
- > Administrator
- Practitioner
- Manager
- > Planner
- Policy maker
- Counselor

#### **FEE STRUCTURE:**

Rs 150000 per year, the examination fees will be decided by the university.

## **TEACHING STRATEGIES**

## **Activities**

Each student should:

- 1. Conduct five planned teaching using different method and media.
- 2. Prepare different types of teaching aids
- 3. Plan, organize and conduct inservice education programme.
- 4. Conduct at least one counselling session.
- 5. Prepare rotation plans.

## TEACHING AND CLINICAL HOURS

Total hours of instructions is Theory 90hrs.

# **Method of Teaching**

- Lecture cum discussion
- Demonstration/return demonstration
- Seminar/presentation
- Project work
- Field visits

## **Method of Evaluation**

- Tests
- Presentation
- Project work
- Written assignments

## **Internal Assessment**

## **Techniques**

Test- (2 test)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/ presentation	25

## **Practical- Internal assessment**

Learning resource material	25
Practice teaching	50
Conduct workshop/short term course	25

## **Practical-external assessment**

Practice teaching-1	50
Preparation/use of learning resource material	25
Construction of tests/ rotation plan	25

## **Nursing Foundations**

## **Preamble**

The Course is designed to enable students to enhance ability to comprehend spoken and written English (and use English) required for effective communication in their professional work, Students will practice their skills in verbal and written English duringclinical and classroom experiences.

## **Objectives**

- Speak and write grammatically correct English
- Develop ability to read, understand and express meaningfully, the prescribed text.
- Develop writing skills
- Develop skill in English
- Develop skill in listening comprehension

#### **Duration**

One year program (full time experiential rotations in various aspects of professional practice in the field)

#### **Eligibility**

ther Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2),

or

Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)

he year of the admission.

rincipal of the institute college last attended.

Intake capacity: 100 seats per year

## Career opportunities

Nurses work in all types of settings where there is a need for health care in communities, cities, and rural areas locally and globally, such as hospitals, community agencies, ambulatory care offices, home care settings, nursing homes, occupational settings, schools, public health clinics, veterans organizations, and government agencies.

Nursing work involves a broad range of health care activities, from health promotion and administration to palliation, across a broad array of health care delivery settings from acute care to long-term care, rehabilitation and community-based settings.

## **Core department**

Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana

#### Fee structure

Rs. 1,50,000 per year. The examination fee will be decided by the university.

## **Teaching strategies**

- Demonstrate use of dictionary
- Class-room conversation
- Exercise on use of Grammar
- Practice in public speaking
- Exercise on: Reading, Summarizing, Comprehension
- Exercises on writing: Letter writing, Nurses notes, Precis, Diary, Anecdote, Health problems
- Story writing
- Resume/CV
- Essay writing
- Discussion on written reports/documents
- Exercise on: Debating, Participating in seminar, panel, symposium

## **Subject distribution:**

The subject will be for 1 year duration. The topics covered under theory training are as follows

Unit	Topic	Hours
6.	Review of Grammar	10
7.	Read and comprehend prescribed course books	30
8.	Various forms of composition	10
9.	Spoken English	6
10.	Listening Comprehension	4

#### Referneces

#### Syllabus books

- 1. David (MT), English for Professional Nursing, BI Publications Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, 2007.
- 2. Meena, English
- 3. Sidhu, *An Intensive Course in English A Remedial Work Book*, Orient Longman Publication.
- 4. Jain, R. C., English Grammar and Composition,

## Scheme of examination: According to Indian Nursing Council

English subjectwill consist of 3 sessional examination and 1 final examination. Minimum Pass marks for all other subjects shall be 40% for English only. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory for appearing for examination.

## Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)

4. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of each subject for appearing for examination.

#### **Assessment:-**

The student assessment will consist of 2 parts.

- (1) Internal assessment
- (2) external assessment.

The total of internal assessment marks and external assessment marks will be considered while doing the final assessment of the student.

	External		Internal	To	otal	
Sub. Code	Subject 75		25	Assessment 10	00	En
		Hours	Internal	External	Total	] Pla
BBN06	English	3	25	75	100	ent

Englis h

Placem ent: B.

Nursing 1st year

Hours of Instruction

60 hours

S. No	TOPIC	D <mark>OMAI</mark> N	HRS
35.	Review of Grammar	<ul> <li>Nice to know</li> </ul>	10
	Remedial study of Grammar	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	
	Building vocabulary	<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
	• Phonetics	<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
	Public speaking	<ul> <li>Desirable to know</li> </ul>	

36.	Read and comprehend prescribed course books	Desirable to know	30
37.	Various forms of composition  • Letter writing  • Note taking  • Precis writing  • Nurses notes  • Anecdotal records  • Diary writing  • Reports on health problems etc.  • Resume/CV  □ Spoken English  □ Oral report	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> </ul>	10
	☐ ☐ Discussion ☐ ☐ Debate ☐ ☐ Telephone conversation	Desirable to know	
39.	Listening Comprehension  □ Media, audio, video, speeches etc.,	Must know	4

# References

1. David (MT), English for Professional Nursing, BI Publications Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, 2007.

S.No	Торіс	(At the end of the session the student should be able to)	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Tim e
1	<ul> <li>Review of Grammar</li> <li>Remedial study of Grammar</li> <li>Building vocabulary</li> <li>Phonetics</li> <li>Public speaking</li> </ul>	Speak and write grammatically correct English.	To review Grammar, Build vocabulary, Phonetics, and develop skill of Public speaking	<ul> <li>Demonstrate use of dictionary</li> <li>Class-room conversation</li> <li>Exercise on use of Grammar</li> <li>Practice in public speaking</li> </ul>	10 hrs
2	Read and comprehend prescribed course books.	Develop ability to read, understand and express meaningfully, the prescribed text	To read and comprehend content from prescribed course books.	Exercise on: - Reading - Summarizing - Comprehension	30 hrs
3	Various forms of composition  Letter writing  Note taking  Precis writing  Nurses notes  Anecdotal records  Diary writing  Reports on health problems etc.  Resume/CV	Develop writing skills	Teach, discuss and practice composition of Letter writing, note taking, Precis writing, Nurses notes, Anecdotal records, Diary writing, Reports on health problems and Resume/CV	Exercises on writing  • Letter writing  • Nurses notes  • Precis  • Diary  • Anecdote  • Health problems  • Story writing  • Resume/CV  • Essay writing  • Discussion on written reports/documents	10 hrs
4	Spoken English  Oral report Dean Faculty of Nursing Schissiony Budhera, Gurugram  Debate	□□Develop skill in English	To study and practice spoken English, Oral report, Discussion, Debate, Telephone conversations.	Exercise on:  • Debating  • Participating in seminar, panel, symposium  • Telephonic conversation	6 hrs

□□Telephone

conversation				
☐ ☐ Listening  Comprehension	☐☐Develop skill in listening comprehension	☐ ☐ Listening Comprehension	- Exercise on:	4 hrs
□ □ Media, audio, video, speeches etc.,		☐ Media, audio, video, speeches etc.,	Listening to audio, video tapes and identify the key points	

2. Meena, English

- 3. Sidhu, *An Intensive Course in English A Remedial Work Book*, Orient Longman Publication.
- 4. Jain, R. C., English Grammar and Composition,

#### **External Evaluation: -**

## Question paper setting: -

As a routine, Question paper shall consist of 3 part:

7. Long Essay :

Question paper shall consist of 3 Question out of which 2 long answer questions are compulsory. Each long answer question might be further divided into 2- 3 parts. Eg: communication process, Nurse patient relationship, Health Care settings.

Applied questions may be asked. Student is required to anticipate the patient's requirements and has to answer the questions appropriately. No negative markings will be given.

8. Short Essay

Question paper shall consist of 8 Question out of which 7 Short essays are compulsory. Each question will consist of 5 marks each. The questions will be theory based and direct. No applied questions will be asked and no negative markings will be given.

9. Short Answers:

Question paper shall consist of 10 Questions. They can be MCQs, Fill In the blanks, define, true and false and single response type questions. Student shall be required to answer every Question. No negative markings will be given.

A candidate has to pass in theory and practical exam separately in both internal and external of each paper. If a candidate fails in either theory or practical paper he/she has to re-appear for both the papers (Theory and practical).

#### **Environmental Studies**

## **Preamble**

Environmental studies is a multidisciplinary academic field which systematically studies human interaction with the environment in the interests of solving complex problems. Environmental studies brings together the principles of sciences, commerce/ economics and social sciences so as to solve contemporary environmental problems. It is a broad field of study that includes the natural environment, the built environment, and the sets of relationships between them. The field encompasses study in basic principles of ecology and environmental science, as well as associated subjects such as ethics, geography, policy, politics, law, economics, philosophy, environmental sociology and environmental justice, planning, pollution control and natural resource management.

## **Objectives**

- 1. Creating the awareness about environmental problems among people
- 2. Imparting basic knowledge about the environment and its allied problems.
- 3. Developing an attitude of concern for the environment.
- 4. Motivating public to participate in environment protection and environment improvement.
- 5. Acquiring skills to help the concerned individuals in identifying and solving environmental problems.

6. Striving to attain harmony with Nature.

#### Duration

One year program

## **Eligibility**

ther Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2),

or

Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)

he year of the admission.

rincipal of the institute college last attended.

Intake capacity: 100 seats per year

## **Career opportunities**

Nurses work in all types of settings where there is a need for health care in communities, cities, and rural areas locally and globally, such as hospitals, community agencies, ambulatory care offices, home care settings, nursing homes, occupational settings, schools, public health clinics, veterans organizations, and government agencies.

Nursing work involves a broad range of health care activities, from health promotion and administration to palliation, across a broad array of health care delivery settings from acute care to long-term care, rehabilitation and community-based settings.

## Core department

Medical Surgical Nursing Department, Faculty of Nursing, SGT University, Gurugram, Haryana

## Fee structure

Rs. 1,50,000 per year. The examination fee will be decided by the university.

## **Teaching strategies**

The curriculum is based on both clinical and public health sectors of the society. Themajor focus is on individuals rather than population aggregates. students are prepared to participate in a multidisciplinary approach to planning, implementing and evaluating programs and services for client health and safety.

It is assumed that there will be approximately 50 hrs in the 1 year period of this course subject.

## **Subject distribution:**

The subject will be for 1 year duration. The topics covered under theory training are as follows

Unit	Topic	Hours
11.	The multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies	2
12.	Natural Resources	8
13.	Concept of an ecosystem	6
14.	Biodiversity and its conservation	8
15.	Environmental pollution	8
16.	Social Issues and the environment:	7
17.	Human population and the environment	6
18.	Field Work	5
	TOTAL	50

## Referneces

- 1. Agarwal, K.C. Environmental Biology. Bikaner: Nidi Publ., 2001
- 2. Bharucha, Erach. The Biodiversity of India. Ahmecdabad: Mapin Publishing.
- 3. Brunner, R.C. Hazardous Waste Incineration. New York: McGraw Hill, 1989.
- 4. Clark, R.S. Marine Pollution. Oxford: Clanderson Press.
- 5. Chnningham, W.P., T.H. Cooper, E. Gorhani. Hepworth. M.T.Environmental Encyclopedia. Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House.
- 6. De, A.K. Environmental Chemistry. Wiley Eastern, 2001.
- 7. Centre for Science and Environment. Down to Earth.
- 8. Gleick, H.P., Water in crisis. Pacific Institute for Studies in Dev. Environment &Sccurity. Stockholm Env. Institute. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.
- 9. Hawkins, R.E. Encyclopedia of India Natural History. Bombay: Bombay Natural History Society.
- 10. Heywood, V.H and R.T. Waston. Global Biodiversity Assessment. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
- 11. Jadhav, H & V.M. Bhosale. Environmental Protection and Laws. Delhi: Himalaya Pub. House.
- 12. McKinney, M.L. & School, R.M. Environmental Science system & solution. Web enhanced ed.
- 13. Mhaskar, A.K. matter Hazardous. Techno-Science Publication.
- 14. Miller, T.G., Jr. Environmental Science. Wadworth Publishing.
- 15. Odum, E.P. Fundamentals of Ecology. Philadelphia. W.B. Saunders.
- 16. Rao, M. N., A.K. Datta. Waste water treatment. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH.
- 17. Sharma, B.K. Environmental Chemistry. Meerut: Geol Publ. House.
- 18. Survey of the Environment. The Hindu.
- 19. Townsend, C., J. Harper, and Begon, Michael. Essentials of Ecology. Blackwell Science

## Scheme of examination: According to Indian Nursing Council

Subjectivell consist of 3 sessional examination and 1 final examination. Minimum Pass marks for all other subjects shall be 50% in each. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory for appearing for examination.

## **Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)**

5. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of each subject for appearing for examination.

#### **Assessment:-**

The student assessment will consist of 2 parts.

- (1) Internal assessment
- (2) external assessment.

The total of internal assessment marks and external assessment marks will be considered while doing the final assessment of the student.

External	Internal	Total
75	25	100

Subject		Assessment			
	Hours	Internal	External	Total	
Nursing Foundations	3	25	75	100	

External Evaluation: -Question paper setting:

As a routine, Question paper shall consist of 3 part:

## 10. Long Essay

Question paper shall consist of 3 Question out of which 2 long answer questions are compulsory. Each long answer question might be further divided into 2- 3 parts. Eg: communication process, Nurse patient relationship, Health Care settings.

Applied questions may be asked. Student is required to anticipate the patient's requirements and has to answer the questions appropriately. No negative markings will be given.

## 11. Short Essay

Question paper shall consist of 8 Question out of which 7 Short essays are compulsory. Each question will consist of 5 marks each. The questions will be theory based and direct. No applied questions will be asked and no negative markings will be given.

#### 12. Short Answers:

Question paper shall consist of 10 Questions. They can be MCQs, Fill In the blanks, define, true and false and single response type questions. Student shall be required to answer every Question. No negative markings will be given.

A candidate has to pass in theory and practical exam separately in both internal and external of each paper. If a candidate fails in either theory or practical paper he/she has to re-appear for both the papers (Theory and practical).

# **Environmental studies**

Placement: B. Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup>year Hours of Instruction

Theory50 hours

40. The multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies  41. Natural Resources  • Forest resources • Water resources • Mineral resources • Must know • Nice to know • Nice to know • Must know • Nice to know • Must know • Must know • Nice to know • Must know	S. No	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
41. Natural Resources	40.	The multidisciplinary nature of environmental	Desirable to know	2
Forest resources Water resources Mineral resources Food Resources Energy resources Land resources Land resources Energy flow in the ecosystem Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity Biodiversity at global, National and local levels India as a mega-diversity nation Hot—sport of diversity: Insitu and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity: Insitu and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity: Insitu and Ex-situ conservation of b. Water pollution  Environmental pollution Definition  Rust know Must know		studies		
Water resources     Mineral resources     Food Resources     Energy resources     Energy resources     I Land resources     Structure and function of an ecosystem     Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids     Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function  43. Biodiversity and its conservation     I Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity     Biodiversity at global, National and local levels     India as a mega-diversity nation     Hot –sport of diversity:     Threat to biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity:  Environmental pollution     Cause, effects and control measures of:     A. Air pollution     D. Water pollution     C. Soil [pollution	41.	Natural Resources		8
Mineral resources     Food Resources     Energy resources     Land resources     Land resources     Land resources     Land resources     Structure and function of an ecosystem     Procedures, consumers and decomposers     Energy flow in the ecosystem     Ecological succession     Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids     Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function  43.  Biodiversity and its conservation  1. Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity     Silogeographically classification of India     Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value     Biodiversity at global, National and local levels     India as a mega-diversity nation     Hot -sport of diversity:     Threat to biodiversity: habitant loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts     Endangered and endemic species of India     Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity  44.  Environmental pollution     Definition     Cause, effects and control measures of:     a. Air pollution     b. Water pollution     b. Water pollution     c. Soil [pollution			<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	
Food Resources     Energy resources     Land resources     Land resources     Concept of an ecosystem     Structure and function of an ecosystem     Procedures, consumers and decomposers     Energy flow in the ecosystem     Ecological succession     Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids     Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function  43. Biodiversity and its conservation     Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity     Biogeographically classification of India     Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value     Biodiversity at global, National and local levels     India as a mega-diversity nation     Hot -sport of diversity     Threat to biodiversity: labitant loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts     Endangered and endemic species of India     Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity  44. Environmental pollution     Definition     Cause, effects and control measures of:     a. Air pollution     b. Water pollution     b. Water pollution     c. Soil [pollution				
Energy resources     Land resources     Concept of an ecosystem     Structure and function of an ecosystem     Procedures, consumers and decomposers     Energy flow in the ecosystem     Ecological succession     Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids     Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function  43.  Biodiversity and its conservation     Introduction-Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity     Biogeographically classification of India     Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value     Biodiversity at global, National and local levels     India as a mega-diversity nation     Hot –sport of diversity     Threat to biodiversity; labitant loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts     Endangered and endemic species of India     Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity  44.  Environmental pollution     Definition     Cause, effects and control measures of:     a. Air pollution     b. Water pollution     c. Soil [pollution				
Land resources     Concept of an ecosystem     Structure and function of an ecosystem     Procedures, consumers and decomposers     Energy flow in the ecosystem     Ecological succession     Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids     Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function  43. Biodiversity and its conservation 1. Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity 2. Biogeographically classification of India 3. Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value 4. Biodiversity at global, National and local levels 5. India as a mega-diversity nation 6. Hot -sport of diversity 7. Threat to biodiversity: In- situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity: In- situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity  44. Environmental pollution 1. Definition 2. Cause, effects and control measures of: a. Air pollution b. Water pollution c. Soil [pollution				
42. Concept of an ecosystem  Structure and function of an ecosystem  Procedures, consumers and decomposers  Energy flow in the ecosystem  Ecological succession  Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function  Biodiversity and its conservation  Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity  Biogeographically classification of India  Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value  Biodiversity at global, National and local levels  India as a mega-diversity nation  Hot —sport of diversity  Threat to biodiversity: habitant loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts  Endangered and endemic species of India  Conservation of biodiversity: In- situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity  Environmental pollution  Cause, effects and control measures of: a. Air pollution b. Water pollution c. Soil [pollution				
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a. Air pollution b. Water pollution c. Soil [pollution			Must know	
a. Air pollution b. Water pollution c. Soil [pollution		2. Cause, effects and control measures of:	Must know	
b. Water pollution c. Soil [pollution				
c. Soil [pollution				
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u. Mathic pohunon		d. Marine pollution		

	e. Noise pollution f. Thermal pollution g. Nuclear pollution g. Nuclear pollution 3. Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes. 4. Role of an individual in prevention of pollution 5. Pollution case studies 6. Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides  Social Issues and the environment: 1. From unsustainable to sustainable development 2. Urban problems related to energy 3. Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management 4. Resettlement and rehabilitation of people, its problem and concerns. Case studies 5. Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions 6. Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case studies 7. Wasteland reclamation 8. Consumerism and waste products 9. Environment protection Act 10. Air(Prevention and control pollution)Act 11. Water(Prevention and control pollution) Act 12. Wildlife protection Act 13. Forest Conservation Act 14. Issues involved in enforcement of environment legislation 15. Public awareness	<ul> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Must know</li> </ul>	7
40.	<ol> <li>Population and the environment</li> <li>Population growth, variation among nations</li> <li>Population explosion- family welfare programme</li> </ol>		U



	<ol> <li>Environment and human health</li> <li>Human rights</li> <li>Value education</li> <li>HIV/AIDS</li> <li>Women child welfare</li> <li>Role of Information technology in environment and human health</li> <li>Case studies</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>Must know</li> </ul>
47.	Field Work  1. Visit to a local area to document environment asserts- river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain  2. Visit to a local polluted site-urban/rural/industrial/ agriculture  3. Study of common plants, insects, birds  4. Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill, slopes, etc	<ul> <li>Nice to know</li> <li>Desirable to know</li> <li>Must know</li> <li>Nice to know</li> </ul>

# **Environmental Studies**

Placement: B. Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup>Year Hours of Instruction

Theory: 50 hours

CONTENT OF TOPICS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES  (at the end of the session the student should be able to)		MET HO DOL OG Y	TIM E
The multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies:  1. Definition, scope and importance 2. Need for public awareness	<ol> <li>Define environmental studies</li> <li>Discuss scope of EVS</li> <li>Discuss need for public awareness</li> </ol>	environmental	• Intera ctive sessio n with the stude nts regar ding factor s influe ncing	2hrs

			health , cause s and risk factor s for illnes s.  Integr ated vertic al teachi ng on body defen ses and illnes s behav ior.	
Natural Resources:  Renewable and Non-renewable resources:  1. Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.  2. Water resources: use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems.  3. Mineral resources: use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.  4. Food Resources: World food problems, Changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, Effect of modern agriculture,	1. Discuss forest re 2. Discuss water re 3. Discuss mineral resource 4. Discuss resource 5. Discuss energy resource 6. Discuss resource	about Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forest and tribal people.  es on land  Water resources: use	Didac tic lectur     e throu gh     Powe rPoint proje ctions     .      Teach ers semin ar on histor y of Nursi ng in India.      Intera	8hrs

	Fertilizer-pesticide problems, Water logging, salinity, Case studies Energy resources: growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, case studies. Land resources: land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification  Role of an individual in conversation of natural resources.  Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyle.		effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies. Food Resources: World food problems, Changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, Effect of modern agriculture, Fertilizer-pesticide problems, Water logging, salinity, Case studies  Energy resources: growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, case studies.  Land resources: land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides,	ctive sessio n with stude nts regar ding envir onme ntal resou rces.	
2.	Concept of an ecosystem Structure and function of an ecosystem Procedures, consumers and decomposers Energy flow in the ecosystem Ecological succession Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function of the following ecosystem: a. Forest ecosystem b. Grassland ecosystem c. Desert ecosystem d. Aquatic ecosystem (ponds, stream, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)	<ol> <li>Describe         ecosystem</li> <li>List the         functions of eco         system</li> <li>Describe the         function of eco         system</li> </ol>	soil erosion and desertification  To teach and discuss about Concept of an ecosystem, Structure and function of an ecosystem, Procedures, consumers and decomposers, Energy flow in the ecosystem, Ecological succession, Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids, introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and	<ul> <li>Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections.</li> <li>Visit to local Hospital</li> </ul>	6hrs

Biodiversity and its conservation  10. Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity  11. Biogeographically classification of India  12. Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value  13. Biodiversity at global, National and local levels	<ol> <li>Describe genetic, species and eco system diversity.</li> <li>Describe biodiversity at local, national and global levels.</li> <li>Discuss on conservation of biodiversity</li> </ol>	function of the following ecosystem:Forest ecosystem, Grassland ecosystem, Desert ecosystem, Aquatic ecosystem (ponds, stream, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)  To teach and discuss on Biodiversity and its conservationIntroduc tion- Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity, biogeographically classification of	<ul> <li>Stude nt semin ar on admis sion disch arge proce dure.</li> <li>Didac tic lectur e throu gh Powe</li> </ul>	8hrs
<ul> <li>14. India as a mega-diversity nation</li> <li>15. Hot –sport of diversity</li> <li>16. Threat to biodiversity: habitant loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts</li> <li>17. Endangered and endemic species of India</li> <li>18. Conservation of biodiversity: In- situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity</li> </ul>	1. Define	India, Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value, Biodiversity at global, National and local levels, India as a mega-diversity nation, Hot –sport of diversity, Threat to biodiversity: habitant loss, poaching of wildlife, manwildlife conflicts, Endangered and endemic species of India, Conservation of biodiversity: Insitu and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity	rPoint proje ctions  Role play and video film on the nurse s intera cting with the patien t  Problem based learning	Ohan
Environmental pollution 7. Definition	environmental	on environmental		8hrs
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8. Cause, effects and control measures of: h. Air pollution i. Water pollution j. Soil [pollution k. Marine pollution l. Noise pollution m. Thermal pollution n. Nuclear pollution 9. Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes. 10. Role of an individual in prevention of pollution 11. Pollution case studies 12. Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides	pollution  2. List the causes of environmental pollution  3. Discuss on solid waste management  4. Discuss on role of individua in managing pollution  5. Discuss on disaster management	pollution Definition, Cause, effects and control measures of:Air pollution, Water pollution, Soil [pollution, Marine pollution, Noise pollution, thermal pollution, Nuclear pollution, Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes, Role of an individual in prevention of pollution, Pollution case studies, Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone	Didac tic lectur     e throu gh     Powe rPoint proje ctions .      Simul ated learning	
		and landslides		
Social Issues and the environment:  16. From unsustainable to sustainable development  17. Urban problems related to energy  18. Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management  19. Resettlement and rehabilitation of people, its problem and concerns.  Case studies  20. Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions  21. Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust.  Case studies  22. Wasteland reclamation  23. Consumerism and waste products  24. Environment protection Act  25. Air(Prevention and control pollution)Act  26. Water(Prevention and control pollution) Act  27. Wildlife protection Act  28. Forest Conservation Act  29. Issues involved in enforcement of environment legislation  30. Public awareness	<ol> <li>Discuss on water conservation</li> <li>Discuss on global warming</li> <li>Discuss on air prevention and control pollution act</li> <li>Discuss on wasteland redemption</li> <li>Discuss on wild life protection act</li> </ol>	To teach and discuss on Social Issues and the environment:  From unsustainable to sustainable development, Urban problems related to energy, Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management,  Resettlement and rehabilitation of people, its problem and concerns. Case studies, Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions, Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear	Didac tic lecture through Power Point projections.     Simulated learning on recording and reporting.      Stude	

Human population and the environment  10. Population growth, variation among nations  11. Population explosion- family welfare programme  12. Environment and human health 13. Human rights 14. Value education 15. HIV/AIDS 16. Women child welfare 17. Role of Information technology in environment and human health 18. Case studies	3.	Discuss on population explosion List the human rights Explain value education Brief on women and child welfare	accidents and holocaust. Case studies, wasteland reclamation, consumerism and waste products, Environment protection Act, Air(Prevention and control pollution)Act, water(Prevention and control pollution) Act, wildlife protection Act, Forest Conservation Act, Issues involved in enforcement of environment legislation, Public awareness  To teach and discuss on Human population and the environment:  Population growth, variation among nations, population explosion-family welfare programme, Environment and human health, Human rights, Value education, HIV/AIDS, Women child welfare, Role of Information technology in environment and human health, Case studies	Simul ated learni ng of assess ment of vital signs     Didac tic lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint regar ding abnor	6hrs
			education, HIV/AIDS, Women child welfare, Role of Information technology in environment and human health, Case	lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint regar	
				• Super	

			1	
			vised clinic al	
			practi ce	
Field Work  5. Visit to a local area to document environment asserts-river/forest/grassland/hill/mountain  6. Visit to a local polluted site-urban/rural/industrial/ agriculture  7. Study of common plants, insects, birds  8. Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill, slopes, etc	1. Brief on ecosystem	To visit local area to document environment asserts-river/forest/grassland /hill/mountain  Visit to a local polluted site-urban/rural/industrial / agriculture  Study of common plants, insects, birds	Simul ated learning regar ding health assess ment.      Didactic lecture through Power Point projections regarding abnormal findin	5hrs
			• Super vised clinic al practi ce	

Text book:

- 8. Agarwal, K.C. Environmental Biology. Bikaner: Nidi Publ., 2001
- 9. Bharucha, Erach. The Biodiversity of India. Ahmecdabad: Mapin Publishing.
- 10. Brunner, R.C. Hazardous Waste Incineration. New York: McGraw Hill, 1989.
- 11. Clark, R.S. Marine Pollution. Oxford: Clanderson Press.
- 12. Chnningham, W.P., T.H. Cooper, E. Gorhani. Hepworth. M.T.Environmental Encyclopedia. Mumbai: Jaico Publishing House.
- 13. De, A.K. Environmental Chemistry. Wiley Eastern, 2001.
- 14. Centre for Science and Environment. Down to Earth.
- 15. Gleick, H.P., Water in crisis. Pacific Institute for Studies in Dev. Environment &Sccurity. Stockholm Env. Institute. Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press.
- 16. Hawkins, R.E. Encyclopedia of India Natural History. Bombay: Bombay Natural History Society.
- 17. Heywood, V.H and R.T. Waston. Global Biodiversity Assessment. Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
- 18. Jadhav, H & V.M. Bhosale. Environmental Protection and Laws. Delhi: Himalaya Pub. House.
- 19. McKinney, M.L. & School, R.M. Environmental Science system & solution. Web enhanced ed.
- 20. Mhaskar, A.K. matter Hazardous. Techno-Science Publication.
- 21. Miller, T.G., Jr. Environmental Science. Wadworth Publishing.
- 22. Odum, E.P. Fundamentals of Ecology. Philadelphia. W.B. Saunders.
- 23. Rao, M. N., A.K. Datta. Waste water treatment. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH.
- 24. Sharma, B.K. Environmental Chemistry. Meerut: Geol Publ. House.
- 25. Survey of the Environment. The Hindu.
- 26. Townsend, C., J.Harper, and Begon, Michael. Essentials of Ecology. Blackwell Science
- 27. Fuller, Health Assessment: Nursing Approach, Lippincott, 3rd Edition
- 28. Ackley (BJ), Nursing Diagnosis Hand book: An evidence based guide to planning care, Mosby, 8th Edition
- 29. Craven, Fundamentals of Nursing: Human health & function, LWW, 5th Edition

## **Computers**

#### Preamble -

A computer is a device that can be <u>instructed</u> to carry out an arbitrary set of <u>arithmetic</u> or <u>logical</u> operations automatically. The ability of computers to follow generalized sequences of operations, called <u>programs</u>, enable them to perform a wide range of tasks.

Such computers are used as control systems for a very wide variety of industrial and consumer devices.

#### Goal -

To develop basic understanding of uses of computer and its applications in nursing.

#### **DURATION**

• One year

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

- The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on 31st December of the year in which admission is sought.
- Minimum education:
  - 10+2 class passed with Science (PCB) & English Core/English Elective with aggregate of 45% marks from recognized board under AISSCE/CBSE/ICSE/SSCE/HSCE or other equivalent Board.
- Student shall be medically fit.
- Students appearing in 10+2 examination in Science conducted by National Institute of Open School with 45% marks.
- Student shall be admitted once in a year.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** 100 seats per year

sno	Topic	Hours
1	Introduction	3
	□ □ Concepts of computers	
	☐☐Hardware and software trends and technology	
	☐ ☐ Application of computers in nursing	
2	Introduction to disk operating system	26
	- DOS	
	- Windows ( all version )	
	- MS word	
	- MS- excel with pictorial presentation	
	- MS-access	
	- MS-PowerPoint	
3	□ □ Multi media: types and uses	5
	☐☐Computer aided teaching and testing	
4	☐☐Use of internet and email	4
5	Statistical packages :types and their features	4
6	Hospital management systems : types and uses	3
9	respirat management systems . types and ases	

## References -

1. Jain (NC), computers for nurses, AIBTS publishers.

Curriculum for computers domains –

S NO	Topic	DOMAIN	Hours
1	Introduction  □ □ Concepts of computers  □ □ Hardware and software trends and technology	MUST TO KNOW     DEIRABLE TO     KNOW     NICE TO KNOW	3
2	□□Application of computers in nursing  Introduction to disk operating system  - DOS  - Windows ( all version )  □□Introduction  - MS word  - MS- excel with pictorial presentation  - MS-access	MUST TO KNOW     DEIRABLE TO KNOW     NICE TO KNOW	26
	- MS-PowerPoint		
3	☐ Multi media: types and uses ☐ Computer aided teaching and testing	<ul> <li>MUST TO KNOW</li> <li>DEIRABLE TO KNOW</li> <li>NICE TO KNOW</li> </ul>	5
4	□ □ Use of internet and email	<ul> <li>MUST TO KNOW</li> <li>DEIRABLE TO KNOW</li> <li>NICE TO KNOW</li> </ul>	4
5	Statistical packages :types and their features	<ul> <li>MUST TO KNOW</li> <li>DEIRABLE TO KNOW</li> <li>NICE TO KNOW</li> </ul>	4
6	Hospital management systems : types and uses	<ul><li>MUST TO KNOW</li><li>DEIRABLE TO KNOW</li></ul>	3



NICE TO KNOW	

# ${\bf CURRICULUM\ PLNNING\ for\ computers}$

# **Total hour-s 45**

S	Topic	Learning	<b>Teaching</b>	Methodology	Hours
N		objectives (at	learning		
O		the end of this	activities		
		session group			
		will able to )			
1	Introduction	Identify &	To teach and	Lectur	3
		define various	discuss about	e	
	$\Box$ $\Box$ Conc	concepts used	the Identify &	discus	
	epts of	in computer in	define various	sion.	
	computer	nursing.	concepts used		
	S		in computer in	□□de	
		$\Box \Box$ Identify	nursing	monstr	
	□□Hard	application of		ation	
	ware and	computer in			
	software	nursing.			
	trends				
	and				
	technolog				
	у				

2	□□Application of computers in nursing  Introduction to disk operating system  - DOS  - Windows ( all version )  □□Introduction  - MS word  - MS- excel with pictorial presentation  - MS-access  - MS-PowerPoint	Describe and use the disk operatin g system  □ □ Dem onstrates skill in the use of MS Office	To teach and discuss about disk operatin g system	Lectur e discus sion.  □de monstr ation  Lectur e discus sion.  □de monstr ation  Practic e sessio n	26
3	☐ Multi media: types and uses ☐ Computer aided teaching and testing	Demons trates skill in using multi media  □□Iden tify features of compute r aided teaching and testing	To teach and discuss about the multimedia.	Lectur e discus sion.  de monstr ation	5

4	□□Use of internet and email	Demons trate use of internet and email	To teach and discuss about internet and mail	Lectur e discus sion.  □ □ de monstr ation	4
5	Statistical packages :types and their features	Describe and use the statistical packages	To teach and discuss about and use the statistical packages	Lectur e discus sion.  □ □ de monstr ation	4
6	Hospital management systems : types and uses	Describe the use of hospital management system	To teach and discuss about the use of hospital management system	Lectur e discus sion.  □ □ de monstr ation	3

# COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Placement: B.Sc. Nursing 2<sup>nd</sup> Year

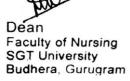
Hours of Instruction Time Theory 90 Hours

S.NO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
1	Introduction to Education:      Review of Communication Process     Process: elements and chance     Facilitators     Barriers and methods of overcoming  Techniques	Must to know  Desirable to know  Desirable to know  Must to know	5 hrs
2			5hrs
	Interpersonal relations	Must know	
	Purpose & types		
	• Phases	Desirable to know	

	D : 0 .1 1 C :		1
	<ul><li>Barriers &amp; methods of overcoming</li><li>Johari Window</li></ul>	Must to know	
	Johan Window	Must to know	
		Nice to know	
3	Human Relation		5 hrs
	<ul><li>Understanding self motivation, social attitudes</li><li>Individual and groups</li></ul>	Desirable to know	
	Groups & individual	Desirable to know	
	Human relations in context of nursing	Must to know	
	Group dynamics		
	Team work	Nice to know	
		Desirable to know	
		Desirable to know	
		Must to know	
4	- Guidance & counseling		10
	✓ Definition	Desirable to know	
	✓ Purpose, scope and nee	Must to know	
	✓ Basic principles	Desirable to know	
	✓ Organization of counseling services	Desirable to know	
	✓ Types of counseling approaches	Must to know	
	✓ Role and presentation of counselor	Desirable to know	
	✓ Issues for counseling in Nursing: studies and practitioners	Must to know	
	✓ Counseling process-steps & technique stools		
	of counselor	Desirable to know	
	✓ Managing disciplinary problems	Desirable to know	
	✓ Management of crisis & referral	Must to know	
5	Philosophy of Education		
		Must to know	
	Factors influencing development of	Desirable to know	10hrs
	philosophy of nursing Education	Nice to know	
	Teaching Learning Process	Desirable to know	
	Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning	Nice to know	
	<ul><li>Principles and maxims of learning</li><li>Formulating Objectives</li></ul>	Desirable to know	
	Lesson planning		
6	Methods of teaching		10
		Must to know	10
	Teaching methods	must to know	
	> Lecture	must to know	
	Discussion	must to know	
	<ul><li>Demonstration</li><li>Group discussion</li></ul>	must to know	
	Group discussion	most to know	



	Project		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	must to know	
	Role play	Must to know	
	> Panel discussion	Must to know	
	Symposium	must to know	
	> seminar	must to know	
	Field trip	must to know	
	Workshop	must to know	
	Exhibition	Must to know	
	Programmed instruction	Must to know	
	Computer assisted learning.	Must to know	
	Clinical teaching methods:		
	Case methods	Must to know	
	> case presentation	Must to know	
	nursing rounds and reports	Must to know	
	bedside clinic	Must to know	
	conference (individual and group)	Must to know	
	recording of interaction process.	Must to know Must to know	
		Must to know	
7	Educational media		8 hrs
	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.		
	Furposes and types of address and supposes and types of address and address and types of addr	Must to know	
	posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph	I Daginalala 4a Irmarri	
	bulletiri, cartoon,	,	
	Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen	Must to know	
	models, puppets.	, Must to know	
	<ul><li>Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets</li></ul>	Desirable to know	
	* *		
	<ul> <li>Projected aids: slides, films and televisions</li> <li>VCR</li> </ul>	Must to know	
8	Methods of assessment		5
		Must to know	
	➤ Purpose and scope of evaluation and		
	assessment	Desirable to know	
	<ul> <li>Criteria for selection of assessment technique</li> </ul>	S Desirable to know	
	and methods	Desirable to know	
	➤ Assessment of knowledge: essay type	e   Desirable to know	
	question, SAQ (Short Answer Questions),		
	MCQ (multiple choice questions),	D 111 11	
	Assessment of skills: Observation, Check list	3 5	
	Practical Examination, Viva, Objective	Must to know	
	structured clinical examination.		
	Assessment of attitude: Attitude scale.		
		Desirable to know	
9	Information, Education & communication for	r Must to know	5 hrs



✓	Health behaviour and health education		
✓	Planning for health education	Desirable to know	
✓	Health education with individuals, groups &		
	communities	Desirable to know	
$\checkmark$	Communicating health messages	Desirable to know	
$\checkmark$	Methods & media for communicating health	Must to Imov	
	messages	Must to know	
		Must to know	

## COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

# **CURRICULUM PLANNING**

Placement- B.Sc. Nursing Second year Time Theory – 90 hour

**Course Description**:- This course is designed to help the students acquire an understanding of the principles and methods of communication a teaching. It helps to develop skills in communicating effectively, maintaining effective interpersonal relations, teaching individuals and groups in clinical, community health and educational settings

**General Objective**:- At the end of the course, the students will be able to describe the Nursing education process, its concept, and principles and apply their knowledge in clinical and classroom settings.

Ţ	Topic	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim
					e
	<b>Introduction</b> to			1. Didactic	5
	<b>Education:</b>			lecturer	HRS
	Review of Communication Process	Describe the communication process and Identify	To cover process of communication, facilitators, barriers,	through power point projection	
	Process: elements and chance	the techniques of effective communication	and method of overcoming techniques.	2. Roleplays, Exercises	
	Facilitators			with audio/video tapes	

				T	
	Barriers and methods of overcoming  Techniques  Interpersonal relations  Purpose & types Phases Barriers & methods of overcoming Johari Window	Establish effective inter-personal relations the patients, families & coworkers.	To cover the Purpose & types ,Phases, Barriers & methods of overcoming interpersonal relationship and Johari Window	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection  2. Roleplays, Exercises  with audio/video tapes	5HR S
<u> </u>	Topic	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim
•	Topic	Learning objective	reaching Guidelines	Withoutingy	
					e
	Human Relation  ✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes  ✓ Individual and groups  ✓ Groups & individual  ✓ Human relations in context of nursing  ✓ Group dynamics  ✓ Team work	Develop effective human relations in context of nursing	To cover the concept of Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing  Group dynamics, Team work	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type	5 HRS
N	<ul> <li>✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes</li> <li>✓ Individual and groups</li> <li>✓ Groups &amp; individual</li> <li>✓ Human relations in context of nursing</li> <li>✓ Group dynamics</li> </ul>	human relations in	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing Group dynamics, Team	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer	5
7	✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes ✓ Individual and groups ✓ Groups & individual ✓ Human relations in context of nursing ✓ Group dynamics ✓ Team work  Topic	human relations in context of nursing  Learning objective	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing Group dynamics, Team work  Teaching Guidelines	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type  Methodology	5 HRS
7	✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes ✓ Individual and groups ✓ Groups & individual ✓ Human relations in context of nursing ✓ Group dynamics ✓ Team work  Topic  - Guidance & counseling	human relations in context of nursing  Learning objective  Develop basic skills	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing  Group dynamics, Team work  Teaching Guidelines  To cover the concept	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type  Methodology  Lecture Discussion,	5 HRS <b>Tim</b> <b>e</b> 10
N	✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes ✓ Individual and groups ✓ Groups & individual ✓ Human relations in context of nursing ✓ Group dynamics ✓ Team work  Topic	Learning objective  Develop basic skills of counseling and	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing  Group dynamics, Team work  Teaching Guidelines  To cover the concept of Guidance &	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type  Methodology  Lecture Discussion, Role plays on	5 HRS
N	✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes ✓ Individual and groups ✓ Groups & individual ✓ Human relations in context of nursing ✓ Group dynamics ✓ Team work  Topic  - Guidance & counseling ✓ Definition ✓ Purpose, scope and nee	human relations in context of nursing  Learning objective  Develop basic skills	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing  Group dynamics, Team work  Teaching Guidelines  To cover the concept of Guidance &	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type  Methodology  Lecture Discussion, Role plays on counselling in different situations	5 HRS <b>Tim</b> <b>e</b> 10
7	<ul> <li>✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes</li> <li>✓ Individual and groups</li> <li>✓ Groups &amp; individual</li> <li>✓ Human relations in context of nursing</li> <li>✓ Group dynamics</li> <li>✓ Team work</li> </ul> Topic Topic <ul> <li>Guidance &amp; counseling</li> <li>✓ Definition</li> <li>✓ Purpose, scope and nee</li> <li>✓ Basic principles</li> </ul>	Learning objective  Develop basic skills of counseling and	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing  Group dynamics, Team work  Teaching Guidelines  To cover the concept of Guidance & counseling its Definition, Purpose, scope and nee, Basic	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type  Methodology  Lecture Discussion, Role plays on counselling in different situations followed by	5 HRS <b>Tim</b> <b>e</b> 10
<b>N</b>	✓ Understanding self motivation, social attitudes ✓ Individual and groups ✓ Groups & individual ✓ Human relations in context of nursing ✓ Group dynamics ✓ Team work  Topic  - Guidance & counseling ✓ Definition ✓ Purpose, scope and nee	Learning objective  Develop basic skills of counseling and	Human Relation, Understanding self motivation, social attitudes, Individual and groups, Human relations in context of nursing  Group dynamics, Team work  Teaching Guidelines  To cover the concept of Guidance & counseling its Definition, Purpose,	lecturer through power point projection  2. Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type  Methodology  Lecture Discussion, Role plays on counselling in different situations	5 HRS <b>Tim</b> <b>e</b> 10



✓ Types of counseling		counseling services,		
approaches		Types of counseling		
✓ Role and		approaches, Role and		
presentation of counselor		presentation of		
✓ Issues for		counselor	1.	
counseling in		T C 1' '		
Nursing: studies and		Issues for counseling in		
practitioners		Nursing: studies and practitioners		
✓ Counseling process- steps & technique		practitioners		
steps & technique		Counseling process-		
✓ Managing		steps & technique		
disciplinary		stools of counselor		
problems				
✓ Management of		Managing disciplinary		
crisis & referral		problems		
		Management of crisis		
TD	T	& referral	N/L (1 . 1 . 1	m·
Topic	Learning objective	<b>Teaching Guidelines</b>	Methodology	Tim
				е
DI II A CELL 41		T	1 Did.d.	10
<b>Philosophy of Education</b>		To cover the concept of <b>Philosophy</b> of	Didactic     lecturer	10 HRS
		1 0		1117.5
Factors influencing	Describe the	Education Its Factors	through power	
Factors influencing development of	Describe the Philosophy and	<b>Education,</b> Its Factors influencing	through power point projection	
development of philosophy of	Philosophy and	influencing		
development of philosophy of nursing Education	Philosophy and principles of	influencing development of		
development of philosophy of nursing Education  > Teaching Learning	Philosophy and principles of	influencing		
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain	influencing development of philosophy of nursing		
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and	point projection	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and	point projection	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning,	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning,	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives	1011
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  To cover the Teaching	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives  1. Didactic	10H RS
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning process	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  To cover the Teaching methods ,Lecture ,	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives	10H RS
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  Methods of teaching  Teaching methods  Lecture	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning process  Demonstrate teaching	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  To cover the Teaching methods ,Lecture , Discussion,	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives  1. Didactic lecturer	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  Methods of teaching  Teaching methods  Lecture  Discussion	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning process	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  To cover the Teaching methods ,Lecture ,	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives  1. Didactic lecturer through power	
development of philosophy of nursing Education  Teaching Learning Process  Nature and characteristics of learning  Principles and maxims of learning  Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  Methods of teaching  Teaching methods  Lecture	Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching learning process  Demonstrate teaching skill using various	influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives  Lesson planning  To cover the Teaching methods ,Lecture , Discussion, Demonstration ,Group	point projection  2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives  1. Didactic lecturer through power	



>	Project	and community	discussion, Symposium		
>	Role play	settings.	seminar, Field trip	2 Conduct 5 teaching	
>	Panel discussion		,Workshop Exhibition	8	
>	Symposium		,Programmed	sessions using	
>	seminar		instruction ,Computer	sessions using	
>	Field trip		• •	1:554110	
>	Workshop		assisted learning.	different methods &	
>	Exhibition				
>	Programmed		To cover the Clinical	media	
	instruction		teaching methods:		
>	Computer assisted		Case method, case		
	learning.		presentation , nursing		
			rounds and reports,		
	Clinical teaching		bedside clinic		
	methods:		conference (individual		
>	Case methods		and group), recording		
>	case presentation		of interaction process.		
>	nursing rounds and		of interaction process.		
	reports				
>	bedside clinic				
>	conference				
	(individual and				
	group)				
>	recording of				
	interaction process.				
Tonic		Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim
Topic		Learning objective	<b>Teaching Guidelines</b>	Methodology	Tim e
_	itional modia	Learning objective	<u> </u>		e
_	itional media	Learning objective	To Cover the concept	1. Didactic	e 8HR
Educa		Learning objective	To Cover the concept of Educational media	Didactic     lecturer	e
Educa	Purposes and types	Learning objective	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types	Didactic     lecturer     through power	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.		To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual	Didactic     lecturer     through power     point	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalk-	Describe different	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid:	Didactic     lecturer     through power	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalk- board, charts,	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts,	Didactic     lecturer     through power     point     projection.	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalk- board, charts, graphs, posters,	Describe different	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid:	Didactic     lecturer     through power     point	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts,	Didactic lecturer through power point projection.      Demonstration	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph,	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon,	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph,	Didactic lecturer through power point projection.      Demonstration	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare different	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:'	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids:	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:'specimen, models,	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen,	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare different teaching aids-	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets.	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets.	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare different	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids:	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare different teaching aids-	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects: specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets Projected	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  Prepare different teaching aids-	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids:	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets Projected aids: slides, films and	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  , Prepare different teaching aids-projected & non	e 8HR
Educa	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets Projected	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  , Prepare different teaching aids-projected & non	e 8HR
Educa > > > > Project	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects: specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets ted aids: slides,	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets Projected aids: slides, films and	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  , Prepare different teaching aids-projected & non	e 8HR
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Educa > > > > Project	Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Graphics aid: chalkboard, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects: specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets ted aids: slides,	Describe different types of educational	To Cover the concept of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual aids.,Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Three dimensional aids: objects:' specimen, models, puppets. Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets Projected aids: slides, films and	1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection.  2. Demonstration  , Prepare different teaching aids-projected & non	e 8HR

Metho	ods of assessment		To cover the concept of	1. Didactic	5HR
			methods of assessment	lecturer	S
>	Purpose and scope	To describe different	, its Purpose and scope	through power	
	of evaluation and	types of questions for	of evaluation and	point projection	
	assessment			1 1	
>	Criteria for	assessment of	assessment ,Criteria for		
	selection of	knowledge, skills and	selection of assessment	2 Exercise on writing	
	assessment	attitudes.	techniques and	2 Exercise on writing	
	techniques and		methods ,Assessment	11.00	
	methods		of knowledge: essay	different types of	
>	Assessment of		type question, SAQ		
			(Short Answer	assessment tools	
	knowledge: essay		`		
	type question, SAQ		Questions),		
	(Short Answer				
_	Questions),		MCQ (multiple choice		
	MCQ (multiple		questions), Assessment		
	choice questions),		of skills: Observation,		
	Assessment of		Check list. Practical		
	skills: Observation,		Examination, Viva,		
	Check list. Practical		Objective structured		
	Examination, Viva,		clinical examination.		
	Objective structured		cimical examination.		
	clinical				
	examination.		Assessment of attitude:		
$\triangleright$	Assessment of		Attitude scale.		
	attitude: Attitude				
	scale.				
Inforr	nation, Education		To cover the concept of	Didactic Lecture	5 hrs
	ommunication for		information, Education	Discussion, Plan and	
	(IEC)	Discuss about	& communication for	conduct health	
nearth ✓	` /				
•		Teaching individuals,	health (IEC)	education sessions for	
	and health	group and		individuals, group &	
_	education	communities about	Health behaviour and	communities	
✓	Planning for health	health with their	health		
	education	active participation.	education,Planning for		
•	Health education		health education, Health		
	with individuals,		education with		
	groups &		individuals, groups &		
	communities		communities,Communi		
✓	Communicating		,		
	health messages		cating health		
✓	Methods & media		messages, Methods &		
	for communicating		media for		
	health messages		communicating health		
			messages		
			=		

# References:

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- 5. Dinesh K. Sharma, Communication and education technology, second edit, lotus Publication
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S.N	Topic	Learning Objectives	<b>Teaching</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	Time
0			<b>guideline</b> s		
		(At the end of the session			
		the student should be			
		able to )			

#### MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

#### **PREAMBLE**

**Medical-surgical nursing** is a <u>nursing</u> specialty area concerned with the care of adult patients in a broad range of settings. The <u>Academy of Medical-Surgical Nurses</u> (AMSN) is a specialty nursing organization dedicated to nurturing medical-surgical nurses as they advance their careers. Traditionally, medical-surgical nursing was an entry-level position that most nurses viewed as a stepping stone to specialty areas. Medical-surgical nursing is the largest group of professionals in the field of nursing. Advances in medicine and nursing have resulted in medical-surgical nursing evolving into its own specialty

Many years ago a majority of hospital nurses worked on wards, and everyone was a medical-surgical nurse. Today licensed medical-surgical nurses work in a variety of positions, inpatient clinics, emergency departments, <a href="HMO's">HMO's</a>, administration, outpatient surgical centers, home health care, <a href="humanitarian relief">humanitarian relief</a> work, <a href="humanitarian relief">ambulatory</a> surgical care, and skilled <a href="humanitarian humanitarian relief">nursing homes</a>. Some military medical-surgical nurses serve on battlefields.

#### **GOALS**

The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

- ❖ Prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as professionals, competent nurses and midwives in providing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services.
- ❖ Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit of health, functions in the hospital, community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing practice
- \* They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager in a clinical /public health settings.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- Appreciate the trends in medical and surgical nursing.
- Describe the role of a nurse in caring for adult patient in hospital and community.
- Describe the concepts of Medical Surgical aspects.
- Describe the common signs, symptoms, problems and their specific nursing intervention.
- Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients

# **DURATION**

• Four year

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

❖ Prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as professionals, competent nurses and midwives in providing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services.

❖ Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit of health, functions in the hospital, community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing practice

They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager in a clinical /public health settings.

**Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)** 

6. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of the each subject for appearing for examination.

A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** 100 seats per year

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:** 

Registered Nurses (RNs) may work in more than 50 different areas of practice from public health to palliative care.

**Gerontological Nursing** 

Gerontological nursing isn't just about end-of-life activities — it's about maximizing functional health and psychological well being for people over 65. Nursing who specialize in gerontology find themselves working in diverse settings, and caring for older adults in various stages of life.

**Home Health Nursing** 

The last 20 years, we've witnessed nursing care shift to the community from hospitals. Discover all the interventions home health care nurses now deliver, allowing Canadians to successful manage increasingly complex conditions in the comfort of their homes.

1.1.1.5 Occupational Health Nursing

Occupational Health Nurses are knowledgeable, and highly skilled, with specialized education in many related workplace health and environmental safety fields. <u>Learn more</u> about how the OHN may be the employee's first contact with primary health care.

Palliative care

palliative care nursing is not only end of life care. In fact, as RN, CNS, APN or NP, nurses spend time focusing on a holistic approach to care delivery, attending to the physical, spiritual, psycho-social and practical issues that may arise during an illness period

**Public Health Nursing** 

Public health nursing in Ontario is rooted in the traditions of Florence Nightingale, Jeanne Mance, and women in religious orders such as the Grey Nuns. Early North American PHNs understood the importance

of social, economic, environmental, and political determinants of health, and believed that social activism and collaboration with community organizations and governments was a fundamental aspect of public health nursing practice

#### **Nurse Practitioner**

Nurse practitioners (NP) are registered nurses with advanced university education who provide personalized, quality health care to patients. NPs offer health-care services to individuals, families and communities. They practise in a variety of settings, including hospitals and community based clinics in Ontario cities and towns.

## **FEE STRUCTURE**

Rs.1,00,000.00 per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

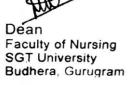
#### TEACHING STRATEGIES

The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 360 teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course. Out of these, theory teaching will be 210 hours and practical will be of 720 hours.

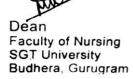
#### **COURSE DISTRIBUTION**

TOPIC	HOURS
Introduction and concept of medical surgical nursing	
2.Common signs and symptoms and management	15
3. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with respiratory problems	
4. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system	15
5. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems	
6. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with genito-urinary problems	20
7. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) reproductive system	

8. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of endocrine system	30
9. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly)	
with disorders of Integumentary system	
10. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskeletal problems	
	30
11. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Immunological problems	10
12. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskeletal problems	
13. Pen Operative nursing	
14. Nursing management of patient with disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat	5
15. Nursing management of patient with neurological disorders	
16. Nursing management of patient with disorders of female reproductive system	
17. Nursing management of patient with Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery	
18. Nursing management of patient with oncological conditions	
19. Nursing management of patients in EMERGENCY& DISASTER situations Disaster Nursing	10
21. Nursing care of the elderly	
22. Nursing management of patient in critical care units	
23. Nursing management of patients' adults including elderly with occupational	10



and Industrial disorders.	
	15
	10
	20
	20
	25
	15
	16
	16



16
10
10
10
10
10
8

# **Clinical training**

AREAS	DURATION(in weeks)
1.General Medical Ward (* Respiratory, GI, Endocrine,	6
Renal, Haemotology)	
2. General Surgical Ward (GI, Urinary, CTVS)	6
3.Cardiology	2
4. Skin & Communicable diseases Ward	1
5. Orthopaedic ward	2
6. Operation Theatre Skin & Communicable diseases Ward	6
7. ENT	1
8. Ophthalmology	1
9. Neurology	2
10. Gynecology ward	1
11. Burns unit	1
12. Oncology Unit	1
13. Critical Care Unit	2
14. Casualty /Emergency	1

## Textbook:

1. Brunner (V), Medical Surgical Nursing, LWW, 10th Edition.

#### **References:**

- 1. Black, Medical Surgical Nursing: Clinical Management for positive outcomes, Elsevier,7th Edition.
- 2. Willams, Understanding Medical Surgical Nursing, Jaypee, 3id Edition.
- 3. Timby, Introductory Medical Surgical Nursing, LWW, 9th Edition.
- 4. Lewis, Medical Surgical Nursing Assessment & Management of Clinical Problems, Elsevier 7th edition
- 5. Ignatavicius, Critical Thinking for Collaborative Care, Elsevier, 5th Edition.

- 6. Monahan, Phipp's Medical Surgical Nursing: Health & illness perspectives practice, Jaypee, 8th Edition.
- 7. Gulanick, Nursing Care Plans: Nursing Diagnosis & Interventions, Mosby, 5th edition
- 8. Lippincott's Manual of Nursing Practice, Jaypee, Edition.
- 9. Ulrich, Nursing Care Planning Guides: For adults in acute extended &Home care settings, Elsevier, 6th edition.
- 10. White, Foundations of Adulth Health Nursing, Thompson, 2nd edition.
- 11. V Redfern, Nursing Older People, Churchill Livingstone, edition.
- 12. Phillip, Berry & Kohn's Operating room techniques, Elsevier, 11th Edition.
- 13. Marks, Roxburgh's Common Skin Diseases, Arnold, 17th edition.
- 14. Thappa, Essential in Dermatology with MCQ's, Ahuja publishing
- 15. Hughes (P), Clinical Practice Protocols in Oncology Nursing, Jones & Balet, 2007
- 16. Hickey, The Clinical Practice of Neurological & Neurosurgical Surgical Nursing, Lippincott, 5th Edition.
- 17. Hudak, Critical Care Nursing: A Holistic Approach, Lippincott, 7th edition.
- 18. Kaplow, Crictal Care Nursing: Surgery for Optimal Outcomes, Jones &Bartlet, 2007.
- 19. Dhiagra, Ear Nose and Throat
- 20. Magboal, Textbook of Ear, Nose & Throat Disease, Jaypee, 10th edition.
- 21. Nema (HV), Textbook of Opthalmology, Jaypee, 4thi edition.
- 22. Padmini (HR), Opthalmology, Ahuja Publishing House, 2nd edition.
- 23. Bhihoto, Parson's Disease of the Eye, Elsevier, 19th edition.

## **QUESTIONS**

### Long quetions

- Q1 (a)Define Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- (b) Discuss pathophysiology with clinical manifestation of COPD.
- (c)Discuss in brief nursing management by using steps of nursing process.

#### Or

- (a) Define Peptic Ulcer.
- (b) Discuss risk factors of Peptic ulcer
- (c) Describe medical and nursing management.

## Q2(a)Define Hypothyroidism.

- (b) Explain pathophysiology and its clinical manifestation.
- (c)Discuss specific pre and post operative nursing management of patient undergoing thyriodectomy.

# Q3.(Short Essay) of the following:

- (a) Nursing management of patient with Diabetic coma.
- (b) Venous Thrombosis
- (c) National AIDS control programme
- (d) Legal Aspects in Operation Theatre
- (e) Standard Safety Measures (i) Recial Calculi.

Q4. Answer all the followin

# **Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-I**

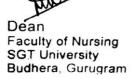
- (a) Care of patient with feve
- (b) Responsibilities of scrub nurse in OT
- (c) Hydrocele

Topic	DOMAIN	Time

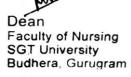
- (d) DOT therapy in TB
- (e) Water seal drainage
- (f) Types of fracture
- (g) Inguinal Hernia
- (h) Typhoid fever
- (i) Radiographic diagnostic tests in patients

UNIT: I		15 Hrs
Introduction	> MUST KNOW	
Introduction to medical surgical nursing- Evolution and trends of medical and Surgical nursing	➤ NICE TO KNOW	
□□Review of Concepts of Health and illness Disease-concepts, causations, classification—International Classification Diseases (ICD -10 or later version), Acute illness chronic stages if illness	MUST KNOW	
□ Review of concepts of comprehensive nursing care in medical surgicalconditions based on nursing process	➤ DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
• Role of Nurse, patient and family in care of adult patient	MUST KNOW	
• Role and responsibilities of a nurse in medical surgical		
settings:		
- Outpatient department.		
- In-patient unit.		
- Intensive care unit		
- Home and Community setting	> MUST KNOW	
□□Introduction to Medical Surgical asepsis		
- Inflammation and Infection Immunity	➤ MUST KNOW	
- Wound healing		
☐ Care of Surgical Patient		
- Pre-operative		
 - Intra operative		

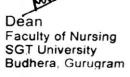
- Post Operative			
UNIT: II			15Hrs
Common signs and symptoms and management	A	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Fluid and electrolyte imbalance  • Vomiting			
□□Dyspnea and cough, respiratory obstruction			
□□Fever			
□□Shock			
□ □ Unconsciousness, syncope			
□□Pain			
□□Edema	A	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
☐ ☐ Age related problems-geriatric		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
UNIT: III			20 Hrs.
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with respiratory problems	1	NICETO KNOW	ZU HIS.
Review of anatomy and physiology of respiratory system,	AA	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□ □ Nursing Assessment—History and	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
Physiology assessment			
□□Etiology, Pathophysiology,	<b>\</b>	MUST KNOW	
□□Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics and medical, adult including elderly with—			



<ul><li> Upper Respiratory tract infections.</li><li> Bronchitis</li><li> Asthma</li></ul>		
- Emphysema		
- Empyema		
- Atelectasis		
- Chronic obstructive -		
- Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)		
- Bronchiectasis		
- Pneumonia -		
- Pulmonary tuberculosis		
- Lung abscess		
- Pleural effusion		
- Cysts and Tumors		
- Chest injuries		
- Respiratory arrest and insufficiency		
- Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies	> DESIRABLEE TO KNOW	
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders		
UNIT: IV		30 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system	<ul><li>NICE TO KNOW</li><li>DESIRABLE TO KNOW</li></ul>	
□□Review of anatomy and physiology of digestive system,	> MUST KNOW	



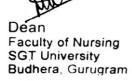
		MICTUNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment—History and Physical assessment	A	MUST KNOW	
□□Etiology, Pathophysiology,	>	MUST KNOW	
☐ Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics& nursing management			
□ □ Disorders of			
- Oral cavity- lips, gums, tongue, salivary glands and teeth			
- Esophagus-inflammation,stricture, obstruction, bleeding and tumors			
- Stomach and deodenumhiatus hernia, gastritis,			
peptic and duodenal ulcer, bleeding, tumors, pyloric stenosis			
- Small intestinal disorders inflammation and infection,	A	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
enteritis, malabsorption, obstruction, tumor and perforation		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
- Large intestinal disorders- Colitis, inflammation and infection, obstruction and tumor and lump			
- Hernias			
- Appendixinflammation, mass, abscess, rupture			
- Anal & Rectum; hemorrhoids, fissures, Fistulas			
- Peritonitis/acute abdomen			
- Pancreas;inflammation, cyst, abscess and tumours			
- Liver; inflammation, cyst, abscess,			



cirrhosis, portal hypertension,hepatic failure, tumours			
- Gall Bladder;inflammation, obstruction, stones and Tumours Special therapies, alternative therapies			
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of digestive system.			
UNIT: V			30 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio			
vascular problems  □□Review of anatomy and physiology of	>	NICE TO KNOW	
blood and cardio vascular system  □ □ Nursing Assessment-History and	>	NICE TO KNOW	
Physical assessment			
□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	>	MUST KNOW	
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of—			
□□Vascular system			
- Hypertension, Hypotension			
- Atherosclerosis	>	MUST KNOW	
- Raynaud's disease			
<ul><li>Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders</li><li>Heart</li></ul>			
□□Coronary artery diseases	>	MUST KNOW	
- Ischemic Heart Disease			
- Ischemic Heart Disease			
- Coronary atherosclerosis			

- Angina pectoris		
- Myocardial infarction		
□ □ Valvular disorders of the heart		
- Congential and acquired	NATION AND WAS A STATE OF THE S	
- Rheumatic Heart diseases	> MUST KNOW	
□ □ Endocarditis, Pericarditis Myocarditis		
□ □ Cardio Myopathies	> MUST KNOW	
□ □ Cardiac dysrhythmias, Heart Block		
□ □ Congestive cardiac failure		
- Cor-pulmonale, Pulmonary edema, cardiogenic shock, cardiac temponade		
□ □ Cardiac emergencies and arrest		
□ □ Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)		
$\Box \Box Blood$		
- Anaemias		
- Polycythemia		
- Bleeding disorders; clotting factor defects and platelets defects		
- Thalassemia		
- Leukaemias		
- Leukopenias and agranulocytosis		
- Lymphomas		
- Myelomas		
□ □ Special therapies		
- Blood transfusion, safety checks,		

procedure and requirements, management of adverse transfusion reaction, records for blood transfusion.			
- Management and counseling of blood donors, phlebotomy procedure, and post donation management.			
Blood bank functioning and hospital transfusion	<b>\</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
committee. Bio-safety and waste management in relation to blood Transfusion			
- Role of a nurse in Organ donation, retrieval and banking			
Alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used intreatment of blood and cardio vascular disorders	<b>A</b>	NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: VI			10 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with genito-urinary problems			
□ Review of anatomy and physiology of		NICE TO KNOW	
genitor-urinary system	<b>A</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment			
□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	<b>\</b>	MUST KNOW	
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & Nursing management of			
$\square \square$ Nephritis	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Nephrotic syndrome			



□ □ Renal calculus			
□□Tumors			
□ □ Acute renal failure			
□ □ Chronic renal failure			
□ □ End stage renal transplant			
□□Congenital disorders, urinary bladder and urethra inflammation, infection, stricture, obstruction, tumor, prostrate			
□ □ Special therapies, alternative therapies			
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of genitor-urinary disorders	$\lambda$	NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: VII		Met 10 know	5 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) reproductive system			
□ Review of anatomy and physiology of male reproductive system.	>	NICE TO KNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment	>	DESIRABLE TTO KNOW	
□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of male reproductive system			
□ □ Congenital malformation; cryptorchidism			
□ □ Hypospadiasis, Epispadiasis	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
☐ Testis and adjacent structures			

□□Penis			
☐☐Prostate: inflammation, infection, hypertrophy, tumor			
□□Sexual Dysfunction			
□□Infertility			
□□Contraception			
□ □ Brest; gynecomastia, tumor			
□□Climacteric changes special therapies, alternative therapies			
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of male reproductive system			
	A	NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: VIII			10 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of endocrine system	$\lambda$	NICE TO KNOW	
□□Review of anatomy and physiology endocrine system.	<b>&gt;</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment — History and Physical assessment			
☐☐Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of Thyroid and Parathyroid			
- Diabetes mellitus			
- Diabetes insipidus			

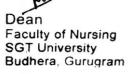
- Adrenal tumor - Pituitary disorders  Special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of endocrine system  UNIT: IX  Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of Integumentary  system			
UNIT: IX  Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of Integumentary  system  Review of anatomy and physiology of skin and its appendages.  Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment  Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of skin and its appendages.  Lesions and abrasions  Infection and infestations; Dermatitis  Dermatoses; infectious and Non-infectious "inflammatory dermatoses"  Acne Vulgaris  Allergies and Eczema  Psoriasis	- Pituitary disorders  Special therapies, alternative therapies  Nursing procedures: Drugs used in		
- Alopecia	Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of Integumentary  system  Review of anatomy and physiology of skin and its appendages.  Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment  Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment  modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders  of skin and its appendages.  Lesions and abrasions  Infection and infestations; Dermatitis  Dermatoses; infectious and Non-infectious "inflammatory dermatoses"  Acne Vulgaris  Allergies and Eczema  Psoriasis  Malignant melanoma	> DESIRABLE TO KNOW	10 Hrs

Special therapies, alternative therapies  Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Integumentary		NICE TO KNOW	
system LINIT: Y		NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: X			15 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskeletal problems	A	NICE TO KNOW	
Review of anatomy and physiology of musculoskeletal system.	<b>A</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
Physical assessment  □ Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
manifestations, diagnosis, treatmentmodalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of—	A	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Disorders of:			
- Muscles, Ligaments and joints-inflammation, infection, trauma			
- Bones-inflammation, infection, dislocation, fracture, trmour and trauma			
- Osteomalacia and osteoporosis			
- Arthritis			
- Congenital deformities			
- Spinal coloumn-defects and deformities, Tumor,			
Prolapsed inter vertebral disc, pott's spine			
- Paget's disease	<b>A</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□□Amputation			

□□Prostheses □□Transplant & replacement surgeries	<b>\</b>	NICE TO KNOW	
□ Rehabilitation, Special therapies, alternative therapies	>	NICE TO KNOW	
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorder of musculoskeletal system			
UNIT: XI			
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Immunological problems.			10 Hrs
	>	NICE TO KNOW	
Review of Immune system. Nursing Assessment— Historyand Physical assessment	>	MUST KNOW	
□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment			
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of—	<b>&gt;</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□ □ Immunodeficiency disorder	<b>A A</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW	
□ □ Primary immuno deficiency	>	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Phagocytic dysfunction	>	MUST KNOW	
□ □ B-cell and T-cell deficiencies			
□ □ Secondary immunodeficiency's			
□ □ Acquired immunodeficiency's and Acquired immunodeficiency Syndrome	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
(AIDS)			
□ □ Incidence of HIV & AIDS	AAA	DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW NICE TO KNOW	
☐ ☐ Transmission-Prevention of Transmission			

□ □ Standard safety precautions	<b>A</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□ Role of Nurse; Counseling	>	NICE TO KNOW	
☐☐Health education and home care consideration	>	NICE TO KNOW	
□□National AIDS Control Programme-NACO, various national and international	>	NICE TO KNOW	
agencies			
□□Infection control program			
□ Rehabilitation Special therapies, alternative therapies			
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Immunological system			
UNIT: XII			20 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskeletal problems			
Review of anatomy and physiology of	>	NICE TO KNOW	
musculoskeletal system.	>	MUST KNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment — History and Physical assessment			
Epidemiology,infectious process, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention anddietics. Control and eradication of common Communicable Diseases			
manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention anddietics. Control and eradication of common Communicable			
manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and dietics. Control and eradication of common Communicable Diseases			
manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and dietics. Control and eradication of common Communicable Diseases  - Tuberculosis			

- Chickenpox		
- Smallpox		
- Typhoid		
- Meningitis		
- Gas gangrene		
- Leprosy'		
- Dengue		
- Plague		
- Malaria		
- Diphtheria		
- Pertussis		
- Poliomyelitis		
- Measles		
- Mumps		
- Influenza		
- Tetanus		
- Yellow fever		
- Filariasis		
- HIV, AIDS		
□ Reproductive Tract Infections	> MUST KNOW	
	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
☐ Special Infection control measures: Notification, Isolation,	P DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
Quarantine,Immunization, Infectious Diseases HospitalsSpecial therapies,		
alternative therapies	> NICE TO KNOW	
Nursing Procedures: Drug used in		



treatment of Communicable diseases		
UNIT: XIII		25Hrs
Pen Operative nursing	> MUST KNOW	
Organisation and Physical set up of the Operation Theatre (OT):		
- Classifications		
- O. T. DESIGN		
- Staffing		
- Members of the OT team		
- Duties and responsibilities of nurse in O.T.		
- Principles of Health and operating room attire.		
- Instruments,		
- Sutures and suture materials		
- Equipments		
- O.T. tables and sets for common surgical procedures		
- Positions and draping for common surgical procedures		
- Scrubbing procedures		
- Gowning and gloving		
- Preparation of O.T. Sets		
- Monitoring the patient during surgical procedures	> DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
☐ Maintenance of therapeutic environment in O.T.	> MUST KNOW	

□ □ Standard Safety measures			
- Infection control; fumigation, disinfection and sterilization			
- Biomedical waste management	<b>A</b>	MUST KNOW	
- Prevention of accidents and hazards in O.T.			
□□Anaesthesia			
- Types			
- Methods of administration	AA	DESIRABLE TO KNOW NICE TO KNOW	
- Equipments		MCL TO KNOW	
- Drugs			
□ □ Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)			
□ Pain management techniques			
□ □ Legal Aspects			

UNIT: I □□Appreciate the trends in medical and surgical nursing. □Describe the role of a nurse in caring for adult patient in hospital and community. □□Describe the concepts of Medical Surgical aspects. □□Review of Doncepts of Health and illness Disease-councepts, causarions, classification n- International Classification Diseases (ICD - 10 or later version), Acute illness chronic stages if illness chronic stages if illness chronic stages if illness of comprehensive nursing care in medical surgical aspects. □□Review of concepts, causarions, classification Diseases (ICD - 10 or later version), Acute illness chronic stages if illness of comprehensive nursing care in medical surgical the patient * Role and responsibilities of a nurse in medical surgical conditions based on nursing process * Role of Nurse, patient and family in care of adult patient * Role and responsibilities of a nurse in medical surgical conditions based on nursing remains the patient * Role and responsibilities of a nurse in medical surgical settings:  - Outpatient * Role and Community setting the patient * Role and Co						
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	- Inflammation and Infection Immunity - Wound healing  Care of Surgical Patient	ic al pr ac ti ce .
	- Pre-operative	
	- Intra operative	
	- Post Operative	
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UNIT: II	□□Describe	the	common	□□Fluid and		<b>15</b> Hrs
Common	signs, sympt and their	toms,	problems	electrolyte imbalance • Vomiting	$egin{array}{c} \Box \ L \end{array}$	
Common signs and	and then			Vonnung	ec	
symptoms and	□□Specific		nursing	□□Dyspnea and	tu	
management	intervention.		1101151116	cough, respiratory	re	
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UNIT: III	□□Describe the etiology,	□□Review of anatomy		20 Hrs.
<b>3</b> .7	patho-physiology, clinical	and physiology of		
Nursing	manifestations, diagnostic	respiratory system,	L	
management of patients	measures and management of patients (adults including		ec tu	
(adults	elderly)	Assessment—History	re	
including	3.0.0.0	and Physiology	D	
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		manifestations,		
		diagnosis, treatment		
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including elderly with—  including elderly with—  Upper Respiratory rest infections.  Bronchitis  Asthma  Emphysema  Emphysema  Empyema  Hamonary Diseases of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company of the company o	 		
with—  Upper Respiratory tract infections.  Bronchitis  - Bronchitis  - Emphysema  - Emphysema  - Empyema  M  - Atelectasis  - Chronic obstructive - Is, fill  Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)  Bronchiectasis  - Pneumonia -  Pulmonary Diseases ode  - Pneumonia -  Pulmonary Diseases of tuberculosis  - Pleural effusion  - Lung abscess  - Pleural effusion  - Cysts and Tumours  - Cysts and Tumours  - Chest injuries  - Respiratory arrest and insufficiency  - Pulmonary embolism special therapies, es alternative therapies  Nursing procedures:		including elderly	us
Upper Respiratory tract infections.  Bronchitis  Bronchitis  Asthma  Bronchitis  Chapter  Asthma  Bronchitis  Chapter  Asthma  Bronchitis  Chronic obstructive  Chronic obstructive  Chronic obstructive  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  Bronchicctasis  COPD  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  And  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  And  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory  And  Chronic obstructive  Respiratory			
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tract infections.  Bronchitis  Bronchitis  S.  Asthma  Bronchitis  Emphysema  Emphysema  Empyema  Atelectasis  COPD  Solution  Bronchiectasis		T	g C
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UNIT: V  Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)  with blood and cardio vascular problems.  Describe the vascular conditions and its nursing management.	□□Review of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system □□Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment □□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatement modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of— □□Vascular system - Hypertension, Hypotension - Atherosclerosis - Raynaud's disease - Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders Heart □□Coronary artery diseases - Ischemic Heart Disease - Ischemic Heart Disease	$\Box$ $\Box$ L ec tu re D is cu ss io n $\Box$ $\Box$ E x pl ai n us in g C ha rt s, gr ap hs $\Box$ $\Box$ M o de ls, fil m s sli de .	30 Hrs
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		atherosclerosis	
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		- Angina pectoris	e
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	- Role of a nurse in	0 n
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	Alternative therapies	V
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Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with genito-urinary problems	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)  with disorders of genitor-urinary system.	□□Review of anatomy and physiology of genitor-urinary system □□Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment □□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & Nursing management of □□Nephritis □□Nephrotic syndrome □□Nephrosis □□Renal calculus □□Tumours	L ec tu re D is cu ss io n    E x pl ai n us in g C ha rt s, gr ap hs	10 Hrs

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Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of endocrine system	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)  with disorders of genitourinary system.	□□Review of anatomy and physiology endocrine system. □□Nursing Assessment — History and Physical assessment □□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of Thyroid and Parathyroid - Diabetes mellitus - Diabetes insipidus - Adrenal tumour	L ec tu re D is cu ss io n	10 Hrs

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Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of Integumentar y system	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)  with disorders of skin.	□□Review of anatomy and physiology of skin and its appendages. □□Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment □□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment  modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders  of skin and its appendages.  - Lesions and abrasions  - Infection and infestations; Dermatitis  - Dermatoses; infectious and Non infectious "inflammatory dermatoses"  - Acne Vulgaris  - Allergies and Eczema  - Psoriasis  - Malignant melanoma  - Alopecia  Special therapies, alternative therapies	$\Box$ $\Box$ L ec tu re D is cu ss io n $\Box$ $\Box$ E x pl ai n us in gC ha rt s, graphs $\Box$ $\Box$ M o de ls fil m s sli de . $\Box$	10 Hrs
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UNIT: X  Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskelet al problems	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)  with disorders of musculoskeletal system.	Review of anatomy and physiology of musculoskeletal system.  Daniel Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment  Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of—	L ec tu re D is cu ss io n $\square$ $\square$ E x pl ai n us in g	15 Hrs

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Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Immunological problems.	□□Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)  with disorders of Immunological problems□	□□Review of Immune system. Nursing Assessment—History □□and Physical assessment □□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	L ec tu re D is cu ss io n	10 Hrs
		modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of—  Immunodeficiency disorder	□ □ E x pl ai	
		□□Primary immuno deficiency	n us in g C	
		☐ ☐ Phagocytic dysfunction	ha rt	
		□□B-cell and T-cell deficiencies □□Secondary	s, gr ap hs	
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 UNIT: XII	□ □ Describe the etiology,	□ Review of anatomy	L	20 Hrs
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	manifestations, diagnostic	musculoskeletal	tu	
	measures and management of	system.	re	
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(adults	with communicable disease.	and Physical	SS	
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- Tetanus - Yellow fever - Filariasis - HIV, AIDS - HIV, AIDS - La productive Tract Infections - Infections Infection Control measures: Notification, Isolation, Infectious Diseases Hoxpitals - Special Infection Control measures: Notification, Isolation, Infectious Diseases Hoxpitals - Special Infection Control measures: Notification, Isolation, Infectious Diseases Hoxpitals - Special Infection Control measures: Nursing Procedures: - Infectious Diseases - Hoxpitals - Special Infection as e control measures: - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Hoxpitals - Special Infection as e control measures: - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Hoxpitals - Special Infection as e control measures: - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Hoxpitals - Special Infection as e control measures: - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Infectious Diseases - Hoxpitals - Special Infection as e control measures: - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Infectious Diseases - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Infectious Diseases - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Infectious Diseases - Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious Diseases - Infectious			
- Yellow fever  - Filariasis  - Filariasis  - HIV, AIDS  □□ Special Infection control measures: Notification, Isolation, Quarantine,  Unifectious Diseases Hospitals  Special therapies, alternative therapies of Communicable diseases  Nursing Procedures: Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases  □□ Special therapies, alternative therapies of Communicable diseases  □□ Special Infection cases of Druguised in treatment of Communicable diseases  □□ Special therapies, alternative therapies of Communicable diseases  □□ Special therapies, alternative therapies of Communicable diseases  □□ Special therapies, alternative therapies of Communicable diseases  □□ Special therapies, alternative therapies of Communicable diseases  □□ Special Infection cases of Druguistic Special stream of Diseases of Druguistic Special stream of Communicable diseases  □□ Special Infection cases of Druguistic Special stream of Diseases of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special stream of Druguistic Special		- Tetanus	ti ce
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- HIV, AIDS		- Filariasis	
□□Reproductive Tract Infections □□Special Infection e control measures: Notification, Isolation, Quarantine, Infectious Diseases Hospitals  Special therapies, alternative therapies: Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases  Nursing Procedures: Drug used in treatment of Communicable diseases  H H ea lt h ea lt h ea cd uc at io n		HIM AIDC	n
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UNIT: XIII	Describe the Organisation and physical set up of operation theatre.	Organisation and Physical set up of the Operation Theatre (OT):	L ec tu re	25Hrs
Pen Operative nursing	□□Identify the various instruments and equipments used for common surgical	- Classifications	D is cu	
	procedures.  □ □ Describe the infection control measures in the	- O. T. DESIGN - Staffing	io n	
	Operation theatre.  □□Describe the role of the nurse in the Peri Operative	<ul><li>Members of the OT team</li><li>Duties and</li></ul>	□	
	nursing care.	responsibilities of nurse in O.T.	pl ai n	
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## **SOCIOLOGY**

## PREMABLE:-

Sociology, the study of human social behavior and interaction, has become a component of many nursing education programs because it is believed that undertaking formal study of human behavior can assist nurses in providing care and performing thorough diagnosis. Incorporating sociology into the study of nursing emphasizes the social nature of health care and helps nurses understand their role as a social agents whose job requires interaction with and understanding of many different types of people from a variety of different backgrounds. Interpersonal care can be an essential part of a nurse's role as a health care provider, and the study of sociology is believed to help nurses gain new insight into their patients lives and issues.

Sociology encourages and requires transformational learning which does not sit easily within the current practical and power context of much of nursing practice. However, when students engage with the wider issues, and understand that there are different ways of knowing *and* examine what it means to develop a sociological imagination an opportunity exists for them to develop into 'knowledgeable doers' who may transform both themselves, nursing practice and in turn society.

## **GOAL:-**

At the end of the course students will be able to explain concepts of sociology related to community and social institutions in India and its relationship with health, illness and nursing.

## **SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE:**

At the end of the class the students can be able to :\

- State the importance of Sociology in Nursing
- Describe the interstate relationship of individual in society and community
- Describe the influence of culture and on health and disease
- Identify various social groups and their interactions
- Explain the growth of population in India and its impact on health
- Describe the types of communities in India, their practices and the impact on health

## **DURATION**

One year program

## **ELIGIBILITY:-**

Applicants must have:

- minimum age for admission shall be 17 years
- Minimum education: 10+2 class passed with Science (PCB) & English Core/English Elective with aggregate of 45% marks from recognized board under AISSCE/CBSE/ICSE/SSCE/HSCE or other equivalent Board.
- Student shall be medically fit.
- Students appearing in 10+2 examination in Science conducted by National Institute of Open School with 45% marks.
- Student shall be admitted once in a year.

## **INTAKE CAPACITY:-** 100 seats per year

**CAREER OPPURTUNITIES**: plenty of career opportunities are available for nursing nowadays. On the completion of their studies, students can get jobs with many private as well as public sector undertakings. A few of the areas where students can get jobs comprise of:

- Clinics and Heath Departments
- Defense Services
- Hospitals
- Industrial Houses and Factories
- Nursing Science Schools
- Railways and Public Sector Medical Departments
- Training Institute

**FEE STRUCTURE:-** Rs 168000/- per year. The examination fees will be decided by the university.

## **TEACHING STRATEGIES:-**

It is assumed that there will be 60 theory hours in one year.

# **Method of Teaching**

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Seminar
- Presentations
- Student interactive session
- Student/ teacher seminar

#### **Methods of Evaluation**

- Quiz, Tests (Term)
- Assignments/Term paper
- Presentations
- Project work

## **Internal Assessment**

 Term Test(2 tests)
 60%

 Assignment
 20%

 Presentation
 20%

 Total
 100%

## EFFECTIVE TRAINING/OPTIONAL POSTING

Should be arranged by the faculty for hands on training of the students in the clinical/community.

## **REFERENCES:-**

## **Syllabus Books**

- 1. Madan (GR), Indian Social Problems, Allied Publishers, Chennai.
- 2. Mehta (SA), Study of Rural Sociology in India, Chand & Co.
- 3. Ogbern (F), Handbook of Sociology, Eurasoa Publishing, New Delhi.
- 4. Majmudar (DN), An Introduction to Social Anthropology, Asia Publishing house, Bombay.
- 5. Indirani (TK), Textbook of Sociology for Nurses, Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi, 2006.
- 6. Neeraja (KP), Textbook of Sociology for Nursing students, Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi 2005.

21

7. Rao (SD), Psychology and Sociology for Para medicals, Jaypee Brothers, New Delhi,

Following guidelines should be followed in order to have a common standardized syllabus format for the whole university:

• Chapters should be as per the respective Council, INC.

•	The core knowledge should be specified into three	e domain categories i.e M	lust Know, De	esirable to K	now, Nice
	to				know

s.no.	topic	domain	hours
1	Introduction	Must know Definition of S	ociology 01
		,Nature and Scope of the o	<u> </u>
	$\Box$ $\Box$ Definition of	and Importance and applic	eation of
	Sociology	Sociology in Nursing	
	$\square \square$ Nature and		
	Scope of the		
	discipline		
	□ Importance and		
	application of Sociology in		
	Sociology in Nursing		
	nuising		
2	Individual & Society	Must know	03
	•		
	$\square \square$ Society and	□ □ Society and	
	Community	Community	
	□□Nature of	□ □ Nature of Society	
	Society		
		☐ ☐ Difference	
	□ □ Difference	between Society and	
	between Society and Community	Community	
	Community	□□Process of	
	□□Process of	Socialization and	
	Socialization and	Individualization	
	Individualization	mar vidualization	
		$\square$ $\square$ $\square$ Personal	
	$\Box$ $\Box$ Personal	disorganization	
	disorganization		
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3	Culture	Must know □Nature	03
		of culture	
	□ □ Nature of culture		
	□□ <b>□</b> □14:	□ □ Evolution of	
	□□Evolution of	culture	
	culture	□ □ Diversity and	
	□ □ Diversity and	uniformity of culture	
	uniformity of culture	dimorning of culture	
	difficulty of culture	□ □ Trans cultural	
	□ □ Trans cultural	society	
	Westerly		
	Marie	□□Influence on	

	☐☐Influence on health and disease	health and disease	
	nearm and disease		
4	Social groups and	Must know $\square$ The	04
	Processes	meaning and classification of	
	☐ ☐ The meaning and	groups	
	classification of		
	groups	□ □ Primary &	
		Secondary Group	
	□ □ Primary &		
	Secondary Group	$\Box \Box$ In-group V/s.	
	$\Box \Box$ In-group V/s.	out-group, Class, Tribe, Caste	
	out-group, Class,	Tibe, Caste	
	Tribe, Caste	□ □Economic,	
	,	Political, Religious	
	□ □Economic,	groups, Mob,	
	Political, Religious	Crowd, Public and	
	groups, Mob,	Audience	
	Crowd, Public and Audience	Interaction & Social	
	Audience	Processes.	
	Interaction & Social	Trocesses.	
	Processes.	$\Box$ $\Box$ Co-operation,	
		Competition,	
	$\Box$ $\Box$ Co-operation,	Conflict	
	Competition,		
	Conflict	☐ ☐ Accommodation, Assimilation &	
	$\Box \Box$ Accommodation,	Isolation &	
	Assimilation &	1501411011	
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	7	<b>N</b>	0.6
5	Population	Must	06
	□□Society and	know□□Society and population	
	population	population	
	Population	$\Box$ $\Box$ Population	
	$\Box$ $\Box$ Population	distribution in India-	
	distribution in India-	Demographic	
	Demographic	characteristics	
	characteristics		
	□ □ N / a 141a	☐ ☐ Malthusian	
	□ □ Malthusian theory of	theory of Populations	
	uicory or	i opulations	

	Populations		
	Topulations		
		□ □ Population	
	□□Population	explosion in India	
	explosion in India	and its impact on	
	and its impact on	health status	
	health status		
		□ □ Family welfare	
	□ □ Family welfare	•	
	•	programs	
	programs		
6	Family and marriage	Must	05
	_	know□□Family	
	□□Family	Functions	
	Functions		
	Tunctions	Trynas Isint	
		□ □ Types-Joint,	
	□ □ Types-Joint,	Nuclear, Blended	
	Nuclear, Blended	and Extended	
	and Extended	family:	
	family:		
	•	$\Box$ $\Box$ Characteristics	
	□ □ Characteristics		
		□ □ The Modern	
	□ □ The Modern		
		Family-Changes,	
	Family-Changes,	Problems-Dowry	
	Problems-Dowry	etc.,	
	etc.,		
		$\square \square$ Welfare	
	$\square$ $\square$ Welfare	Services.	
	Services.		
	201110031	□ □ Changes &	
	□ □ Changes &	Legislations on	
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	Legislations on	family and marriage	
	family and marriage	in	
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		□ □ India-marriage	
	□ □ India-marriage	acts	
	acts		
		□ □ Marriage: Forms	
	□ □ Marriage: Forms	and functions of	
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		marriage	
	marriage		
		□ □ Marriage and	
	□ □ Marriage and	family problems in	
	family problems in	India	
	India		
		☐ ☐ Family, marriage	
	☐ ☐ Family, marriage	and their influence	
	and their influence	on health and health	
	and then illituelle	on nearm and nearm	

	on health and health practices	practices	
	Stratification  Meaning & types of Social stratification  The Indian Caste System- Origin & Features  Features  Features of Caste in India Today  Social Class System and Status Social Mobility-  Meaning & Types  Races as a biological concept, criteria of racial classification  Salient features of Primary races-Racism  Influence of Class, Caste and Race on health and health practices	Must kno   Meaning & types of Social stratification    The Indian Caste System- Origin & Features    Features of Caste in India Today    Social Class System and Status Social Mobility-  Meaning & Types  Races as a biological concept, criteria of racial classification    Salient features of Primary races-Racism    Influence of Class, Caste and Race on health and health practices	07
8 Types in Indi (Rural Region	, Urban and	Must know     Features of village's community & Characteristics of Indian  Village panchayat system, social dynamics    Community Development project	06

	system, social	& Planning	
	dynamics		
	•	$\Box\Box$ Changes in	
	$\Box\Box$ Community	Indian Rural Life	
	Development project		
	& Planning	□ □ Availability of	
		health facilities in	
	□ □ Changes in	rural and its impact	
	Indian Rural Life	on health	
	□ □ Availability of	and health practices	
	health facilities in	1	
	rural and its impact	□ □ Urban-	
	on health	community-features	
	and health practices	$\Box$ $\Box$ The growth of	
	r	cities: Urbanization	
	□ □ Urban-	and its impact on	
	community-features	health and	
	□□The growth of	health practices	
	cities: Urbanization	r	
	and its impact on	□ □ Major Urban	
	health and	problems – Urban	
		Slums	
	health practices	75 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 -	
	r	$\square \square$ Region;	
	□ □ Major Urban	Problems and impact	
	problems – Urban	on Health	
	Slums	3-1-2-1-1-2-2	
	75 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 - 57 -		
	$\square \square$ Region;		
	Problems and impact		
	on Health		
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9	Social Change	Must	04
	D	know□□Nature and process	
	$\square \square$ Nature and	of Social Change	
	process of Social Change	C	
		$\Box \Box$ Factors	
	$\Box \Box$ Factors	influencing Social	
	influencing Social	change : Cultural	
	change : Cultural	change, Cultural lag	
	change, Cultural lag	5 ,	
	5 ,	□ □ Introduction to	
	□ □ Introduction to	Theories of social	
	Theories of social	change : Linear,	
	change : Linear.	Cyclical, Marxian,	

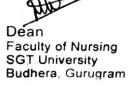
	Cyclical, Marxian,		
	Cyclical, ivial xiall,	Franki 1 D 1 C	
		Functional Role of	
	Functional Role of	nurse – Change	
	nurse – Change	agents	
	agents		
10	Social organization and	Must	04
	social system	know□□Social	
	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	organization :	
	□□Social	elements, types	
	organization :	elements, types	
	elements, types	□ □ Democratic and	
	elements, types	authoritarian modes	
	□ □ Democratic and	of participation,	
	authoritarian modes		
	of participation,	□ □ Voluntary	
		associations	
	□□Voluntary		
	associations	□□Social System :	
		Definition and Types	
	□□Social System :	of social system	
	Definition and Types		
	of social system	□□Role and Status	
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	$\Box\Box$ Role and Status	elements of social	
	as structural	system	
	elements of social	system	
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	system	☐☐Inter – relationship of	
		institutions	
	□□Inter – relationship of		
	institutions		
11	Social control	Must	02
		know□□Nature and	
	$\square \square$ Nature and	process of social	
	process of social	control	
	control		
		□ □ Political, Legal,	
	□ □ Political, Legal,	Religious,	
	Religious,	Educational,	
	Educational,	Economic, Industrial	
	Economic, Industrial	and Technological	
	and Technological		
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	values- Folkways	and Mores Customs	
	and Mores Customs	Laws and fashion	
	Laws and fashion		
		□ Role of nurse	
	$\square \square$ Role of nurse		

Social Problems  Must know□Social disorganization  □Control &Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:  Must know□Social disorganization  □Control &Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
□ □ Social disorganization
□□Social disorganization □□Control &Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:  disorganization □□Control &Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
disorganization  Control  Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
□□Control  □□Control  &Planning : poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  food supplies,  prostitution, rights of prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:  □□Control &Planning : poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  rostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
□□Control &Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:  &Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies,  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
&Planning: poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies, food supplies, prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
housing, illiteracy, food supplies, food supplies, prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:  housing, illiteracy, food supplies, prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
food supplies,  prostitution, rights of prostitution, rights of women & children, women & children, vulnerable groups:
prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:  prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:
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women & children, vulnerable groups: vulnerable groups:
vulnerable groups:
□ □ Elderly,
□ □ Elderly, handicapped,
handicapped, minority groups and
minority groups and other marginalized
other marginalized groups,
groups,
childlabour, child
childlabour, child abuse, delinquency
abuse, delinquency and crime, substance
and crime, substance abuse, HIV /
abuse, HIV / AIDS.
AIDS.
AlDS.  □□Social Welfare
□ □ Social Welfare programs in India
programs in India
$\square$ Role of Nurse
□ Role of Nurse
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S.NO	CONTENTS OF THE	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	TEACHING OBJECTIVES	METHODOLOGY	TIME
	TOPICS	(at the end of the session the student should be able to )			
1	<ul> <li>Introduction</li> <li>Definition of Sociology</li> <li>Nature and Scope of the discipline</li> </ul>	Explain the definition, nature ,scope, importance and application of sociology in nursing	To cover the introduction and definition of sociology.	1.student Interactive session with the students regarding Definition, nature, scope	1 hrs
	Importance and application of Sociology in Nursing		To cover the nature, scope and former or specialist school of thought		
			To cover the importance/significance/utility of sociology and importance of studying sociology in India	2. Didactic lecture through power point projections on Importance and application of Sociology in Nursing	



2	Individual & Society  • Society and Community, Nature of Society, Difference between Society and Community Process of Socialization and Individualization and Personal disorganization	Discuss in detail about Society and Community, Nature of Society, Difference between Society and Community, Process of Socialization and Individualization, Personal disorganization	To cover meaning of individualization, society, evolution of society, charactyerstics of society, types of society, Community Process of Socialization and Individualization and Personal disorganization	Didactic lecture through power point projections and student interactive session	3hrs
3	Culture      Nature of culture     Evolution of culture     Diversity and uniformity of culture	<ul> <li>Elaborate the meaning of culture</li> <li>Discuss the evolution of culture</li> <li>Explain the diversity and uniformity of culture</li> </ul>	To cover definition of culture.  To cover the concept of culture	Group discussion on definition of culture, concept of culture     Student interactive session on	3hrs



	Trans cultural society, Influence on health and disease	Discuss the concept of Trans cultural society and its Influence on health and disease	To cover the nature and characteristics of culture.  To cover the diversity and uniformity of culture  To cover Trans cultural society, Influence on health and disease	diversity and uniformity of culture  3. Problem based learning on Trans cultural society, Influence on health and disease	
4	Social groups and Processes  The meaning and classification of groups, Primary & Secondary Group  In-group V/s. out-group, Class, Tribe, Caste, Economic, Political, Religious groups, Mob, Crowd, Public and Audience  Interaction & Social Processes.	<ul> <li>Explain the meaning and classification of groups, Primary &amp; Secondary Group</li> <li>Discuss the In-group V/s. out-group, Class, Tribe, Caste</li> <li>Describe the Economic, Political, Religious groups, Mob, Crowd, Public and Audience Interaction &amp; Social</li> <li>Explain the Cooperation, Competition, Conflict</li> </ul>	To cover meaning, definition of social process.  To cover meaning, classification, importance, type and characteristics of social groups.	1Didactic lecture on meaning, definition of social process.  2.Student interactive session on types of groups	4hrs



• Co-operation,	• Explain the Co-operation,			
Competition, Conflict, Accommodation,	Competition, Conflict, Accommodation,			
Assimilation & Isolation	Assimilation & Isolation			
		To cover Co exerction Commetition	3.student seminar on	
		To cover Co-operation, Competition, Conflict, Accommodation,	Co-operation,	
		Assimilation & Isolation	Competition, Conflict,	
			Accommodation, Assimilation & Isolation	

5	Population      Society and population     Population distribution in India-Demographic characteristics,     Malthusian theory of Populations, Population explosion in India and its impact on health status      Family welfare programs	Describe the Society and population, Population distribution in India-Demographic characteristics, Malthusian theory of Populations, Population explosion in India and its impact on health status	To cover Society and population, Population distribution in India- Demographic characteristics, Malthusian theory of Populations, Population explosion in India and its impact on health status	Group discussion on Society and population, Population distribution in India-Demographic characteristics.
		Explain the Family welfare programs	To cover the various types of Family welfare programs	Student seminar on

				various types of Family welfare programs	
6	Family and marriage  Family Functions  Types-Joint, Nuclear, Blended and Extended family:, Characteristics, The Modern Family-Changes, Problems-Dowry etc., Welfare Services.  Changes & Legislations on family and marriage in, India-marriage acts  Marriage: Forms and functions of marriage, Marriage and family problems in India, Family, marriage and their influence on health and health practices	<ul> <li>Discuss the importance and functions of family.</li> <li>Elaborate the various type of family and welfare services</li> <li>Briefly discuss the Changes &amp; Legislations</li> </ul>	To cover definition of family, structure, characteristics of family, functions, types of family and structure, family problems and welfare services  To cover marriage acts, legislations and special marriage act.	1. Didactic lecture through PowerPoint presentations on definition of family, structure, characteristics of family, functions, types of family and structure, family problems and welfare services  2. Student interactive session on marriage acts, legislations and special marriage act.	7hrs

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on family and marriage in, India  Explain the various	To cover definition of marriage, type, problems related to marriage.	3. Group discussion on various family problems
forms of marriages and its functions		

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Social Stratification  • Meaning & types of Social stratification, The Indian Caste System Origin & □Features of Caste in India Today	Indian Caste System-	To cover concept of definition, meaning, characteristics, types, theories stratification and Indian Caste System	Students Seminar on tools and methods of data collection	5hrs
<ul> <li>Social Class System and Status Social Mobility Meaning &amp; Types Races as a biological concept criteria of racia classification and Salien features of Primary races-Racism</li> <li>Influence of Class, Caste and Race on health and health practices</li> </ul>	Explain the social mobility, social class system	To cover fuctions of social stratification and social caste system.	Essay writing on social stratification and social caste system.	
	Briefly describe the Influence of Class, Caste and Race on health and health practices	To cover Influence of Class, Caste and Race on health and health practices	Essay writing on Influence of Class,	

		Caste and Race on	
		health and health	
		practices	

8		To cover characrtersics, community	1. Group discussion	6hrs
	Types of Communication in India	organizations, Indian villages, Indian riral society, rural urabn dieerences,	on urban and rural community	
	Illula	mai society, tural urabil diectences,	Community	

		panchayat system	2.	Student based	
(Rural, Urban and Regional)	Describe the Characteristics of			learning on	
• Features of village's	India Village and panchayat			Community	
community &	system and social dynamics			Development &	
Characteristics of				project & Planning	
IndiaVillage panchayat				& □ Changes in	
system, social dynamics				Indian Rural Life	
• Community Development project &			3.	Problem based	
Planning &Changes in				learning on	
Indian Rural Life				Availability of	
				health facilities in	
				rural and its	
Availability of health		To cover Community Development		impact on health	
facilities in rural and its	Explain the Community	project & Planning &□Changes in		and health practices	
impact on health and	Development project & Planning	Indian Rural Life	4.	*	
health practices	&Changes in Indian Rural Life		4.	on Urban-	
				community and	
				Major Urban	
Urban-community-				problems	
features, The growth of					
cities: Urbanization and		To cover Urban-community-features,			
its impact on health and health practices Major	Discuss the of health facilities in	The growth of cities: Urbanization			
Urban problems – Urban	rural and its impact on health	and its impact on health and health			
Slums	and health practices	practices Major Urban problems –			
		Urban Slums			
• Region; Problems and					
impact on Health			5.	Student seminar	
	Frankin de Halen een 2			On impost/problems	
	Explain the Urban-community-			impact/problems	

		features, The growth of cities: Urbanization and its impact on health and health practices Major Urban problems – Urban Slums		of urbanization on health and health practices	
		Explain the Region; Problems and impact on Health	To cover impact/problems of urbanization on health and health practices		
9	<ul> <li>Social Change</li> <li>Nature and process of Social Change, Factors influencing Social change: Cultural change, Cultural lag</li> </ul>	Discuss the Nature and process of Social Change, Factors influencing Social change : Cultural change, Cultural lag	To cover definition, nature, definition, process, factors influencing social change. Resistance, theories of social change and cultural lag	Didactic lecture on social change and cultural lag	4hrs

	Introduction to Theories of social change : Linear, Cyclical, Marxian	• Discuss the to Theories of social change		
	• Functional Role of nurse  - Change agents	• Explain the Functional Role of nurse – Change agents	To cover various theories of social change	<ul><li>2. Group discussion on various theories of social change</li><li>3. Group discussion</li></ul>
			To cover the Functional Role of nurse as a Change agents	on Functional Role of nurse as a Change agents
10	Social organization and social system  • Social organization : elements, types • Democratic and	<ul> <li>To explain Social organization : elements, types</li> <li>To discuss the Democratic and authoritarian modes of</li> </ul>		1. Didactic lecture through PowerPoint presentation on Social
	authoritarian modes of	participation	To cover definition, characteristics,	organization :

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participation, Voluntary associations Social System: Definition and Types of social system, Role and Status as structural elements of social system Inter – relationship of institutions	Explain the Voluntary associations Social System : Definition and Types of social system Briefly discuss about Inter – relationship of institution	elements, types and functions of Social organization.  To cover the Democratic and authoritarian modes of participation.  To cover various Voluntary associations.  To cover Definition and Types of social system  To cover the concept of Inter – relationship of institutions	elements, types  2. Didactic lecture through PowerPoint presentation on Democratic and authoritarian modes of participation,  3. Student interactive session on Voluntary associations  4. student interactive session on Social System : Definition and Types of social system, Role and Status as structural elements of social system  5. group discussion on Inter — relationship of institutio

11	Social control  Nature and process of social control  Political, Legal, Religious, Educational, Economic, Industrial and Technological system, Norms values- Folkways and Mores Customs Laws and fashion  Role of nurse	<ul> <li>Explain the Nature and process of social control</li> <li>Discuss the Political, Legal, Religious, Educational, Economic, Industrial and Technological system, Norms values- Folkways and Mores Customs Laws and fashion</li> <li>Discuss the Role of nurse</li> </ul>	To cover meaning, need, purpose, importance for social control  To cover various means of social control	Student interactive session on meaning, need, purpose, importance for social control  Group discussion on various means of social control	2hrs
				Teachers seminar on role of nurse in social control	
			To cover the role of nurse in social control		

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12	Social Problems  • Social disorganization • Control & Planning : poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies, prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups:Elderly, handicapped, minority groups and other	<ul> <li>Discuss the meaning , nature characteristics of Social disorganization</li> <li>Explain the various type of social problems.</li> </ul>	To cover meaning , nature characteristics of Social disorganization  To cover the various type of social problems poverty, housing, illiteracy, food supplies, prostitution, rights of women & children, vulnerable groups: Elderly, handicapped, minority groups and other	Didactic lecture through power point presentation on meaning , nature characteristics of Social disorganization     Student interactive session on various type of social	

marginalized groups, childlabour, child abuse, delinquency and crime, substance abuse, HIV /AIDS.  Social Welfare programs in India Role of Nurse		marginalized groups, childlabour, child abuse, delinquency and crime, substance abuse, HIV /AIDS to cover the Social Welfare programs in India	problems
	<ul> <li>To explain the Social Welfare programs in India</li> <li>Explain the role of nurse in dealing with social problems.</li> </ul>	To cover role of nurse in dealing with social problems.	3. Group discussion/ teacher seminar on role of nurse in dealing with social problems.

## **PATHOLOGY (A) & GENETICS (B)**

# **PREAMBLE**

Pathology itself may be used broadly to refer to the study of disease in general, incorporating a wide range of biosciences research fields and medical practices. The modern practice of pathology divided into a number of subdisciplines within the discrete but deeply interconnected aims of biological research & medical practice. In nursing the pathology is important for students to acquire knowledge of pathology of various disease condition and apply this knowledge in practice of nursing.

Genetic nursing is a nursing specialty that focuses on providing genetic healthcare to patients. The integration of genetics into nursing began in the 1980s and has been a slow but important process in improving the quality of healthcare for patients receiving genetic and genomic based care from nurses. A genetic nurse helps patient with or at risk for disease related to their genetics, disease like cancer, heart disease, diabetes, alzheimer's. These nurses perform risk assessment and analyze the data found. A career in genetics nursing can be very rewarding, nurse help patients and families better prepare themselves for the potentially harmful diseases that run in their family.

## **GOALS:**

- Provide knowledge, clinical skills for students to competently theory and clinical pathology practice.
- Promote the development of investigative skills to better understand pathological processes as they apply to both individual patients and general patient population.
- Develop realistic, functional and coordinated home care plans for patients and their families.
- Nurse advice and educate the clients and families on such influences that might impact their health, identify and manage physiological responses.

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- To optimize health, reduce health risks, treat disease, and promote wellness.
- Develop realistic, functional and coordinated home care plans for patients and their families.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

- Apply the concepts of pathology in various medical & surgical conditions in providing care to clients and their families.
- Apply the concepts of genetic in various medical & surgical conditions in providing care to clients and their families
- Appreciate the client as a holistic individual
- Perform physical assessment of clients
- Apply nursing process in providing nursing care to patients.
- Teach pathology in nursing to undergraduate students & in-service nurses

## **DURATION**: Four years program

#### **ELIGIBILITY:**

- The candidate should be a Registered Nurse and Registered midwife or equivalent with any State Nursing Registration Council.
- The minimum education requirements shall be the passing of : B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons. Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing with
- minimum of 55% aggregate marks.
- The candidate should have undergone in B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons. Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing in an institution which is
- recognized by Indian Nursing Council.
- Minimum one year of work experience after Basic B.Sc. Nursing.
- Minimum one year of work experience prior or after Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing.
- Candidate shall be medically fit.
- 7.5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidates may be given.

# **INTAKE CAPACITY:** Hundred seats per year

### **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:**

• Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and teaching career

- Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice
- Pathology nurse practitioner
- Hospital Pathology collector
- Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and teaching career
- Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice
- Pathology nurse practitioner
- Hospital Pathology collector

**FEE STRUCTURE**: Rs 168000/- per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

**TEACHING STRATEGIES:** The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and theory model. The major focus is on the clinical practice with the means of direct care to the patients. Fellows are prepared to participate in a multi disciplinary approach to planning, implementing, managing, and evaluating programs for improving the standards of practices concerned. It is assumed that there will be approximately 30 theory hours and 10 practical hours.

#### ELECTIVE TRAINING/OPTIONALTRAINING

Should be arranged by the faculty for hands on practice and training of the students in the hospital or similar organization for improving the skills of students.

### **BOOKS REFERED**

- Donna L. Wong, David Wilson, Essentials of Pediatric Nursing, 6<sup>th</sup> ed., Harcourt Private limited; 1999. p. 523-33.
- Marlow. R. Dorothy and Reddy. A. Barbara: Textbook of Paediatric Nursing. 6<sup>th</sup> ed.W. B Saunders Company; 1961...
- Datta Parul, Pediatric Nursing, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher; 2009
- Gupte Piyush., Pediatric Nursing, 1st ed, A.P. Jain Publisher; 2004
- Elizabeth K.E. Fundamentals of Pediatrics.3<sup>rd</sup> ed.,Paras Publications.

• Adele Pilliteri.Maternal and Child Health Nursing.1st ed.,Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.p.902-4.

# Pathology & genetics

# **Pathology**

# **Section - A**

S. No.	TOPIC	DOMAIN	TIME
1	Introduction		3 Hrs
	☐☐Importance of the study of pathology	Must to know	
	- Definition of terms		
	- Methods and techniques		
	- Cellular and Tissue changes		
	- Infiltration and regeneration		

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	- Inflammations and infections  - Wound healing  - Vascular changes  □ Cellular growth, Neoplasms  - Normal and Cancer cell  - Benign and Malignant growths  - In situ carcinoma  - Disturbances of fluid and electrolyte imbalance	Must to know	
2	Special Pathology  □ Pathological changes in disease conditions of various systems.  □ Respiratory tract  - Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Pleural effusion and Pneumonia	Must to know  Must to know	10 Hrs (Theo) + 5 Hrs (Prac

- Lung abscess, Emph	ysema, Bronchiectasis		
- Bronchial asthma, Co	OPD & Tumors		
□□Cardio-vascular sy	ystem		
- Pericardial effusion			
- Rheumatic heart dise	ease	Must to know	
- Infective endocarditi	s, atherosclerosis		
- Ischemia, infarction	& aneurysm		
□ Gastro Intestinal T	ract		
- Peptic ulcer, typhoid			
- Carcinoma of GI trac	et buccal, Esophageal,	Must to know	
- Gastric & intestinal			
□□Liver, Gall bladde	r & Pancreas		
- Hepatitis, Chronic liv	ver abscess, cirrhosis		
- Tumours of liver, gal	ll bladder and pancreas,	Must to know	

- Cholecystitis		
□□Kidneys & Urinary tract		
- Glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis		
- Calculi, renal failure, renal carcinoma & cystitis	Must to know	
☐ Male genital systems		
- Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy -		
- Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate		
□ □ Female genital system		
- Fibroids		
- Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium	Must to know	
- Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma		
- Ectopic gestation		
- Ovarian cyst & tumour		

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	□ □ Cancer Breast		
	□ □ Central Nervous system		
	- Hydrocephalus,	Must to know	
	☐ Meningitis, encephalitis,	Nice to know	
	- Vascular disorders— thrombosis, embolism		
	- Stroke, paraplegia, quadriplegia	Desirable to know	
	- Tumours, meningiomas — gliomas		
	□ □ Metastatic tumours		
	□ □Skeletal sytem		
	- Bone healing, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis	Must to know	
	□ □ Arthritis & tumours	Nice to know	
		Nice to know	
3	Clinical Pathology		4 Hrs (Theo)
	□□Various blood and bone marrow tests in	Must to know	+ 3 Hrs (Prac)

assessment and monitoring of disease conditions.	
- Hemoglobin	
- RBC, White Cell & platelet counts	
- Bleeding time, clotting time and prothrombine time	
- Blood group and cross matching	
- Blood chemistry	
- Blood culture	
- Serological and immunological test	
- Other blood tests	
- Examination of Bone marrow	
- Methods of collection of blood specimen for various	
clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests,	

inference and normal values

4	Examination of body cavity fluids, transudates and exudates		2 Hrs (Theo) + 1 Hr (Prac)
	☐ The laboratories tests used in CSF analysis ☐ Examination of other body cavity fluids, transudates and exudates sputum, wound discharge	Must to know  Must to know	Tim (riac)
	□□Analysis of gastric and duodenal contents □□Analysis of semen-sperm count, motility and morphology and their importance in infertility □□Methods of collection of CSF and other cavity fluids specimen for various	Desirable to know  Must to know	
	clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal values	Desirable to know	
5	Urine and faeces		1 Hr (Theo)

□□Urine	Must to know	+ 1 Hr (Prac)
- Physical characteristics		
- Analysis	Must to know	
- Culture and sensitivity		
□ □ Faeces	Desirable to know	
- Characteristics		
- Stool examination:		
Occult blood, ova, parasite and cyst, reducing substance etc,		
$\square$ Methods of collection for various tests, inference and normal values		

S. No.	TOPIC	DOMAIN	TIME
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Genetics

**Section - B** 

1	Introduction		3 Hrs
	☐ Practical application of genetics in Nursing	Must to know.	
	☐☐Impact of genetic condition on families	Desirable to know	
	☐ Review of cellular division mitosis and meiosis.	Nice to know	
		Nice to know	
	☐ Characteristics and structure of genes ☐ Chromosomes — sex determination	Nice to know	
	☐ Chromosomal aberrations— Patterns of		
	inheritance:	Must to know	
	- Mendalian theory of inheritance		
	- Multiple allots and blood groups		
	- Sex linked inheritance		
	- Mechanism of inheritance		
	- Errors in transmission (Mutation)		
2	Maternal, prenatal and genetic influences on development of defects and diseases		3 Hrs

☐ Conditions affecting the mother : genetic and infections ☐ Consanguinity atrophy	Must to know	
☐ ☐ Prenatal nutrition and food allergies. ☐ ☐ Maternal age	Must to know	
☐ ☐ Maternal drug therapy ☐ ☐ Prenatal testing and diagnosis	Nice to know	
☐☐Effect of Radiation, drugs and chemicals☐☐Infertility	Desirable to know	
□□Spontaneous abortion □□Neural Tube Defects and the role of folic acid in lowering the risks □□Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)	Desirable to know  Must to know  Must to know  Desirable to know	

		Nice to know	
3	Genetic testing in the neonates and children	THE to know	2Hrs
	□ □ Screening for	Must to know	
	- Congenital abnormalities		
	- Developmental delay		
	- Dysmorphism		
4	Genetic conditions of adolescents and adults		2Hrs
	☐ Cancer genetics Familial Cancer	Must to know	
	☐ ☐ Inborn errors of metabolism	Must to know	
	☐☐Blood group alleles and hematological disorder	Must to know	
	☐ Genetic haemochromatosis	Desirable to know	
	☐ ☐ Huntington's disease		
	☐ ☐ Mental illness	Desirable to know	
		Nice to know	

5	Services related to Genetics		<b>5</b> Hrs
	☐ Genetic testing	Must to know	
	□ □ Human genome project	Must to know.	
	☐ Gene therapy	Must to know	
	☐ ☐ The Eugenics movement	Must to know	
	☐☐Genetic Counseling Legal and Ethical issues  Role of nurse	Must to know	

S.No	Topic	Learning objective	<b>Teaching Guidelines</b>	Methodology		Time
1.	Introduction	$\square$ $\square$ Define the		Teacher seminar on	3 Hrs	
		common terms		definition, methods,		
	☐ Importance of the study of pathology	used in pathology.	To cover the basic	technique,		
			knowledge regarding	inflammations,		
	- Definition of terms	$\Box \Box$ Appreciate the	pathology, its include	infections, wound		
		deviations from	definition, methods,	healing, vascular		

			41	-1	
		normal to abnormal	techniques, cellular &	changes.	
	- Methods and techniques	structure and	tissue changes,		
			infiltration,		
	- Cellular and Tissue changes	functions of the	regeneration,		
		body system.	inflammations,		
	- Infiltration and regeneration		infections, wound		
			healing, cellular	Student seminar on	
	- Inflammations and infections		growth, neoplasm, in	cellular & tissue	
			situ carcinoma,	changes.	
	- Wound healing		disturbance of fluid &	changes.	
	- Would hearing		electrolyte imbalance.		
	- Vascular changes		cicciotyte inibarance.		
	- Vasculai changes				
	Callular groundh Nagalagus				
	☐ Cellular growth, Neoplasms				
	N 1 10 11				
	- Normal and Cancer cell				
	- Benign and Malignant growths				
	- In situ carcinoma				
	- Disturbances of fluid and electrolyte				
	imbalance				
2.	Special Pathology	□ □ Explain the	To cover the		10 Hrs (Theo)
	a Ov	pathological changes in	pathological changes in		Hrs (Prac)
	☐ Pathological changes in disease	disease conditions of	disease conditions of	Teacher seminar on	
	conditions of various systems.	various systems.	various system-	respiratory tract	
	Conditions of various systems.	ranoas systems.	various system	respiratory tract	

respiratory tract, cardiovascular system, gastro-intestinal system, gastro-intestinal system, and Pneumonia  - Lung abscess, Emphysema, Bronchietasis  - Bronchietasis  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  □ Cardio-vascular system  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  □ Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of Gl tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal			
and Pneumonia  - Lung abscess, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Tuberculosis, Pleural effusion  - Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system-Fibroids  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Umbeningitis,  - Conventional method on disease condition – tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma.  - Conventional method on disease condition – tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma.  - Conventional method on disease condition – tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma.  - Carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system-Fibroids  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Carcinoma of Carcinoma  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, et umour □ Cancer  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, et umour □ Cancer  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, et umour □ Cancer  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, et umour □ Cancer  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid			infection & disease.
- Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Pleural effusion and Pneumonia  - Lung abscess, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Carcinoma penis & prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal	□ Respiratory tract	<b> </b>	
and Pneumonia  - Lung abscess, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Carcinoma penis & prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system - Fibroids  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Carsinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Carsinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Carsinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal			· ·
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- Lung abscess, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Pericardial effusion  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Beptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system.  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma cervix and disorders.  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, system- Hydrocephalus, changes occur with in the human body.	and Pneumonia	Male genital systems	
Bronchiectasis  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Cardio-vascular system  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  - Carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system. Fibroids  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinog seminar on GI tract infection & disease  - Ovarian cyst & tumour □□Cancer  Breast  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal			
- Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  □ Cardio-vascular system - Pericardial effusion - Pericardial effusion - Rheumatic heart disease - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm □ Gastro Intestinal Tract - Peptic ulcer, typhoid - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal  Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system-Fibroids  Teacher seminar on cardio vascular system disorders.  Teaching seminar on GI tract infection & disease  Teaching seminar on GI tract infection & disease  UCentral Nervous system-Hydrocephalus, changes occur with in the human body.			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
- Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors  □ Cardio-vascular system  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  □ Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Carcinoma penis & prostate, Female genital system. Fibroids  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, gystem. Hydrocephalus, warious pathological changes occur with in the human body.	Bronchiectasis		1 * '
□□Cardio-vascular system  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  □□Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal  □□Gastric & intestinal		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ı,
□□Cardio-vascular system  - Pericardial effusion  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  □□Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  □□Meningitis,  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma of GI tract infection & disease  - Ovarian cyst & tumour □□Cancer  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  □□Meningitis,  - Gastric & intestinal	- Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors	_	
- Pericardial effusion - Rheumatic heart disease - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm - Gastro Intestinal Tract - Peptic ulcer, typhoid - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal - Carcinoma cervix and disorders.  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma - Ectopic gestation - Carcinog seminar on GI tract infection & disease - Ovarian cyst & tumour □ Cancer Breast - Ovarian Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.		-	ital
- Pericardial effusion - Rheumatic heart disease - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm - Ischemia infarction & aneurysm - Ectopic gestation - Ectopic gestation - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal - Gastric & intestinal - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal - Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma - Ectopic gestation - Ectopic gestation - Carcinoma cyst & disease - Ovarian cyst & tumour □□Cancer - Peptic ulcer, typhoid - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.	□ Cardio-vascular system	system- Fibroids	Teacher seminar on
Endometrium  - Rheumatic heart disease  - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Meningitis,  - Wesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Caching seminar on GI tract infection & disease  - Ovarian cyst & tumour   Cancer Breast  - Central Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.			
- Rheumatic heart disease - Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm - Ectopic gestation - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Charcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal  - Charcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal  - Charcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal  - Charcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Charcinoma - Choriocarcinoma  - Cecopic gestation - Caching seminar on GI tract infection & disease  - Covarian cyst & disease  - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Cancer Breast - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Cancer Breast - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Cancer Breast - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Central Nervous - System- Hydrocephalus, - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Breast - Cancer Br	- Pericardial effusion		and disorders.
- Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  □Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Cavarian cyst & disease  - Ovarian cyst & disease  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Wesicular mole, choriocarcinoma  - Ectopic gestation  - Carcinoma cyst & disease  - Interactive session on various pathological changes occur with in the human body.		Endometrium	
- Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis  - Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  - Ectopic gestation  - Ectopic gestation  - Covarian cyst & tract infection & disease  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Interactive session on various pathological changes occur with in the human body.	- Rheumatic heart disease		
- Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm  □ Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Ectopic gestation  - Ovarian cyst & timour □ Cancer  Breast  □ Central Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.		,	
□ Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Ovarian cyst & disease  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Ovarian cyst & disease  - Ovarian cyst & disease    Cancer Breast   Interactive session on various pathological changes occur with in the human body.	- Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis	choriocarcinoma	
□ Gastro Intestinal Tract  - Ovarian cyst & tract infection & disease  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Ovarian cyst & disease    Cancer Breast   Interactive session on various pathological changes occur with in the human body.			
□□Gastro Intestinal Tract - Ovarian cyst & tumour □□Cancer Breast  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal, - Gastric & intestinal  - Gastric & intestinal  - Ovarian cyst & tumour □□Cancer Breast  □ Central Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, - Various pathological changes occur with in the human body.	- Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm	- Ectopic gestation	
tumour □ Cancer Breast  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  tumour □ Cancer Breast    Central Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.			tract infection &
- Peptic ulcer, typhoid  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Peptic ulcer, typhoid  Breast  □ Central Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, □ Meningitis, □ Meningitis, □ Meningitis, □ Interactive session on various pathological changes occur with in the human body.	☐ Gastro Intestinal Tract	<b> </b>	disease
- Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  - Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,  - Central Nervous system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.		tumour $\square$ $\square$ Cancer	
Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.	- Peptic ulcer, typhoid	Breast	
Esophageal,  - Gastric & intestinal  system- Hydrocephalus, various pathological changes occur with in the human body.			
- Gastric & intestinal changes occur with in the human body.	- Carcinoma of GI tract buccal,	☐ Central Nervous	Interactive session on
- Gastric & intestinal	Esophageal,	system- Hydrocepha	lus, various pathological
	-		changes occur with in
encephalitis,	- Gastric & intestinal	$\square$ $\square$ Meningitis,	the human body.
		encephalitis,	

□□Liver, Gall bladder & Pancreas  - Hepatitis, Chronic liver abscess, cirrhosis  - Tumours of liver, gall bladder and pancreas,	- Vascular disorders— thrombosis, embolism  - Stroke, paraplegia, quadriplegia, Metastatic tumours, Skeletal sytem	
- Cholecystitis  □ □ Kidneys & Urinary tract	- Bone healing, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis, Arthritis	Projection method
- Glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis	& tumours.	
- Calculi, renal failure, renal carcinoma & cystitis		
☐ Male genital systems		
- Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy -		
- Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate		
□ □ Female genital system		Conventional method
- Fibroids		
- Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium		

- Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma			
- Ectopic gestation			
- Ovarian cyst & tumour			
□ □ Cancer Breast			
□□Central Nervous system			
- Hydrocephalus,			
□ ■ Meningitis, encephalitis,			
- Vascular disorders— thrombosis, embolism			
- Stroke, paraplegia, quadriplegia		Teaching seminar on various disorders & its	
- Tumours, meningiomas — gliomas		pathophysiology	
□ ■ Metastatic tumours			
□□Skeletal sytem			
- Bone healing, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis			
□ □ Arthritis & tumours			

	T	T	ı	T	
3.	Clinical Pathology	□□Describe	To cover the various		4 Hrs (Theo) +
		various laboratory tests in	blood & bone marrow		(Prac)
	□ Various blood and bone marrow tests	assessment and monitoring	test in assessment and	Conventional teaching	
	in assessment and monitoring of disease	of disease conditions.	monitoring of disease	on various sample	
	conditions.		conditions.	collection technique,	
	Home clabin			storage &	
	- Hemoglobin			transportation.	
	- RBC, White Cell & platelet counts				
	Tibe, white con a plantic counts				
	- Bleeding time, clotting time and				
	prothrombine time				
				Teacher seminar of	
	- Blood group and cross matching			various test related to	
	D1 1 1 ' 4			clinical pathology.	
	- Blood chemistry				
	- Blood culture				
	Brood curture				
	- Serological and immunological test				
	- Other blood tests				
	- Examination of Bone marrow				
	Mathodo of collection of bloodim-				
	- Methods of collection of blood specimen for various			Demonstration method	
	101 various			Demonstration method	

	clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal values			& conventional method	
4.	Examination of body cavity fluids, transudates	☐ ☐ Describe the	To cover the The		2 Hrs (Theo) +
	and exudates	laboratory tests for	laboratories tests used		(Prac)
		examination of	in CSF analysis,	Teacher seminar on	
	☐ ☐ The laboratories tests used in CSF	body cavity fluids,	Examination of other	examination of body	
	analysis		body cavity fluids,	cavity fluids,	
		transudates and	transudates and	transudates, exudates.	
	☐ Examination of other body cavity	exudates.	exudates sputum,		
	fluids, transudates and exudates sputum,		wound discharge,	Student seminar on	
			Analysis of gastric and	examination of body	
	wound discharge		duodenal contents,	fluids.	
			Analysis of semen-		
	☐ Analysis of gastric and duodenal		sperm count, motility		
	contents		and morphology and their importance		
	□□ A nalvais of somen snorm count		men importance		
	☐ Analysis of semen-sperm count, motility and morphology and their		in infertility, Methods	Discussion on analysis	
	importance		of collection of CSF	of gastric & duodenal	
	importance		and other cavity fluids	content.	
	in infertility		specimen for various		
	☐ ☐ Methods of collection of CSF and other cavity fluids specimen for various		clinical pathology.		

		T	1	1	1
	clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal				
	values				
5.	Urine and faeces	describe the laboratory tests for examination of			1 Hr (Theo) + (Prac)
	□□Urine	Urine and faeces.	To cover the urine and faeces – physical		
	- Physical characteristics		characterstics, analysis,stool	Teacher seminar on methods of collection	
	- Analysis		examination, Occult blood, ova, parasite and	for various tests, inference & normal	
	- Culture and sensitivity		cyst, reducing substance etc,	values.	
	□□Faeces		Methods of collection		
	- Characteristics		for various tests, inference and normal		
	- Stool examination:		values	Demonstration on sample collection of	
	Occult blood, ova, parasite and cyst,			urine & faeces with	
	reducing substance etc,			their characterstics, culture and sensitivity,	
	☐ ☐ Methods of collection for various tests, inference and normal values			analysis.	

S.No	Topic	Learning objective	<b>Teaching Guidelines</b>	Methodology	Time
1.	Introduction				
	□□Practical application of genetics in Nursing □□Impact of genetic condition on families □□Review of cellular division mitosis and meiosis.	□□Explain nature, principles and perspectives of heredity.	To cover the Practical application of genetics in Nursing, Impact of genetic condition on families, cellular division mitosis and meiosis. Characteristics and structure of genes	Teacher seminar on practicale application of genetic, cellular division, mitosis and meiosis	3 Hrs
	☐ ☐ Characteristics and structure of genes		Chromosomes — sex determination,	Teacher seminar on	
	☐ Chromosomes — sex determination		Mendalian theory of inheritance, Multiple allots and blood groups- Sex linked	genes, chromosome sex determination.	
	☐ ☐ Chromosomal aberrations— Patterns of inheritance:		inheritance - Mechanism of inheritance, Errors in transmission		
	- Mendalian theory of inheritance		(Mutation)		

	<ul> <li>- Multiple allots and blood groups</li> <li>- Sex linked inheritance</li> <li>- Mechanism of inheritance</li> <li>- Errors in transmission (Mutation)</li> </ul>			Teacher seminar on Chromosomal aberrations	
2.	Maternal, prenatal and genetic influences on development of defects and diseases  Conditions affecting the mother: genetic and infections  Consanguinity atrophy  Prenatal nutrition and food allergies.  Maternal age  Maternal drug therapy  Prenatal testing and	Explain maternal, prenatal and genetic influences on development of defects and disease.	To cover the Conditions affecting the mother: genetic and infections,  Consanguinity atrophy, Prenatal nutrition and food allergies. Maternal age,  Maternal drug therapy  Prenatal testing and diagnosis, Effect of Radiation, drugs and chemicals, Infertility,  Spontaneous abortion, Neural Tube Defects and the role of	Discussion on Maternal, prenatal and genetic influences on development of defects and diseases	3 Hrs

	diagnosis  □□Effect of Radiation, drugs and chemicals		folic acid in lowering the risks, Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)		
	☐ Spontaneous abortion				
	☐ Neural Tube Defects and the role of folic acid in lowering the risks				
	□□Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)				
3.	Genetic testing in the neonates and children	Explain the screening methods for genetic defects and diseases	To cover the Screening for- Congenital	Discussion on Genetic testing in the neonates and children	2Hrs
	□ □ Screening for	in neonates and children.	abnormalities Developmental delay,		
	- Congenital abnormalities		Dysmorphism		
	- Developmental delay				
	- Dysmorphism				

4.	Genetic conditions of adolescents and adults  Cancer genetics Familial Cancer  Inborn errors of metabolism  Blood group alleles and hematological disorder  Genetic haemochromatosis  Huntington's disease	Identify genetic disorders in adolescents and adults.	To cover the Cancer genetics Familial Cancer  Inborn errors of metabolism, Blood group alleles and hematological disorder, Genetic haemochromatosis  Huntington's disease  Mental illness	Teacher seminar on Genetic conditions of adolescents and adults	2Hrs
5.	Services related to Genetics  Genetic testing Human genome project Gene therapy The Eugenics movement	Describe the role of nurse in genetic services and counseling.	To cover the Genetic testing, □Human genome project, □Gene therapy,□The Eugenics movement,□Genetic Counseling Legal and Ethical issues, Role of nurse	Role play on gene therapy, Genetic Counseling Legal and Ethical issues  Role of nurse	<b>5</b> Hrs

☐☐Genetic Counseling Legal and Ethical issues		
Role of nurse		

**COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING** 

**PREAMBLE** 

Community health is a major field of study within the medical and clinical sciences which focuses on the maintenance, protection and

improvement of the health status of population groups and communities as opposed to the health of individual patients. The word

"community" derives from the Old French comuneté, which means, "commonness, community, shared in common".

Community health nursing is defined as the synthesis of nursing and public health practice applied to promoting and protecting the

health of population. It is a practice that is continuous and comprehensive directed towards all groups of community members. A

community comprises people of various ages, health conditions, social status and cultures. The community health nurses are expected

to focus their work on disease prevention and health promotion, including promotion of self-care. It combines all the basic elements of

professional, clinical nursing with public health and community practice. The community health nurse or public health nurse is one

category of the health workforce in the community. In all pre-service nursing or nursing and midwifery curricula, there are one or two

courses in community health nursing, which provide basic information on community health and the role of nurses in the community.

The primary goal of community health nursing is to help a community protect and preserve the health of its members, while the

secondary goal is to promote self-care among individuals and families. In the health-care reform environment, the community health

nurse will probably continue to care for individuals and families, particularly high-risk clients and those with communicable diseases

**GOALS** 

Déan

✓ to prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as community health nurse specialists, consultants, educators, administrators in a wide

variety of professional settings

to assist students in developing expertise and in depth understanding in the field of community health nursing

✓ to analyze components of community health practices

✓ to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various aspects of community health care settings

✓ to function as community health Nurse practitioner/specialist

✓ to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of community health nursing.

**OBJECTIVES** 

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Appreciate the history and development in the field of Community Health and Community Health Nursing.

2. Appreciate role of individuals and families in promoting health of the Community.

3. Perform physical, developmental and nutritional assessment of individuals, families and groups.

4. Apply the concepts of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health while providing care to the people.

5. Apply nursing process approach while providing care to individuals, families, groups and community.

6. Integrate the concepts of family centered nursing approach while providing care to the community.

7. Recognize and participate in the management of emergencies, epidemics and disasters.

8. Apply recent technologies and care modalities while delivering community health nursing care.

9. Appreciate legal and ethical issues pertaining to community health nursing care.

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10. Conduct community health nursing care projects.

11. Participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of various national health and family welfare programmes at local, state

and the national level.

12. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the community settings.

13. Participate effectively as a member of Community Health team.

14. Coordinate and collaborate with various agencies operating in the community by using inter-sectoral approach.

15. Teach community health nursing to undergraduates, in-service nurses and the community health workers.

16. Demonstrate leadership and managerial abilities in community health nursing practice

**DURATION** 

Duration of the course is 2 years for M.Sc. (N)

**ELIGIBILITY** 

✓ The candidate should be a Registered Nurse and Registered midwife or equivalent with any State Nursing Registration Council.

✓ The minimum education requirements shall be the passing of :B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons. Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing with

minimum of 55% aggregate marks.

✓ The candidate should have undergone in B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons.Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing in an institution which is

recognized by INC.

✓ Minimum one year of work experience after Basic B.Sc. Nursing.

✓ Minimum one year of work experience prior or after Post Basic B.Sc.Nursing.

Déan

✓ Candidate shall be medically fit.

✓ 5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidates may be given.

INTAKE CAPACITY

5 Seats / year

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES** 

✓ Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and training career.

✓ Administering healthcare services and advocating for healthcare improvements.

✓ Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice.

✓ Nursing manager to manage the wards and concerned activities.

✓ School health nurse to teach children on maintaining their personal health, provide vaccinations and monitor children to ensure they are

not suffering from any illnesses.

✓ Occupational health nurse to address the health care needs of working populations have been identified as an important component of the

public health strategy.

✓ Public health nurse to become involved in voluntary programs (Red Cross, Disaster Management, various National Health Programmes)

FEE STRUCTURE

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Budhera, Gurugram

Rs 1,60,000 / year. The examination fees will be decided by the university.

## **TEACHING STRATEGIES**

- ✓ Interactive session with the students
- ✓ Seminar
- ✓ Didactic lecture through Power point projection
- ✓ Demonstrations
- ✓ Field visits
- ✓ Postings in CHC, PHC, Sub-center

## **TOTAL HOURS**

Clinical Speciality-I

THEORY - 150 HOURS

PRACTICAL -- 660 HOURS

TOTAL -- 810 HOURS

S./NO	DEPARTMENT/ UNIT	NO OF WEEKS	TOTAL HOURS
1	Sub-centre, PHC, CHC	17	360 Hours
2	District family welfare bureau	3	30 Hours
3	Urban centers	6	180 Hours
4	Field visits	3	90 Hours

# STUDENT ACTIVITIES

- Identification of community leaders and resource persons(community mapping)
- Community health survey
- Community health nursing process- individual, family and special groups and community
- Counseling
- Health education campaign, exhibition, folk media, preparation of IEC materials

- Organising and participating in special clinics/camps and nationalhealth and welfare programmes-Organise atleast one health and family welfare mela/fair (all stalls of national health and family welfare activities should be included)
- Estimation of Vital health statistics -Exercise
- Drill for disaster preparedness
- Organise at least one in-service education to ANM's/LHV/PHN/HW
- Nutrition Exercise on nutritional assessment on dietary planning, demonstration and education for various age groups
- Filling up of Records, reports and registers maintained at SC/PHC/CHC
- Assist women in self breast examination
- Conduct antenatal examination
- Conduct vaginal examination
- Conduct deliveries
- Post natal visits
- Perform Episiotomy and suturing
- Prepare Pap smear
- Conduct Insertion/Removal of IUD
- Blood Slide preparation
- Field visits
- Maintenance of log book for various activities

## RESEARCH TRAINING

Submission of the research proposal - End of 9th month of 1st year

# **REFRENCES**

Basavanthappa B.T., "Community Health Nursing", 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Jaypee Publishers.2007 New Delhi, 2012 reprint.

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Prabhakara G.N., "Biostatistics", 2nd edition. Jaypee publishers.2014.

Suryakantha A.H. "Community Medicine with Recent Advances". 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers Ltd. New Delhi, 20014

# **CURRICULUM PLAN**

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME : MSc Nursing

**PLACEMENT** : First Year

**SUBJECT** : Community Health Nursing

## **HOURS PROVIDED**

➤ THEORY – 150 hours

> PRACTICAL - 660 hours

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course is designed to assist in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of community health nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various aspects of community health care settings. It will enable the student to function as community health nurse practitioner/ specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of community health nursing.

S.	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
NO			
1	Introduction		
	☐ Historical development of Community Health and Community health Nursing- World	Nice to know	10
	and India, various health and family welfare committees		
	☐ Current status, trends and challenges of Community Health Nursing		
		Must know	
	☐ Health status of the Community-community diagnosis	Must know	
	☐ Scope of Community health Nursing practice	Wiust Know	
	= Scope of Community neutral reasons practice	Must know	
	☐ Ethical and legal issues		

	1	
☐ Socio-cultural issues in Community health Nursing	Must know	
☐ National Policies, plans and programmes	Desirable to know	
National health policy	Must know	
National Population policy		
National Health and welfare Programmes		
National Health goals/ indicators/ Millennium developmental		
goals(MDG)/ Strategies		
• Planning process: Five year plans		
National Rural Health Mission		
• Panchayat raj institutions		
Health		

2	□ Concepts, issues	Must know	10
	□ Determinants	Must know	
	☐ Measurements	Must know	
	☐ Alternate systems for health promotion and management of health problems	Must know	
	☐ Health economics	Nice to know	
	☐ Health technology	Must know	
	☐ Genetics and health	Must know	
	☐ Waste disposal	Must know	
	□ Eco system	Desirable to know	
	Population dynamics and control		
3	□ Demography	Must know	

	☐ Transition and theories of population	Nice to know	15
	□ National population policy	Must know	
	☐ National population programmes	Desirable to know	
	☐ Population control and related programmes	Desirable to know	
	☐ Methods of family limiting and spacing	Must know	
	☐ Research, Census, National Family Health Survey	Desirable to know	
	Community health Nursing		
4	☐ Philosophy, Aims, Objectives, Concepts, Scope, Principles, Functions	Must know	
	☐ Community health Nursing theories and models	Desirable to know	30
	☐ Quality assurance: Community health Nursing standards, competencies, Monitoring community health nursing, nursing audits	Must know	

☐ Family nursing and Family centered nursing approach	Must know
☐ Family health nursing process	Must know
o Family health assessment	
o Diagnosis	
o Planning	
o Intervention	
o Evaluation	
$\hfill\Box$ Nursing care for special groups: children, adolescents, adults, women, elderly, physically and mentally challenged- Urban and rural population at large	Must know
□ Community nutrition	Must know
☐ Concept, role and responsibilities of community health Nurse practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism, legal issues	Must know

	Maternal and neonatal care		
5	☐ IMNCI(Integrated Management of Neonatal And Childhood Illnesses) module	Must know	
	☐ Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) module	Must know	45
	Disaster nursing		
6	(INC module on Reaching out: Nursing Care in emergencies)	Must know	
			15
	Information, education and communication		
7	☐ IEC/BCC: Principles and strategies	Must know	
	☐ Communication Skills	Must know	10
	☐ Management information and evaluation system: Records and reports	Must know	

_				
		☐ Information technology	Nice to know	
		☐ Tele-medicine and tele-nursing	Desirable to know	
			Nice to know	
		☐ Mass media	Nice to know	
		□ Folk media	Nice to know	
		Health care delivery system: Urban, rural, tribal and difficult		
	8	areas		
		☐ Health organization: National, State, District, CHC, PHC, Sub Centre, Village -	Must know	
		Functions, Staffing, pattern of assistance, layout, drugs, equipments and supplies, Roles and		15
		Responsibilities of DPHNO		10
		☐ Critical review of functioning of various levels, evaluation studies, recommendations	Desirable to know	
		and nursing perspectives		
- 1				

☐ Alternative systems of medicine	Must know	
☐ Training and supervision of health workers Health agencies: NGO's, Roles and	Must know	
functions	Nice to know	
☐ Inter-sectoral coordination	Desirable to know	
☐ Public private partnership	Desirable to know	
☐ Challenges of health care delivery system	Nice to know	
- Chancinges of neural care derivery system		

## **CURRICULUM PLAN**

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME : MSc Nursing

**PLACEMENT** : First Year

**SUBJECT** : Community Health Nursing

### HOURS PROVIDED

> THEORY - 150 hours

> PRACTICAL - 660 hours

# **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course is designed to assist in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of community health nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various aspects of community health care settings. It will enable the student to function as community health nurse practitioner/ specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of community health nursing.

S.	Topic	<b>Learning Objectives</b>	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Time
No		( At the end of the session, the students should be able to : )			
1	Introduction				10 hours
	☐ Historical development of	Discuss the historical development of	To cover historical development of		
	Community Health and Community	Community Health and Community	Community Health and	Lecture cum	
	health Nursing- World and India,	health Nursing- World and India,	Community health Nursing,	discussion on	
	various health and family welfare	various health and family welfare	various health and family welfare	historical	
	committees	committees	committees, current status, trends	development of	
	<ul> <li>□ Current status, trends and challenges of Community Health Nursing</li> <li>□ Health status of the Community-community diagnosis</li> </ul>	Discuss the current status, trends and challenges of Community Health Nursing  Describe the health status of the Community-community diagnosis	and challenges of community health nursing, health status of the community-community diagnosis; scope of community health nursing practice, ethical and legal issues, socio-cultural issues in community health nursing,	and Community	
	☐ Scope of Community health  Nursing practice	Elaborate the scope of Community health Nursing practice	National policies, plans and programmes, National health	on ethical, legal issues and socio-	

	<u> </u>	nolicy National Donulation and av	aultural issues in
☐ Ethical and legal issues	Explain the ethical, legal issues	policy, National Population policy,	cultural issues in
Luncar and regar issues	Explain the ethical, legal issues	National Health and welfare	
☐ Socio-cultural issues in	and socio-cultural issues in	Programmes, National Health	
Community health Nursing	Community health Nursing	goals/ indicators/ Millennium	
, c		developmental	Didactic lecture on
☐ National Policies, plans and	discuss National Policies, plans and		Diddetic recture on
programmes	programmes	goals(MDG)/ Strategies, Planning	national policies,
r-ve-manning	F-78	process: Five year plans, National	plans and
National health policy		Rural Health Mission and	programmes
		Panchayat raj institutions	
National Population policy			
National Health and welfare			
Programmes			
National Health goals/ indicators/			
Millennium developmental			
goals(MDG)/ Strategies			
• Planning process: Five year plans			

National Rural Health Mission	1			To cover	the conce	epts, issues,	
Panchayat raj institutions					systems	easurements, for health	
					and mana problems,	agement of Health	
Health	1			economics,	Health	technology,	
□ Concepts, issues				Genetics disposal and	and heal d Eco syster	,	
□ Determinants	Discuss	Concepts,	issues,				
☐ Measurements	determinants	and measuremen	ts				
☐ Alternate systems for health	1						
promotion and management of health problems	-	ernate systems for nd management of					Teaching seminar
☐ Health economics		alth economics an	nd health				Interactive session
☐ Health technology	technology			To cover of		y, transition population,	

	☐ Genetics and health	Discuss genetics and health	National population policy, National population programmes,	Didactic lecture
	☐ Waste disposal	Discuss waste disposal	population control and related programmes, methods of family	Field visits to
2	□ Eco system	Discuss eco system	limiting and spacing, research, census and National family health	water supply, sewage disposal,
			Survey.	10 hrs
	Population dynamics and control			Clinical Postings in AYUSH
	□ Demography	Explain demography, the transition		Department in CHC
	☐ Transition and theories of population	and theories of population		
	☐ National population policy	Elaborate National population policy,		
	☐ National population programmes	National population programmes, Population control and related	To cover philosophy, aims, objectives, concepts, scope,	
	☐ Population control and related programmes	programmes  Explain the methods of family limiting and spacing	principles, functions, community health nursing theories and models, Quality assurance,	Lecture cum discussion

	<ul> <li>□ Methods of family limiting and spacing</li> <li>□ Research, Census, National Family Health Survey</li> </ul>	Discuss research, census and National Family Health Survey  Discuss philosophy, aims, objectives,	Community health Nursing standards, competencies, Monitoring community health nursing, nursing audits, family nursing and family centered nursing approach, family health nursing process, nursing care for	Didactic lecture  visit to family planning camp  Clinical Postings	
3	Community health Nursing  Philosophy, Aims, Objectives, Concepts, Scope, Principles, Functions  Community health Nursing theories and models  Quality assurance: Community health Nursing standards, competencies, Monitoring community health nursing, nursing	concepts, scope, principles and functions.  Explain community health nursing theories and models.	special groups, community nutrition; concept, role and responsibilities of community health Nurse practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism and legal issues	in CHC, PHC	15 hrs

audits	Discuss family nursing and family	
	Discuss family nursing and family	
☐ Family nursing and Family	centered nursing approach	
centered nursing approach		
		Didactic lecture
	Faralain familia haalda aanaina aanaa	
	Explain family health nursing process	
☐ Family health nursing process		
F 7 1 14		
o Family health assessment		
o Diagnosis		Demonstration on
o Diagnosis		family health
o Planning		assessment
o Intervention		
o Evaluation		
	Discuss nursing care for special	
$\hfill \square$ Nursing care for special groups:	groups	
children, adolescents,		
adults, women, elderly, physically		Family visits
and mentally challenged- Urban		

4	and rural population at large  □ Community nutrition		To cover IMNCI module  and Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA)  module	Clinical Postings in CHC, PHC	30 hrs
	☐ Concept, role and responsibilities of community health Nurse practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism, legal issues	Discuss community nutrition  Explain the concept, role and responsibilities of community health nurse practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism, legal issues	To cover INC module on Reaching out: Nursing Care in emergencies		
	Maternal and neonatal care				
	☐ IMNCI(Integrated Management of Neonatal And Childhood				
	Illnesses) module	Explain IMNCI(Integrated Management of Neonatal And			

□ Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) module  Disaster nursing  INC module on Reaching out: (Nursing Care in emergencies)	Childhood Illnesses) module  Discuss Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) module  Discuss INC module on Reaching out:  Nursing Care in emergencies	To cover principles and strategies of IEC, communication Skills, management information and evaluation system, information technology, tele-medicine and tele-nursing, journalism, mass media and folk media	
Information, education and communication  □ IEC/BCC: Principles and strategies □ Communication Skills	Explain the Principles and strategies of IEC		

<ul> <li>□ Management information and evaluation system: Records and reports</li> <li>□ Information technology</li> </ul>	Discuss communication skills  Describe the management information and evaluation system:	To cover the health organization,	
☐ Tele-medicine and tele-nursing	Describe information technology, tele-	the functioning of various levels, recommendations and nursing	
□ Journalism	medicine and tele-nursing	perspectives, the alternative	
☐ Mass media		systems of medicine, the training and supervision of health workers,	
□ Folk media	Discuss journalism, mass media and folk media	health agencies, inter-sectoral coordination , public private partnership and the challenges of health care delivery system	Teaching seminar
Health care delivery system:		hearth care derivery system	Interactive session
Urban, rural, tribal and difficult			
areas			
☐ Health organization: National,			

		,	<del>-</del>		
	State, District, CHC, PHC, Sub				
	Centre, Village - Functions,	Describe the health organization of			
	_	India			
	Staffing, pattern of assistance,				
	layout, drugs, equipments and				
	supplies, roles and Responsibilities				
	of DPHNO				
				Interactive session	
	$\hfill\Box$ Critical review of functioning of				
	various levels, evaluation studies,				
	recommendations and nursing			Disaster drill	
	perspectives				
	Firefree				
	☐ Alternative systems of medicine				
	- Themative systems of medicine	Describe the functioning of various			
		levels, evaluation studies,			
		recommendations and nursing			
5					45 hrs
	☐ Training and supervision of	perspectives			
	health workers Health agencies:				
	NGO's, Roles and functions	Explain the alternative systems of			
	,	medicine			
	☐ Inter-sectoral coordination				
		Discuss the training and supervision of			

	☐ Public private partnership	health workers, health agencies	Teaching seminar	
	☐ Challenges of health care delivery system	Explain inter-sectoral coordination		
		and public private partnership	Interactive session	
		Discuss the challenges of health care delivery system	Field visits	15 hrs
6			Clinical postings	
			Group projects	
			Role plays	

7			10 hrs
		Teaching seminar	
		Interactive session	

			Field visits	
			Clinical postings	
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8				
				15 hrs

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- ➤ Kamalam S. "Essentials of Community Health Nursing". 3<sup>rd</sup> edition. Jaypee Publishers. New Delhi.
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# B.Sc. Nursing 3<sup>rd</sup> Year

### **EDICAL SURGICAL NURSING**

### **PREAMBLE**

Medical-surgical nursing is a <u>nursing</u> specialty area concerned with the care of adult patients in a broad range of settings. The <u>Academy of Medical-Surgical Nurses</u> (AMSN) is a specialty nursing organization dedicated to nurturing medical-surgical nurses as they advance their careers. Traditionally, medical-surgical nursing was an entry-level position that most nurses viewed as a stepping stone to specialty areas. Medical-surgical nursing is the largest group of professionals in the field of nursing. Advances in medicine and nursing have resulted in medical-surgical nursing evolving into its own specialty

Many years ago a majority of hospital nurses worked on wards, and everyone was a medical-surgical nurse. Today licensed medical-surgical nurses work in a variety of positions, inpatient clinics, emergency departments, <a href="https://example.com/HMO's">HMO's</a>, administration, outpatient surgical

centers, home health care, humanitarian relief work, ambulatory surgical care, and skilled nursing homes. Some military medicalsurgical nurses serve on battlefields.

**GOALS** 

The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

\* Prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as professionals, competent nurses and midwives in providing promotive, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative services.

Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit of health, functions in the hospital, community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing practice

\* They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager in a clinical /public health settings.

**OBJECTIVES** 

Appreciate the trends in medical and surgical nursing.

Describe the role of a nurse in caring for adult patient in hospital and community.

Describe the concepts of Medical Surgical aspects.

Describe the common signs, symptoms, problems and their specific nursing intervention.

• Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients

**DURATION** 

• Four year

**ELIGIBILITY** 

The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

Faculty of Nursing SGT University

Budhera, Gurugram

• Prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as professionals, competent nurses and midwives in providing promotive, preventive, curative,

and rehabilitative services.

Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit

of health, functions in the hospital, community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing practice

They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager in a clinical /public health settings.

**Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)** 

7. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of the each subject for

appearing for examination.

A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** 100 seats per year

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:** 

Registered Nurses (RNs) may work in more than 50 different areas of practice from public health to palliative care.

**Gerontological Nursing** 

Gerontological nursing isn't just about end-of-life activities — it's about maximizing functional health and psychological well being for people over 65. Nursing who specialize in gerontology find themselves working in diverse settings, and caring for older adults in

various stages of life.

**Home Health Nursing** 

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The last 20 years, we've witnessed nursing care shift to the community from hospitals. Discover all the interventions home health care nurses now deliver, allowing Canadians to successful manage increasingly complex conditions in the comfort of their homes.

1.1.1.6 Occupational Health Nursing

Occupational Health Nurses are knowledgeable, and highly skilled, with specialized education in many related workplace health and environmental safety fields. <u>Learn more</u> about how the OHN may be the employee's first contact with primary health care.

Palliative care

palliative care nursing is not only end of life care. In fact, as RN, CNS, APN or NP, nurses spend time focusing on a holistic approach to care delivery, attending to the physical, spiritual, psycho-social and practical issues that may arise during an illness period

**Public Health Nursing** 

Public health nursing in Ontario is rooted in the traditions of Florence Nightingale, Jeanne Mance, and women in religious orders such as the Grey Nuns. Early North American PHNs understood the importance of social, economic, environmental, and political determinants of health, and believed that social activism and collaboration with community organizations and governments was a fundamental aspect of public health nursing practice

**Nurse Practitioner** 

Nurse practitioners (NP) are registered nurses with advanced university education who provide personalized, quality health care to patients. NPs offer health-care services to individuals, families and communities. They practise in a variety of settings, including hospitals and community based clinics in Ontario cities and towns.

FEE STRUCTURE

Rs.1,00,000.00 per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

**TEACHING STRATEGIES** 

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The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 360 teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course. Out of these, theory teaching will be 210 hours and practical will be of 720 hours.

### **COURSE DISTRIBUTION**

TOPIC	HOURS
2. Introduction and concept of medical surgical nursing	
2.Common signs and symptoms and management	15
3. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with respiratory problems	
4. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system	15
5. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems	
6. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with genito-urinary problems	20
7. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) reproductive system	

8. Nursing management of parendocrine system			with disorders of	
9. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of Integumentary system				30
10. Nursing management Musculoskeletal problems	of patients	(adults including	g elderly) with	
				30
11. Nursing management Immunological problems	of patients	(adults including	g elderly) with	
12. Nursing management Musculoskeletal problems	of patients	(adults including	g elderly) with	10
13. Pen Operative nursing				

14. Nursing management of patient with disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat	
15. Nursing management of patient with neurological disorders	5
16. Nursing management of patient with disorders of female reproductive system	
17. Nursing management of patient with Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery	
18. Nursing management of patient with oncological conditions	
19. Nursing management of patients in EMERGENCY& DISASTER situations Disaster Nursing	10
21. Nursing care of the elderly	
22. Nursing management of patient in critical care units	
23. Nursing management of patients' adults including elderly with occupational and Industrial disorders.	10

	15

# **Clinical training**

AREAS	DURATION(in weeks)
1.General Medical Ward (* Respiratory, GI, Endocrine,	6
Renal, Haemotology)	
2. General Surgical Ward (GI, Urinary, CTVS)	6
3.Cardiology	2
4. Skin & Communicable diseases Ward	1
5. Orthopaedic ward	2
6. Operation Theatre Skin & Communicable diseases Ward	6
7. ENT	1
8. Ophthalmology	1
9. Neurology	2
10. Gynecology ward	1
11. Burns unit	1
12. Oncology Unit	1
13. Critical Care Unit	2

### **Textbook:**

1. Brunner (V), Medical Surgical Nursing, LWW, 10th Edition.

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- 4. Lewis, Medical Surgical Nursing Assessment & Management of Clinical Problems, Elsevier 7th edition
- 5. Ignatavicius, Critical Thinking for Collaborative Care, Elsevier, 5th Edition.
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- 7. Gulanick, Nursing Care Plans: Nursing Diagnosis & Interventions, Mosby, 5th edition
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- 13. Marks, Roxburgh's Common Skin Diseases, Arnold, 17th edition.
- 14. Thappa, Essential in Dermatology with MCQ's, Ahuja publishing
- 15. Hughes (P), Clinical Practice Protocols in Oncology Nursing, Jones & Balet, 2007
- 16. Hickey, The Clinical Practice of Neurological & Neurosurgical Surgical Nursing, Lippincott, 5th Edition.
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- 18. Kaplow, Crictal Care Nursing: Surgery for Optimal Outcomes, Jones & Bartlet, 2007.

- 19. Dhiagra, Ear Nose and Throat
- 20. Maqboal, Textbook of Ear, Nose & Throat Disease, Jaypee, 10th edition.
- 21. Nema (HV), Textbook of Opthalmology, Jaypee, 4thi edition.
- 22. Padmini (HR), Opthalmology, Ahuja Publishing House, 2nd edition.
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### **QUESTIONS**

### **Long quetions**

- Q1 (a)Define Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
- (b)Discuss pathophysiology with clinical manifestation of COPD.
- (c)Discuss in brief nursing management by using steps of nursing process.

### Or

- (a) Define Peptic Ulcer.
- (b) Discuss risk factors of Peptic ulcer
- (c) Describe medical and nursing management.
- Q2(a)Define Hypothyroidism.
- (b) Explain pathophysiology and its clinical manifestation.
- (c)Discuss specific pre and post operative nursing management of patient undergoing thyriodectomy.
- Q3.(Short Essay) of the following:
- (a) Nursing management of patient with Diabetic coma.
- (b) Venous Thrombosis
- (c) National AIDS control programme
- (d) Legal Aspects in Operation Theatre

(e) Standard Safety Measure

# **Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-II**

- Q4. Answer all the following:
- (a) Care of patient
- (b) Responsibilities
- (c) Hydrocele
- (d) DOT therapy in
- (e) Water seal
- (f) Types of fracture
- (g) Inguinal Hernia

S.No	Topic	DOMAIN	Time	with fever of scrub nurse in OT
1	UNIT: I		15 Hrs	TB drainage
	Nursing management of patient with disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat			
	□□Review of anatomy and physiology			
	of the Ear ,Nose and Throat.	DESAIRABLE T	ОТ	
	□□Nursing Assessment – History and			
	Physical assessment.	DESAIRABLE 7 KNOW	ОТ	
	□ □ Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical			

manifestations, diagnostic treatment  modalities& surgical nursing management of Ear Nose and Throat disorders:	MUST KNOW
□□External ear: deformities otalgia, foreign bodies, and tumors.	
☐ Middle Ear-Impacted was, Tympanic membrane perforation, otitis media,	
otosclerosis, mastoidities, tumors.	MUST KNOW
□□Inner ear-Meniere's Disease, labyrinthitis, ototoxity, tumors □□Upper airway infections- common cold, sinusitis, ethinitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis,	MUST KNOW
tonsillitis and adenoiditis, peritonsillar abscess, laryngitis	MUST KNOW
□□Upper respiratory airway-epistaxis, Nasal obstruction, laryngeal obstruction, cancer of the larynx	MUST KNOW

□ □ Cancer of the Oral cavity		
□ □ Speech defects and therapy		
□□Deafness		
□ □ Prevention, control and rehabilitation		
□□Hearing Aids, implanted hearing devices	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Special therapies		
□ □Nursing procedures	MUST KNOW	
□□Drugs used in treatment of	MUST KNOW	
disorders of Ear Nose and Throat	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Role of nurse communicating with hearing impaired and muteness.	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	

		MUST KNOW	
2	UNIT: II	MUST KNOW	<b>15</b> Hrs
2	UNII: II	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	151118
	Nursing management of patient with disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐ Review of anatomy and physiology of the Eye.	MUST KNOW	
	□□Nursing Assessment – History and Physical assessment. □□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic treatment	MUST KNOW	
	modalities& surgical nursing management of Eye disorders:	MUST KNOW	
	☐☐Refractive errors o Eyelids-infection, tumours and deformities		
	□□Conjunctiva-inflammation and	MUST KNOW	

infection, bleeding		
_	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Cornea-inflammation and infection	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Lens-Cataracts	MUGTIZNOW	
□□Glaucoma	MUST KNOW	
Disorder of the viveal treat	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Disorder of the uveal tract,	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Ocular tumours		
☐☐Disorders of posterior chamber and retina: Retinal and vitreous problems.	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Retinal detachment	MUST KNOW	
□□Ocular emergencies and their prevention		
	MUST KNOW	
□□Blindness	MUST KNOW	
□ □ National blindness control program	DESIRABLE TO	
□□Eye Banking Eye prostheses and		
Rehabilitation		
□ Role of a nurse-Communication with visually impaired patient, Eye camps	MUST KNOW	

	□□Special therapies □□Nursing procedures □□Drugs used in treatment of disorders of eye	DESIRABLE TO KNOW  MUST KNOW  MUST KNOW	
3	UNIT: III		16 Hrs.
	Nursing management of patient with neurological disorders	MUST KNOW	
	☐ Review of anatomy and physiology of the neurological system	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□□Nursing Assessment-History and Physical and neurological	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□□Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	MUST KNOW	
	modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of neurological		
	disorders:  □ □ Congenital malformation	MUST KNOW	

□□Headache		
□ □ Spinal Injuries:	MUST KNOW	
□□Hemiplegia	MUST KNOW	
□ Quadriplegia	MUST KNOW	
□□Spinal cord compression, herniation of intervertebral disc		
□ □ Tumors of the brain & spinal cord	MUST KNOW	
□□Intra cranial and cerebral aneurysms		
□ □ Infections:	MUST KNOW	
□ Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain	MUST KNOW	
abscess, neurocysticercosis.	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Movement disorders V	MUST KNOW	
□□Chorea	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
□ □Epilepsies		

□ □ Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA)	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Cranial, Spinal Neuropathies, Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia	MUST KNOW	
□□Peripheral Neuropathies; Guillain-Barr's Syndrome	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Myasthenia gravis		
□ □ Multiple sclerosis	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Degenerative disease		
□□Delirium	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Dementia		
□ □ Alzheimer's disease		
□ □ Parkinson's disease	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Management of unconscious patients and patients with stroke		
☐ Role of the nurse in communicating with patient having neurological deficit		

			T
	☐☐Rehabilitation of patients with neurological deficit		
	□□Role of nurse in long stay facility (institutions) and at home		
	☐☐Special therapies		
	□□Nursing procedures		
	□□Drugs used in treatment of neurological disorders		
		MUST KNOW	
4	UNIT: IV		16 Hrs
	Nursing management of patient with disorders of female reproductive system		
	☐☐Review of anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system		
	☐ ☐ Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment.	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Breast Self Examination	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	

□□Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of disorders of	MUST KNOW MUST KNOW	
female reproductive system		
□ □ Congenital abnormalities of female reproductive system		
☐ Sexuality and Reproductive Health		
☐ Sexual Health Assessment ☐ Menstrual Disorders; Dysmenorrhea, Premenstrual	MUST KNOW	
Dysmenorrhea, Premenstrual Syndrome		
□ □ Abnormal Uterine Bleeding;	MUST KNOW	
Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia	MUST KNOW	
Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	MUST KNOW	
□□Ovarian and fallopian tube disorders; infections, cysts, tumours □□Uterine and cervical disorders, Endometriosis, polyps, Fibroids,	MUST KNOW	

Cervical	
and uterine tumours, Uterine displacement, Cystocele / Urethrocele /	
Rectocele	MUST KNOW
□ □ Vaginal disorders; Infections, cysts, tumours	
☐☐Diseases of breasts; Deformities, Infections, Cysts and Tumours	MUST KNOW
☐ ☐ Menopause and Hormonal Replacement Therapy	
□□Infertility	
☐☐Contraception; Types Methods, Risk and effectiveness	
* Spacing Methods	MUST KNOW
* Barrier methods, Intra Uterine Devices, Hormonal,	
* Post Conceptional Methods, etc	MUST KNOW
* Terminal methods	

- Sterilization	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Emergency Contraception methods		
□□Abortion— Natural, Medical and surgical abortion— MTPAct	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Toxic Shock Syndrome	MUST KNOW	
□□Injuries and Trauma; Sexual violence		
☐ ☐ Special therapies		
□ □Nursing procedures		
□□Drugs used in treatment of gynecological disorders		
□ □ National family welfare programme		
	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	

		MUST KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	
		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	
		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
5.	UNIT: V		10 Hrs
	Nursing management of patient with Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery		
	☐☐Review of anatomy and physiology of skin and connective tissues and	DESIRABLE TO	
		DESIRABLE TO	

various deformities	KNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment and Assessment of burns and fluid and electrolyte loss.	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□□Etiology, Classification, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical □□Nursing management of Burns and Re-constructive and Cosmetic surgery;	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Types of Re-constructive and Cosmetic surgery; for burns, congenital	MUST KNOW	
deformities, injuries and cosmetic purposes		
☐ Role of Nurse	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Legal aspects	Medi Inte vi	
□□Rehabilitation		
□□Special therapies o Psycho social aspects		

	□□Nursing procedures Drugs used in treatment of Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery	MUST KNOW  MUST KNOW  MUST KNOW  DESIRABLE  TO	
		KNOW MUST KNOW	
6.	UNIT: VI		10 Hrs
	Nursing management of patient with oncological conditions		
	☐☐Structure & characteristics of normal & cancer cells	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	normal & cancer cens	MUST KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment		
	☐☐Prevention, Screening, Early detection, Warning signs of cancer	MUST KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Epidemiology, Etiology, Classification, Path physiology,		

Staging, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment of oncological conditions	
□□Common malignancies of various body systems; Oral, larynx, lung,	MUST KNOW
Stomach and Colon, Liver, Leukemias and lymphomas, Breast, cervix,	
Ovary, Uterus, Sarcoma, Brain, Renal, Bladder, Prostate etc	
□ □ Oncological emergences	
□ □ Modalities of treatment	MUST KNOW
* Immunotherapy	MUST KNOW
* Chemotherapy	
* Radiotherapy	
* Surgical Interventions	
* Stem cell and Bone marrow transplants	
* Gene therapy	

*Other forms of treatment	
☐Psycho social aspects of cancer	
□Rehabilitation	
☐ Palliative care; Symptom and Pain management, Nutritional support	
☐ Home care	
☐ Hospice care	
☐Stomal Therapy	
□Special therapies - Psycho social aspects	
□Nursing procedures	

7.	UNIT: VII	MUST KNOW	10 Hrs
7.	Nursing management of patients in		10 1115
	emergency& disaster situations		
	Disaster Nursing		
	□ □ Concepts and principles of Disaster Nursing □ □ Causes and Types of Disaster:	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	Natural and Man made	MUST KNOW	
	- Earthquakes, Floods, Epidemics, Cyclones		
	- Fire, Explosion, Accidents		
	- Violence, Terrorism, Bio chemical, War		

□□Policies related to emergency/disaster management: International,		
National, State and Institutional		
□ □ Disaster preparedness	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Team, Guidelines, Protocols, Equipments, Resources	N. W. Carrier V. V. Carrier	
□□Coordination and involvement of	MUST KNOW	
Community, various Government	MUST KNOW	
departments, Non Govt. organizations and International Agencies	MUST KNOW	
□ Role of nurse : working		
☐ ☐ Legal Aspects of Disaster Nursing		
☐☐Impact of Health after effects: Post traumatic stress disaster		
□ Rehabilitation: Physical, Psycho social, Financial, Relocation	MUST KNOW	
<b>Emergency Nursing</b>	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	

☐ Concept, priorities, principles and		
scope of emergency nursing  Organization of emergency	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
services: physical set up, staffing, equipment	MUST KNOW	
and supplies, protocols, concepts of triage and role of triage nurse	MUST KNOW	
□ Co ordination and involvement of	MUST KNOW	
different departments and facilities		
□□Nursing assessment - History and Physical assessment		
□ □ Etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, Diagnosis,		
☐☐Treatment modalities and medical surgical nursing management of patient with medical surgical emergency		
□□Principles of emergency management		
□ □ Common emergencies		
□ Respiratory emergencies		

☐ Cardiac emergencies	
□ □ Shock and Hemorrhage	
□□Poly trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound	
□□Seizures	
□ □ Thermal Emergencies: Heat stroke & cold injuries	
☐ Pediatric emergencies	
□ □ Psychiatric emergencies	
□ □ Obstetrical emergencies	
□ □ Violence, Abuse, Sexual assault	
☐ ☐ Cardio pulmonary resuscitation	
□ □ Crisis intervention	
☐ Role of nurse: Communication and Inter Personal Relations	

	□ □ Medico- legal Aspects		
8.	UNIT: VIII		10 Hrs
	Nursing care of the elderly		
	□□Nursing assessment—history and physical assessment	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□ □ Aging;	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Demography; Myths and realities	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Concepts and theories of aging	MUST KNOW	
	□□Cognitive aspects of aging	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Normal biological aging	MUST KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Age related body systems changes	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Psyscho social aspects of aging	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ medications and elderly		

□ □ Stress and coping in older adults	MUST KNOW	
□□Common health problems and nursing management;		
☐ ☐ Cardiovascular, respiratory, Musculoskeletal,	MUST KNOW	
□□Endocrine, genitor-urinary, gastrointestinal	MUST KNOW	
□ Neurological, skin and other sensory organs	MUST KNOW	
□ □Psychosocial and sexual		
☐ ☐ Abuse of elderly	MUST KNOW	
□ Role of nurse for care of elderly: ambulation		
□ □ Nutritional, communicational, psychosocial, and spiritual	MUST KNOW	
□□Role of nurse for caregivers of elderly	MUST KNOW	
□ Role of family and formal and non- formal care givers		

	□□use of aids and prosthesis (hearing aids, dentures)	MUST KNOW	
	□□legal and ethical issues Provisions and programmes for elderly; privileges,	MUST KNOW	
	Community programmes and health services;  □ □ home and institutional care	MUST KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	
		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
9.	UNIT: IX		10 Hrs

Nursing management of patient in critical care units	DESIRABLE	то
□□ Nursing assessment-History and physical assessment	KNOW	
□□Classification	DEGID A DI E	TT-0
☐ Principles of critical care nursing	DESIRABLE KNOW	ТО
☐☐Organization; Physical setup, policies, staffing norms,	DESIRABLE KNOW	ТО
☐ ☐ Protocols, equipment and supplies	MUST KNOW	
☐☐Special equipments; ventilators, cardiac monitors, defibrillators,		
□ □ Resuscitation equipments	NAMES AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND	
□ □ Infection control protocols	MUST KNOW	
□□Nursing management of critically	MUST KNOW	
patients;	MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Monitoring of critically ill patient		
☐ ☐ CPR-Advance cardiac Life support		

	☐ ☐ Treatments and procedures	MUST KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Transitional care	MUST KNOW	
	☐ Ethical and legal Aspects	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Communication with patient and family	MUST KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Intensive care records	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Crisis Intervention	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Death and Dying—coping with	MUST KNOW	
	☐ ☐ Drugs used in critical care unit		
		MUST KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	
10.	UNIT: X		8 Hrs
10.	U1111. A		OTHS
	Nursing management of patients'		

adults including elderly with occupational and Industrial		
disorders.		
Nursing assessment - History and physical assessment  □ Etiology, pathophysiology ,clinical manifestations ,diagnosis ,treatment  modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of occupational  and industrial health disorders	DESIRABLE TO KNOW  DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□ □Role of nurse		
□□Special therapies, alternative therapies, □□Nursing procedures	MUST KNOW MUST KNOW	
☐ ☐ Drug used in treatment of occupational and industrial disorders	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	

sS.N	Topic	Learning Objectives	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Time
0					
		(At the end of the session the			
		student should be able to )			
1	UNIT: I	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□ Review of anatomy	□□Lecture	15 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of the	Discussion	
		manifestations, diagnostic	Ear ,Nose and Throat.		
		measures and management of		□ □ Explain using	
	Nursing management of patient with	patients with disorders of Ear,	□□Nursing Assessment	Charts, graphs	
	disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat		<ul> <li>History and Physical</li> </ul>		
		Nose and Throat.	assessment.	$\square \square$ Models, films,	
				slides	
			□□Etiology,		
			Pathophysiology, clinical	□□Demonstration	
			manifestations,		
			diagnostic treatment	$\square$ Practice Session.	
			modalities& surgical	□□Case discussion /	
			nursing management of	Seminar	
			Ear Nose and Throat		
			disorders:	☐☐Health Education	
	What I was a second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the second of the sec		□□External ear:		
	Dean		deformities otalgia,	clinical practice.	
	Faculty of Nursing		foreign bodies, and		
	SGT University		tumors.	□□Drug book /	
	Budhera, Gurugram			presentation	
			☐ ☐ Middle Ear-Impacted	Horizontal method	
			was, Tympanic	• Students interactive	
			membrane perforation,	session	

			□□Deafness □□Prevention, control and rehabilitation □□Hearing Aids, implanted hearing devices □□Special therapies		
			□□Nursing procedures		
			□□Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Ear Nose and Throat		
			□□Role of nurse communicating with hearing impaired and muteness.		
2	UNIT: II	□ □ Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical	□□Review of anatomy and physiology of the	Lecture Discussion	15Hrs
		manifestations, diagnostic	Eye.	□□Explain using	
	Nursing management of patient with	measures and management of patients with disorders of Eye	□ □ Nursing Assessment	Charts, graphs	
	rurning management or patient with	patients with disorders of Life	<ul><li>History and Physical</li></ul>		

□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic treatment □□Models, films, slides □□Demonstration □□Practice Session.	
Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic treatment	
manifestations,	ļ
diagnostic treatment	ļ
	ļ
□ Practice Session.	
	ļ
modalities& surgical	ļ
nursing management of □□Case discussion /	
Eye disorders: Seminar	ļ
□□Refractive errors o □□Health Education	ļ
Eyelids-infection,	ļ
tumours and deformities	
clinical practice. /	ļ
□ Conjunctiva- presentation	
inflammation and	ļ
infection, bleeding □□Visit to eye bank	
□ Cornea-inflammation □ Participation in	ļ
and infection eye-camps	
Horizontal method     St. L. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C. C.	ļ
□ Lens-Cataracts • Students interactive session	
□ □ Disorder of the uveal	
tract,	
tract,	
□ □ Ocular tumours	

	□□Disorders of posterior chamber and retina: Retinal and vitreous problems.	
	□ □ Retinal detachment	
	☐☐Ocular emergencies and their prevention	
	□□Blindness	
	□□National blindness control program	
	□□Eye Banking Eye prostheses and Rehabilitation	
	□□Role of a nurse- Communication with visually impaired patient, Eye camps	
	□ □ Special therapies	
	□□Nursing procedures	
	□□Drugs used in	

			treatment of disorders of eye		
			Ž		
3	UNIT: III	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□□Review of anatomy	Lecture Discussion	16 Hrs.
	Nursing management of patient with neurological disorders	physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of	and physiology of the neurological system	□□Explain using Charts, graphs	
	neurological disorders	patients with neurological disorders.	□□Nursing Assessment- History and Physical and	☐ ☐ Models, films,	
		<b>G</b> 1507 <b>G</b> 5151	neurological	slides	
			□□Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical	□□Demonstration	
			manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	□ □ Practice Session.	
			modalities and medical	□□Case discussion / Seminar	
			& surgical nursing management of	☐ ☐ Health Education	
			neurological		
			disorders:	□ □ Supervised clinical practice. / presentation	
			☐ Congenital malformation	□□Drug book /	
			□□Headache	presentation	
			☐ Spinal Injuries:	□□Visit to	

		rehabilitation center.	
	$\Box$ Hemiplegia	• Problem based	
		learning	
	□ □ Quadriplegia		
	□ □ Spinal cord		
	compression, herniation		
	of intervertebral disc		
	□ □ Tumors of the brain		
	& spinal cord		
	☐☐Intra cranial and cerebral aneurysms		
	cereoral alleurysilis		
	☐ ☐ Infections:		
	☐ ☐ Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain		
	abscess,		
	neurocysticercosis.		
	$\square \square$ Movement disorders $V$		
	·		
	$\Box$ Chorea		
	□□Epilepsies		

	☐☐Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA)	
	□□Cranial, Spinal Neuropathies, Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia	
	□□Peripheral Neuropathies; Guillain- Barr's Syndrome	
	□□Myasthenia gravis	
	□ □ Multiple sclerosis	
	□□Degenerative disease	
	□□Delirium	
	□□Dementia	
	□□Alzheimer's disease	
	□□Parkinson's disease	
	□□Management of unconscious patients and patients with stroke	

				□□Role of the nurse in communicating with patient having neurological deficit □□Rehabilitation of	
				patients with neurological deficit	
				□□Role of nurse in long stay facility (institutions) and at home	
				☐ ☐ Special therapies	
				□ □ Nursing procedures	
				□ □ Drugs used in	
				treatment of neurological	
				disorders	
4	UNIT: IV		etiology, patho-	□ Review of anatomy	16 Hrs
		physiology,	clinical	and physiology of the	
	Nursing management of patient with	manifestations,	diagnostic	female reproductive	
	disorders of female reproductive		management of	system	
	system	patients with disc	orders of female		
				□ □ Nursing Assessment-	
		reproductive syst	tem.	History and Physical	
				assessment.	
		□□Describe	concepts of		

	reproductive	health	and	family		
	welfare progra	amme			$\Box \Box$ Breast Self	
					Examination	
					□ □ Etiology,	
					pathophysiology, clinical	
					manifestations,	
					diagnosis, treatment	
					diagnosis, deadness	
					modalities and medical	
					& surgical nursing	
					management of disorders	
					of	
					O1	
					female reproductive	
					1	
					system	
					☐ ☐ Congenital	
					abnormalities of female	
					reproductive system	
					☐☐Sexuality and	
					Reproductive Health	
					□ Sexual Health	
					Assessment	
					☐ ☐ Menstrual Disorders;	
					Dysmenorrhea,	
					Premenstrual Syndrome	

	□□Abnormal Uterine Bleeding; Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia	
	Pelvic Inflammatory Disease	
	□□Ovarian and fallopian tube disorders; infections, cysts, tumours	
	□□Uterine and cervical disorders, Endometriosis, polyps, Fibroids, Cervical	
	and uterine tumours, Uterine displacement, Cystocele / Urethrocele /	
	Rectocele	
	□□Vaginal disorders; Infections, cysts, tumours	
	☐☐Diseases of breasts; Deformities, Infections,	

	Cysts and Tumours	
	$\square$ Menopause and	
	Hormonal Replacement	
	Therapy	
	□□Infertility	
	□□Contraception; Types	
	Methods, Risk and	
	effectiveness	
	* Spacing Methods	
	* Doming models do Inter	
	* Barrier methods, Intra Uterine Devices,	
	Hormonal,	
	Hormonai,	
	* Post Conceptional	
	Methods, etc	
	* Terminal methods	
	Chamilimation	
	- Sterilization	
	□□Emergency	
	Contraception methods	
	□ □ Abortion— Natural,	
	Medical and surgical	

	abortion— MTP	
	□□Act	
	□□Toxic Shock Syndrome	
	□□Injuries and Trauma; Sexual violence	
	□□Special therapies	
	□ □ Nursing procedures	
	□□Drugs used in treatment of gynecological disorders	
	□□National family welfare programme	

5.	UNIT: V	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□ Review of anatomy	□ Lecture	10 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of skin	Discussion	
	Nursing management of patient with	manifestations, diagnostic	and connective tissues		
	Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic	measures and management of	and	□ □ Explain using	
	surgery	patients with burns reconstructive		Charts, graphs	
			various deformities		
		and cosmetic surgery.		$\square$ Models, films,	
			□ □ Nursing Assessment-	slides	
			History and Physical		
			assessment and	$\square$ Demonstration	
			Assessment of		
				$\square$ Practice Session.	
			burns and fluid and		
			electrolyte loss.	□ □ Case discussion /	
				Seminar	
			□ □ Etiology,		
			Classification,	☐ ☐ Health Education	
			pathophysiology, clinical		
			manifestations,	$\square$ Supervised	
				clinical practice. /	
			diagnosis, treatment	presentation	
			modalities and medical		
			& surgical	□ □ Drug book /	
				presentation	
			□ □ Nursing management		
			of Burns and Re-	□□Visit to	
			constructive and	rehabilitation center	
			Cosmetic surgery;		
				$\square$ $\square$ Counseling.	
			☐ Types of Re-	<ul> <li>Horizontal</li> </ul>	

			constructive and	<ul> <li>Cooperative</li> </ul>	
			Cosmetic surgery; for	learning	
			burns, congenital	-	
			, 6		
			deformities, injuries and		
			cosmetic purposes		
			r		
			☐ Role of Nurse		
			☐ ☐ Legal aspects		
			□ □ Rehabilitation		
			□ □ Special therapies o		
			Psycho social aspects		
			J I		
			□ □ Nursing procedures		
			Drugs used in treatment		
			of Burns, reconstructive		
			and cosmetic surgery		
6.	UNIT: VI	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□□Structure &	Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	characteristics of normal		
		manifestations, diagnostic	& cancer cells	□ □ Explain using	
		measures and management of		Charts, graphs	
	Nursing management of patient with	patients with oncology.	□ □ Nursing Assessment-		
	oncological conditions		History and Physical	$\square$ Models, films,	
			assessment	slides	
			$\square$ Prevention,	$\Box$ $\Box$ Demonstration	
			Screening, Early		

	detection, Warning signs		
	of cancer	$\square$ Practice Session.	
	□ □ Epidemiology,	□ □ Case discussion /	
	Etiology, Classification,	Seminar	
	Path physiology,		
	Staging, clinical	☐ ☐ Health Education	
	manifestations,		
	diagnosis, treatment of		
	oncological conditions	presentation	
	☐ Common	□ □ Drug book /	
	malignancies of various body systems; Oral,	presentation	
	body systems; Oral, larynx, lung,	□ □ Visit to	
	larynx, lung,	☐ ☐ Visit to rehabilitation center	
	Stomach and Colon,	Tenaomitation center	
	Liver, Leukemias and		
	lymphomas, Breast,		
	cervix,		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
	Ovary, Uterus, Sarcoma,		
	Brain, Renal, Bladder,		
	Prostate etc		
	□□Oncological		
	emergences		
	 □ □ Modalities of		

	treatment	
	* Immunotherapy	
	* Chemotherapy	
	* Radiotherapy	
	* Surgical Interventions	
	* Stem cell and Bone marrow transplants	
	* Gene therapy	
	*Other forms of treatment	
	☐Psycho social aspects of cancer	
	□Rehabilitation	
	☐ Palliative care; Symptom and Pain management, Nutritional support	
	☐Home care	

			☐ Hospice care ☐ Stomal Therapy		
			☐Special therapies - Psycho social aspects		
			□Nursing procedures		
7.	UNIT: VII	☐☐Describe the organization of emergency and disaster care services	□□Concepts and principles of Disaster Nursing	☐ ☐ Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
	Nursing management of patients in emergency& disaster situations	□□Describe the role of nurse in disaster management	□□Causes and Types of Disaster:	□□Explain using Charts, graphs	
	Disaster Nursing	□□Describe the role of nurse in management of common	Natural and Man made	□ □ Models, films slides	
		Emergencies	- Earthquakes, Floods, Epidemics, Cyclones	☐ ☐ Demonstration ☐ ☐ Practice Session.	
			- Fire, Explosion, Accidents	□ Case discussion /	
			- Violence, Terrorism, Bio chemical, War	☐ ☐ Health Education	

	□□Policies related to emergency/disaster management: International,  National, State and	□□Supervised clinical practice. / presentation □□Drug book / presentation	
	Institutional  □ □ Disaster preparedness	□□Visit to rehabilitation center • Horizontal • Problem based	
	□□Team, Guidelines, Protocols, Equipments, Resources	learning	
	□□Coordination and involvement of Community, various Government		
	departments, Non Govt. organizations and International Agencies		
	□□Role of nurse : working □□Legal Aspects of Disaster Nursing		

	□□Impact of Health after effects: Post traumatic stress disaster	
	☐ Rehabilitation: Physical, Psycho social, Financial, Relocation	
	<b>Emergency Nursing</b>	
	□□Concept, priorities, principles and scope of emergency nursing	
	☐☐Organization of emergency services: physical set up, staffing, equipment	
	and supplies, protocols, concepts of triage and role of triage nurse	
	□□Co ordination and involvement of different departments and facilities	
	□□Nursing assessment -	

	History and Physical	
	assessment	
	□□Etiology, Patho	
	physiology, Clinical	
	manifestations,	
	Diagnosis,	
	☐☐Treatment modalities and medical surgical	
	nursing management of	
	patient with medical	
	surgical emergency	
	$\square$ Principles of	
	emergency management	
	$\Box$ $\Box$ Common	
	emergencies	
	emergeneres	
	□ Respiratory	
	emergencies	
	□ □ Cardiac emergencies	
	□□Shock and	
	Hemorrhage	
	_	
	□ □ Pain	

	□□Poly trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound	
	□□Seizures	
	☐☐Thermal Emergencies: Heat stroke & cold injuries	
	☐ Pediatric emergencies	
	□ □ Psychiatric emergencies	
	☐☐Obstetrical emergencies	
	□□Violence, Abuse, Sexual assault	
	□□Cardio pulmonary resuscitation	
	□ □ Crisis intervention	
	□□Role of nurse: Communication and	

				Inter Personal Relations  □ Medico- legal Aspects		
8.	UNIT: VIII	□□Explain the corproblems of aging.	ncept and	□□Nursing assessment—history and physical assessment	Lecture Discussion  □ Explain using Charts, graphs	10 Hrs
	Nursing care of the elderly			□□Aging;	□ □ Models, films, slides	
				☐ Demography; Myths and realities	□□Demonstration	
				☐ Concepts and theories of aging	□ □ Practice Session.	
				□□Cognitive aspects of aging	□□Case discussion / Seminar	
				□□Normal biological aging		
				□□Age related body systems changes	□ □ Supervised clinical practice. / presentation	
				□ □ Psyscho social aspects of aging	□□Drug book /	

	□□medications and elderly □□Stress and coping in older adults	□□Visit to rehabilitation center • Horizontal method • Student interactive session	
	□□Common health problems and nursing management;		
	□ □ Cardiovascular, respiratory, Musculoskeletal,		
	□□Endocrine, genitor- urinary, gastrointestinal		
	□□Neurological, skin and other sensory organs		
	□ □ Psychosocial and sexual		
	□ □ Abuse of elderly		
	□□Role of nurse for care of elderly: ambulation		

	□□Nutritional, communicational, psychosocial, and spiritual	
	□□Role of nurse for caregivers of elderly	
	□□Role of family and formal and non-formal care givers	
	□□use of aids and prosthesis (hearing aids, dentures)	
	□□legal and ethical issues Provisions and programmes for elderly; privileges,	
	Community programmes and health services;	
	□□home and institutional care	

9.	UNIT: IX	□□Describe	organization	of	□□ Nursing assessment-	Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
		critical care ur	nits		History and physical		
					assessment	□ □ Explain using	
		□ □ Describe t	he role of nurs	e in		Charts, graphs	
	Nursing management of patient in	management	of patients cri	tical	$\square$ $\square$ Classification		
	critical care units	care units $\square$				$\square \square$ Models, films,	
					□ □ Principles of critical	slides	
					care nursing		
						$\Box$ $\Box$ Demonstration	
					$\Box$ Organization;		
					Physical setup, policies,	$\square$ Practice Session.	
					staffing norms,		
						□□Case discussion /	
					□ □ Protocols, equipment	Seminar	
					and supplies		
						☐☐Health Education	
					□ Special equipments;		
					ventilators, cardiac	□□Supervised	
					monitors, defibrillators,	clinical practice. /	
					□ Resuscitation	presentation	
						□□Drug book / presentation	
					equipments	Horizontal method	
					☐ ☐ Infection control	Unconventional	
					protocols	method	
,					protocois		
					□ □ Nursing management		
					of critically patients;		
,					or critically patients,		
					□□Monitoring of		

	critically ill patient	
	☐ ☐ CPR-Advance cardiac Life support	
	☐☐Treatments and procedures	
	☐ ☐ Transitional care	
	□□Ethical and legal Aspects	
	□□Communication with patient and family	
	☐☐Intensive care records	
	☐ ☐ Crisis Intervention	
	□□Death and Dying—coping with	
	□□Drugs used in critical care unit	

10.	UNIT: X	Describe the etiology, patho	Nursing assessment -	□□Lecture	8 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	History and physical	Discussion	
		manifestations, assessment,	assessment		
		diagnostic measures and		□ □ Explain using	
	Nursing management of patients'	management of patients with	□ □ Etiology,	Charts, graphs	
	adults including elderly with	occupational and industrial health	pathophysiology ,clinical		
	occupational and Industrial	disorder.	manifestations, diagnosis	$\square \square$ Models, films,	
			,treatment	slides	
	disorders.				
			modalities and medical	$\square$ Demonstration	
			& surgical nursing		
			management of	$\square$ Practice Session.	
			occupational		
				□ □ Case discussion /	
			and industrial health	Seminar	
			disorders	☐ ☐ Health Education	
			□ □ Role of nurse		
			☐ ☐ Special therapies,	clinical practice. /	
			alternative therapies,	presentation	
			arternative therapies,	presentation	
			□ □ Nursing procedures	□□Drug book /	
				presentation □	
			□□Drug used in	<ul> <li>Horizontal method</li> </ul>	
			treatment of	<ul> <li>Unconventional</li> </ul>	
			occupational and	method	
			industrial disorders		

## Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-II

S.No	Topic	<b>Learning Objectives</b>	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Time
		(At the end of the session the			
		student should be able to )			

- (h) Typhoid fever
- (i) Radiographic diagnostic tests in patients

Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-II

1	UNIT: I	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□ Review of anatomy	□□Lecture	15 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of the	Discussion	
		manifestations, diagnostic	Ear ,Nose and Throat.		
		measures and management of		□ □ Explain using	
	Nursing management of patient with	patients with disorders of Ear,	□ □ Nursing Assessment	Charts, graphs	
	disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat		<ul> <li>History and Physical</li> </ul>		
		Nose and Throat.	assessment.	$\square \square$ Models, films,	
				slides	
			$\square$ Etiology,		
			Pathophysiology, clinical	$\square$ Demonstration	
			manifestations,		
			diagnostic treatment	$\square$ Practice Session.	
			modalities& surgical	¬¬C 1:/	
			$\boldsymbol{c}$	☐☐Case discussion /	
			nursing management of Ear Nose and Throat	Seminar	
			disorders:	☐ ☐ Health Education	
			disorders.		
			□□External ear:	$\square$ Supervised	
			deformities otalgia,	clinical practice.	
			foreign bodies, and	-	
			tumors.	□□Drug book /	
				presentation	
			☐ ☐ Middle Ear-Impacted	<ul> <li>Horizontal method</li> </ul>	
			was, Tympanic	• Students interactive	
			membrane perforation,	session	
			otitis media,		
			otosclerosis,		
			mastoidities, tumors.		

	☐☐Inner ear-Meniere's Disease, labyrinthitis, ototoxity, tumors	
	□□Upper airway infections- common cold, sinusitis, ethinitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis,	
	tonsillitis and adenoiditis, peritonsillar abscess, laryngitis	
	□□Upper respiratory airway-epistaxis, Nasal obstruction, laryngeal obstruction,	
	cancer of the larynx	
	□□Cancer of the Oral cavity	
	□□Speech defects and therapy	
	□□Deafness	
	☐ ☐ Prevention, control	

			and rehabilitation		
			☐☐Hearing Aids, implanted hearing devices		
			□□Special therapies		
			□□Nursing procedures		
			□□Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Ear Nose and Throat		
			□□Role of nurse communicating with hearing impaired and muteness.		
2	UNIT: II	☐☐Describe the etiology, pathophysiology, clinical	☐☐Review of anatomy and physiology of the	Lecture Discussion	15Hrs
		manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of	Eye.	□□Explain using Charts, graphs	
	Nursing management of patient with disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat	patients with disorders of Eye	<ul><li>□□Nursing Assessment</li><li>− History and Physical assessment.</li></ul>	□□Models, films, slides	
			□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical	□□Demonstration	

	manifestations, diagnostic treatment	□ □ Practice Session.	
	modalities& surgical nursing management of	□□Case discussion / Seminar	
	Eye disorders:	2 3	
		☐ ☐ Health Education	
	□□Refractive errors o		
	Eyelids-infection, tumours and deformities	☐☐Supervised clinical practice. /	
	tumours and deformities	presentation	
	□ □ Conjunctiva-	F	
	inflammation and infection, bleeding	□□Visit to eye bank	
	☐☐Cornea-inflammation and infection	☐ ☐ Participation in eye-camps • Horizontal method	
	□□Lens-Cataracts	• Students interactive session	
	□□Glaucoma		
	□□Disorder of the uveal tract,		
	□□Ocular tumours		
	□□Disorders of		
	posterior chamber and		
	retina: Retinal and		

	vitreous problems.	
	viticous problems.	
	□□Retinal detachment	
	□□Ocular emergencies and their prevention	
	□□Blindness	
	□□National blindness control program	
	□□Eye Banking Eye prostheses and Rehabilitation	
	□□Role of a nurse- Communication with visually impaired patient, Eye camps	
	□□Special therapies	
	□□Nursing procedures	
	□□Drugs used in treatment of disorders of eye	

3	UNIT: III	□□Describe	the et	iology, patho-	□ Review of anatomy	Lecture Discussion	16 Hrs.
		physiology,		clinical	and physiology of the		
	Nursing management of patient with	manifestation	s,diagı	nostic	neurological system	□ □ Explain using	
	neurological disorders	measures an	nd ma	anagement of		Charts, graphs	
		patients v	vith	neurological	□ □ Nursing Assessment-		
		disorders.			History and Physical and	$\square \square$ Models, films,	
					neurological	slides	
					□ □Etiology,	$\square$ Demonstration	
					pathophysiology, clinical		
					manifestations,	$\square$ Practice Session.	
					diagnosis, treatment		
						$\Box\Box$ Case discussion /	
					modalities and medical	Seminar	
					& surgical nursing		
					management of	☐ ☐ Health Education	
					neurological		
						$\square \square$ Supervised	
					disorders:	clinical practice. /	
						presentation	
					□□Congenital		
					malformation	□□Drug book /	
						presentation	
					□□Headache		
						□□Visit to	
					□ □ Spinal Injuries:	rehabilitation center.	
						• Problem based	
					□□Hemiplegia	learning	
					□ Quadriplegia		

	□□Spinal cord compression, herniation of intervertebral disc	
	□□Tumors of the brain & spinal cord	
	□□Intra cranial and cerebral aneurysms	
	□ □ Infections:	
	□□Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain abscess, neurocysticercosis.	
	□□Movement disorders V	
	□□Chorea	
	□□Seizures	
	□□Epilepsies	
	☐☐ Cerebro Vascular Accident (CVA)	

	□□Cranial, Spinal Neuropathies, Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia	
	□□Peripheral Neuropathies; Guillain- Barr's Syndrome	
	□ □ Myasthenia gravis	
	□ □ Multiple sclerosis	
	□ □ Degenerative disease	
	□□Delirium	
	□□Dementia	
	□□Alzheimer's disease	
	□ □ Parkinson's disease	
	☐☐Management of unconscious patients and patients with stroke	
	□□Role of the nurse in communicating with	

			patient having	
			neurological deficit	
			□□Rehabilitation of	
			patients with neurological deficit	
			neurological deficit	
			□ Role of nurse in long	
			stay facility (institutions) and at home	
			☐ ☐ Special therapies	
			□ □ Nursing procedures	
			===:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::	
			□ □ Drugs used in	
			treatment of neurological	
			disorders	1 6 77
4	UNIT: IV	Describe the etiology, patho-	□□Review of anatomy	16 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of the	
	Nursing management of patient with		female reproductive	
	disorders of female reproductive	measures and management of patients with disorders of female	system	
	system	patients with disorders of female	□□Nursing Assessment-	
		reproductive system.	History and Physical	
		reproductive system.	assessment.	
		□□Describe concepts of		
		reproductive health and family	□ □ Breast Self	
		welfare programme	Examination	

	□□Etiology, pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	
	modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of disorders of	
	female reproductive system	
	□□Congenital abnormalities of female reproductive system	
	□□Sexuality and Reproductive Health	
	□□Sexual Health Assessment	
	□□Menstrual Disorders; Dysmenorrhea, Premenstrual Syndrome	
	□□Abnormal Uterine Bleeding; Menorrhagia,	

T	1	ı	1	1
		Metrorrhagia		
		Pelvic Inflammatory Disease		
		□□Ovarian and fallopian tube disorders; infections, cysts, tumours		
		□□Uterine and cervical disorders, Endometriosis, polyps, Fibroids, Cervical		
		and uterine tumours, Uterine displacement, Cystocele / Urethrocele /		
		Rectocele		
		□□Vaginal disorders; Infections, cysts, tumours		
		□□Diseases of breasts; Deformities, Infections, Cysts and Tumours		
		□ □ Menopause and		

	Hormonal Replacement	
	Therapy	
	~	
	☐ ☐ Contraception; Types	
	Methods, Risk and	
	effectiveness	
	* Spacing Methods	
	Spacing Methods	
	* D	
	* Barrier methods, Intra	
	Uterine Devices,	
	Hormonal,	
	* Post Conceptional	
	Methods, etc	
	Wethods, etc	
	de 755   1   1   1	
	* Terminal methods	
	- Sterilization	
	□□Emergency	
	Contraception methods	
	Contraception methods	
	DDA1	
	□□Abortion— Natural,	
	Medical and surgical	
	abortion— MTP	
	$\Box\Box$ Act	

			□□Toxic Shock Syndrome		
			□□Injuries and Trauma; Sexual violence		
			□ □ Special therapies		
			□□Nursing procedures		
			□□Drugs used in		
			treatment of gynecological disorders		
			gynecological disorders		
			□□National family		
			welfare programme		
5.	UNIT: V	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□□Review of anatomy	□□Lecture	10 Hrs
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of skin	Discussion	
	Nursing management of patient with		and connective tissues		
	Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic	_	and	□ □ Explain using	
	surgery	patients with burns reconstructive		Charts, graphs	
			various deformities		
		and cosmetic surgery.		$\square \square$ Models, films,	
			□□Nursing Assessment-	slides	
			History and Physical		
			assessment and	$\square$ Demonstration	
			Assessment of		

	burns and fluid and electrolyte loss.		
		□□Case discussion /	
	□□Etiology,	Seminar	
	Classification,		
	pathophysiology, clinical	☐☐Health Education	
	manifestations,	- I realth Education	
	maintestations,		
	1.	□□Supervised	
	diagnosis, treatment	clinical practice. /	
	modalities and medical	presentation	
	& surgical		
		□□Drug book /	
	□□Nursing management	presentation	
	of Burns and Re-		
	constructive and	□□Visit to	
	Cosmetic surgery;	rehabilitation center	
	Cosmette surgery,	Tenaomtation center	
	□□Types of Reconstructive and Cosmetic surgery; for		
	burns, congenital	learning	
	deformities, injuries and		
	cosmetic purposes		
	r		
	□ □ Role of Nurse		
	☐ ☐ Legal aspects		

			□□Rehabilitation		
			☐☐Special therapies o Psycho social aspects		
İ			□□Nursing procedures Drugs used in treatment		
l			of Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery		
6.	UNIT: VI	□□Describe the etiology, patho-	□ Structure &	Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
l		physiology, clinical	characteristics of normal		
		manifestations, diagnostic	& cancer cells	$\Box \Box$ Explain using	
		measures and management of		Charts, graphs	
	Nursing management of patient with	patients with oncology.	□□Nursing Assessment-		
	oncological conditions		History and Physical	$\square \square$ Models, films,	
			assessment	slides	
			☐ □ Prevention,	$\square$ Demonstration	
			Screening, Early	☐ Practice Session.	
			detection, Warning signs of cancer	☐ ☐ Practice Session.	
			of cancer	□□Case discussion /	
			□ □ Epidemiology,	Seminar	
			Etiology, Classification,	Schillar	
			Path physiology,	☐ ☐ Health Education	
			Staging, clinical		
				□□Supervised	
			manifestations,	clinical practice. /	
			diagnosis, treatment of	_	

	oncological conditions	presentation	
	oncological conditions	presentation	
	□□Common	□□Drug book /	
	malignancies of various	presentation	
	body systems; Oral,		
	larynx, lung,	□□Visit to	
		rehabilitation center	
	Stomach and Colon,		
	Liver, Leukemias and		
	lymphomas, Breast, cervix,		
	Overs Hamis Compound		
	Ovary, Uterus, Sarcoma,		
	Brain, Renal, Bladder, Prostate etc		
	Flostate etc		
	emergences		
	emergenees		
	$\square$ $\square$ Modalities of		
	treatment		
	* Immunotherapy		
	* Chemotherapy		
	* Radiotherapy		
	1,		
	* Surgical Interventions		

	* Stem cell and Bone marrow transplants	
	* Gene therapy	
	*Other forms of treatment	
	☐Psycho social aspects of cancer	
	□Rehabilitation	
	☐Palliative care; Symptom and Pain management, Nutritional support	
	☐Home care	
	☐ Hospice care	
	☐Stomal Therapy	
	☐Special therapies - Psycho social aspects	
	□ Nursing procedures	

7.	UNIT: VII	□□Describe the organization of emergency and disaster care services	□□Concepts and principles of Disaster Nursing	☐☐Lecture Discussion ☐☐Explain using	10 Hrs
	Nursing management of patients in emergency& disaster situations	☐☐Describe the role of nurse in disaster management	☐☐Causes and Types of Disaster:	Charts, graphs  □ □ Models, films	
	Disaster Nursing	☐ ☐ Describe the role of nurse in management of common	Natural and Man made	slides	
		Emergencies	- Earthquakes, Floods, Epidemics, Cyclones	☐ ☐ Demonstration ☐ ☐ Practice Session.	
			- Fire, Explosion, Accidents	☐ Case discussion / Seminar	
			- Violence, Terrorism, Bio chemical, War	☐☐Health Education	
			☐ Policies related to emergency/disaster management: International,	☐☐Supervised clinical practice. / presentation	
			National, State and Institutional	□□Drug book / presentation □□Visit to	
				$\square \square Visit$ to	

			rehabilitation center	
		□□Disaster	Horizontal	
		preparedness	• Problem based	
			learning	
		□□Team, Guidelines,		
		Protocols, Equipments,		
		Resources		
		Resources		
		□ □ Coordination and		
		involvement of		
		Community, various		
		Government		
		departments, Non Govt.		
		organizations and		
		International Agencies		
		□□Role of nurse :		
		working		
		Working		
		□□Legal Aspects of		
		Disaster Nursing		
		Disaster Nurshig		
		□□Impact of Health		
		after effects: Post		
		traumatic stress disaster		
		□ Rehabilitation:		
l		Physical, Psycho social,		
l		Financial, Relocation		

	<b>Emergency Nursing</b>	
	□□Concept, priorities, principles and scope of emergency nursing	
	□□Organization of emergency services: physical set up, staffing, equipment	
	and supplies, protocols, concepts of triage and role of triage nurse	
	□□Co ordination and involvement of different departments and facilities	
	□□Nursing assessment - History and Physical assessment	
	□□Etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, Diagnosis,	

	□□Treatment modalities and medical surgical nursing management of patient with medical surgical emergency	
	□□Principles of emergency management	
	□□Common emergencies	
	□ □ Respiratory emergencies	
	□□Cardiac emergencies	
	□□Shock and Hemorrhage	
	□□Pain	
	□□Poly trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound	
	□□Seizures	
	□□Thermal	

	Emergencies: Heat	
	stroke & cold injuries	
	□□Pediatric	
	emergencies	
	<i>G</i>	
	□□Psychiatric	
	emergencies	
	emergencies	
	$\square$ Violence, Abuse,	
	Sexual assault	
	□ □ Cardio pulmonary	
	resuscitation	
	$\Box$ Crisis intervention	
	$\square \square Role$ of nurse:	
	Communication and	
	Inter Personal Relations	
	□ □ Medico- legal	
	Aspects	
	*	

8.	UNIT: VIII	□□Explain	the	concept	and		Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
		problems of a	iging.			assessment—history and		
						physical assessment	□ □ Explain using	
							Charts, graphs	
	Nursing care of the elderly					$\Box \Box Aging;$		
							$\square \square$ Models, films,	
						$\Box$ Demography; Myths	slides	
						and realities		
							$\square$ Demonstration	
						□ □ Concepts and		
						theories of aging	$\square$ Practice Session.	
						□□Cognitive aspects of	□ □ Case discussion / Seminar	
						aging	Seminar	
						□ □ Normal biological	☐ ☐ Health Education	
						aging		
						uging	$\square$ Supervised	
						□ □ Age related body	clinical practice. /	
						systems changes	presentation	
						, <u>6</u>	1	
						□ □ Psyscho social	□□Drug book /	
						aspects of aging	presentation	
							-	
						$\square$ medications and	$\square \square Visit$ to	
						elderly	rehabilitation center	
							<ul> <li>Horizontal method</li> </ul>	
l						□ □ Stress and coping in	• Student interactive	
						older adults	session	

	□□Common health problems and nursing management;	
	□□Cardiovascular, respiratory, Musculoskeletal,	
	□□Endocrine, genitor- urinary, gastrointestinal	
	□□Neurological, skin and other sensory organs	
	□□Psychosocial and sexual	
	□□Abuse of elderly	
	□□Role of nurse for care of elderly: ambulation	
	□□Nutritional, communicational, psychosocial, and spiritual	
	□□Role of nurse for	

			caregivers of elderly		
			□ Role of family and		
			formal and non-formal		
ı			care givers		
			□ use of aids and prosthesis (hearing aids, dentures)		
			□□legal and ethical		
			issues Provisions and		
			programmes for elderly;		
			privileges,		
			Community programmes		
			and health services;		
			and nearen services,		
			$\Box$ home and		
			institutional care		
0	VINITED AND			T	10.11
9.	UNIT: IX	□□Describe organization of critical care units	$\mathcal{E}$	Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
		critical care units	History and physical assessment	□□Explain using	
		□□Describe the role of nurse in	assessment	□□Explain using Charts, graphs	
	Nursing management of patient in	management of patients critical		Charles, graphs	
	critical care units	care units		$\square \square$ Models, films,	
	The same		□□Principles of critical	slides	
			care nursing	-	

	☐☐Organization; Physical setup, policies, staffing norms,	□ □ Demonstration □ □ Practice Session.
	□□Protocols, equipment and supplies	□□Case discussion / Seminar
	□□Special equipments; ventilators, cardiac monitors, defibrillators,	☐☐Health Education☐☐Supervised
	□ Resuscitation equipments	clinical practice. / presentation  Drug book /
	□□Infection control protocols	<ul><li>presentation</li><li>Horizontal method</li><li>Unconventional method</li></ul>
	□□Nursing management of critically patients;	method
	□□Monitoring of critically ill patient	
	□□CPR-Advance cardiac Life support	
	☐☐Treatments and procedures	

	<del>-</del>	<del>-</del>			
			☐☐Transitional care ☐☐Ethical and legal Aspects		
			☐☐Communication with patient and family		
			□□Intensive care records		
			□□Crisis Intervention		
			□□Death and Dying—coping with		
			□□Drugs used in critical care unit		
10.	UNIT: X	Describe the etiology, patho physiology, clinical manifestations, assessment,	Nursing assessment - History and physical assessment	□ □ Lecture Discussion	8 Hrs
	Nursing management of patients' adults including elderly with occupational and Industrial	diagnostic measures and management of patients with occupational and industrial health disorder.	□□Etiology, pathophysiology ,clinical manifestations ,diagnosis	□□Explain using Charts, graphs □□Models, films,	
	•		,treatment	slides	

disorders.	modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of occupational	□□Demonstration □□Practice Session.
	and industrial health disorders	□□Case discussion / Seminar
	□□Role of nurse	☐☐ Health Education ☐☐ Supervised
	□□Special therapies, alternative therapies,	clinical practice. / presentation
	□□Nursing procedures	□□Drug book / presentation□
	□□Drug used in treatment of occupational and industrial disorders	<ul> <li>Horizontal method</li> <li>Unconventional method</li> </ul>

## MIDWIFERY AND OBSTETRICAL NURSING

## **PREAMBLE**

**Midwifery and obstetrical nursing** is a <u>nursing</u> specialty area concerned with the care of normal and high risk pregnant women during antenatal, natal and postnatal periods in hospitals and community settings. The midwifery nurses in today's scenario are managing normal and high risk neonates and participate in family welfare programs as well.

Midwifery and obstetrical nursing is one of the hugegroups of professionals in the field of nursing. Advances in this specialty have resulted in midwifery and obstetrical nursing evolving into its own specialty.

Many years ago a majority of hospital nurses worked on wards. Today licensed midwives can work in a variety of positions, inpatient clinics, emergency departments, <u>HMO's</u>, administration, community health centers, home health care, <u>ambulatory</u> care, and skilled nursing homes and Family welfare departments.

# **GOALS**

The primary goal ofmidwifery and obstetrical nursing is to widen the student's knowledge and develop proficiency in caring for normal, high risk pregnant women, postnatal women and newborns.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- 1. Explain relevant anatomy and physiology of women reproductive system of the body.
- 2. State the historical background and various trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing.
- 3. Develop the skills in caring of an antenatal women and taking the history during the pregnancy.
- 4. Develop the skills in managing of intranatal women and how to deal in an emergency situation.
- 5. Develop skill in giving comprehensive nursing care to patients following the steps of nursing process in case of high risk women.
- 6. Assist the patients and their families in identifying and meeting their own health needs.
- 7. Appreciate the role of the nurse in the midwifery and obstetrical health team.

# **DURATION**

• One year

## **ELIGIBILITY**

- Passed the Higher Secondary or Senior Secondary or Intermediate or 10+2 or an equivalent examination recognized by the university for this purpose. Those who have done 10+2 in or before 1986, will be eligible for admission.
- Candidates shall be medically fit.
- Students shall be admitted once in a year.

# **Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)**

- 1. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of the each subject for appearing for examination.
- 2. A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

INTAKE CAPACITY: 100 seats per year

FEE STRUCTURE

Rs.1,50,000.00 per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

# TEACHING STRATEGIES

The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 360 teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course. Out of these, theory teaching will be 90 hours and practical will be of 180 hours.

# Midwifery and obstetrical nursing

Placement: 3rd Year

Hours of Instruction
Theory 90 Hours
Practical 180 Hours
Total: 270 Hours

S.NO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
1	TRENDS AND ISUUES IN MIDWIFERY:		03

☐☐Introduction to midwifery and obstetrical Nursing ☐☐Introduction to concepts of midwifery and obstetrical nursing		
☐ ☐ Trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing ☐ ☐ Historical perspectives and current trends	Good to know	
$\hfill\square \mbox{National policy}$ and legislation in relation to maternal healthand welfare	Doginakla ta ku aw	
Legal and ethical aspects	Desirable to know	
□ □ Pre-conception care and preparing for parenthood		
□ □ Role of nurse in midwifery and obstetrical care		
□ □ Maternal, morbidity, mortality and fertility rates		
☐ Perinatal, morbidity and mortality rates	Must know	
	□□Introduction to concepts of midwifery and obstetrical nursing □□Trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing □□Historical perspectives and current trends □□National policy and legislation in relation to maternal healthand welfare  • Legal and ethical aspects □□Pre-conception care and preparing for parenthood □□Role of nurse in midwifery and obstetrical care □□Maternal, morbidity, mortality and fertility rates	Introduction to concepts of midwifery and obstetrical nursing

# ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTIVE **ORGANS**: • Review of anatomy and physiology of female reproductive system andfoetal development Female organs of reproduction external genital, internal genital organsand their anatomical relations, musculatureblood supply, nerves, lymphatic's, pelvic cellulartissue. Pelvic peritoneum. Human sexuality 08 Nice to know Physiology of menstrual cycle Female pelvis-general description of the bones, joints, ligaments, planes of the pelvis diameters of the true pelvis, important landmarks, variations in pelvis shapes Foetal development Conception, Fertilization, implantation (embedding of the ovum), development of the embryo andplacenta at termfunctions, abnormalities, the foetal sac, amniotic fluid, the umbilical cord Foetalcirculation, foetal skull, bones, sutures and measurements. Review of genetics

ANTENATAL PERIOD:	Desirable to know  Must know	
• assessment		

	<ul> <li>Screening and assessment for high risk, Risk approach</li> <li>History and physical examination</li> <li>Modalities of diagnosis, invasive and non-invasive, ultrasonics, cardio tomography, NST,CST Antenatal preparation</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Antenatal counseling</li> <li>Antenatal exercise</li> <li>Diet</li> <li>Substance use</li> <li>Education for child birth</li> <li>Husband and families</li> <li>Preparation for safe confinement</li> <li>Prevention from radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy</li> <li>Adjustment to pregnancy</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Unwed mother</li> <li>Single parent</li> <li>Teen age pregnancy</li> <li>Sexual violence</li> <li>Adoption</li> </ul>	Must know	
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	Desirable to know	

		Nice to know	
4.	Intranatal Period  • Assessment and management of intranatal period		5
	□Physiology of labour mechanism of labour management of labour		
	First stage	Must know	
	Second stage		

resuscitation  Care of umbilical cord  Immediate assessment including screening for congenital anomalies  Identification  Identification  Initiate feeding  Initiate feeding  Screening and transportation of the neonate  Third stage  Signs and symptoms; normal and abnormal  Duration  Method of placental expulsion  Management; principles and techniques  Examination of the placenta  Examination of perineum Maintaining records, and reports  Forth stage	Must know	

		Must know	
5	Postnatal period		05
	<ul> <li>Assessment and management of women during postnatal period</li> <li>Normal purperium physiology Duration</li> <li>Postnatal assessment and management</li> <li>Promoting physical and emotional well-being</li> <li>Lactation management</li> <li>Immunization</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Family dynamics after child-birth</li> <li>Family welfare services; methods, counseling</li> <li>Follow-up</li> </ul>	Must know	

	Records and reports		
		Desirable to know	
6	Normal newborn	Must know	06

7	High risk pregnancy		10
	High-risk pregnancy-assessment and management		
	<ul> <li>Screening and assessment</li> </ul>	Must know	
	• Ultrasonics, cardiotomography, NST, CST, non-invasive		
	and invasive		
	<ul> <li>Newer modalities of diagnosis high- risk approach</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Levels of care; primary, secondary and tertiary levels</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Disorders of pregnancy</li> </ul>		
	Hyper-emesis gravidarum, bleeding in early pregnancy,	Desirable to know	
	abortion, ectopic	Desirable to mion	
	<ul> <li>Pregnancy, vesicular mole,</li> </ul>		
	Antepartum haemorrhageUterine abnormality and		
	displacement Diseasesbcomplicating pregnancy	Must know	
	<ul> <li>Medical and surgical conditions</li> </ul>	WIUST KHOW	
	<ul> <li>Infections, RTI (STD), UTI, HIV, TORCH</li> </ul>		
	Gynaecological diseases complicating pregnancy		
	<ul> <li>Pregnancy induced hypertension and diabetes, hydramnios</li> </ul>		
	Rh incompatibility		
	Mental disorders		
	Adolescent pregnancy, Elderly prime and grand multipara		
	Multiple pregnancy		
	Abnormalities of placenta and cord		
	Intra-uterine growth-retardation		
	• Nursing management of mothers with high-risk		
	pregnancy		
	Maintenance of records and report		
	, î		

# **Abnormal labour**

- Abnormal labour-assessment and management
- Disorders in labour
- CPD and contracted pelvis
- Malpositions and malpresentations
- Premature labour, disorders of uterine actions-precipitate labour,
- Prolonged labour
- Complications of third stage: injuries to birth canal
- Obstetrical emergencies and their Management;
- Presentation and prolapse of cord, vasa praevia, amniotic fluid embolism,rupture of the uterus, shoulder dystocia, obstetrical shock.
- Obstetrical procedures and operations
- Induction of labour, forceps, vacuum version, manual removal of placenta, caesarean section, destructive operations.
- Nursing management of women undergoing obstetrical operations and procedures.

Must know

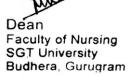
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	Must to know	

9	Complications of third stage of labour	Must know	04
9	<ul> <li>Abnormalities during postnatal Periods</li> <li>Assessment and management of women with postnatal complications</li> <li>Puerperal infections, UTI, thrombo- Embolic disorders, post-partum haemorrhage,</li> <li>Eclampsia and subinvulations</li> <li>Psychological complications:</li> <li>Post partum blues</li> <li>Post partumdepression Post partumpsychosis</li> </ul>	Desirable to know	04
10	High risk newborns	Must know	10

- Assessment and management of high risk newborn
- Admission of neonates in the neonatal intensive care units protocols
- Nursing management of:
- Low birth weight babies
- Infections
- Respiratory problems
- Hemolytic disorders
- Birth injuries
- Malformations
- Monitoring high risk neonates
- Feeding of high risk neonates
- Organisation and management of neonatal intensive care units
- Infection control in neonatal intensive care units maintenance of reports and records

		Desirable to know	
11	<ul> <li>Pharmacotherapeutics</li> <li>Pharmaco-therapeutics in obstetrics</li> <li>Indication, dosage, action, contraindication and side effects of drugs</li> <li>Effect of drugs on pregnancy, labour and puerperium</li> <li>Nursing responsibilities in the administration of drugs in obstetrics</li> <li>Oxytocin, antihypertensives, diuretics, tocolyticagents, anticonvulsants;</li> <li>Analgesics and anesthesics in obstetrics</li> <li>Effects of maternal medication on foetus and neonate</li> </ul>		04
12	Family welfare  • Family welfare programme  • Population' trends and problem in India	Must know Nice to know	10
	<ul> <li>Concepts, aims, importance and history of family welfare programme</li> <li>National population: dynamics, policy and education '</li> <li>National family welfare programme; RCH, ICDS, MCH,</li> </ul>		



safe motherhood

- Organization and administration; at national, state, district, block and village levels
- Methods of contraception; spacing, temporary and permanent, Emergency contraception
- Infertility and its management
- Counselling for family welfare
- Latest research in contraception
- Maintenance of vital statistics
- Role of national international and voluntary organizations
- Role of nurse in family welfare programme
- Training/supervision/collaboration with other functionaries in communitylike ANMs, LHVs, Anganwadi workers, TBAs (Traditional birth attendant-Dai)

**Must know** 

S.No	Topic	<b>Learning Objectives</b>	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Tim
		(At the end of the session the student should be able to )			e
1	TRENDS AND ISUUES IN MIDWIFERY:  Historical perspective and changing trends in midwifery.	Enumerate the various trends and historical aspects in midwifery.	To cover midwifery and obstetrical Nursing,  concepts of midwifery and obstetrical nursing,	1.Interactive session with the students regarding history and changing trends in midwifery.	3 hr.
			Trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing,  Historical perspectives and	2. Essay writing on legal	
			Historical perspectives and current trends,  Legal and ethical aspects,	and ethical aspects and on national policy related to maternal health.	
			Pre-conception care and preparing for parenthood	3. Students seminar on	
			Perinatal, morbidity and mortality rates,	role of a nurse in midwifery and obstetrical care.	
	Marin Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the		National policy and legislation in relation to maternal health and welfare, Maternal, morbidity, mortality and fertility rates, Role		
	Dean Faculty of Nursing		of nurse in midwifery and		

			obstetrical care.		
2	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS:  Anatomy and physiology of female reproductive organ.  Fetal development genetics	<ol> <li>Discussthe female reproductive organs, maternal pelvis.</li> <li>Explain thematernal pelvis.</li> <li>Enumerate the fetal development.</li> <li>Comprehendthe Concept of genetics.</li> </ol>	variations in	through Power point projections  2. Group discussion on anatomy and physiology of female reproductive organs.	8 hrs.
			cellular tissue,  Pelvic peritoneum.  Physiology of menstrual cycle, Human sexuality  Foetal development, Conception,Fertilization, implantation (embedding of the ovum), development of the	4. Seminar on of	

			embryo andplacenta at term-		
			functions, abnormalities, the		
			foetal sac, amniotic fluid, the		
			umbilical cord	5. Model presentation on	
				fetal development and	
			Foetal circulation, foetal skull,	fertilization.	
			bones, sutures and measurements.		
			measurements.		
			Review of genetics.		
3	ANTENATAL PERIOD:	1.Discuss the antenatal	To cover Assessment and	1.Didactic lecture	8 hrs
		period.	management of pregnancy(ante-	through Power point	
	Antenatal care		natal)	projection on assessment	
	NI1	2.Describe the normal	N1	and management of	
	Normal pregnancy	pregnancy	Normal pregnancy	pregnancy.	
	Physiological changes	3.Explain the	Physiological changes during		
	,	physiological changes	pregnancy		
		during pregnancy		2.Teacher seminar on	
			Reproductive system	normal pregnancy and	
		4.Enumerate the		physiological changes	
		diagnosis of pregnancy	Cardio vascular system	during pregnancy.	
		5.Explain the screening	Respiratory system		
		and assessment of	respiratory system		
		antenatal women	Urinary system	3.Demonstration on	
				assessment on antenatal	
		6.Discuss the various	Gastro intestinal system	women.	
		adjustment issues related			
		to the pregnancy		4. Model presentation on	

	different terminologies
Metabolic changes, Skeletal	$\mathcal{E}$
changes, Endocrine system,	
Psychological changes,	
Discomforts of	
pregnancy, Diagnosis of	
pregnancy Signs	5. Posting in antenatal
D. 66 1 1	OPDs.
Differential diagnosis	
Confirmatory tests	
Comminatory tests	6. Postings in Diagnostic
Ante-natal care	centres.
Time natureare	centres.
Objectives, assessment	
History and physical	
	psychosocial and cultural
examination, Signs of previous	aspects of pregnancy.
child-birth	
Deletienelin of feature to establish	
Relationship of foetus to uterus and, Pelvis lie, attitude,	
presentation, position, Per	
vaginal Examination, Screening	
and assessment for high risk,	
Risk approach	
FF ····	
History and physical	
examination	

Modalities of diagnosis, invasive and non-invasive, ultrasonics, cardiotomography, NST,CST Antenatal preparation  Antenatal counseling  Anteatal exercise  Diet  Substance use
Education for child birth
Husband and families
Preparation for safe confinement
Prevention from radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy
Adjustment to pregnancy
Unwed mother
Single parent

			Teen age pregnancy		
			Sexual violence		
			Adoption		
4	INTRANATAL WOMEN:	1. Describe the physiology and stages of	To coverSigns and symptoms of onset of labour; normal and		12 hrs
	First stage of labor Second stage of labor	labour.	abnormal, □ Duration	projections.	
	Third stage of labor	2. Describe the management of women	□ Preparation of labour room women, Assessment and		
	Fourth stage of labor	during intranatal period.	observation of women in labour; partogram-maternal and	assessment and	
		3. Discuss the Assessment and management of intranatal period	foetal monitoring, Active management of labour, induction of labour, Pain relief and comfort in labour	management of intranatal women.	
		4. Describe physiology of labour mechanism of labour management of	Second stage	2. Simulation teaching on conduction of delivery.	
		labour.	Signs and symptoms, normal and abnormal		
			Duration, Conduct of delivery;	3. Demonstration on neonatal resuscitation.	
			principles and techniques, Episiotomy (only if required)		
			Receiving the newborn		

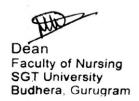
S	Neonatal resuscitation initial steps and subsequent resuscitation	S
In s	Care of umbilical cord  Immediate assessment including screening for congenital anomalies	5. Clinical posting and demonstration on management of third stage of labor.
In	Identification, Bonding Initiate feeding, Screening and transportation of the neonate	6. Report writing.
s	Third stage Signs and symptoms; normal and abnormal	
e N	Duration, Method of placental expulsion  Management; principles and techniques	
E E	Examination of the placenta, Examination of perineum Maintaining records, and reports	

			Fourth stage		
5.	PUERPERIUM:	Describe the physiology of puerperium.      Describe the management of women during postnatal period.	management of women during postnatal period, Normal purperium physiology, Duration Postnatal assessment and	1.Didactic lecture through Power point projections.  2. Clinical posting demonstration on assessment and management of postnatal women.  3. Visits to family welfare departments.	5 hrs
6.	NORMAL NEONATES:	1.Describe the assessment and management of normal neonate.	normal neonates, Normal	1.Didactic lecture through Power point projections.  2. Students seminars on essential new born care.	6 hrs

		T	T		
			Infections, Immunization  minor disorders of newborn and its management, Levels of neonatal care (level I,II,&III) At primary, secondary and tertiary levels, Maintenance of reports and records.	demonstrations on different level of neonatal	
				4. Report writing on neonatal care.	
7.	HIGH RISK PREGNANCY:	1.Describe the Identification and management of women with high risk pregnancy.	assessment and management, Screening and assessment, Ultrasonics, cardioto mography, NST, CST, non- invasive and invasive, Newer modalities of diagnosis high- risk approach, Levels of care; primary, secondary and tertiary levels, Disorders of pregnancy,	through Power point projections.  2. Teacher seminar on High-risk pregnancy-assessment and	10 hrs
			Hyper-emesis gravidarum, bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic, Pregnancy, vesicular mole, Antepartum haemorrhage Uterine abnormality and displacement		

		complicating pregnancy		
		Medical and surgical conditions, Infections, RTI (STD), UTI, HIV,TORCH, Gynaecological diseases complicating pregnancy	neonatal care.	
		Pregnancy induced hypertension and diabetes, hydramnios		
		Rh incompatibility		
		Mental disorders		
		Adolescent pregnancy, Elderly prime and grand multipara, Multiple pregnancy, Abnormalities of placenta and cord		
		Intra-uterine growth-retardation, Nursing management of mothers with high-risk pregnancy		
		Maintenance of records and report.		
ABNORMAL LABOUR:	1.Describe management	To cover abnormal labour-		
	ABNORMAL LABOUR:	ABNORMAL LABOUR:  1.Describe management of abnormal labour and	and diabetes, hydramnios  Rh incompatibility  Mental disorders  Adolescent pregnancy, Elderly prime and grand multipara, Multiple pregnancy, Abnormalities of placenta and cord  Intra-uterine growth-retardation, Nursing management of mothers with high-risk pregnancy  Maintenance of records and report.  ABNORMAL LABOUR:  1.Describe management To cover abnormal labour-	and diabetes, hydramnios  Rh incompatibility  Mental disorders  Adolescent pregnancy, Elderly prime and grand multipara, Multiple pregnancy, Abnormalities of placenta and cord  Intra-uterine growth-retardation, Nursing management of mothers with high-risk pregnancy  Maintenance of records and report.  ABNORMAL LABOUR:  1.Describe management To cover abnormal labour- 1.Didactic lecture

		Obstetrical emergencies	Disorders in labour, CPD and	projections.
		Costonical efficiencies	contracted pelvis, Malpositions	projections.
			and malpresentations, Premature	
			labour, disorders of uterine	
			actions-precipitate labour,	2. Teacher seminar on
			Prolonged labour	abnormal labor, CPD and
			1 Tolonged labour	Contracted pelvis.
			Complications of third stage:	Contracted pervis.
			injuries to birth canal,	
			Obstetrical emergencies and	
			their Management;Presentation	3. Clinical posting and
			and prolapse of cord, vasa	management on
			praevia, amniotic fluid	complications on third
			embolism, rupture of the uterus,	stage and injuries to birth
			shoulder dystocia, obstetrical	canal.
			shock, Obstetrical procedures	Canar.
			and operations, Induction of	
			labour, forceps, vacuum version,	
			manual removal of	4. Seminars on
			placenta, caesarean section,	Obstetrical emergencies.
			destructive operations, Nursing	Observed emergeneres.
			management of women	
			undergoing obstetrical	
			operations and procedures.	5. OT postings for the
				Cesarean section and
				destructive operations.
				F
9.	POSTNATAL	Describe the	Abnormalities during postnatal	1.Didactic lectures on 4 hrs
	COMPLICATIONS:	management of postnatal		power point projections



		complications.	Assessment and management of women with postnatal complications, Puerperal infections, UTI, thrombo-Embolic disorders, post-partum haemorrhage,  Eclampsia and subinvulations, Psychological complications, Post partum blues, Post partumdepression Post partumpsychosis	on postnatal complications.	
10.	HIGH RISK NEONATES:	Identify the high risk neonates and their nursing management	Assessment and management of high risk newborn, Admission of neonates in the neonatal intensive care units protocols \( \subseteq \text{Nursing} \) management of:Low birth weight babies  Infections, Respiratory problems, Hemolytic disorders, Birth injuries Malformations, Monitoring high risk neonates, Feeding of high risk neonates, Organisation and management of neonatal intensive care units	through Power point projections.  2. Teacher seminar on High-risk neonates - assessment and management.	10 hrs.

			Infection control in neonatal intensive care units maintenance of reportsand records	risk neonates-assessment and management  4. Report writing on high risk neonatal care.	
11.	PHARMACOTHERAPEUTICS IN OBSTETRICS:	Describe indication dosage, action, side effects and nurses responsibilities in the administration of drugs used for mothers.	Pharmaco-therapeutics in obstetrics, Indication, dosage, action, contraindication and side effects of drugs,Effect of drugs on pregnancy, labour and puerperium  Nursing responsibilities in the administration of drugs in obstetrics Oxytocin,antihypertensives, diuretics, tocolyticagents, anticonvulsants;Analgesics and anesthesics in obstetric,Effects of maternal medication on foetus and neonate	1.Teacher seminar on different drugs used in obstetrics.	4 hrs.
12.	FAMILY WELFARE:	1.Appreciate the importance of family welfare programme.	Family welfare programme  Population' trends and problem	1.Interactive session with the students regarding population trends.	10 hrs.

2.Describe the methods of contraception and role of nurse in family welfare programme.	in India  Concepts, aims, importance and history of family welfare programme	2. Debate on problems in India.
	National population: dynamics, policy and education '  National family welfare programme; RCH, ICDS, MCH, safe motherhood	1 ' '
	Organization and administration; at national, state, district, block and	programme.  4.Field visits on
	village levels  Methods of contraception; spacing, temporary and permanent, Emergency	organization and administration at different levels.
	contraception  Infertility and its management, Counselling for family welfare	5.Student seminars on contraceptive methods.
	Latest research in contraception	6.Field visits with different community

Maintenance of vital statistics worker	s.
Role of national international and voluntary organizations	
Role of nurse in family welfare programme	
Training/supervision/collaborati on with other functionaries in community like	
ANMs, LHVs, Anganwadi workers, TBAs (Traditional birth Assistants)	

#### CHILD HEALTH NURSING

### **PREAMBLE**

Pediatrics is the branch of medicine that deals with the medical care of infants, children, and adolescents and the age limit usually ranges from birth up to 18-21 years of age. The word paediatrics and its cognates mean "healer of children"; they derive from two Greek words: (pais "child") and (iatros "doctor, healer"). Pediatricians work both in hospitals, particularly those working in its specialized subfields such as neonatology, and as primary care physicians. Paediatric nursing is the medical care of neonates and children up to adolescence, usually in an in-patient hospital or day-clinic. The main role of pediatric nurses is to administer directly procedures and medicines to children according to prescribed nursing care plans. Nurses also continually assess the patient by observing vital signs, and developing communication skills with children and family members and with medical teams. Being a support to children and their families is one component of direct nursing care. Awareness of the concerns of children and parents, being present physically at times of stress and implementing strategies to help children and family members cope are all part of the work.

#### **GOALS:**

- Normalise the life of the child during hospitalisation in preparation for the family home, school and community.
- Minimise the impact of the child's unique condition.
- Foster maximal growth and development.
- Develop realistic, functional and coordinated home care plans for the children and families.
- Respect the roles of the families in the care of their children.

# **OBJECTIVES:**

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

- Appreciate the history and developments in the field of pediatrics and pediatric nursing as a specialty
- Apply the concepts of growth and development in providing care to the pediatric clients and their families.
- Appreciate the child as a holistic individual
- Perform physical, developmental, and nutritional assessment of pediatric clients

- Apply nursing process in providing nursing care to neonates & children
- Integrate the concept of family centered pediatric nursing care with related areas such as genetic disorders, congenital malformations and long term illness.
- Recognize and manage emergencies in neonates
- Describe various recent technologies and treatment modalities in the management of high risk neonates
- Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to pediatric and neonatal nursing
- Prepare a design for layout and management of neonatal unit
- Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of pediatric/neonatal nursing
- Recognize the role of pediatric nurse practitioner and as a member of the pediatric and neonatal health teaching
- Teach pediatric nursing to undergraduate students & in-service nurses

**DURATION**: Four years program

**ELIGIBILITY:** 

- Candidates belonging to all categories for admission to the B.Sc.
- Degree course in Nursing (Basic) should have passed the qualifying examinations (Academic Stream) after period of 12 years of study with the following subjects of Physics, Chemistry and Biology or Botany and Zoology.
- Every candidate before admission to the course shall submit to the Principal of the institution a certificate of medical fitness from an authorized medical officer that the candidate is physically fit to undergo the academic course.
- The minimum educational requirements shall be passing of Higher Secondary School Certificate Examination (12 years course) (Or) Senior School Certificate Examination (10+2), pre-degree Examinations (10+2) (Or) An equivalent with 12 years schooling from a recognized Board or University with Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum 40% aggregate marks (PCBE); for SC/ST candidates the minimum percentage of marks is 35%.

**INTAKE CAPACITY:** hundred seats per year

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES:** 

- Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and teaching career
- Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice
- Nurse manager to manage the wards and the concerned activities

**FEE STRUCTURE**: Rs 160000/- per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

**TEACHING STRATEGIES:** The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and theory model. The major focus is on the clinical practice with the means of direct care to the patients. Fellows are prepared to participate in a multi disciplinary approach to planning, implementing, managing, and evaluating programs for improving the standards of practices concerned. It is assumed that there will be approximately theory90 hours and practical300 hours.

The fellows will be exposed to practical demonstration in various areas for above purposes

# **TOTAL HOURS:** 300 hrs.

TOPIC	No. of week	Hours
Pediatric Medicine Ward	2	60 Hours
Pediatric Surgery Ward	2	60 Hours
Pediatric OPD	1	30 Hours
NICU	3	90 Hours
Creche	1	30 Hours

Child Guidance Clinic	1	30 Hours
TOTAL	10weeks	300 Hours

### **Student Activities**

- Clinical presentations
- Nursing care plans
- Clinical Case studies
- Growth & developmental assessment
- Assessment & prescription of nursing interventions for sick children
- Health education related to disease conditions
- Nutritional assessment
- Project work
- Field visits

#### RESEARCH TRAINING

Research opportunities in health sector focusing on pediatric group are available which is a requirement of B.Sc Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> year curriculum.

#### ELECTIVE TRAINING/OPTIONALTRAINING

Should be arranged by the faculty for hands on practice and training of the students in the hospital or similar organization for improving the skills of students.

# **BOOKS REFERED**

- Donna L. Wong, David Wilson, Essentials of Pediatric Nursing, 6th ed., Harcourt Private limited; 1999. p. 523-33.
- Marlow. R. Dorothy and Reddy. A. Barbara: Textbook of Paediatric Nursing. 6<sup>th</sup> ed.W. B Saunders Company; 1961...
- Datta Parul, Pediatric Nursing, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher; 2009
- Gupte Piyush., Pediatric Nursing, 1<sup>st</sup> ed, A.P. Jain Publisher; 2004
- Elizabeth K.E. Fundamentals of Pediatrics.3<sup>rd</sup> ed.,Paras Publications.
- Adele Pilliteri.Maternal and Child Health Nursing.1<sup>st</sup> ed.,Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.p.902-4.

S. No	Topic	Teaching Guidelines	Time
1.	Introduction:		15 hrs.
	<ul> <li>Modem concepts of child care-Internationally accepted rights of the child.</li> <li>National policy and legislations in relation to child health and welfare.</li> </ul>	Must to know	
	<ul> <li>National programmes related tochild health and welfare agencies related to welfare services to the children .</li> <li>Changing trends in hospital care, preventive, promotive and</li> </ul>		

Dean Faculty of Nursing SGT University

Budhera, Gurugram

curative aspects of child healthChild morbidity and mortality rates -Differences between an adult and child - Hospital environment for a sick child.	Desirable to know
• Impact of hospitalization on the child and family -Grief and bereavement.	
• Theory of a child health nurse in caring for a hospitalized child.	Desirable to know
• Principles of pre and post operative care of	
infants and children -Child health nursing procedures.	Must to know
	Must to know
	Must to know

		Must to know	
2.	☐ ☐ The healthy child	Must to know	20 hrs
	☐ Principles of growth & development	Must to know	
	☐ ☐ Factors affecting growth & development	Nice to know	
	☐ Growth and development from birth to adolescence.	Must to know	
	☐☐The needs of normal children through the stages of developmental and		
	parental guidance	Desirable to know	
	□□Nutritional needs of children & infants: breast feeding, exclusive breast		
	feeding, supplementary/artificial feeding and weaning	Must to know	
	☐ ☐ Baby friendly hospital concept		
	☐ ☐ Accidents: causes and prevention		
	□□Value of play and selection of play material	Must to know	
	☐☐Preventive immunization, immunization program and cold chain	Desirable to know	
		Must to know	

	□ □ preventive paediatrics	Must to know	
	☐ Care of under five & under five clinics/ well baby clinics		
		Nice to know	
		Must to know	
3.	□ □ Nursing care of a neonate	Must to know	15 hrs.
	$\square$ $\square$ Nursing care of a normal newborn care/Essential newborn care	Desirable to know	
	□ □ Neonatal resuscitation		
		Must to know,	
	□ □Nursing management of a low birth weight baby	Must to know	
	□ □ Kangaroo mother care	Wast to know	
		Must to know	
	□ □ Nursing management of common neonatal disorders	Must to know	
	☐ ☐ Organization of neonatal unit	Must to know	
		Desirable to know	
	□□Identification and nursing management of common congenital		
	malformations.	Must to know	

4.	Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness (IMNCI)	Must to know	10 hrs
5.	□□Nursing management in common childhood diseases		20 hrs
	□ □ Nutritional deficiency disorders	Nice to know	
	☐ ☐ Respiratory disorders and infections	Must to know	
	☐☐Gestrointestinal infections, infectations and congenital defects and		
	rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease		
	☐☐Genito-urinary disorders: acute glomurulo nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome,	Desirable to know	
	Wilms' tumor, infection and congenital disorders.		
	☐ Neurological infections and disorders:	Must to know	
	□ Convulsions, epilepsy, meningitis, hydrocephalous, spina-bifida.	Must to know	
	□ □ Haematological disorders:		

			1
	☐ ☐ Anaemia, thalassemia, ITP, Leukemia, hemophilia	Must to know	
	☐ Endocrine disorders: Juvenile Diabetes Mellitus		
	☐☐Orthopedic disorders: club feet, hip dislocation and fracture.	Nice to know	
	☐ ☐ Disorders of skin, eye, and ears		
	□ Common communicable diseases in children, their identification, nursing	Must to know	
	management in hospital and home and prevention Child health	Nice to know	
	emergencies:		
	□□Poisoning, foreign bodies, haemorrhage, burns and drowning		
		Must to know	
6.	□□Management of behavioral and social problems in children	Must to know	10 hrs.
		Must to know	
	☐ Management of common behavioral disorders	Nice to Image	
	☐ ☐ Management of common psychiatric problems	Nice to know	
		Nice to know	

S.No	Topic	Learning	<b>Teaching</b>	Methodology	Time
		objective	Guidelines		

☐☐Management of challenged children: Mentally, physically & socially		
challenged	M 1	
☐ Welfare services for challenged children in India	Must to know	
☐ ☐ Child guidance clinics		
	Must to know	

1.	Introduction:	□ □ Explain the	To Cover Historical	Teaching	15
	<ul> <li>Modem concepts of child care-Internationally accepted</li> </ul>	modem concept	development of	seminar on	hrs.
	rights of the child.	of child care and	Pediatrics and	national health	
	<ul> <li>National policy and legislations in relation to child</li> </ul>	principles of	Pediatric Nursing in	programmes,	
	health and welfare.	child health	India, Current	trends	
	<ul> <li>National programmes related to child health and</li> </ul>	nursing.	status of child		
	welfare -agencies related to welfare services to the		health in India,		
	children.	□□Describe	Trends in Pediatrics		
	• Changing trends in hospital care, preventive, promotive and curative aspects of child health.	national policy	and Pediatric	Students	
		programmes and	Nursing,	seminar on	
	• Child morbidity and mortality rates -Differences between an adult and child.	legislation in		rights of child	
	Hospital environment for a sick child -Impact of	relation to child	Ethical and cultural		
	hospitalization on the child and family.		issues in pediatric		
	• Grief and bereavement -Theory of a child health nurse	health and	care ,Rights of		
	in caring for a hospitalized child.	welfare	children	Project on	
	• Principles of pre and post operative care of infants and			collection of	
	children -Child health nursing procedures.	□□List major	National health	vital statistics	
		causes of death	policy for children,	related to child	
		during infancy,	special laws and	health.	
		early and late	ordinances relating		
		childhood	to children.		
		□□Describe the	National goals ,Five	Teaching	
		major functions	year plans,	seminar on	
		and role of the		hospital	
		paediatric nurse	National health	environment for	
		in caring for	programs related to	a sick child	
			child health.		
		a hospitalized	preparation for		
		child.	hospitalization,		

		□□Describe the principles of child health nursing.	effects of hospitalization on the child and family Stressors and reactions related to developmental stages, play activities for ill hospitalized child. Nursing care of hospitalized child and family principles and practices.	Interactive session stressors during hospitalization and reaction related to developmental stages.	
2.	The healthy child	• Describe the normal growth &	To cover Developmental	Conventional method on	20 hrs.
	□ □ Principles of growth & development	development	assessment Physical assessment	growth & development	
	☐ ☐ Factors affecting growth & development	of children at different ages	Nutritional assessment, Family	assessments	
	$\square$ Growth and development from birth to adolescence.	□ □ Identify the	assessment.	Demonstration on preventive	
	□□The needs of normal children through the stages of	needs of children at different ages	To cover Principles	paediatrics.	
	developmental and parental guidance	& provide	of growth and development,	Student seminar	
	□□Nutritional needs of children & infants: breast feeding, exclusive breast feeding,	parental guidance	Concepts and theories of growth	on immunization &	
	supplementary/artificial feeding and weaning		and development,	cold chain.	

	□□Baby friendly hospital concept □□Accidents: causes and prevention □□Value of play and selection of play material □□Preventive immunization, immunization program and cold chain □□preventive paediatrics □□Care of under five & under five clinics/ well baby clinics	□□Identify the nutritional needs of children at different ages and ways of meeting the needs □□Appreciate the role of play for normal & sick children. □□Appreciate the preventive measures and strategies for	Developmental tasks and special needs from infancy to adolescence, developmental milestones, Assessment of growth and development of pediatric clients and Factors affecting growth and development.  the child, preventive technique for home accidents.	Demonstration on play therapy . Role play Videos Plotting of growth chart on growth & development & reflexes  Conventional method on reflexes	
		measures and strategies for children.	accidents.	reflexes	
3.	Nursing care of a neonate	□ □ Provide care	To cover the care		15hrs.
	□□Nursing care of a normal newborn care/Essential newborn care	to normal &high risk neonates	of the new born and family.  High risk newborn-	Conventional method on neonatal	
	□ □ Neonatal resuscitation	neonatal resuscitation.	pre term and term neonate and growth retarded babies,	resuscitation.	

	□□Nursing management of a low birth weight baby	□□Recognize and manage Common	Identification and classification of neonates with	Teaching seminar on neonatal	
	☐ ☐ Kangaroo mother care	neonatal	infections,	problems.	
	□□Nursing management of common neonatal	problems Describe the	HIV & AIDS,		
	disorders	major functions and role of the	Ophthalmia neonatorum,	Problem based	
	☐ ☐ Organization of neonatal unit	paediatric nurse	congenital syphilis.	learning on	
	□□Identification and nursing management of	in caring for a hospitalized	Identification,	neonatal disorders	
	common congenital	child.	classification and nursing		
	malformations.		management of		
			high risk new born- lOrganization of		
			neonatal care,		
			services(Levels), transport, neonatal		
			intensive care unit,		
			organization and management of		
			nursing services in NICU.		
4.	IMNCI	Discuss the	To cover	Student seminar	10Hrs
	(Integrated management of neonatal and childhood	management of neonatal illness,	Integrated management of	on IMNCI assessment.	
	illnesses)		neonatal and childhood illnesses	Interactive	

5.	□ Management of behavioral and social problems in children  □ Management of common behavioral disorders  □ Management of common psychiatric problems  □ Management of challenged children: Mentally, physically & socially  challenged  □ Welfare services for challenged children in India  □ Child guidance clinics	child with behavioral and social problems.  □ Identify the social and welfare services for challenged children.	To cover behavioural problem acc. To age group, social & psychiatric development, mentally, social & physically challenged childrens.child guidance clinic.	session on IMNCI protocol & process.  Visit to anganwadi schools, remand homes & adoption centers& orphanage,child guidance clinic.	10 hrs
6.	□□Nursing management in common childhood diseases	Provide nursing care in common childhood	To cover Embryological and fetal development,	Teacher seminar on nutritional deficiencies,	20 hrs
	□ Nutritional deficiency disorders □ Respiratory disorders and infections	diseases-Identify measures to	Prenatal factors influencing growth and development of fetus, Genetic	respiratory disorders, gastrointestinal infection,	

		patterns of common	neurological	
☐☐Gestrointestinal infections, infectations and	prevent common	pediatric disorders,	infection &	
congenital defects and	childhood	chromosomal	disorders.	
-	diseases	aberrations, genetic		
rheumatic fever, rheumatic heart disease	including	assessment and		
,	immunization	counseling legal		
☐ Genito-urinary disorders: acute glomurulo		and ethical aspects	Student seminar	
nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome,		of genetic,	on genitourinary	
nopinius, repinous symmetris,		screening and	disorders.	
Wilms' tumor, infection and congenital		counseling role of	aisoraers.	
disorders.		nurse in genetic		
disorders.		counseling,		
☐ Neurological infections and disorders:		counseling,		
==1veurological infections and disorders.		Importance of		
□□Convulsions, epilepsy, meningitis,		prenatal care and		
hydrocephalous, spina-bifida.		role of pediatric		
nydrocephalous, spina-offida.		nurse.		
		nurse.		
☐☐Haematological disorders:				
TTD I				
□□Anaemia, thalassemia, ITP, Leukemia,				
hemophilia				
□□Endocrine disorders: Juvenile Diabetes				
Mellitus				
□□Orthopedic disorders: club feet, hip				
dislocation and fracture.				
☐ ☐ Disorders of skin, eye, and ears				

□□Common communicable diseases in children, their identification, nursing	
management in hospital and home and prevention Child health	
emergencies:	
□ Poisoning, foreign bodies, haemorrhage, burns and drowning	

SGT UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF NURSING

**CURRICULUM PLANNING** 

B.Sc NURSING(3<sup>rd</sup>

YEAR)

(MENTAL HEALTH NURSING )

# CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Placement: B.Sc.(NURSING)  $3^{RD}$  year

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S. No.	Topic	Learning objectives	<b>Teaching guidelines</b>	Methodology	Time
		(At the end of the session the students will be able to			(hrs)
I	Procpective of mental health and mental health nursing	Describing the historical development and current trends in mental health nursing		Didactic lecture	5
		And epidemiology of mental health problem and discuss the scope of mental health nursing.		through power point presentation.	

			Discuss the etiological	development defence	
II	Principle and concepts mental health nursing	of	maladaptive behavior.	Review off personality	
			psychodynamics of	disorders ICD	
			disorders and	Classification of mental	
			classification of mental	and terminology used	
			terms used in mental health nursing	mental health nursing and terminology used	
			Definition the various		
				abnormal berhaviour	
				concepts of normal and	
				factors affecting	
				various settings and	
				mental health nurse in a	
				role and function of	
				mental health nursing	
				team nature and scope of	
				mental health	
				policy	

factor psychopathology	mechanism		
of mental			5
disorders.explain the	Maladaptive behavior of		
principles and standards	individuals and groups	Didactic	
of mental health nursing.		lecture	
	Etiology: biopsycho-	through power	
Describe the conceptual	social factors	point	
models of mental health		presentation,	
nursing.	Psychopathology		
	Principles of mental		
	health nursing practice	Exhibit charts.	
	Conceptual models and		
	role of nurse		
Describe the			
nature,purpose and			
process ofg assessment			
of mental health status			
	To cover the history		
	taking mental status		
	examination,mini mental		
	status		
	erxamination,neurological		
	examination review		
	Investigation: related		
	blood chemistry ,		
	EEG,CT,MRI		

	Assesment of mental health status		Psychological test role and responsibilities of nurse		
III		Identify therapeutic communication techniques  Describe therapeutic relationship,describe therapeutic impasse and its intervention	To cover the  Types,techniques, characterstics  Type of relationship  Ethics and responsibilities  Elements of nurse patient contract  Review of technique of IPR johari window  Goals , phases tasks therapeutic technique  Therapeutic impasse and	Didactic lecture through power point presentation,  Demonstration  Clinical practice	8

ECT ,  Geriatric consideration,role of		Therapeutic communication and nurse patient relationship	Explain treatment modalities and therapies used in mental disorder and role of nurse	Geriatric	Didactic lecture through power point presentation  Role play  Process recording	6
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V	Treatment modalities and therapies use in mental disorder	Describe the etiology psychopathology clinical manifestation	To cover the  ICD classification, etiology, psychopathology, types, clinical manifestation, diagnosis  Nursing assessment- history, physical and mental assessment  Treatment modalities and nursing management	Didactic lecture through power point presentation  Clinical practice  Case discussion	14
		manifestation ,	Geriatric consideration		
		diagnostic, criteria, and management of patient with schizophrenia and	Home care follow up		
		psychotic disorder	rehabilitation		

	To cover the  Mood disorders: bipolar effective disorder, mania, depression and dysphasia	
Nursing management of patients with schizophrenia	psychopathology, types, clinical manifestation, diagnosis	

	and other pshycotic disorders				
VI		Describe the etiology  psychopathology clinical manifestation , diagnostic, criteria, and management of patient with mood disoders	Nursing assessment-history, physical and mental assessment  Treatment modalities and nursing management  Geriatric consideration  Home care follow up rehabilitation	Didactic lecture through power point presentation  Clinical practice  Case discussion	5
			To cover the classification of disorder etiology, psychopathology , characteristics and diagnosis  psychopathology, types, clinical manifestation,		

		Nursing assessment-		
manifestati diagnostic, manageme with neu	hology clinical	history, physical and mental assessment  Treatment modalities and nursing management  Geriatric consideration	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	5

	Describe the  etiology  psychopathology clinical manifestation , diagnostic, criteria, and management of patientwith substance abuse disorder		
Nursing management of patient with neurotic, stress		Classification of disorders edtiology, pshychopathology, characterstics and diagnosis psychopathology, types,	

	related and sommarization disorder		clinical manifestation, diagnosis		
VIII			Nursing assessment-history, physical and mental assessment  Treatment modalities and nursing management  Geriatric consideration  Home care follow up	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.  case presentation	8
		Degaribe the	rehabilitation	discussion clinical	
		Describe the etiology		practice	
	Nursing management of patient with substance use disorder	psychopathology clinical manifestation ,			

IX		classification ICD  etiology, psychopathology , characteristics and differential diagnosis(Parkinson's and alzmiers)  psychopathology, types, clinical manifestation, diagnosis	Co-operative learning.  Case discussion  Case presentation  Clinical practice	5

Nursing management patient with persona sexual and eating disorder		Nursing assessment-history, physical and mental assessment  Treatment modalities and nursing management  Geriatric consideration  Home care follow up rehabilitation	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.  Clinical practice  Case discussion	4
--------------------------------------------------------------------	--	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

	Describe. etiology  psychopathology clinical manifestation , diagnostic, criteria, and management of patientwith organic brain disorder.		
		Types of psychiatric emergency and their management  Stress adaption model: stress and stressor,	
Nursing management of childhood and adolescent disorder including the mental deficiency		coping, resources and mechanism  Grif; theories of grieving process, principal,	

		techniques of counceling, types of crisis  Crisis intervention; principles techniques and process  Geriatric considerations role and responsibilities of nurse	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
X1	Identify psychiatric emergencies and carry out crisis intervention		Field visit in food processing unit.	6

Nuirsing management of patient with organic brain disorder	To cover the mental health act in 1987 act, section article and their implication  Indian lunacy act 1912  Rights of mentally ill client  Forensic psychiatric  Acts related to narcotic and psychotropic substance and illegal drugs  Admission and discharge procedure  Role and responsibilities of nurse	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.
		Practical of planning therapeutic

X11				diet.	6
X11	Psychiatric emergencies and crisis intervention	Explain legal; aspect applied in mental health setting and role of nurse	Development of community mental health services  National mental health programme  Institutionalization and deinstitutionalization  Model of preventive pshychiatric; level of prevention  Mental health agencies; government and voluntary, national and		6
			international  Mental health nursing issue for children ,		

		adolescents, women, elderly, victum of violence and abuse handicapped HIV	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
XII1			6	
	Describe the model of preventive psychiatric			

	Describe community mental health services and role of nurse		
Legal issue in mental health nursing			

X1V		Didactic lecture through power point presentation  Clinical practice  Case discussion	4

Community mental nursing	health			
			Didactic	
			lecture through power point presentation	
			Clinical practice field visit to mental health services	

XV			
			4

B.Sc. Nursing 4th Year

SHREE GURU GOBING SINGH TRICENTENARY UNIVERSITY, GURUGRAM, HARYANA

Dean

**CURRICULUM PLANNING** 

ON

MANAGEMENT OF NURSING SERVICES AND EDUCATION

(B.SC. NURSING 4<sup>th</sup> YEAR)

**CURRICULUM Management of Nursing Services and Education** 

**PREAMBLE** 

Nursing management consists of the performance of the leadership functions of governance and decision-making within organizations

employing <u>nurses</u>. It includes processes common to all management like planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling. It is

common for registered nurses to seek additional education to earn a Master of Science in Nursing or Doctor of Nursing Practice to

prepare for leadership roles within nursing. Management positions increasingly require candidates to hold an advanced degree in

nursing.

Management of nursing services and administration is important subject in nursing. Nursing service is a part of total health

organization which aims at satisfying the needs of patient and community. Nursing service administration is complex element in

interaction and is organized to achieve excellence in nursing services. Management of nursing services and care initiate a set of human

relationship at all levels of organization. It establishes adequate staffing pattern. Develop and implement proper communication

system. Develop and implement a proper evaluation and periodic monitoring system.

It assists the hospital authorities for effective personnel management with proper job description and specification. It helps to

formulate and interpret nursing policies, protocols etc. Assist in preparation of budget.

Dear

Faculty of Nursing SGT University

Budhera, Gurugram

#### **GOALS**

- ✓ to prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as educators, administrators in a wide variety of professional settings
- ✓ to assist students in developing expertise and in depth understanding in the field of nursing management
- ✓ to develop advanced skills for administration and management of nursing services
- ✓ to function as nurse administrator and nurse manager.
- ✓ to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of nursing management.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

- 1. Appreciate the history and development in the field of management of nursing services and education.
- 2. Describe the elements and process of management.
- 3. Describe the Management of nursing service in the hospital
- 4. Describe the function of personnel management.
- 5. Describe the role of the administrator in budget preparation.
- 6. Describe the ethical and legal responsibilities of nurse.
- 7 Explain the nursing practice standards of a professional nurse.

#### **DURATION**

Duration of the course is 4 years for B.Sc. (N)

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

- ✓ The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of admission
- ✓ The minimum educational requirements shall be passing of higher secondary school certificate examination (12years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2), pre degree examination (10+2) or
- ✓ Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)
- ✓ Candidates shall be medically fit.
- ✓ Students shall be admitted once in a year.

#### INTAKE CAPACITY

100 Seats / year

#### **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES**

- ✓ Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and training career.
- ✓ Administering healthcare services and advocating for healthcare improvements.
- ✓ Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice.
- ✓ Nursing manager to manage the wards and concerned activities.

✓ School health nurse to teach children on maintaining their personal health provide vaccinations and monitor children to ensure they are not

suffering from any illnesses.

✓ Occupational health nurse to address the health care needs of working populations have been identified as an important component of the

public health strategy.

✓ Public health nurse to become involved in voluntary programs (Red Cross, Disaster Management, various National Health Programmes)

FEE STRUCTURE

Rs 1,50,000 / year. The examination fees will be decided by the university.

**TEACHING STRATEGIES** 

✓ Interactive session with the students

✓ Seminar

✓ Didactic lecture through Power point projection

✓ Demonstrations

✓ Visits to professional bodies

**TOTAL HOURS** 

THEORY - 90 HOURS

Faculty of Nursing SGT University

Budhera, Gurugram

#### **RESEARCH TRAINING**

Submission of the research proposal - End of 9th month of 4<sup>th</sup> year

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME : B.Sc. Nursing

**PLACEMENT** : Fourth Year

**SUBJECT** : Management of Nursing Services and Education

### **HOURS PROVIDED**

➤ THEORY - 90 hours

> PRACTICAL - 120 hours

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION**

This course is designed to provide the students a basic knowledge about the principles and functions of administration and its application to the nursing service and education. This is also designed to enable students to acquire understanding of the professional responsibilities prospects and contribution to the growth of the profession.

S. TOPIC DOMAIN HRS

NO			
	Introduction to Management in nursing		4
1	<ul> <li>Definitions, concepts Theories</li> <li>Administration Vs Management</li> </ul>	Must know	
	<ul> <li>Functions of management</li> <li>Principles or management</li> </ul>	Must know	
	Role of nurse as a manager	Must know	
		Must to know	
	Management Process	Must know	
	Planning-meaning nature, principles, mission, philosophy, objectives,		
	Operational plan, types,		
	Organization-definition, principles, organizational structure, organization chart		
	Staffing, philosophy, Staffing norms,		
2	Human Resource Management Recruiting, selecting, deployment, retraining, promoting,		
	etc,  • Directing Process (leading) Controlling,	Must know	5

Quality Management Programme	
Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)	
Bench Marking Activity Plan Gantt Chart	Must know
Budgeting concept, principles, types, cost	Widst Know
Benefit analysis, audit.	
Material management equipment and supplies	Must know
	N' 4 I
Organizational behavior and human relations	Nice to know
Concept, Principles and theories	
Communication- Techniques, channels, IPR	Must know
Leadership definition, function, Leadership styles	112000 11110 ()
Qualities of a leader	
Leadership in management of nursing service Assertiveness	
Motivation, concepts & theories	
Group dynamics	Must know
Human relations	
Public relations in context of nursing	Nice to know
Relations with professional association and employee union's collective bargaining work	
culture.	Must know



		Desirable to know	
		Desirable to know	
	Management of nursing service department		
	Philosophy and objectives.	Must know	
	Organization of the hospital, nursing service department	Mart to law are	
	The Nursing Service Unit, Planning- Physical facilities, floor space	Must to know	
3	Time planning weekly/Daily plan		6
	Hospital and Patient Care Unit		
	Factors affecting ward management		
	Patient Classification System		
	Assignment of patients	Must know	
	Role of Head Nurse in training of students Ward Teaching,		
	Nursing rounds, Nursing care conference	Must to know	
	Setting standards for nursing care	Must know	
	Procedure manual	Wast Miow	
	Duties & responsibilities and Job description of various categories of staff		
	Delegation		
	Participatory management	Must know	
	Personnel (Human) Resource management Importance	Nice to know	

4	<ul> <li>Selection &amp; recruitment</li> <li>Manpower planning</li> <li>Man power recruitment Staff Patient Ratio</li> <li>Job description     Job analysis</li> <li>Job specification</li> <li>Maintenance of supplies and equipment in nursing service     units</li> <li>Role of the Head Nurse</li> <li>Role of administrator</li> <li>Evaluation</li> <li>Nursing rounds, Nursing protocols, manuals</li> <li>Performance appraisal of all categories of staff, Nursing audit</li> <li>Anecdotal records, Evaluation of Patient care.</li> <li>Quality assurance</li> </ul>	Must know  Must know  Must know  Must know  Must know	30
		Must know	
	In Service education  • Nature & scope of in-service education program	Must know  Must to know	

Organization of in-service education	
<ul> <li>Principles of adult learning.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Planning for in-service education program, techniques, methods &amp; evaluation of staff education program</li> </ul>	Nice to know
	Nice to know
	Nice to know
<b>Management of Nursing Educational Institutions</b>	Must know
<ul> <li>Review –History of developments of Nursing Education, State, National</li> </ul>	
Organizational pattern of Educational institutions	
<ul> <li>Essentials of educational institutions as per I.N. C. norms</li> </ul>	
	Must know
-Physical facilities	
-Staff pattern	
	Must know
School of Nursing	
	Must know
College of Nursing	
Management of faculty	Nice to know
	Desirable to know

-Selection and recruitment	
-Orientation programme	Must know
-Organization chart	Must know
-Job description	Must know
-Job specification	Must to know
Staff development	Must know
Continuing education	
In service education	
Work shops	Must know
Staff welfare, leave, salary	Must know
- Promotion, Placement, guidance and supervision	Must know
-Performance appraisal	Must to know
	Must know

	-Institutional reports and records	Must to know	
	Administration of students		
	Selection and admission, Orientation,	Must to know	
	Students Health Programme		
	Students Welfare Guidance and Counseling		
	Co-curricular and Professional activities	Must to know	
	Records and Reports	Trust to Mio W	
	• Transcript/C.V	Must to know	
	Cumulative Record		
	Admission Register		
	Student accommodation	Must to know	
	Hostel facilities – I.N.C	Must to know	
	Transportation facilities		
	Administration of curriculum		
5	Plan organize and install the facilities for implementation of the curriculum		
	Master rotation		
	Clinical rotation		5
	Teaching system		
	Clinical facilities		
	Affiliation	Must know	

	Evaluation		
	Student evaluation	Must know	
	Teacher evaluation	Must know	
	Periodical revision of the curriculum	Must to know	
	Accreditation Guidelines		
	<ul> <li>Administration of the Finance Plan, prepare and send the budget proposals.</li> </ul>		
6	Utilization of budget		
	<ul> <li>Procurement of equipment &amp; supplies.</li> </ul>		
	Library books/Journals.		1.5
	• A.V aids		15
	Salary emolument of the employees.		
	Stipend to the students		
	Publicity of the Institution	Must know	
	Public relations		
	Advertisements		
	• Conferences	Must Imov	
	Campus Selections	Must know	
	Publishing results and annual reports	Must to know	
	Publication, Brochure magazine	22 ====	
		Must know	

# **Nursing as a Profession** Nursing as a profession Philosophy, nursing practice Aims and objectives Nice to know Characteristics of a professional nurse Regulatory bodies, Nice to know I.N.C, S.N.C constitution functions Current trends and issues in Nursing Must know Professional ethics Must to know Code of ethics: INC, ICN Code of professional conduct INC, I.C.N Must know Consumer protection act Ethical and legal responsibilities of a professional nurse Must know Practice standards for Nursing INC laws related to Nursing practice Must know Legal terms related to practice, registration & licensing procedures Must to know Breach of laws Torts Must know

Penalties and punishments	M. d. I
Malpractice & Negligence	Must know
	Nice to know
Professional advancement	
Continuing education	
Career Opportunities	
Collective Bargaining	
Membership with professional organization National and International	
Participation in research activities	Must know
Publications, Journals, Newspapers etc.	Must know
	Wust know
	Must to know
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	Must to know	
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Sr	Topic	Learning objective	Teaching guidelines	Method	Ti
No				ology	me
		( At the end of			

		session the students		
		should be able to)		
1.	Introduction to	Explain the principles	To cover the	Didactic 4
	management in nursing	and functions of	definition, concept	hrs
		management	and functions of	Lecture
	□ □ Definition,		management.	through
	concepts and theories		To cover the	Power
	uleones		To cover the principles of nursing	point projecto
	□ □ Functions of		management.	r.
	management		management.	
			To cover the role of	
	$\Box$ principles of		nurse as a manager.	
	management			
	□□Role of nurse			
	as a manager			
	Management Process			
	$\square$ $\square$ planning:			
	mission			Lecture
	Philosophy,		To cover the	Discussi
	objectives		management process	on
2.	operational plan	Describe the elements	as whole i.e.	
			planning, operational	

	and process	of	and strategic		
□□Staffing Philosophy, Staffing study, Norms, Activities, Patient  classification systems, Scheduling	management	OI .	To cover the staffing its pattern, norms and philosophy in nursing and Nurse patient ratio.	Simulat ed exercise s Case studies	5 h
□□Human resource management: recruiting, selecting, deployment, retaining  promoting, superannuation etc.,			To cover the recruitment, selection deployment, retaining of staff, promotion and superannuation of nursing staff.		
□□Budgeting: Concept, principles, types, cost benefit analysis, audit □□Material			To cover the budgeting process in nursing college and hospital.		

management:		
equipment and	To cover the	
supplies		
	material supply and	
□□Directing	equipment.	
process (Leading		
*controlling:		
Quality		
management	To cover the	
program	directing process,	
	quality assurance and	
□□Evaluation	management process	
Review	in hospital.	
Technique		
(PERT), bench		
marking, Activity		
□ □ Plan (Gantt, Chart).		
	To cover the	
	programme	
Managament of Name	evaluation review	
Management of Nursing	technique.	
Services in the Hospitals		
and Community		
planning:		

	☐☐Hospital and patient care units including ward management		
	☐ ☐ Emergency and disaster management		
	☐ ☐ Human resource management:	To cover the	
	☐ ☐ Recruiting, selecting, deployment, retaining, promoting, superannuation	management of nursing services in hospital and patient care unit during emergency and disaster condition.	
	etc.,		
	□□Categories of nursing personnel including job description of all levels		
	□ □ Patient/popula	To cover the	

3.	tion classification systems    Patients/popul ation assignment and nursing care responsibilities    Staff development and welfare    Budgeting: Proposal, projecting requirements for staff, equipments and  supplies for    Hospital and patient care units    Emergency and disaster management	Describe management nursing services the hospital and Community.	the of in	recruitment, selection, deployment, retaining of staff promotion and superannuation nursing staff.	, l Lecture	8hr s
	□ □ Material management:					

□□Procurement, inventory control, auditing and maintenance in		
☐☐Hospital and patient care units		
□□Emergency and disaster management	To cover the	
□□Directing and leading:	budgeting process in nursing college and hospital.	
□□Delegation, participatory management	To cover the management of material supply and equipment	
☐ ☐ Assignments, rotations, delegations	equipment	
☐ Supervision and guidance		
☐☐Implement standards, policies,		

procedures and practices		
□ □ Staff development and welfare		
☐ ☐ Maintenance of discipline	To cover the	
□ □ controlling /	Procurement,	
evaluation:	inventory control,	
	auditing and	
$\square$ $\square$ Nursing	maintenance of	
rounds / Visits,	material.	
Nursing		
protocols,		
Manuals		
☐ ☐ Quality assurance model, documentation		
□ Record and reports		
Performance appraisal.		

Organizational behavior and human relations		
☐☐Concepts and theories of organizational behaviors		
□ □ Review of channels of communication	To cover the supervision and guidance.	
□ □ Leadership styles		
□ Review of motivation:	To cover the Implement standards,	
☐☐Concepts and Theories	policies, procedures and practices	
□ □ Group dynamics		
□ □ Techniques of		
□□Communicati on and	To cover the staff development	

□□Inter personal relationships □□Human relations □□Public relations in context of nursing □□Relations with professional associations and employee unions and collective bargaining	programmes like induction and orientation programme, inservice and continuing education.	
In service education  □□Nature and scope of in service education program	To cover the Concepts and theories of organizational behaviors	

	D	
□□organization	Review of channels	
of in service	of communication	
education		
	Leadership styles.	
□ □ principles of		
adult learning		
□□planning for		
in service		
education		
program,		
techniques,		
methods and		
	To cover the	
evaluation of staff	motivation, Concepts	
education	and Theories □	
program		
	Group dynamics	
□ Preparation of	1 3	
report	Techniques of	
	100	
	Communication and	
	Communication and	
	Inter management	
	Inter personal	
NA CAT	relationships	
Management of Nursing		
Educational Institutions	To cover the human	
	relations and □ Public	
$\square$ $\square$ Establishment	relations in context of	

of nursing educational institution — INC norms and guidelines	nursing		
$\Box\Box$ Co ordination with			
□ □ Regulatory bodies			
□□Accreditation			
☐☐Affiliation Philosophy objectives Organization	To cover the collective bargaining		
□□Structure			
☐ ☐ Committees Physical facilities		Didactic	
□□College / School		Lecture through Power	
☐ ☐ Hostel Students		point	

		projecto
	□ □ Selection	To cover the r
	□□Admission	organization of in service education its nature and scope.
	☐☐Guidance and Counseling	
4.	☐ ☐ Maintaining discipline Faculty and staff	5hr s
		To cover the principles of adult
	□□Recruitment	learning
	□ □Job description	
	□□Placement	
	☐ ☐ Performance appraisal	
	☐ ☐ Development and welfare	
	□□Budgeting	To cover the evaluation of in service education
	□ □ Equipments	Service education

and supplies: audio visual equipments, laboratory equipments,		
books, journals etc.,		
□□Curriculum: Planning, Implementation and Evaluation		
□ □ Clinical facilities	To cover the norms and guidelines of	
□ □ Transport facilities	INC to establish the school or college of nursing.	
□□Institutional records and reports — administrative, faculty, staff and	nursing.	
Students.		

	Nursing as Profession				
	□□Nursing as a Profession		To cover the philosophy,		
	□ □Philosophy:		objectives, affiliation and accreditation by		
	Nursing practice	Participate in planning and	regulatory bodies.	Didactic	
	□□Aims and objectives	organizing in-service education program		Lecture through Power	
	☐ ☐ Characteristic s of a professional nurse			point projecto	
	□ □ Regulatory bodies: INC, SNC Acts— Constitution, Functions		To cover the physical structure, facilities, of college and hostel of the students.		
5.	☐☐Current trends and issues in Nursing professional ethics				5hr s
	□□Code of ethics: INC, ICN		To cover the admission criteria,		

□□Code of professional conduct: INC, ICN		selection counseling students.	and of		
□□Practice standards for Nursing: INC					
□ □ Consumer protection Act					
□□Legal aspect in Nursing					
□□Legal terms related to practice:					
Registration and Licensing	Describe			Lecture Discussi on	
□□Laws related to Nursing practice; Breach and Penalties	management of nursing educational institutions			Visits to INC, TNAI.	
□ □ Malpractice and Negligence.				Discussi on about	

			INC	
			syllabus	
			•	
	Professional	To cover the methods		
	advancements:	of teaching, audio-		
		visual aids, books,		
	□□Continuing	journals, laboratory,		
	education	curriculum planning		
		and implementation and Performance and		
	□□Career Opportunities	evaluation of		
	Opportunities	students.		10h
	□ □ Collective	students.		rs
	bargaining			15
6.	□□Membership			
	with			
	$\square$ $\square$ Professional			
	organizations:			
	□□National and International			
	International			
	□□Participation			
	in research			
	activities			
	☐ Publications:			
	Journals,			

Newspapers, etc.,		
	To cover the	
	To cover the philosophy, aims,	
	objectives, mission,	
	vision, characteristics	
	of a professional nurse.	

	To cover the regulatory bodies: INC, SNC Acts—Constitution, Functions  Current trends and issues in Nursing professional ethics  Code of ethic INC, ICN  Code of professional conduct and standards of nursing practice.	

	To cover the ethical and legal responsibilities of a professional nurse during working in hospital.	
	To cover the Laws related to Nursing practice; Breach and Penalties.	

10h			Describe ethical and legal responsibilities of a professional nurse  Explain the nursing practice standards	To cover the methods which helps in advancement of nursing profession like continuing education and in service education on career opportunities, collective bargaining, membership with national and international organization.  To participate in research activities.	Didactic  Lecture through Power point projecto r	10h
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	Lecture Discussi on Simulat ed exercise	
Explain the various opportunities for professional advancement.	Seminar  Particip ation in research activitie s.	

			3hr s
8.			

# **REFRENCES**

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## References:

Alexander etal, Nursing Service Administration, C.V. Mosby Company St. Louis.

Anna Hellen, Gallaghen, Educational administration in Nursing, The Macmillan Company, New York. Barret, Jean, Ward Management and Teaching-Himalayan Books, New Delhi.

Barret M.J. Gressner, The Head Nurse- Her leadership Role, Himalayan Books, New Delhi.

Goddard M. Principles of Administration applied to Nursing service.

Chatterjee S.S An introduction to management- its principles and techniques, World Press, Calcutta .

Thomas Kochuthresiamma, Nursing Management and Administration, V Publishers, Kottayam

## Textbook:

- 1. Basavanthappa (BT), Nursing Administration, Jaypee Brother, New Delhi, 2002. Reference:
- 1. Stanhope(M), Public Health Nursing: Population-centered Health Care in the Community, Elsevier, 7th Edition, 2008.
- 2. T.N.A.I., A Community Nursing Manual, New Gian Offset Press, New Delhi, 1989.

#### **COURSE PLAN**

#### NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

B.Sc. Nursing 4<sup>th</sup> Year

# **Nursing research**

### **PREAMBLE**

The course is designed to assist the students to develop an understanding of basic concepts of research and statistics, use the findings of nursing research in nursing practice, apply the knowledge in conducting project(s) and solve problems related to nursing using scientific method.

# **Objectives**

At the end of the course, the students will:-

1. Define the terms and concepts of nursing research

- 2. Identify needs and scope of nursing research
- 3. Identify and define a research problem
- 4. Locate and list sources of literature for a specific study
- 5. Describe different research approaches, methods of data collection and sampling techniques with a special reference to survey method.
- 6. Develop tool for data collection
- 7. Enumerate steps of data analysis and present data summary in tabular form
- 8. Use descriptive and co-relational statistics in data analysis
- 9. Conduct a group research project

#### **DURATION**

• Four year

#### **ELIGIBILITY**

1. Educational requirement: is the passing of Higher Secondary school certificate examination (12 years course) with science or senior school certificate examination (10+2), pre degree examination (10+2)

or

Any other exam equivalent to 12 years schooling from a recognized board or university with science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and English with minimum of 45% aggregate marks (PCBE)

- 2. Age 17 years on or before 31st December of the year of the admission.
- 3. Students shall be physically and mentally fit.
- **4.** Possess good moral character as certified by principal of the institute college last attended.

#### **Eligibility (for appearing in the examination)**

Dean
Faculty of Nursing
SGT University

Budhera, Gurugram

- 3. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical of the each subject for appearing for examination.
- 4. A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before award of degree.

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# **INTAKE CAPACITY:10**0 seats per year

## FEE STRUCTURE

Rs 1,50,000.00 per year. The examination fees will be decided by university.

#### **TEACHING STRATEGIES**

The interdisciplinary curriculum is based on both clinical and public health model for practice. The major focus is to provide quality care to patients and use of new technologies. Fellows are prepared to participate in multidisciplinary approach in planning, implementing, managing and evaluating programme. It is assumed that there will be approximately 45 HRS teaching hours in one year period of fellowship course. Out of these, theory teaching will be 120 practical.

## **Reference Books:**

- 1. Basavanthappa, B.T, Nursing Research, Jaypee Brothers, 2003, New Delhi.
- 2. Mahajan, B.K, Methods in Biostatistics, Jayppe Brothers, 1999, New Delhi.
- 3. Rose Hott & Budin. Notter's, Essentials of Nursing Research, Spinger Publisher, 1999, New York.
- 4. Patricial Nunhall. Nursing Research, James & Bar, 2001, Canada.
- 5. Caroly M.H, Research Methods for Clinical Therapists Applied Project Design and Analysis, 1999, Churchill Livingstone.
- 6. Indrani P.K., T.K, Research Methods for Nurses. Jayppe Brothers, 2005 New Delhi

**QUESTIONS** 

# **NURSING RESEARCH**

# **QUESTION PAPER**

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

Answ	er			ALL						questions::
I.		Elabor	ate			on	:			(1X15=15)
1.	a)	Explair	1	the		purpo	oses	of		research.
b)	Classify res	search design	and	explain	any	one	research	design	with	example.
II.	Write notes		Write notes on_: (4X)		(4X	5		=20)		
1.	Туро	e	[	and		Т	ype	II		error.
2.	Promoting			utilization of			of		research.	
3.				Dependar	nt					variable.
4.				Exclusion	on					criteria.
III.		Short	Aı	nswer:		(7X		2		=14)
1.	W	/hat	is		validit	y		and		reliability?

questions.	ended		close	of		Types	2.
collection.	data	of	types	two	any	Name	3.
Manipulation.			e	Defir			4.
assumption.	of		meaning	the		Write	5.
hypothesis.		6. Null			6.		
objectives.			arch	Rese			7.

## **STATISTICS**:

**I. Elaborate on**: (1X15=15)

1. A workshop was conducted for five hours to improve the self efficacy. Twelve clients were participating in that workshop, the data was colleted before and after the workshop was given below. Is the workshop benefit for the clients or not (table value 2.042) Before\_: 48 56 58 60 61 61 62 63 64 66 66 66 After\_: 78 65 78 73 67 74 72 73 79 77 80 79 I. Write (1X 5 =5) notes on\_: Co-efficient Correlation. 1. of

## II. Short

Answer: (3X

S.N o	Topic	Learning objective		Time
7.	<ul><li>□□ Steps of scientific methods</li><li>Definition of research</li></ul>	Describe the concept of research, terms,	Must Know	4 Hrs

2 = 6)

1. What is

Cohart Study?

2. Define

Probability.

3.

Differentiate

Qualitative

and Quantitative research.

	<ul> <li>Need for nursing research</li> <li>Characteristics of good research. Research Process</li> </ul>	need and areas of research in nursing.  Explain the steps of research process.  Research and research process	Nice to know  Must Know	
8.	<ul> <li>Statement of research problem.</li> <li>Statement of purpose and objectives.</li> <li>Definition of research terms.</li> <li>Review of literature</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Identify and state the research problem and objectives</li> <li>Review the related literature</li> </ul>	Nice to Know  Desirable to know  Nice to know	3 Hrs
9.	□□Research approaches and designs □□Historical, Survey and experimental □□Qualitative and quantitative designs	Describe the research approaches and designs	Must know	4 Hrs

10.	Sampling and data collection	• Explain the sampling and data collection	Must Know	4Hrs
	☐ Definition of population Sample, sampling criteria, factors influencing			
			Nice to know	
	sampling process, types of sampling techniques.			
	□ □ Data-why, what from whom, when and where to collect		Must Know	
	□□Data collection methods and instruments:			
	$\square$ Methods of data collection			
	☐ Questioning, interviewing .Observations, record analysis and			
	measurement			
	□ □ Pilot study			
	□ □ Data collection procedure			
11.	Analysis of data:	☐☐Analyze, interpret and summarize the research data	Must Know	4 Hrs
	□ Complication, Tabulation,			
	Summarization, presentation, interpretation of		Nice to know	

	Data			
			Must Know	
			Nice to know	
			Desirable to know	
			Must Know	
12.	Communication and utilization of Research	<ul> <li>Communicate and utilize the research findings</li> </ul>	Nice to know	3 hrs
	☐☐Communication of research findings	. 6	Must Know	
	□□Verbal report .Writing research report .Writing scientific article/paper			
	☐ ☐ Critical review of published research			
	☐ ☐ Utilization of research findings			

13.	Explain the use of statistics, scales of measurement and graphical presentation of data.	Explain the use of statistics, scales of measurement and graphical  presentation of data.	Must Know  Nice to know	14 Hrs
	tendency and variability and methods of correlation.	□□Describe the measures of central tendency and variability and methods of correlation.	Must Know	
14.	<ul> <li>Correlation</li> <li>Computation by rank difference methods.</li> <li>Uses of correlation coefficient.</li> </ul>	Explain correlation and uses of correlation coefficient	Must Know  Nice to know  Must Know	4 Hrs

_					
				Desirable to know	
	15.	Biostatistics: Crude rates and standardized rates, ratio and estimation of the trends.	Discuss Biostatistics	Must Know	4hrs
	16.	<ul> <li>Introduction to computers in nursing</li> <li>Introduction to computers and disk-operating system,</li> <li>Introduction to word processing</li> <li>Introduction to data base</li> <li>Windows applications, word, excel, power point,</li> </ul>	Describe application of computer in nursing.	Nice to know	4hrs
		<ul> <li>multimedia.</li> <li>Use of statistical packages.</li> <li>Introduction to Internet &amp; use of electronic mail</li> </ul>		Desirable to know	
		• Computer aided teaching &		Nice to know	

testing		

S.N	Topic	Learning objective	<b>Teaching Guidelines</b>	Methodology	Tim
17.	<ul> <li>□□ Steps of scientific methods</li> <li>Definition of research</li> <li>Need for nursing research</li> <li>Characteristics of good research. Research Process</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Describe the concept of research, terms, need and areas of research in nursing.</li> <li>Explain the steps of research process.</li> <li>Research and research process</li> </ul>	need for nursing research,	Teacher seminar on  Needs for nursing research and steps of scientific method.  Interactive session on characteristics of good	4 Hr
18.	Research problem/question    Identification of problem area    Problem statement    Criteria of a good research problem    Writing objectives	Identify and state the research problem and objectives	To cover Research problem/question  Identification of problem area,  Problem statement, Criteria of a good research problem  Writing objectives, Teaching Learning Activities: Lecture Discussion.	research.  Teacher seminar on research problem  Exercise on writing statement of problem and objectives	3 Hr

				_	
			□Exercise on writing statement of problem and objectives		
19.	Review of Literature	Review the related		Lecture	3 hrs
17.		literature		Discussion	3 111
	□□Location			□ □ Exercise on	
				reviewing one	
	□□On line search; CTNHAL,			research report article for a	
	COCHRANE etc			selected research	
	□□Purposes			problem	
	☐ ☐ Method of review			□□Prepare	
				annotated bibliography	
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20.	☐ Research approaches and designs	Describe the research	To cover Research	Teacher seminar on	
	□ □ Historical, Survey and	approaches and designs	approaches and designs, Historical, Survey and	research approaches and design.	
	experimental	2.2.2	experimental	design.	
	1		1		4 Hr
	☐ Qualitative and quantitative designs		Qualitative and		
			quantitative designs		
21.	Sampling and data collection	<ul> <li>Explain the sampling and data collection</li> </ul>			4Hrs
	□□Definition of population Sample,		To cover Sampling and		
	sampling criteria, factors influencing		data collection	sampling and data collection.	
	sampling process, types of sampling		Definition of population		
	techniques.		Sample, sampling criteria, factors influencing		
	□ Data-why, what from whom, when		Tuevois imiuonomy		
	and where to collect		sampling process, types of		
			sampling techniques, Data-		
	□□Data collection methods and		why, what from whom,		
	instruments:		when and where to collect		
	☐ Methods of data collection		Data collection methods		
			and instruments:, Methods		
	☐ Questioning, interviewing		of data collection,		
	.Observations, record analysis and		Questioning, interviewing		
	,		Observations, record		
	measurement		analysis and		
	□ □ Pilot study		measurement		

	☐ ☐ Data collection procedure		Pilot study, Data collection procedure		
22.	Analysis of data:	□□Analyze, interpret and summarize the research data	To Cover Analysis of data: □Complication, ,	Teacher seminar on data analysis	4 Hr
	☐ Complication, Tabulation,		Summarization,		
	Summarization, presentation,		presentation, interpretation		
	interpretation of		of		
	Data		Data		
23.	Explain the use of statistics, scales of	• Explain the use of	To Cover Explain the use	Vertical teaching on use	14 H
	measurement and graphical	statistics, scales of	of statistics, scales of	of statistics and graphical	
		measurement and	measurement and graphical	presentation of data.	
	presentation of data.	graphical	presentation of data,		
	□□Describe the measures of central	presentation of data.	Describe the measures of central tendency and		
	tendency and variability and methods of correlation.	□ □ Describe the	variability and methods of correlation.		

		measures of central tendency and variability and methods of correlation.			
24.	<ul> <li>Communication and utilization of Research</li> <li>Communication of research findings</li> <li>Verbal report .Writing research report .Writing scientific article/paper</li> <li>Critical review of published research</li> <li>Utilization of research findings</li> </ul>	Communicate and utilize the research findings	To Cover Communication and utilization of Research, Communication of research findings, □Verbal report, Writing research report .Writing scientific article/paper, Critical review of published research, Utilization of research findings	communication and	3 hrs

## Textbook:

- 1. Mahajan (BK), Methods in Biostatistics, Jaypee, 6th Edition. Suggested Reference:
- 1. Rao (S), Introduction to Biostatistics & Research methods, Riachard, 4th Edition.

- 2. Rao (V), A manual of Statistical and Anthropology, Jaypee, 2 Edition.
- 3. Norman, Biostatistics, B.C Decker, 2' Edition.
- 4. Rao, Applied Statistics in Health Sciences, Jaypee.
- 5. Neg (KS), Biostatistics, AITBS

#### FACULTY OF NURSING, SGT UNIVERSITY

#### **CURRICULUM PLANNING**

**B.Sc Nursing IVth year** 

**Community Health Nursing** 

## **SUBMITTED BY**

Mr. Govinda

**Faculty of Nursing** 

#### **COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING**

#### **PREAMBLE**

Community health is a major field of study within the medical and clinical sciences which focuses on the maintenance, protection and improvement of the health status of population groups and communities as opposed to the health of individual patients. The word "community" derives from the Old French *comuneté*, which means, "commonness, community, shared in common".

Community health nursing is defined as the synthesis of nursing and public health practice applied to promoting and protecting the health of population. It is a practice that is continuous and comprehensive directed towards all groups of community members. A community comprises people of various ages, health conditions, social status and cultures. The community health nurses are expected to focus their work on disease prevention and health promotion, including promotion of self-care. It combines all the basic elements of professional, clinical nursing with public health and community practice. The community health nurse or public health nurse is one category of the health workforce in the community. In all pre-service nursing or nursing and midwifery curricula, there are one or two courses in community health nursing, which provide basic information on community health and the role of nurses in the community. The primary goal of community health nursing is to help a community protect and preserve the health of its members, while the secondary goal is to promote self-care among individuals and families. In the health-care reform environment, the community health nurse will probably continue to care for individuals and families, particularly high-risk clients and those with communicable diseases

#### **GOALS**

- ✓ to prepare graduates to assume responsibilities as community health nurse specialists, consultants, educators, administrators in a wide variety of professional settings
- ✓ to assist students in developing expertise and in depth understanding in the field of community health nursing
- ✓ to analyze components of community health practices
- ✓ to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various aspects of community health care settings
- ✓ to function as community health Nurse practitioner/specialist
- ✓ to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of community health nursing.

#### **OBJECTIVES**

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

- 1. Appreciate the history and development in the field of Community Health and Community Health Nursing.
- 2. Appreciate role of individuals and families in promoting health of the Community.
- 3. Perform physical, developmental and nutritional assessment of individuals, families and groups.
- 4. Apply the concepts of promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative aspects of health while providing care to the people.
- 5. Apply nursing process approach while providing care to individuals, families, groups and community.
- 6. Integrate the concepts of family centered nursing approach while providing care to the community.
- 7. Recognize and participate in the management of emergencies, epidemics and disasters.
- 8. Apply recent technologies and care modalities while delivering community health nursing care.

9. Appreciate legal and ethical issues pertaining to community health nursing care.

10. Conduct community health nursing care projects.

11. Participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of various national health and family welfare programmes at local, state

and the national level.

12. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the community settings.

13. Participate effectively as a member of Community Health team.

14. Coordinate and collaborate with various agencies operating in the community by using inter-sectoral approach.

15. Teach community health nursing to undergraduates, in-service nurses and the community health workers.

16. Demonstrate leadership and managerial abilities in community health nursing practice

**DURATION** 

Duration of the course is 4 years for B.Sc. (N)

**ELIGIBILITY** 

✓ The candidate should be a Registered Nurse and Registered midwife or equivalent with any State Nursing Registration Council.

✓ The minimum education requirements shall be the passing of :B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons. Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing with

minimum of 55% aggregate marks.

✓ The candidate should have undergone in B.Sc. Nursing / B.Sc. Hons.Nursing / Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing in an institution which is

recognized by INC.

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✓ Minimum one year of work experience after Basic B.Sc. Nursing.

✓ Minimum one year of work experience prior or after Post Basic B.Sc.Nursing.

✓ Candidate shall be medically fit.

✓ 5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidates may be given.

INTAKE CAPACITY

100 Seats / year

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES** 

✓ Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and training career.

✓ Administering healthcare services and advocating for healthcare improvements.

✓ Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice.

✓ Nursing manager to manage the wards and concerned activities.

✓ School health nurse to teach children on maintaining their personal health , provide vaccinations and monitor children to ensure they are

not suffering from any illnesses.

Occupational health nurse to address the health care needs of working populations have been identified as an important component of the

public health strategy.

✓ Public health nurse to become involved in voluntary programs (Red Cross, Disaster Management, various National Health Programmes)

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#### FEE STRUCTURE

Rs 1,20,000 / year. The examination fees will be decided by the university.

#### **TEACHING STRATEGIES**

- ✓ Interactive session with the students
- ✓ Seminar
- ✓ Didactic lecture through Power point projection
- ✓ Demonstrations
- ✓ Field visits
- ✓ Postings in CHC, PHC, Sub-centers

#### **TOTAL HOURS**

- 90 HOURS THEORY

PRACTICAL -- 135 HOURS

TOTAL -- 225 HOURS

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#### STUDENT ACTIVITIES

- Identification of community leaders and resource persons(community mapping)
- Community health survey
- Community health nursing process- individual, family and special groups and community
- Counseling
- Health education campaign, exhibition, folk media, preparation of IEC materials
- Organising and participating in special clinics/camps and national health and welfare programmes-Organise atleast one health and family welfare mela/fair (all stalls of national health and family welfare activities should be included)
- Estimation of Vital health statistics -Exercise
- Drill for disaster preparedness
- Organise at least one in-service education to ANM's/LHV/PHN/HW
- Nutrition Exercise on nutritional assessment on dietary planning, demonstration and education for various age groups
- Filling up of Records, reports and registers maintained at SC/PHC/CHC
- Assist women in self breast examination
- Conduct antenatal examination
- Conduct vaginal examination
- Conduct deliveries
- Post natal visits
- Perform Episiotomy and suturing
- Prepare Pap smear

- Conduct Insertion/Removal of IUD
- Blood Slide preparation
- Field visits
- Maintenance of log book for various activities

## **CURRICULUM PLAN**

**NAME OF THE PROGRAMME** : B.Sc Nursing

**PLACEMENT** : Fourth Year

**SUBJECT** : Community Health Nursing-II

#### **HOURS PROVIDED**

➤ **THEORY** – 90 hours

> PRACTICAL - 135 hours

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is designed for students to practice community health nursing for the individual, family and groups at both urban and rural settings by using concept and principles of health and community health nursing.

SR.NO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	TIME
1	Introduction		
	☐ ☐ Definition, concept & scope of community Health and Community Health	Must to know	4 hours
	Nursing		
	☐ ☐ Historical development of		
	O Community health		
	o Community health Nursing	Desire to know	

	Delivery of community health services	Must to know	
	<ul> <li>Various committees and commissions on health and family welfare</li> <li>Central council for health and family welfare (CCH and FW)</li> <li>National health policies (1983, 2002)</li> <li>National population policy</li> <li>Health problems in India</li> </ul>		
2	o Post-independence  Health planning and policies and problems  National health planning in India — Five Year Plans	Nice to know	6 hours
	o Pre - independence		

	Rural: Organization, staffing and functions of rural health services provided by government at:		
3	Village Sub centre		15 hours
	Primary health centre	Must to know	
	Community health center / sub divisional		
	Hospitals		
	District		
	State		
	Centre		
	Urban: Organization, staffing and functions of urban health services provided by		
	government at:		
	Slums Dispensaries		
	Maternal and child health centers	Must to know	
		1.1600 to Milow	

## **Special Clinics** Hospitals Corporation / Municipality / Board Components of health services Environmental sanitation Health education Vital statistics M.C.H - antenatal, natal, postnatal MTP Act, female foeticide act, child adoption act Family Welfare Must to know National health programmes School health services Desirable to know Occupational health Defence services Nice to know Systems of Medicine and health care Allopathy Desirable to know Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy Alternative health care systems like yoga, meditation, social and spiritual healing etc. Must to know Referral system Nice to know

		Must to know	
	Community health nursing approaches, concepts and roles and responsibilities of nursing	Nice to know	
	<ul><li>personnel.</li><li>Approaches</li></ul>	Must to know	
	- Nursing theories and Nursing process	Desirable to know	
	- Epidemiological approach	Desirable to know	
	- Problem solving approach	Desirable to know	
	- Evidence based approach	Desirable to know	
	- Empowering people to care for themselves	Desirable to know	
	Concepts of Primary Health	Must to know	
	- Equitable distribution		
	- Community participation		
4	- Focus on prevention		25 hours

- Use of appropriate technology	Must to know	
- Multi-sectoral approach		
Roles and responsibilities of Community health nursing personnel in		
- Family health services		
- Information Education		
- Communication (IEC)		
- Management information (MIS):	Must to know	
Maintenance of Records & Reports		
- Training and supervision of various categories of health workers		
- National Health Programmes		
- Environmental sanitation		
- Maternal and Child health and Family welfare		

- Treatment of minor ailments	Desirable to know	
- School Health Services		
- Occupational Health		
- description of Community health nursing personnel		
Assisting individuals and groups to promote and maintain their health.		
• Empowerment for self-care of individual, families and groups in-Assessment of self and family.		
Monitoring growth and development		
□ ■ Mile stones		
□ □ Weight measurement		
☐ Social development		

	☐☐Temperature and Blood pressure monitoring		
	□ □ Menstrual cycle		
	☐☐Breast self-examination and testicles		
	☐ ☐ Warning signs of various diseases		
5	☐☐Tests Urine for sugar and albumin, blood sugar		
	☐ Seek health services for	Desirable to know	
	□ Routine checkup		
		Must to know	
	□□Counseling		
	□□Diagnosis		
	□□Treatment		
	□ □ Follow up		

Maintenance of Health records for self and family		
• Continue medical care and follow up in community for various diseases and disabilities		
• Carryout therapeutic procedures as prescribed / required for self and family		
Waste Management		
<ul> <li>Collection and disposal of waste at home and community</li> <li>Sensitize and handle social issues affecting health and development for self and family</li> </ul>		
□ □Women Empowerment		
□ Women and child abuse		
□ □ Abuse of elders		
☐ ☐ Female Foeticide		
□ □ Commercial sex workers		15 hours
☐ Food adulteration		
☐ Substance abuse		
Utilize community resources for and family		
	Desirable to know	

	□ □ Trauma services	Nice to know	
	□ □Old age homes	Desirable to know	
	□□Orphanage	Must to know	
	$\Box$ Homes for physically and mentally challenged individuals		
	□ □ Homes for destitute	Nice to know	
	National health and family welfare programmes and the role of a nurse.		
	1) National ART Programme		

		1	
	2) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)	Desiable to know	
	3) National Anti-Malaria Programme		
	4) National Filaria control programme		
	5) National Guinea worm eradication programme		
	6) National Leprosy eradication programme		
	7) National AIDS control programme		
	8) STD control programme		
	9) National programme for control of blindness		
	10) Iodine deficiency disorder programme		
	11) Expanded programme on immunization		
	12) National Family Welfare Programme-RCH Programme historical development,		
6	organization,		



administration, Research, constraints  Must to know  13) National water supply and sanitation programme  Must to know  14) Minimum Need programme  Must to know  15) National Diabetics control programme  Must to know  16) Polio Eradication Pulse Polio Programme  Nice to know  Must to know  Must to know  Must to know  Must to know
14) Minimum Need programme  Must to know  15) National Diabetics control programme  Must to know  Nice to know
15) National Diabetics control programme  Must to know  16) Polio Eradication Pulse Polio Programme  Nice to know
16) Polio Eradication Pulse Polio Programme  Nice to know
17) National cancer control Programme  Must to know
18) Yaws Eradication Programme Must to know
19) National Nutritional Anemia prophylaxis programme Must to know
20) 20 point programme Must to know
21) ICDS programme Must to know
22) Mid-day meal applied nutritional programme Desirable to know
23) National mental health programme Health ESI CGHS Health insurance  Must to know

# Desirable to know **Health Agencies** • International — WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, DANIDA, European Desirable to know Commission (EC).Red cross, USAID, UNESCO, Colombo Plan, ILO, CARE etc. National - Indian Red Cross, Indian Council for child welfare, Family Planning Association of India Nice to know (FPAI), Tuberculosis Association of India, Hindu Kusht NivaranSangh, Central Social Welfare Board, All India Women's conference, Blind Association of India etc. Nice to know Must to know Desirable to know Must to know Nice to know Must to know Desirable to know

	Must to know	
7		
	Must know	
5		
	Must to know	

## **CURRICULUM PLAN**

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME : B.Sc Nursing

**PLACEMENT** : Fourth Year

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#### **SUBJECT**

: Community Health Nursing-II

#### **HOURS PROVIDED**

➤ **THEORY** – 90 hours

> PRACTICAL - 135 hours

## **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course is designed for students to practice community health nursing for the individual, family and groups at both urban and rural settings by using concept and principles of health and community health nursing.

Sr.	Topic	Learning Objectives	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Time
No		( At the end of the session, the students should be able to:)			
1	Introduction				
	□□Definition, concept & scope of community Health and Community Health  Nursing □□Historical development of  O Community health  o Community health  Nursing  o Pre - independence  o Post-independence	□Define concepts, scope, principles and historical development of  Community health and community health Nursing.	To cover concept, scope, definition, trends, history and development of modern health and community health nursing	Interactive session  Didactic lecture on Define concepts, scope, principles and historical development of  Community health and community health Nursing.	4 hours

Health problems in India  Delivery of community health services  Planning, budgeting and material management of SCs, PHC and, CHC  Rural: Organization, staffing and functions of rural health services provided by government at:	2	Health planning and policies and problems  • National health planning in India — Five Year Plans  • Various committees and commissions on health and family welfare  • Central council for health and family welfare (CCH and FW)  • National health policies (1983, 2002)  • National population policy	Describe health plans, policies, various health committees and health problems in India.	To cover health plans, policies, various health committees and health problems in India.	Interactive session  Didactic lecture, problem based learning method, simulated learning, cooperative learning	6 hours
		Delivery of community health services  Planning, budgeting and material management of SCs, PHC and, CHC  Rural: Organization, staffing and functions of rural health services				

	Village Sub centre  Primary health centre  Community health center /	□Describe the system of delivery of community health services in rural and	To cover the system of delivery of community health services in rural and urban areas.	<ul> <li>discussion</li> <li>Visits to various health delivery systems</li> <li>Supervised field practice</li> </ul>	
3	sub divisional  Hospitals  District  State  Centre  Urban: Organization, staffing and functions of urban health services provided by government at:  Slums Dispensaries  Maternal and child health centers  Special Clinics	urban areas.  □List the functions of various levels and their staffing pattern  □Explain the component s of health services  □Describe alternative systems of health promotion and health maintenance  □Describe the chain of referral system	□List the functions of various levels and their staffing pattern □Explain the component s of health services □Describe alternative systems of health promotion and health maintenance □Describe the chain of referral system	□ Panel discussion	15 hours
	Hospitals				

Corporation / Municipality / Board		
Components of health services		
□ □Environmental sanitation		
☐ Health education		
□□Vital statistics		
□ □ M.C.H - antenatal, natal, postnatal MTP Act, female foeticide act,		
□□child adoption act		
□ □ Family Welfare		
□□National health programmes		
□ □ School health services		
□ □ Occupational health		
□ □ Defence services		

□□Systems of Medicine and health care		
$\Box \Box$ Allopathy		
☐☐Indian System of Medicine and Homeopathy		
☐☐Alternative health care systems like yoga, meditation, social and spiritual		
healing etc.		
□ □ Referral system		
Community health nursing approaches, concepts and roles and responsibilities of nursing personnel.	To cover community Health Nursing approaches and concepts.	
	☐ To describe the roles and responsibilities of Community health nursing personnel.	
- Nursing theories and	<b>81</b>	
Nursing process		

- Epidemiological approach			
- Problem solving approach			
- Evidence based approach			
- Empowering people to care for themselves			
Concepts of Primary Health Care:			
- Equitable distribution			
- Community participation			
- Focus on prevention			
- Use of appropriate technology			
- Multi-sectoral approach	☐☐Describe community Health Nursing approaches and concepts.	☐ ☐ Lecture discussion	
□□□□□□□Roles and responsibilities of Community	☐☐Describe the roles and responsibilities of Community health	□□Demonstration	
health nursing personnel in	nursing personnel.		
		session	
- Family health services			

	- Information Education		☐☐Supervised field practice	
	- Communication (IEC)		Participation in camps	25 hours
4	- Management information (MIS):		□ Group Project	20020
	Maintenance of Records & Reports			
	- Training and supervision of various categories of health workers			
	- National Health Programmes			
	- Environmental sanitation			
	- Maternal and Child health and Family welfare			
	- Treatment of minor ailments			
	- School Health Services			
	- Occupational Health			

- description of Community health nursing personnel		
Assisting individuals and groups to promote and maintain their health.  Empowerment for self-care of individual, families and groups in-Assessment of self and family.	To cover the the activities of community health nurse in assisting individuals and groups to promote and maintain their health	
Monitoring growth and development		
□ □ Mile stones		
□ □ Weight measurement		
□ □ Social development		
☐☐Temperature and Blood pressure monitoring		
□ □ Menstrual cycle		
☐☐Breast self-examination and testicles		

□□Warning signs of various diseases			
□□Tests Urine for sugar and albumin, blood sugar			
□ □ Seek health services for			
□ □ Routine checkup			
□□Counseling			
□□Diagnosis			
□□Treatment			
□□Follow up			
C. Maintenance of Health records for self and family			
D. Continue medical care and follow up in community for various diseases and disabilities	of community health nurse in	Lecture discussion	
E. Carryout therapeutic	assisting individuals and groups to		

	procedures as prescribed / promote and maintain their health	
	required for self and family	Demonstration
		Practice session
	F. Waste Management	
		Supervised field
	Collection and disposal of	practice
	waste at home and	
	community	Individual, group,
		family,community
	G. Sensitize and handle	health education. 15
	social issues affecting health	hours
5	and development for self	
	and family	
	□ Women Empowerment	
	□ Women and child abuse	
	□ □ Abuse of elders	
	☐ Female Foeticide	
	workers	
	☐ Food adulteration	
	□□ Cubetones abuse	
	□ Substance abuse	
	H. Utilize community	
	H. Utilize community	

resources for and family		
□ □ Trauma services		
□ □ Old age homes		
□□Orphanage		
☐☐Homes for physically and mentally challenged individuals		
Homes for destitute		
National health and family welfare		
programmes and the role of a nurse.		
1) National ART		
Programme		

2) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)		
126		
3) National Anti-Malaria Programme		
4) National Filaria control programme		
5) National Guinea worm eradication programme		
6) National Leprosy eradication programme		
7) National AIDS control programme		
8) STD control programme	To cover notional health and	
9) National programme for control of blindness	To cover national health and family welfare programmes and role of nurse.	
10) Iodine deficiency disorder programme	Describe the various health schemes in India.	

11) Expanded programme on immunization		
12) National Family Welfare Programme-RCH Programme historical development, organization,		
administration, Research, constraints		
13) National water supply and sanitation programme		
14) Minimum Need programme		
15) National Diabetics control programme		
16) Polio Eradication Pulse Polio Programme		
17) National cancer control Programme		
18) Yaws Eradication Programme		

19) National Nutritional			
Anemia prophylaxis			
programme			
20) 20 point programme			
21) ICDS programme			
22) Mid-day meal applied			
nutritional programme			
	Describe and national health and		
	family welfare programmes and role		
programme Health ESI CGHS Health insurance	of nurse.		
	Describe the various health schemes in		
	India.		
		Lecture discussion	
		Participation in	
Health Agencies International —		National Health	
WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, World		Programmes	
Bank, FAO, UNICEF, DANIDA,			
European		Field visits	
Commission (EC).Red cross,			2
USAID, UNESCO, Colombo Plan,			ŀ
ILO, CARE etc.			
National - Indian Red Cross, Indian			

	Council for child welfare, Family		
6	Planning Association of India		
	(FPAI), Tuberculosis Association		
	of India, Hindu		
	KushtNivaranSangh,		
	Central Social Welfare Board, All		
	India Women's conference, Blind		
	Association of India etc.		



National Health and Family Welfare Programmes		
se programmes		
• NRHM • Health Schemes: □ESI, CGHS, Health Insurance	To cover the roles and functions of various national and international health agencies.	
SCHOOL HEALTH		
☐ Introduction: definition, concepts, objectives		
☐ Health assessment, Screening,		

identification, referral and follow			
up,			
☐ Safe environment			
_ ~ .			
☐ Services, programmes and plans-			
first aid, treatment of minor			
ailments			
☐ Inter-sectoral coordination			
☐ Adolescent health			
☐ Disaster, disaster preparedness,			
and management			
☐ Guidance and counseling			
		Lecture discussion	
□ School health records -		Lecture discussion	
maintenance and its importance		□Field visits	
☐ Roles and responsibilities of			

	community health nurse			
	INTERNATIONAL HEALTH	Explain the roles and functions of various national and international health agencies.		
	☐ Global burden of disease			
	☐ Global health rules to halt disease spread			
	☐ Global health priorities and programmes			5 hours
	☐ International quarantine			
	☐ Health tourism			
7	☐ International cooperation and assistance			

☐ International travel and trade		
☐ Health and food legislation, laws, adulteration of food		
☐ Disaster management		
☐ Migration		
☐ International health agencies — World Health		
organizations, World health assembly, UNICEF, UNFPA,SIDA, US AID, DANIDA, DFID. USAID	To cover the objectives, organisation /manpower/resources,	
etc  □ International health issues and problems	activities, goals, inter- sectoral approach, implementation, item/purpose, role and responsibilities of community	
☐ International nursing practice	health nurse in National Health and Family Welfare Programmes	

standards	and NRHMand Health Schemes:	
☐ International health vis-a vis		
national health		
☐ International health days and		
their significance		
EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATION		
ADMINISTRATION		
☐ Quality assurance		
☐ Standards, Protocols, Policies,		
Procedures		
☐ Infection control; Standard safety		
measures		
☐ Nursing audit		

☐ Design of Sub-Centre/Primary			Teaching seminar
Health Centre,	'		
Community health center			National Health and Family Welfare
☐ Staffing; Supervision and	Discuss the epidemiology of		Programmes
monitoring-Performance appraisal	Communicable diseases and non-		
montoring retrottions to the second	communicable diseases and emerging		
☐ Budgeting	and re-emerging diseases Epidemics		
☐ Material management	Explain National Integrated disease Surveillance Programme		Interactive session
☐ Role and responsibilities of different categories of	Discuss the Health information system		Didactic lecture on NRHM, Health Schemes, ESI,
personnel in community health	-		CGHS, Health Insurance
☐ Referral chain- community			
outreach services	Discuss the role of Community health	To cover the definition, concepts,	Field visits
☐ Transportation	nurse	objectives, health assessment,	
	'		Clinical Postings

			screening, identification, referral	in CHC, PHC	
	☐ Public relations		and follow up, safe environment		
9	<ul> <li>□ Planning in-service educational programme and Teaching</li> <li>□ Training of various categories of health workers ,preparation of manuals</li> </ul>	Discuss the various national health programmes and Family Welfare Programmes	, services, programmes and plans- first aid, treatment of minor ailments, inter-sectoral coordination, Adolescent health, Disaster, disaster preparedness, and management, guidance and counseling, school health records - maintenance and its importance		
	GERIATRIC	Describe the various components of Reproductive and child health	, roles and responsibilities of community health nurse		
	☐ Concept, trends, problems and issues	programme.			
	☐ Aging process, and changes☐ Theories of ageing	Describe the role and responsibilities of community health nurse in various national health and family welfare			

☐ Health problems and needs	programmes		
☐ Psycho-physiological stressors			
and disorders	Participate in the implementationof		
☐ Myths and facts of aging	various national health and family		
☐ Health assessment	welfare programme		
☐ Home for aged-various agencies		To cover the Global burden of	
☐ Rehabilitation of elderly		disease, global health rules to halt	
☐ Care of elderly		disease spread, global health priorities and programmes,	
☐ Elderly abuse		,International quarantine	
☐ Training and supervision of care		,Health tourism,International cooperation and assistance,	
givers		International travel and trade,	
☐ Government welfare measures		Health and food legislation, laws,	
Programmes for elderly-Role of		adulteration of food, Disaster	

1	NGOs		management, Migration,	
			International health agencies -	
	Roles and responsibilities of		World Health	
(	Geriatric nurse in the			
	_		Organizations, international health	
(	Community		issues and problems, international	
			nursing practice standards,	
			International health vis-a vis	
]	REHABILITATION		national health and International	
		Define school health	health days.	
[	☐ Introduction: Concepts,			
	principles, trends, issues,	Discuss the health assessment,		
1	officiples, tiends, issues,	Screening, identification, referral and		
[	☐ Rehabilitation team	follow up,Safe environment		
[	☐ Models, Methods			
	☐ Community based rehabilitation	Describe the services, programmes		
	¬ P.1' 1'	and plans- first aid, treatment of minor		
	☐ Ethical issues	ailments		

☐ Rehabilitation Council of India	Explain inter-sectoral coordination		
☐ Disability and rehabilitation- Use	Discuss adolescent health		
of various prosthetic devices	Elaborate disaster preparedness and		
☐ Psychosocial rehabilitation	management preparedness and		
☐ Rehabilitation of chronic diseases	Discuss guidance and counseling		
☐ Restorative rehabilitation	Describe the importance of school health records.		
☐ Vocational rehabilitation			
☐ Role of voluntary organizations	Discuss roles and responsibilities of community health nurse.		
☐ Guidance and counseling			1
☐ Welfare measures		To cover quality assurance, standards, protocols, Policies,	Teaching seminar
☐ Role and responsibilities of		Procedures, infection control;	1
community health nurse		Standard safety measures, nursing	1

COMMUNITY MENTAL  HEALTH  Magnitude, trends and issues  National Mental Health Program- Community mental  health program  The Changing Focus of care  The Public Health Model  Case Management- Collaborative care	health tourism, International cooperation and assistance and International travel and trade.  Discuss health and food legislation,	audit, design of Sub-Centre/Primary Health Centre,  Community health center, staffing; Supervision and monitoring-Performance appraisal, budgeting  ,material management, role and responsibilities of different categories of personnel in community health, referral chain-community outreach services  And training of various categories of health workers ,preparation of manuals	Health assessment,	
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☐ Crisis intervention			
☐ Welfare agencies	Elaborate Disaster management		
☐ Population at Risk			
☐ The community as Client	Explain the various international		
Primary Prevention	health agencies		
Secondary prevention			
Tertiary Prevention			
☐ Community based rehabilitation	Discuss the International health issues		
☐ Human rights of mentally ill	and problems, International nursing practice standards , international		
☐ Substance use	health vis-a vis national health,		
☐ Mentally challenged groups	international health days andtheir		
☐ Role of community heal	significance		

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Discuss the design of Sub- Centre/Primary Health Centre, CHC, Staffing; Supervision and monitoring- Performance appraisal		Teaching seminar
Elaborate budgeting, material		Interactive session
management, role and responsibilities of different categories of		Didactic lecture
personnel in community health	To cover: □ Introduction: Concepts, principles, trends, issues,	Disaster drill
discuss Referral chain- community outreach services, Transportation,	☐ Rehabilitation team	Field visits
Public relations, Planning in-service educational programme and	<ul><li>☐ Models, Methods</li><li>☐ Community based rehabilitation</li></ul>	International day celebration
Teaching and training of various		

	categories of	f he	ealth	workers		
	preparation of i	nanual	ls		☐ Ethical issues	
					☐ Rehabilitation Council of India	
					☐ Disability and rehabilitation-	
					Use of various prosthetic devices	
					☐ Psychosocial rehabilitation	
					☐ Rehabilitation of chronic	
					diseases	
	Describe the problems and is		oncept,	trends,	☐ Restorative rehabilitation	
	problems and is	sues			☐ Vocational rehabilitation	
	Explain Agi	ng	process	, and	☐ Role of voluntary organizations	
	changes,Theorie	es of ag	geing		☐ Guidance and counseling	
	, Health proble			-	☐ Welfare measures	

facts of aging.	☐ Role and responsibilities of	
Explain health assessment	community health nurse	
Discuss rehabilitation of elderly, care of elderly, elderly abuse		
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Discuss the Training and supervision		
of care givers, Government welfare measures Programmes for elderly-	To cover magnitude, trends and	
Role of NGOs	issues, National Mental Health	
	Program- Community mental	
Elaborate the Roles and responsibilities of Geriatric nurse in	health program, the changing focus of care, the Public Health	
the community	Model, case management- Collaborative care, crisis	
	Collaborative care, crisis intervention, welfare agencies,	

		population at risk, community	
		based rehabilitation, human rights	
		of mentally ill, substance use,	
		mentally challenged groups	
		and role of community health	
	Discuss: Concepts, principles, trends,	nurse	
	issues, Rehabilitation team		
			Didactic lecture through Power
	Explain Models, Methods and		point projections.
	Community based rehabilitation		
	Discuss the Ethical issues		Teaching seminar
	Discuss the Rehabilitation Council of		
	India		Interactive session
	inuia		

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Explain disability and rehabilitation and use of various prosthetic devices	Didactic lecture	
Explain Psychosocial rehabilitation, ehabilitation of chronic diseases,		
restorative rehabilitation, vocational	Disaster drill	
rehabilitation and role of voluntary organizations	Field visits	
Describe guidance and counseling,		
welfare measures, role and responsibilities of community health	Report writing.	
nurse		

	Discuss Magnitude, trends and issues	
	Discuss National Mental Health Program- Community mental	
	health program	
	explain the Changing Focus of care	
	and the Public Health Model	

		Didactic lecture through Power point projections.
		Teaching seminar
		Interactive session
		Didactic lecture
		Disaster drill

		Field visits
		Report writing.

		Didatia lastura
		Didactic lecture through Power point projections.
		Teaching seminar

		Interactive session
		Didactic lecture
		Disaster drill
		Field visits

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