



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 Anotomical Terms and Opponingtion of the Human	6
• Introduction to Anatomical Terms and Organization of the Human Body	7
	6

Skeletal System		
		6 7
Muscular System		/
5		5
Nervous system		6
		4
Sensory organs		4
Circulatory and Lymphatic	System	4
Circulatory and Lymphatic	System:	•
Respiratory System		
Digestive System		
• Excretory System (Urinary).	
- Exercitory System (Official))•	
Endocrine System		
Reproductive System incl	uding 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
1	 Introduction to Anatomical Terms and Organization of the Human Body To discuss about 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 	Must knowDesirable to knowDesirable to know	5HRS
2	 Skeletal System To discuss about Bones-types, structure, Axial & Appendicular Skeleton. Bone formation and growth. Description of bones. Joints-classification and structure. Alterations in disease. Applications and implications in nursing. 	 Must know Must know Must know Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	

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

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Lymphatic nodules.	• Nice to know	71
Alterations in disease.Applications and implications	tions in	7hrs
Applications and implicat nursing.	Desirable to know	
	Must know	
	• Desirable to know	
Respiratory System:		
 Structure of the organs of respiration. Intercostals and Diaphragm. Alterations in disease. Applications and implications in 	Must knowDesirable to knowdesirable to know	
Digestive System	• must know	
 Structure of Alimentary the accessory organs of digestion. Alterations in disease. Applications and implications in 	 desirable to know desirable to know desirable to know desirable to know must know 	
Excretory System (Urinary)		
 Structure of organs of urinary Kidney, Ureters, Urinary Urethra. Alterations in disease Applications and implications in 	 bladder, nursing Desirable to know Desirable to know 	5hrs
 8 Endocrine System Structure of Pituitary, Pancreas, Parathyroid, Thymus and Adrena Alterations in disease. Applications and implications in 	al glands.	6hrs
Reproductive System including	g Breast	
organs.Structure of male reproductiveStructure of the breast.	roductive e organs.	
Alterations in disease.Applications and implicat	tions in	4hrs

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	nursing.	
	nursing.	
10		
		4 h ma
		4hrs
11		
11		
		4hrs
		-
CURR	ICULUM PLANNING OF ANATOMY	

S.no	Торіс	Learning Objectives	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Hours
1	Introduction to Anatomical Terms and Organization of the Human Body Skeletal	 To discuss about 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. To discuss about about structure and functions of bones and joints 	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	5
2	System		To cover about the		6

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

			and implications in	learning	
			and implications in nursing.	icarining	
			·· • •		
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.		5
		To discuss about the structure and function of digestive system	To cover about Structure of the organs of 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
8	Digestive System	To describe about the structure and functions of urinary system	To cover about Structure of Alimentary tract and accessory organs of digestion. Alterations in	Didactic lecture through power point projections. Group discussion, simulation method, student interaction method, cooperative	U

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			disease. Applications	method, models,	
			and implications in	specimen.	
		To discuss about the	nursing.		
		structure and functions of			
		endocrine system			
9				Didactic lecture through	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			
10		structure and functions of	To cover about	Didactic lecture through	4
		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.		
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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.¹ 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:
 - 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.

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• 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

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Home Health Nursing

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1.1.1.2 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

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

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

	TODIC	HOUDG
	TOPIC	HOURS
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.

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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	DOMAIN	HOURS	
1	 CELL PHYSOLOGY Tissue formation, repair Membranes & glands- functions Alterations in disease Applications and implications in nursing 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	4	
2	 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 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	4	
3	 MUSCULAR SYSTEM Muscle movements, Muscle tone, Physiology of contraction, levels and maintenance of posture Alteration in disease Application and implications in nursing 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	4	
4	 NERVOUS SYSTEM Functions of Neuroglia & Neurons Stimulus Nerve – impulse-definitions and mechanism Functions of brain, Spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves Cerebrospinal fluid-composition, Circulation and functions 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	7	
5	CIRCULATORY SYSTEM Blood formation, composition, blood groups , blood coagulation	Must knowDesirable to know	8	



	 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 	• Desirable to know	
6	THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM• Functions of respiratory organs• Physiology of respirations• Pulmonary ventilation, Volume• Mechanics of 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	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	6
7	 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 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know 	6
8	 THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM Functions of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder urethra Composition of urine Mechanism of urine formation Regulations of body temperature Fluid and electrolyte balance Alterations in disease Applications and implications in nursing 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know Nice To Know 	5

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

CURRICULUM PLANNING OF BSC NURSING 1ST YEAR PHYSIOLOGY

THEORY:60 HOURS

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



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

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4	NERVOUS SYSTEM				7
	 Functions of Neuroglia & NeuronsStimulus Nerve – impulse- definitions and mechanism Functions of brain, Spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves Cerebrospinal fluid- composition, Circulation and functions 	 Describe about the Functions of Neuroglia & Neurons stimulus Nerve – impulse- definitions and mechanism Functions of brain, Spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves 	• To teach and discuss about the nervous system	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	
5	 CIRCULATORY SYSTEM 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	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	8
6	 THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM Functions of respiratory organs Physiology of respirations Pulmonary ventilation, Volume Mechanics of 	• Describe about the Physiology of respirations	• To teach and discuss about the Physiology of respirations	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	6

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7	 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 THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM		• To tooch and		6
	 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 	• 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 	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	
8	 THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM Functions of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder urethra Composition ofurine Mechanism of urine formation 	• Elaborate the physiology of excretory system	• To teach and discuss about the physiology of excretory system Functions of kidneys, ureters,	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	5



	 Regulations of body temperature Fluid and electrolyte balance Alterations in disease Applications and implications in nursing 		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	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	4
10	 THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM Functions of pituitary, pineal body, Thymus, Thyroid, Parathyroid,pancreas , Suprarenal, placenta and Ovaries and Testes Alterations in disease Applications and implications in nursing 	• Described about the physiology of endocrine system.	• To teach and discuss about Functions of pituitary, pineal body, Thymus, Thyroid, Parathyroid,pa ncreas, Suprarenal, placenta and Ovaries and Testes	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	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:	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	5

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	 Functions of breast, female sexual cycle Introduction to embryology Functions of male reproductive organs:fertility system Alterations in disease Applications and implications in nursing 		 Functions of breast,female sexual cycle Introduction to embryology Functions of male reproductive organs: fertility syste 		
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	 To teach and discuss about the Community Formations of T- Cells and B- Cells Types of Immune response Antigens Cytokines Antibodies 	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Student interactive sessions Teacher seminar 	2

AD

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:
 - 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

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

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- 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	ΤΟΡΙΟ	DOMAIN	HOURS
1	Introduction	Must knowDesirable to know	3

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	Definition and significance in nursing Review of structure, composition and functions of cell Prokaryote and Eukaryote cell organism Microscopy	Desirable to knowNice to know	
2	 Structure and functions of cell membrane Fluid mosaic model tight junction, Cytoskeleton 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know Nice to know 	6
	 Transport mechanism: diffusion, osmosis, filtration, active channel,sodium pump Acid Base balance maintenance & Diagnostic tests - PH Buffers 		
3	Composition and metabolism of Carbohydrates Types, structure, composition and uses Monosaccharide's Disaccharides Polysaccharides Oligosaccharides	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know Nice to know 	6
	 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 		
4	Composition and metabolism of Lipids	Must knowDesirable 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	Must knowDesirable to know	6
	 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 	 Desirable to know Nice to know 	

H

	 Normal concentration, Investigations and their interpretations 		
6	 Vitamins and minerals: Structure Classification Properties Absorption Storage & transportation Normal concentration Investigations and their interpretations 	 Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know Nice to know 	2

CURRICULUM PLANNING OF BSC NURSING 1ST YEAR BIOCHEMISTRY

PLACEMENT: BSc.NURSING1ST YEAR THEORY:30 HOURS

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

	 Review of structure, composition and functions of cell Prokaryote and Eukaryote cell organism Microscopy 	•	Differentiate between Prokaryote cell Identify techniques of Microscopy		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	•	Lecture discussion using charts, slides Student interactive session	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	 Composition and metabolism of Lipids Types, structure, composition and uses of fatty acids Nomenclature, Roles and Prostaglandins 	•	Explain the metabolism of Lipids	•	To teach and discuss about metabolism of lipids	•	Lecture discussion Explain using Charts, Films	4



	 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 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	 Lecture discussion Demonstration of Laboratory 	2



 Properties Absorption Storage & transportation Normal concentration Investigations and their interpretations 		minerals	tests	
 7 Immunochemistry Immune response Structure and classification of immunoglobins Mechanism of antibody production Antigens: HLA typing Free radical and Antioxidants Specialized Protein: Collagen, Elastin, Keratin, Myosin, Lens Protein Electrophoretic and Quantitative determination of immunoglobins ELISA etc., Investigations and their interpretations 	Describe Immuno chemistry	To teach and discuss about Immuno chemistry	 Lecture discussion Demonstration of Laboratory tests 	3

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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

Faculty of Nursing SGT University Budhera, Gurugram

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	Торіс	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.
- 2 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.

	Ι	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

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0	0	0					

External Evaluation: -

Question paper setting: -

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

1. 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: • Concepts and principles of microbiology their • Importance of microbiology in nursing.	Must knowMust know	5



2.	General Characteristics of Microbes • Structure and classification bf	Must know	15
	MicrobesMorphological types, Size and	Nice to knowDesirable to know	
	 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 		
3.	Infection control	Must know	12
	• Infection: Sources, portals of entry and exit, transmission	Must know	
	• Asepsis, Disinfection: Types and methods, Sterilization:	• Nice to know	
	Types and methods Chemotherapy and antibiotics	Must know	
	 Standard safety measures, Biomedical waste management, Role of Nurse Hospital acquired infection, Hospital infection control programme 	• Must know	
	• Protocols, collection of samples, preparation of report and status of rate of Infection in the unit / hospital, nurse's accountability, continuing education etc.,		
4.	Pathogenic organisms		16
	• Micro-organisms	• Desirable to know	

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

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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	 Introduction Importance and relevance to nursing Historical perspective Concepts and terminology Principles of microbiology 	• 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. 	 Describe the structure, classification morphology and growth of bacteria. Identify Microorganisms. 	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 okitutraingmission SGT-Unixessitys Budhera Gurugram Disinfection: Types and methods • Sterilization: Types and methods	 Describe the methods of infection control. Identify the role of nurse in hospital infection control program. 	To teach Infection: Sources, portals of entry and exit, transmission Asepsis, Disinfection: Types and methods	 Lecture Discussion Clinical practice Seminar/pre sentation Demonstrati on Visits to 	10 Hrs (Theo) + 2 Hrs (Prac)

	 Chemotherapy and antibiotics Standard safety measures Biomedical waste management Role of Nurse 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 education etc., 		,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	CSSD • Clinical practice	
4	 Pathogenic organisms Micro-organisms Cocci-gram positive and gram negative Bacilli-gram positive and gram negative Spirochete Mycoplasma Rickettsiae Chlamydia Viruses Fungi-Superficial and deep mycoses Parasites Rodents & vectors Characteristics, Source, portal of entry, transmission of infection Identification of disease producing micro-organisms Collection, handling and transportation of 	Describe the different disease producing organisms.	To discuss microorganism , Cocci-gram positive and gram negative ,Bacil1i-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	 Lecture Discussion Laboratory Demonstrati on Clinical practice 	12 Hrs (Theo) + 4 Hrs (Prac)



5	various specimens	- Englaig the	and transportation of various specimens		8 Hrs
5	 Immunity Immunity - Types, classification Antigen and antibody reaction Hypersensitivity—skin test Immuno prophylaxis Vaccines & sera-Types & Classification, storage and handling, cold chain Immunization for various diseases Immunization Schedul 	• 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 	(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

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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 n 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	Торіс	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 individualsand groups.
- Provide nursing care based on steps of nursing process in collaboration with individuals and groups.
- 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.
- 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	Assignments
		year	
Demonstration		200	Lab practice
Laboratory Practice			• Simulated exercise on CPR
Hours			manikin
General, Medical and		450	
Surgical Hours			
3. Male Medicine Ward	45		 Practice in Unit or Hospital Nursing process records of
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.

Dean Faculty of Nursing SGT University Budhera, Gurugram

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- 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, 4th 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.
- 2 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	terna	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						
		1	T	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.	Introduction:		10
	• Concept of health, Factors influencing health, Causes and risk factors for developing illness.	Must know	
	• Body defences, Illness and illness behaviour	Must knowMust know	
	• Health care services, Health care teams, Health promotions and levels of diseases, Primary health care and its delivery		
2.	 Nursing as a Profession Nursing as a profession and history of nursing in India Definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives, characteristics, nature, and scope of nursing practice 	• Nice to know	16
	• Functions of nurse, Qualities of nurse, Categories of nursing personnel	• Desirable to know	
		Must know	
3.	 Hospital Admission and Discharge Admission, Discharge, Referrals and Transfers from the hospital, Care of the unit after discharge Roles and responsibilities of the nurse 	• Must know	4
	• Roles and responsibilities of the nurse	• Must know	
4.	 Communication and Nurse Patient relationship Communication, Methods of effective communication and Communicating effectively 	• Must know	10
	• Helping relationships (NPR) and Patient teaching	• Desirable to know	
5.	The Nursing Process		15
	 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 	Desirable to knowMust know	
б.	Documentation and Reporting		4
	 Documentation Communication within the Health Care Team Purposes, types, guidelines, methods of Recording and 	 Desirable to know 	

Ett

	reporting	Must know	
7.	 Vital signs Guidelines, characteristics, factors affecting vital signs assessment: Temperature, Pulse, Respiration, Blood Pressure. 	• 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 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	Must knowMust know	60
11.	 Infection control in clinical settings Infection control, Isolation precautions, Types, uses and technique of wearing and removing Biomedical waste management, Transportation and disposal 	Must knowMust know	20
12.	 Administration of Medications General principles/considerations of medication administration: Parenteral, Subcutaneous, Intra muscular, Intra venous, Topical Administration 	Must know	40
13.	 Meeting needs of peri-operative patients Definition, concept, phrases of peri-operative nursing: Preoperative phase, Intra operative, Post-operative phase Wounds, wound healing, Surgical asepsis and Care of the wound 	Must knowMust know	10
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 	Must knowMust know	15
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 	Must knowMust know	5

AD

 Conceptual and theoretical models of nursing practice Introduction to models Linking theories with nursing process Desirable to know Desirable to 	16.	Professional nursing concepts and practices		6
know		• Conceptual and theoretical models of nursing practice Introduction to models	know • Desirable to	

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
	 Introduction: Concept of health, Factors influencing health, Causes and risk factors for developing illness. Body defenses, Illness and illness behavior Health care services, 	 Describe the concept of health and list the causes cum risk factors of illness. Describe the body defenses along with illness and illness behavior. 	To teach and discuss about concept of health: health – illness continuum, Factors influencing health, Causes and risk factors for developing illness, Body defenses : immunity and	 Interactive session with the students regarding factors influencing health, causes and risk factors for illness. Integrated vertical teaching on body defenses and illness behavior. 	10 hrs
	Health care teams, Health promotions and levels of diseases,	• Describe the	immunization, Illness and illness behavior, Impact of illness on	• Visit to health care	

 Nursing as a profession Nursing as a profession Nursing as a profession and history of nursing in India Definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives, characteristics, nature, and scope of nursing practice Functions of nurse, Qualities of nurse, Categories of nursing personnel Functions of nurse, Categories of nursing personnel Role play on functions of a nurse, categories of nursing in India, Values: definition, types, values clarification and values in professional conduct of nurse, clategories, characteristics, and advocacy, Ethics: definition and ethics and professional conduct of nurses. 	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	
3 Hognital Admission and	 Nursing as a profession and history of nursing in India Definition, concepts, philosophy, objectives, characteristics, nature, and scope of nursing practice Functions of nurse, Qualities of nurse, Categories of nursing 	scope of nursing2.Describe values, code of ethics and professional conduct	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	 through PowerPoint projections. Teachers seminar on history of Nursing in India. Interactive session with students regarding qualities and functions of a Nurse. Role play on functions of a 	16 hrs



	Discharge				
	 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 Procedures, Medico- legal issues, Roles and responsibilities of the nurse, Care of the unit after discharge	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Visit to local Hospital Student seminar on admission discharge procedure. 	4 hrs
4	CommunicationandNursePatientrelationship••Communication, Methods of effective communicating effectively•Helping relationships (NPR) and Patient teaching	 Communicate effectively with patient, families and team members and maintain effective human relations (projecting professional image) 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	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections Role play and video film on the nurses interacting with the patient Problem based learning for maintaining nurse patient relationship. 	10 hrs



			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\		15
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 	 Explain the concept, uses, format and steps of nursing process Documents nursing process as per the format 	To teach and discuss about Critical Thinking: Thinking and Learning, Competencies, Attitudes for Critical Thinking,Levels of critical thinking 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 statement, - Difference between medical and nursing diagnosis, Planning: Establishing priorities, Establishing goals and expected	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Simulated learning on Nursing process formulation and implementation. 	15 hrs

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			outcomes, Selection of interventions :Protocols and Standing orders, Writing the Nursing care plan, Implementation:Implem enting the plan of care, Evaluation: Outcome of care, Review and Modify, Documentation and Reporting		
6	Documentation Reportingand ReportingDocumentation• Communication within the Health Care Team• Purposes, types, guidelines, methods of Recording and reporting	• Describe the purposes, types and techniques of recording and reporting	ReportingTo 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, Correctness,Organizatio n, Confidentiality, Methods of Recording, Reporting: Change of shift reports, Incident reportsMinimizing legal Liability through effective record keeping	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Simulated learning on recording and reporting. Student seminar on communication within the health care team. 	4 hrs
7	Vital signs • Guidelines, characteristics, factors affecting vital signs assessment: Temperature, Pulse, Respiration, Blood Pressure.	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,	 Simulated learning of assessment of vital signs Didactic lecture through PowerPoint regarding 	15 hrs

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			1		
			Regulation, factors	abnormalities in	
			affecting body	vital signs	
			temperature-		
			Assessment of body		
			temperature: sites,	• Supervised clinical	
			equipment and	practice	
			technique, special		
			considerations,		
			Temperature alterations:		
			Hyperthermia,		
			Heatstroke,		
			Hypothermia, Hot and		
			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		
			1 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
			Considerations, -		
			Alterations in blood		
			pressure, recording of		
			vital signs		
8	Health assessment				
	• Purposes and Process of	1. Describe the purpose		• Simulated learning	•
	health assessment:	and process of health assessment	To teach and discuss	regarding health	30
	Preparation of patient and unit	a555551115111	about Purposes, Process	assessment.	hrs
		2.Describe the health	of health assessment	• Didactic lecture	
		assessment of each	including Health history,	through	
		body system	Physical examination	PowerPoint	
L		~ ~	1		

		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 	 Describe the basic, physiological and psychosocial needs of patient Describe the principles and techniques for meeting basic physiological and psychosocial needs of patient 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 controlReduction of physical hazards: fire, accidents, Safety devices: Restraints, Side rails, Airways,Trapeze, etc.,Role of nurse in providing safe and clean environment, Hygiene:Factors	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Simulated learning on manikins. 	60hrs

n	eeds of patient	influencing hygienic	
	1	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	
		Gasuosionity, 1 alchield	
		Urinary	
		elimination:Review of	
		physiology of urinary	
		elimination, composition	
		chimation, composition	

and characteristics
ofurine, Factors
influencing urination,
Alteration in urinary
elimination, Types and
collection of urine
specimen: Observation,
Urinetesting, Facilitating
urine elimination:
assessment, types,
equipment, procedures
and
special considerations,
providing urinal/bedpan,
Condom drainage,
e
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
body alignment and
mobility, Factors
affecting body
uncoming body

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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
e
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 in
oxygenation:
assessment, types,
equipment
used, procedure and
special considerations,
maintenance of patent
air-way, Oxygen
administration, Suction
Inholotions, day, and
Inhalations: dry and
moist
Chest physiotherapy and
postural drainage, Care
of chest drainage, Pulse
oximetry, CPR – Basic
life support, Fluid,
Electrolytes and Acid-
Base Balances:Review
of physiological
regulation of Fluid and

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				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			
				considerations			
				Measuring fluid intake			
				and output, Correcting			
				fluid and electrolyte			
				imbalance:			
				Replacement of fluids:			
				Oral and Parenteral,			
				Venipuncture,			
				v empanetare,			
				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-			
				1 '			
				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			
				diversional therapies			
11	Infection contro	l in					
11		71 III					
	clinical settings	o 4 1	1.Describe principles	To tooph and the	• Didactic	lecture	20.1
	• Infection c	ontrol,	and techniques for	To teach and discuss	- Ditactic	icciult	20 hrs
			and teeninques for				



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	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), Transmission based precautions, Biomedical waste management :Importance, Types of hospital waste, Hazards associated with hospital waste, Decontamination of hospital waste, Segregation and	 through PowerPoint projections. Role play on Biomedical waste management Problem based learning on waste disposal Visit to local waste disposal center 	
			Transportation and disposal		
12	AdministrationofMedications•General principles/considerati ons of medication administration: Parenteral, Subcutaneous, Intra muscular, Intra venous, Topical Administration	 Explain the principles, routes, effects of administration of medications 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 administeringmedication s and medication errors, Drug forms, Routes of administration, Storage	 Integrated vertical teaching on medication preparation and administration Simulated learning based on patient chart and manikins 	40 hrs

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3. Administer drugs by the following routes- oral, 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 in prescriptions of medications, Oral Drugs Administration: Oral, Sublingual and Buccal, equipment, procedure, Parenteral, Types of parenteral therapies, Types of syringes, needles, cannula and infusion sets, Protection	
	from needle stick injuries; Giving medications with a safety syringes, Routes of parenteral therapies: Intra dermal: Purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations, Subcutaneous: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special	



	considerations, Intra muscular: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations, Intra venous: purposes, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations, -	
	Advanced techniques: epidural, intrathecal, 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	

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	 operative patients Definition, concept, phrases of peri- 	1.Describe the pre-and post-operative care of	To teach and discuss	• Didactic lecture	
	 phrases of perioperative nursing: Preoperative phase, Intra operative, Postoperativephase Wounds, wound healing, Surgical asepsis and Care of the wound 	post-operative care of patients2. Explain the process of wound healing3. Explain the principles and techniques of wound care Perform care of wounds	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,	 through PowerPoint projections. Role play on meeting needs of peri-operative patients. 	10 hrs
			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 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	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Simulated learning on manikins. 	15 hrs

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			Euroticning of		
			- 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		
15	Care of Terminally ill	1 Easter de C	irrigation, Gastric analysis.		
16	 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	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint projections. Teachers seminar on grief and grieving process Simulated learning on care of dead bodies. Essay writing on medico- legal issues. 	5 hrs
10	rioressional nursing			l	



 concepts and practices Conceptual and theoretical models of nursing practice Introduction to models Linking theories with nursing process 	1.Explain the basic 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 models- holistic	• Didactic lecture 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, 3rd Edition
- 3. Kozier, Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process & Practice, Pearson, 7th Edition
- 4. Taylor, Fundamentals of Nursing: Arts and science of Nursing Process, Saunders, 7thEdition
- 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)

- 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	Торіс	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 provide quality care.
- Utilize the latest trends and technology in providing health care.

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- 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		200	Lab practice
Laboratory Practice			Simulated exercise on CPR manikin
Hours		170	шашкш
General, Medical and		450	
Surgical Hours			
13. Male Medicine	45		Practice in Unit or Hospital
Ward	4.5		Nursing process records of
14. Female Medicine Ward	45		patient 3. Simulated: 1
15. Male Surgery Ward	45		4. Actual: 1• Role plays in simulated
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	45		• Observation study: 2
Pulmonary			• 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.

Referneces

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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, 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, 4th 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.
- 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 subjectively 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	DOMAIN	HRS
1.	Hospital admission and discharge	Must know	
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	111.5
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	mo
23.	Collect/ assist for collection of specimen	Desirable to	
25.	Concel assist for concerton of specimen	know	
24.	Perform lab tests	Nice to know	1
25.	Hot and cold applications	Must know	-
25.	Communicating and assisting with self-care of visually and	Nice to know	-
	hearing-impaired patient		
27.	Communicating and assisting with self-care of mentally	Nice to know	
	challenged and disturbed patients.		
28.	Recreational and diversional therapies	Desirable to	

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		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

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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 student should be able to)	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 records	 Describe the admission and discharge procedure Discuss on preparation of admission unit Explain preparation of unit for transfer in and new patient 	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

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	 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 	 Discuss on discharge procedure Explain on maintain records of discharge and transfer. Brief on disinfection of the unit. 	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
	 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 plan 	 Demonstrate history taking procedure. Demonstrate prioritizing goal and expected outcome. Explain writing nursing care plan 	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	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demons tration Discussi on 	10
	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	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
5	Write patient report	Demonstrate writing change of shift reportDemonstrate writing transfer	To teach and discuss about Change of shift reports, Transfer	OSCEOSPEHands on	5



	 Change of shift reports, Transfer reports, Incident reports Presents patient report 	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 	 Demonstrate recording of temperature, pulse and respiration Demonstrate recording of blood pressure 	To teach and discuss about Measure, Records and interpret alterations in body temperature pulse respiration and blood pressure	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
7	 Health assessment health history taking perform assessment: General Body system Use various methods of physical examination Inspection, Palpation Percussion ,Auscultation, Olfaction Identification of system wise deviations 	 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	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	10
8	Prepare Patients Unit • Prepare beds: - Open, closed, occupied, operation, amputation. - Cardiac,	 Demonstrate open bed and closed bed Demonstrate occupied and operation bed Demonstrate amputation bed and cardiac bed. Demonstrate burn bed and fowlers bed 	To teach and discuss about Open, closed, occupied, operation, amputation.Cardiac, fracture, burn, divided, fowlers bed.	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	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.	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
10	 Hygiene care Oral care Baths and care of pressure points Hair wash, pediculosis treatment 	 Demonstrate oral care Demonstrate baths and care of pressure points Demonstrate hair wash Demonstrate pediculosis treatment 	To demonstae Oral care, Baths and care of pressure points Hair wash, pediculosis treatment	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
11	Feeding Oral, enteral, nasogastric, orogastric, gastrotomy Parenteral feeding Nasogastric insertion, suction and irrigation	 Demonstrate oral, enteral, nasogastric feeding Demonstrate parenteral feding Demonstaret NG insertion, suctioning and irrigation. 	To teach and demonstrate Oral, enteral, nasogastric, orogastric, gastrotomy, Parenteral feedingNasogastric insertion, suction and irrigation	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
12	Assisting patient in urinary elimination • Provide urinal or bed pan • Condom drainage • Perineal care • Catheterization • Care of urinary drainage	 Discuss on providing urinal or bed pan to patient Demonstrate perineal care Demonstrate catheterization Demonstrate care of urinary drainage 	To teach and demonstrate on Provide urinal or bed pan, condom drainage, Perineal care, Catheterization, Care of urinary drainage	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
13	Bladder irrigation	Demonstrate procedure on bladder irrigation	To teach and demonstrate on bladder irrigation	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5

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



	physiotherapy and postural drainage	 physiotherapy Demonstrate postural drainage 	demonstaret on chest physiotherapy and postural drainage	 OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	
20	Care of chest drainage	Demonstrate care of chest drainage	To teach and demonstrate care of chest drainage	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
21	CPR- Basic Life Support	Demonstrate CPR	To teach and demonstrate CPR	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
22	Intravenous therapy	 Demonstrate IV insertion Demonstrate IV maintenance 	To teach and demonstrate IV therapy	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
23	Blood and blood component therapy	Discuss on blood and blood component therapy	• To teach and discuss about blood and blood component therapy.	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	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	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on 	5



	other body fluids.		fluids.	Discussion	
25	 Perform lab tests: Urine: sugar, albumin, acetone Blood: sugar 	 Explains on urine sugar, acetone and albumin Explains blood sugar. 	• Discuss on lab tests for urine and blood.	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	10
26	Hot and cold applications: Local and general sitz bath	 Explain on hot application Explain on cold application Discuss on sitz bath. 	To teach and discuss on hot and cold applications, Local and general sitz bath	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	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	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	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	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5
29	Recreational and diversional therapies	Discuss on recreational and diversional therapies	To teach and discuss on recreational and diversional therapies	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	5

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

 Care of wound Dressing, suture care, care of drainage, application of banages, binders, splints and slings Bandaging of various body parts 		banages, binders, splints and slings, Bandaging of various body parts		
 34 Administration of medication Administer 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 solutions Preparation of lotions and solutions Insertion of drug into body cavity Suppository and medicataed packing etc., Instillation of medicines and spray into Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat Irrigations : Eye, Ear, Bladder, Vagina and Rectum Inhalations : Dry and Moist 	 Demonstrate medication administration Demonstrate drug measurement and dose calcuations Demonstrate tropical application. Demonstrate eye, nose and ear instillation. Demonstrate inhalation. 	 To discuss and demonstrate on Administer 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, Preparation of lotions and solutions, Administer topical applications, Insertion of drug into body cavity Suppository and medicataed packing etc.,Instillation of medicines and spray into Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat, Irrigations : Eye, Ear, Bladder, Vagina and Rectum, Inhalations : Dry and Moist 	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstrati on Discussion 	10



 Care of dying patient Caring and packing of dead body Counseling and supporting grieving relatives Terminal care of the unit 	 Discuss on care of dead body Explain terminal care of the unit 	• To discuss and demonstrate on	 OSCE OSPE Hands on practice Demonstration Discussion n 	5
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Text book:

- 1. Potter & Perry, Fundamentals of Nursing, Elsevier, 6th Edition.
- 2. Harkreader, Fundamentals of Nursing, Catering and Clinical Judgment, Elsevier, 3rd Edition
- 3. Kozier, Fundamentals of Nursing: Concepts, Process & Practice, Pearson, 7th Edition
- 4. Taylor, Fundamentals of Nursing: Arts and science of Nursing Process, Saunders, 7thEdition
- 5. Fuller, Health Assessment: Nursing Approach, Lippincott, 3rd Edition
- 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	Торіс	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	 History and origin of science of psychology Definition and Scope of psychology Relevance to nursing Methods of Psychology 	 Lecture Discussion Horizontal method Students interactive session 	2 Hrs
2	UNIT: II Biology of behavior	• Explain the biology of Human behaviour	 Body mind relationship modulation process in health and illness Genetics and behaviour : Nervous System, Neurons and synapse Association Cortex, Rt. And Lt. Hemispheres Psychology ofSensations Muscular and glandular controls of behaviour Nature of behavior of an organism/Integrated responses 	 Lecture Discussion Horizontal method Students interactive session 	4 Hrs
3	UNIT: III Cognitive Processes	Describe various cognitive processes and their applications	 Attention : Types, determinants, Duration & Degree, Alterations Perception : Meaning, Principles, factors affecting, Errors Learning : Nature, Types, learner and learning, Factors infludecing, Laws and Theories, process, transfer, study habits 	 Lecture Discussion Psychometric assessment Practice sessions 	20 Hrs.

			•	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 communication Intelligence: Meaning, Classification, Uses, Theories Aptitude; Concept, Types, Individual differences and Variability Psychometric assessments of cognitive processes Alterations in cognitive processes Applications			
4	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 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,	•	Lecture Discussion Role plays Case discussion Demonstration Unconventional method Cooperative learning	8 Hrs



			 factors affecting Behaviour and attitudes Attitudinal change Psychometric assessments of emotions and attitudes Alterations in emotions Applications 		
5.	UNIT: V Personality	• Explain the concepts of personality and its influence on behavior	 Definitions, Topography, Types, Theories Psychometric assessments of personality Alterations in personality 	 Lecture Discussion Demonstration Counseling. Horizontal Cooperative learning 	7 Hrs
6.	UNIT: VI Developmen tal Psychology	Describe the psychology of people during the life cycle	 Applications Psychology of people at different ages from infancy to old age Psychology of vulnerable individuals-challenged, women, sick, etc., Psychology of groups 	 Lecture Discussion Case Discussion Vertical method Cooperative learning 	7 Hrs
7.	UNIT: VII	• Describe the characteristics of Mentally Healthy person Explain Ego defense mechanisms	1	□ □ Lecture Discussion □ □ Case	8 Hrs



Mental Hygiene and Mental Health	 mentally healthy person 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
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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 Heaalth 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	Торіс	DOMAIN	Time
1	UNIT: I		2 Hrs
	Introduction		
	□ □ History and origin of science of psychology	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□ □ Definition and Scope of psychology	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Relevance to nursing	MUST KNOW	
2	□ □ Methods of Psychology	MUST KNOW	AT 1
2	UNIT: II		4Hrs
	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	
2	□ □ Nature of behavior of an organism/Integrated responses	MUST KNOW	20 Цла
3	UNIT: III		20 Hrs.
Dean Faculty SGT Un	Cognitive Processes	MUST KNOW	
Budher	Principles, factors affecting, Errors	MUST KNOW	

	□ Learning : Nature, Types, learner and learning, Factors infludecing, Laws and Theories, process, transfer, study habits	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ 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 		
	 Intelligence: Meaning, Classification, Uses, Theories Aptitude; Concept, Types, 	MUST KNOW	
	Individual differences and Variability		
	□ □ Psychometric assessments of cognitive processes		
	□ □ Alterations in cognitive processes	MUST KNOW	
		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		
	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	
		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
		NICE TO KNOW	
5.	UNIT: V		7 Hrs
	Personality		
	□ □ Definitions, Topography, Types, Theories	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Psychometric assessments of personality	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Alterations in personality	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	□□Applications	NICE TO KNOW	
6.	UNIT: VI		7 Hrs
	 Developmental Psychology Psychology of people at different ages from infancy to old age 	MUST KNOW	
	• Psychology of vulnerable individuals- challenged, women,	MUST KNOW	
	sick, etc.,		

AD Dean

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	

Dean

1	UNIT: I Introducti on	Describe the history, scope and methods of psychology	 History and origin of science of psychology Definition and Scope of psychology Relevance to nursing Methods of Psychology 	 Lecture Discussion Horizontal method Students interactive session 	2 Hrs
	UNIT: II	□□Explain the biology of Human behaviour	□ □ Body mind relationship modulation	 Lecture Discussion Horizontal method Students interactive 	4 Hrs
	Biology of behavior		process in health and illness Genetics and behaviour : Nervous System,	session	
			Neurons and synapse		
			Lt. Hemispheres Psychology ofSensations		
			☐ ☐ Muscular and glandular controls of behaviour		
			□ Nature of behavior of an organism/Integra ted responses		20.11
Dear	UNIT: III Cognițive Processes	□ Describe various cognitive processes and their applications	□□Attention : Types, determinants, Duration & Degree,	 Lecture Discussion Psychometric assessment 	20 Hrs.
	ty of Nursing				

	Alterations	□ □ Practice sessions	
	□ □ 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		
	communication Intelligence: Meaning,		
	Classification, Uses, Theories Aptitude; Concept, Types,		
	Individual		



		differences and Variability		
		□ □ Psychometri c assessments of cognitive processes		
		□ □ Alterations in cognitive processes		
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 	 Role plays Case discussion Demonstration 	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		
		□□Applications		
 UNIT: V	□□Explain the concepts	$\Box \Box Definitions,$	Lecture Discussion	7 Hrs
D 114	of personality and its	Topography,		
Personalit	influence on behavior	Types, Theories		
У		□□Psychometri	□□Counseling.	
		c assessments of	 Horizontal 	
		personality	• Cooperative learning	
		□□Alterations		
		in personality		
TINITT, VI		□ □ Applications		7 11
UNIT: VI	□ □ Describe the psychology of people	• Psychology of people at	□ □ Lecture Discussion	7 Hrs
	during the life cycle	different ages	\Box \Box Case Discussion	
		from infancy to old age	• Vertical method	
Developme ntal		 Psychology 	Cooperative learning	
ntar Psycholog		of vulnerable		
y		individuals- challenged, women, sick,		
		etc.,		
		 Psychology of groups 		
UNIT: VII	• Describe the	groups	□ □ Lecture Discussion	8 Hrs
	characteristics of	mental hygiene		
Mental	Mentally Healthy person Explain Ego	and mental	\Box \Box Case Discussion	
Hygiene and	defence mechanisms	health	□ □ Role play	
ullu				

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Mental			
Health	□ □ Characteristi cs 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		

H

NUTRITION

SYLLABUS PLANNING

Placement: B.Sc.1ST Year

: 30hrs

S.NO	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
1	Introduction to Nutrition		
	 To cover the Concepts 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 	 Must know Desirable to know Must know Must know Must know Need to know Desirable to know Must know 	3Hrs.
2	Calorie,BMR		2hrs
	CARBOHYDRATES: To cover the Classification Caloric value Recommended daily allowance Dietary sources Functions Digestion,absorption,storage and metabolism of carbohydrates Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption	 Must know Desirable to know Must know Must know Desirable to know Must know Need to know 	
3	FATS To cover the • Classification • Caloric value • Recommended daily allowance	 Desirable to know Desirable to know Must know 	3hrs



Dean Faculty of Nursing SGT University Budhera, Gurugram Total

	- Distant sources	Must know	
	Dietary sources	Must knowMust know	
	Functions	 Need to know 	
	• Digestion, absorption, storage and metabolism of		
	carbohydratesMalnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption	Must know	
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		
	• Malnutrition: deficiencies and over consumption	Must know	
5	ENERGY		2hrs
	To cover the	Must know	
	• Unit of energy-kcal	Must know	
	• Energy requirements of different categories of	Must knowDesirable to know	
	people	 Desirable to know Need to know 	
	Measurement of energy	 Need to know Need to know 	
	 Body mass index and basic metabolism 		
	Basal metabolism rate		
	Determinates and factors affecting		
6	VITAMINES To cover the	Must know	3hrs
	Classification	Desirable to know	
	Caloric value	Must know	
	Recommended daily allowances	Must know	
	-	Must know	
	Dietary sources		
	Dietary sourcesFunctions	Must know	
	• Functions	Must knowNeed to know	
	• Functions	 Must know Need to know Must know 	
	FunctionsAbsorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and	Must knowNeed to know	
	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion 	 Must know Need to know Must know 	
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies 	 Must know Need to know Must know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis 	 Must know Need to know Must know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis MINERALS To cover the	 Must know Need to know Must know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis MINERALS To cover the Classification 	 Must know Need to know Must know Must know Must know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis MINERALS To cover the Classification Caloric value 	 Must know Need to know Must know Must know Must know Must know Must know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis MINERALS To cover the Classification Caloric value Recommended daily allowances 	 Must know Need to know Must know Must know Must know Must know Need to know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis MINERALS To cover the Classification Caloric value Recommended daily allowances Dietary sources 	 Must know Need to know Must know Must know Must know Must know Need to know Need to know Need to know 	4hrs
7	 Functions Absorption,synthesis,metabolism,storage and excretion Deficiencies Hypervitaminoisis MINERALS To cover the Classification Caloric value Recommended daily allowances 	 Must know Need to know Must know Must know Must know Must know Need to know 	4hrs

	DeficienciesOver consumption and toxicity	 Desirable to know Must know Must know 	
8	WATER AND ELECTROLYTES		3hrs
	 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 	 Must know Must know Must know Desirable to know Must know Must know 	
9	 COOKRY RULES AND PRESERVATION OF FOOD To cover the Principles, methods of cooking and serving Preservation of nutrients safe food handling-toxicity 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 	 Must know Desirable to know Must know Need to know Need to know Need to know Must know 	2hrs
10	BALANCE DIET		2hrs

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 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 	 Must know Must know Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know Need to know Must know Must know 	
 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 	 Desirable to know Need to know Must know Must know Must know Must know Desirable to know Desirable to know Need to know Need to know Must know Must know 	3hrs

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CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR NUTRITION

S. No.	Learning objectives	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Time
	(At the end of the session the students will be able to			(hrs)
Ι	Describing the between Nutrition and health.	To cover the Concepts 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	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	
п	Describe the classification of food and	To cover the Classification	Didactic lecture through power	



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



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

VI

V

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

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VIII	Describe the principles and various methods and prepration,preservation and storage of food.	To cover the Principles, methods of cooking and serving Preservation of nutrients safe food handling- toxicity 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 To cover the	Field visit in food processing unit. Didactic lecture through power point presentation. Practical of planning therapeutic diet.	

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Х.	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.	

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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^{st} 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:

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- (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.

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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	Торіс	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

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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 subjectivel 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	Т	`otal	
Sub. Code	Subject 75		25	<u>i</u>	00	Englis h
		Hours	Internal	External	Total	Placem
BBN06	English	3	25	75	100	ent: B.
				-		Sc.

Nursing 1st year

Hours of Instruction

60 hours

S. No	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
35.	Review of Grammar	Nice to know	10
	Remedial study of Grammar	• Desirable to know	
	Building vocabulary	Must know	
	• Phonetics	Must know	
	Public speaking	• Desirable to know	

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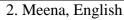
<u>36.</u> 37.	Read and comprehend prescribed course books Various forms of composition • Letter writing • Note taking • Precis writing • Nurses notes • Anecdotal records • Diary writing • Reports on health problems etc.	Desirable to know Must know Must know Must know Must know Must know Must know Desirable to know Must know	30 10
38.	Resume/CV DSpoken English Oral report Discussion Debate Debate Telephone conversation	 Must know Desirable to know Must know Nice to know Nice to know Desirable to know 	6
39.	Listening Comprehension	Must know	4

References

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

S.No	Торіс	Learning Objectives (At the end of the session the student	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Tim e
1	 Review of Grammar Remedial study of Grammar Building vocabulary Phonetics Public speaking 	should be able to)Speak and write grammatically correct English.	To review Grammar, Build vocabulary, Phonetics, and develop skill of Public speaking	 Demonstrate use of dictionary Class-room conversation Exercise on use of Grammar Practice in public speaking 	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 Schischissiony Budhera, Gurugram Debate Telephone 	□ □ 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

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



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

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Unit	Торіс	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

Subjective 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:-

Dean

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	External Evaluation: -
Nursing Foundations	3	25	75	100	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 2ndyear Hours of Instruction

Theory50 hours

S. No	TOPIC	DOMAIN	HRS
40.	The multidisciplinary nature of environmental	Desirable to know	2
	studies		
41.	Natural Resources		8
	Forest resources	Must know	
	• Water resources	Must know	
	Mineral resources	Must know	
	Food Resources	Must know	
	Energy resources	Must know	
	Land resources	Must know	
42.	Concept of an ecosystem	Must know	6
	• Structure and function of an ecosystem	Must know	
	• Procedures, consumers and decomposers	Must know	
	• Energy flow in the ecosystem	Must know	
	Ecological succession	Must know	
	 Food chains, food webs ecological pyramids 	Must know	
		Must know	
	 Introduction, types, characteristic feature, structure and function 	• Nice to know	
43.	Biodiversity and its conservation		8
	1. Introduction- Definition: genetic, species and	Must know	0
	ecosystem diversity	Must know	
	2. Biogeographically classification of India	Must know	
	3. Value of diversity: consumptive use, productive		
	use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option value		
	4. Biodiversity at global, National and local levels	Must know	
		• Nice to know	
	5. India as a mega-diversity nation		
	6. Hot –sport of diversity		
	7. Threat to biodiversity: habitant loss, poaching of	Must know	
	wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts	Must know	
	8. Endangered and endemic species of India	Must know	
	9. Conservation of biodiversity: In- situ and Ex-situ	Must know	
	conservation of biodiversity		
44.	Environmental pollution		8
	1. Definition	Must know	
	2. Cause, effects and control measures of:	Must know	
	a. Air pollution		
	b. Water pollution		
	c. Soil [pollution		
	d. Marine pollution		

45.	 e. 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 and landslides 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 accidents and holocaust. Case studies Wasteland reclamation Consumerism and waste products Environment protection Act Air(Prevention and control pollution)Act Wildlife protection Act Forest Conservation Act Issues involved in enforcement of environment legislation Public awareness 	 Must know 	7
	 Population growth, variation among nations Population explosion- family welfare programme 		

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	 Environment and human health Human rights Value education HIV/AIDS Women child welfare Role of Information technology in environment and human health Case studies 	 Must know 	
47. Fie	 Visit to a 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 Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill, slopes, etc 	 Nice to know Desirable to know Must know Nice to know 	5

Environmental Studies

Placement: B. Sc. Nursing 2ndYear Hours of Instruction

Theory: 50 hours

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

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1	Fastilian and data 11			a4:	
	Fertilizer-pesticide problems,		effects of extracting	ctive sessio	
	Water logging, salinity, Case		and using mineral	n	
_	studies		resources, case	with	
5.	Energy resources: growing		studies. Food	stude	
	energy needs, renewable and non		Resources: World	nts	
	renewable energy sources, use of		food problems,	regar	
	alternate energy sources, case		Changes caused by	ding	
	studies.		agriculture and	envir	
6.	Land resources: land as a		overgrazing, Effect	onme	
	resource, land degradation, man		of modern	ntal	
	induced landslides, soil erosion		agriculture,	resou	
	and desertification		Fertilizer-pesticide	rces.	
	• Role of an individual in		problems, Water		
	conversation of natural		logging, salinity,		
	resources.		Case studies		
			Sube studies		
	• Equitable use of resources for		Energy resources:		
	sustainable lifestyle.		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		
1.	Concept of an ecosystem	1. Describe	To teach and discuss		
2.		ecosystem	about Concept of an		
_	ecosystem	2. List the	ecosystem, .	• Didac	
3.	Procedures, consumers and	functions of eco	Structure and	tic	
	decomposers	system	function of an	lectur	6hrs
4.	Energy flow in the ecosystem	3. Describe the function of and	ecosystem,	e	
5.	Ecological succession	function of eco	Procedures,	throu	
6.	Food chains, food webs ecological	system	consumers and	gh Darra	
7	pyramids Introduction, types, characteristic		decomposers,	Powe	
/.	feature, structure and function of the		Energy flow in the	rPoint	
	following ecosystem:		ecosystem,	proje ctions	
	a. Forest ecosystem		Ecological	CHOHS	
	b. Grassland ecosystem		succession, Food	•	
	c. Desert ecosystem			• Visit	
	d. Aquatic ecosystem (ponds,		chains, food webs	to	
	stream, lakes, rivers, oceans,		ecological pyramids,	local	
	estuaries)		introduction, types,	Hospi	
	<i>,</i>		characteristic feature,	tal	
			structure and	~~~	

Dean

		function of the following ecosystem:Forest ecosystem, Grassland ecosystem, Desert ecosystem, Aquatic ecosystem (ponds, stream, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)	• Stude nt semin ar on admis sion disch arge proce dure.	
 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: 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 	 Describe genetic, species and eco system diversity. Describe biodiversity at local, national and global levels. Discuss on conservation of biodiversity 	To teach and discuss on Biodiversity and its conservationIntroduc tion- 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: 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	 Didac tic lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint proje ctions Role play and video film on the nurse s intera cting with the patien t Probl em based learni ng 	8hrs
Environmental pollution 7. Definition	1. Define environmental	To teach and discuss on environmental		8hrs



 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 List the causes of environmental pollution Discuss on solid waste management Discuss on role of individua in managing pollution Discuss on role of individua in managing pollution Discuss on role of individua in management Discuss on disaster 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 and landslides 	 Didac tic lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint proje ctions . Simul ated learni ng
 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 	 Discuss on water conservation Discuss on global warming Discuss on air prevention and control pollution act Discuss on air redemption Discuss on wasteland redemption Discuss on wild life protection act 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 lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint proje ctions Simul ated learni ng on recor ding and report ing.



5

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	 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	nt semin ar • Simul ated learni ng of assess ment of vital signs • Didac tic lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint regar ding abnor maliti es in vital signs	6hrs
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			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 learni ng regar ding health assess ment. Didac tic lectur e throu gh Powe rPoint proje ctions regar ding abnor mal findin gs Super vised clinic al practi ce 	5hrs

Text book:

H

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- 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.
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- 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 <u>control systems</u> for a very wide variety of <u>industrial</u> and <u>consumer devices</u>.

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	Торіс	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	\Box Use of internet and email	4
5	Statistical packages :types and their features	4
6	Hospital management systems : types and uses	3

References -

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

Curriculum for computers domains -

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

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	NICE TO KNOW	

CURRICULUM PLNNING for computers

Total hour-s 45

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

	□ □ Application of computers in nursing				
2	Introduction to	Describe	To teach	Lectur	26
2	disk operating	and use	and	e	20
	system	the disk	discuss	discus	
	,	operatin	about	sion.	
	- DOS	g system	disk		
			operatin	$\Box \Box de$	
	- Windows (all		g system	monstr	
	version)	onstrates skill in		ation	
		the use		Lectur	
		of MS		e	
	- MS word	Office		discus	
				sion.	
	- MS- excel with				
	pictorial			$\Box \Box de$	
	presentation			monstr	
	- MS-access			ation	
	- IVIS-access			Practic	
	- MS-PowerPoint			e	
				sessio	
				n	
3	□ □ Multi media:		To teach and	Lectur	5
C	types and uses		discuss about	e	c
	71	Demons	the multimedia.	discus	
	\Box \Box Computer aided	trates		sion.	
	teaching and testing	skill in			
		using multi			
		media		monstr ation	
		meana		ation	
		□□Iden			
		tify			
		features			
		of			
		compute r aided			
		teaching			
		and			
1		testing			

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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

H

COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Placement: B.Sc. Nursing 2nd 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	Interpersonal relations Purpose & types Phases 	Must know Desirable to know	5hrs

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



> Project must to know > Role play Must to know > Symposium must to know > Symposium must to know > Seminar must to know > Field trip must to know > Workshop must to know > Eschibition Must to know > Computer assisted learning. Must to know Clinical teaching methods: Assee methods > Case methods Must to know > case presentation Must to know > marsing 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 7 Educational media > Purposes and types of audio-visual aids. Must to know > Graphics aid: chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadigraph, bulletiri, cartoon, Must to know > Three dimensional aids: objects: specimen, models, puppets. Purpose and scope of evaluation and assessment > Projected aids: slides, films and televisions, VCR Desirable to know 8 Methods of assessment Must to know		Droinst	must to Import	
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health (IEC)		health (IEC)		

AD

 Health behaviour and health education Planning for health education Health education with individuals, groups & communities Communicating health messages Methods & media for communicating health messages 	Desirable to know Desirable to know Must to know Must to know
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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.

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

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					[]
	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	 Didactic lecturer through power point projection Roleplays, Exercises with audio/video tapes 	5HR S
N	Торіс	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim
	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	 Didactic lecturer through power point projection Sociometry Group games Psychometric exercise followed by discussion Short Answer Objective type 	e 5 HRS
N	Торіс	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim e
	 Guidance & counseling ✓ Definition ✓ Purpose, scope and nee ✓ Basic principles ✓ Organization of counseling services 	. Develop basic skills of counseling and guidance	To cover the conceptofGuidance&counselingitsDefinition,Purpose,scopeand nee,Basicprinciples,Organizationof	Lecture Discussion, Role plays on counselling in different situations followed by discussion.	10 HRS

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Ζ	 ✓ Types of counseling approaches ✓ Role and presentation of counselor ✓ Issues for counseling in Nursing: studies and practitioners ✓ Counseling processsteps & technique stools of counselor ✓ Managing disciplinary problems ✓ Management of crisis & referral Topic Philosophy of Education Factors influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education Teaching Learning Process Nature and characteristics of learning Principles and maxims of learning Formulating Objectives Lesson planning 	Learning objective Describe the Philosophy and principles of Education, Explain the teaching process Fearning	counseling services, Types of counseling approaches, Role and presentation of counselor Issues for counseling in Nursing: studies and practitioners Counseling process- steps & technique stools of counselor Managing disciplinary problems Management of crisis & referral Teaching Guidelines To cover the concept of Philosophy of Education, Its Factors influencing development of philosophy of nursing Education, Teaching Learning Process, Nature and characteristics of learning, Principles and maxims of learning, Formulating Objectives	1. Methodology 1. Didactic lecturer through power point projection 2 ,Prepare lesson plan,Micro teaching ,Exercise on writing objectives	Tim e 10 HRS
	Methods of teaching Teaching methods Lecture Discussion Demonstration Group discussion 	Demonstrate teaching skill using various teaching methods in clinical, classroom	To cover the Teaching methods ,Lecture , Discussion, Demonstration ,Group discussion, Project ,Role play ,Panel	 Didactic lecturer through power point projection 	10H RS



> Project			.	
 Role play Panel discussion Symposium seminar Field trip Workshop Exhibition Programmed instruction Computer assisted learning. Clinical teaching methods: Case methods case presentation nursing rounds and reports bedside clinic conference (individual and group) recording o 		discussion, Symposium ,seminar , Field trip ,Workshop Exhibition ,Programmed instruction ,Computer assisted learning. To cover the Clinical teaching methods: Case method , case presentation , nursing rounds and reports , bedside clinic conference (individual and group) , recording of interaction process.	2 Conduct 5 teaching sessions using different methods & media	
interaction process.				
_				7. •
Торіс	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim e
Educational media		To Cover the concept	1. Didactic	8HR
Purposes and type of audio-visual aids		of Educational media its Purposes and types of audio-visual	lecturer through power point	S

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

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References:

1. Heidgerkohn, D.E. Teaching and Learning in School of Nursing. Philadelphia: 3.0. Billioet Co.

- 2. WHO. Curriculum Guide for the Schools of Nursing in India. New Delhi: WHO.
- 3. Neeraja. *Textbook of Nursing Education*. New Delhi: Jaypee Brothers.
- 4. Tyler, R.W. Basic of Curriculum and Instruction. Chicago: University of Chicago Press
- 5. Dinesh K. Sharma, Communication and education technology, second edit, lotus Publication
- 6. P. Anurag Bhai, Communication and education technology, Pearson publication

S.N	Торіс	Learning Objectives	Teaching guidelines	Methodology	Time
0		(At the end of the session the student should be able to)	guidelines		

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, <u>HMO's</u>, administration, outpatient surgical centers, home health care, <u>humanitarian relief</u> work, <u>ambulatory</u> surgical care, and skilled <u>nursing homes</u>. 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.
- 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.

1.1.1.5 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
1. 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)	50
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

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and Industrial disorders.	
	15
	10
	20
	25
	15
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The Dean Faculty of Nursing SGT University Budhera, Gurugram

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10
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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. 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.
- 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

(a) Care of patient with feve

Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-I

(b) Responsibilities of scrub nurse in OT

(c) Hydrocele

Торіс	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		

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

- Upper Respiratory tract infections. - Bronchitis - Asthma - Bronphysema - Emphysema - Emphysema - Emphysema - Atelectasis - Chronic obstructive - - Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) - Bronchiectasis - Pneumonia - - Pulmonary tuberculosis - Lung abscess - Pleural effusion - Chest injuries - Respiratory arrest and insufficiency - Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders VINIT: IV Nursing management of patients (adults michuding elderly) with disorders or digestive system - Review of anatomy and physiology of digestive system,			
- Ashma - Emphysema - Emphysema - Empyema - Atelectasis - Atelectasis - Otronic obstructive - - - Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) - - Bronchiectasis - - Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) - - Bronchiectasis - - Pulmonary Diseases (COPD) - - Bronchiectasis - - Pulmonary tuberculosis - - Lung abscess - - Pleural effusion - - Cysts and Tumors - - Chest injuries - - Respiratory arrest and insufficiency - - Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies > Nursing procedures: Drugs used in reatment of respiratory disorders > Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > - Breview of anatomy and physiology of > > MIST KNOW >	- Upper Respiratory tract infections.		
- Emphysema - Empyema - Atelectasis - 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 > Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders > VINIT: IV 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > - □ Review of anatomy and physiology of > - NUST KNOW >	- Bronchitis		
- Empyema - Atelectasis - Atelectasis - 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 > Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders > VINIT: IV 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > - □Review of anatomy and physiology of > > MUST KNOW >	- Asthma		
 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 Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders VINIT: IV Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system Review of anatomy and physiology of MIST KNOW 	- Emphysema		
- 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 > 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 > - Review of anatomy and physiology of > - MUST KNOW >	- Empyema		
- 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 > Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders > VNIT: IV 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > - Review of anatomy and physiology of > - MUST KNOW >	- Atelectasis		
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- Pneumonia - - - Pulmonary tuberculosis - - Lung abscess - - Pleural effusion - - Cysts and Tumors - - Chest injuries - - Respiratory arrest and insufficiency - - Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies > Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders > UNIT: IV > Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > - Review of anatomy and physiology of >	- Pulmonary Diseases (COPD)		
 Pulmonary tuberculosis Lung abscess Pleural effusion Cysts and Tumors Chest injuries Respiratory arrest and insufficiency Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders in treatment of respiratory disorders UNIT: IV DESIRABLEE TO KNOW Mursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system Nursing anagement of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of besirable to KNOW MUST KNOW 	- Bronchiectasis		
- Lung abscess - Pleural effusion - Cysts and Tumors - Chest injuries - Respiratory arrest and insufficiency - Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders UNIT: IV Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system - Review of anatomy and physiology of > MUST KNOW	- Pneumonia -		
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 Cysts and Tumors Chest injuries Respiratory arrest and insufficiency Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders UNIT: IV Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system NICE TO KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW 	- Lung abscess		
 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 Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system NICE TO KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW 	- Pleural effusion		
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- Pulmonary embolism special therapies, alternative therapies > DESIRABLEE TO KNOW Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders > DESIRABLEE TO KNOW UNIT: IV 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > NICE TO KNOW □ Review of anatomy and physiology of > MUST KNOW	- Chest injuries		
therapies, alternative therapies > DESIRABLEE TO KNOW Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders > DESIRABLEE TO KNOW UNIT: IV 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > NICE TO KNOW □ Review of anatomy and physiology of > MUST KNOW	- Respiratory arrest and insufficiency		
treatment of respiratory disorders 30 Hrs UNIT: IV 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > NICE TO KNOW □ Review of anatomy and physiology of > MUST KNOW		DESIRABLEE TO KNOW	
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system > NICE TO KNOW □ Review of anatomy and physiology of > MUST KNOW			
including elderly) with disorders of digestive system ➤ NICE TO KNOW □ Review of anatomy and physiology of ➤ MUST KNOW	UNIT: IV		30 Hrs
□ □ Review of anatomy and physiology of MUST KNOW	including elderly) with disorders of		
	□ □ Review of anatomy and physiology of		

 Nursing Assessment—History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, MUST KNOW 	
□ □ Etiology, Pathophysiology, □ □ Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical,	
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, DESIRABLE TO KNOW 	
enteritis, malabsorption, obstruction, tumor and perforation	
- 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,	

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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 Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems □ Review of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system □ Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment □ Eliology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of— □ Vascular system - Hypertension, Hypotension - Atheorosclerosis - Raynaud's disease - Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders - Ischemic Heart Disease - Ischemic Heart Disease - Coronary atherosclerosis				
stones and Tumours Special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of digestive system. 30 Hrs UNIT: V 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems > NICE TO KNOW Review of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system > NICE TO KNOW Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment > NICE TO KNOW Choices, Data assessment > MUST KNOW Choices, Caronary and Phypical, dietetics & nursing management of — > MUST KNOW Hypertension, Hypotension > MUST KNOW Atherosclerosis > MUST KNOW Raynaud's disease > MUST KNOW - Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders > MUST KNOW - Ischemic Heart Disease > MUST KNOW				
treatment of disorders of digestive system. 30 Hrs UNIT: V 30 Hrs Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems > NICE TO KNOW Breview of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system > NICE TO KNOW Breview of anatomy and physiology, of blood and cardio vascular system > NICE TO KNOW Breview of anatomy and physiology, of linical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment > MUST KNOW Betiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment > MUST KNOW Betiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment > MUST KNOW Betiology, Pathophysiology	stones and Tumours Special therapies,			
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems> NICE TO KNOWReview of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system> NICE TO KNOWNursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment> NICE TO KNOWEtiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment> MUST KNOWmodalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of —> MUST KNOWHypertension, Hypotension> MUST KNOWAtherosclerosis> MUST KNOWRaynaud's disease> MUST KNOW- Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders> MUST KNOWIschemic Heart Disease> MUST KNOW				
including elderly) with blood and cardio vascular problems Review of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system NUTE TO KNOW NUTE KNOW NUTE TO KNOW NUTE KNOW NUTE KNOW NUTE KNOW NUTE KNOW	UNIT: V			30 Hrs
 NICE TO KNOW Nursing Assessment-History and Physiology of Dioda and cardio vascular system Nursing Assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment MUST KNOW MUST KNOW Vascular system Hypertension, Hypotension Atherosclerosis Must KNOW Raynaud's disease Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders Heart Coronary artery diseases Ischemic Heart Disease Ischemic Heart Disease 	including elderly) with blood and cardio			
 NICE TO KNOW Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment MUST KNOW 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 	_	٨	NICE TO KNOW	
 Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment MUST KNOW 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 	□□Nursing Assessment-History and	A	NICE TO KNOW	
& nursing management of— \[\[\] Vascular system - Hypertension, Hypotension - Atherosclerosis - Atherosclerosis - Raynaud's disease - Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders - Heart \[\] Coronary artery diseases - Ischemic Heart Disease -	□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical	À	MUST KNOW	
 Hypertension, Hypotension Atherosclerosis Raynaud's disease Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders Heart Coronary artery diseases Ischemic Heart Disease Ischemic Heart Disease 				
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 Raynaud's disease Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders Heart Coronary artery diseases Ischemic Heart Disease Schemic Heart Disease 	- Hypertension, Hypotension			
 Aneurism and Perpherial vascular disorders Heart Coronary artery diseases Ischemic Heart Disease Ischemic Heart Disease 	- Atherosclerosis	\wedge	MUST KNOW	
disorders • Heart □ Coronary artery diseases - Ischemic Heart Disease - Ischemic Heart Disease	- Raynaud's disease			
 Ischemic Heart Disease Ischemic Heart Disease 	disorders			
- Ischemic Heart Disease	□ □ Coronary artery diseases	\mathbf{A}	MUST KNOW	
	- Ischemic Heart Disease			
- Coronary atherosclerosis	- Ischemic Heart Disease			
	- Coronary atherosclerosis			



- Angina pectoris			
- Myocardial infarction			
\Box \Box Valvular disorders of the heart			
- Congential and acquired	~		
- Rheumatic Heart diseases		MUST KNOW	
□ □ Endocarditis, Pericarditis Myocarditis			
□ □ Cardio Myopathies	۶	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)			
- Anaemias			
- Polycythemia			
- Bleeding disorders; clotting factor defects and platelets defects			
- Thalassemia			
- Leukaemias			
- Leukopenias and agranulocytosis			
- Lymphomas			
- Myelomas			
$\Box \Box$ 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	\mathbf{A}	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	A	NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: VI			10 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with genito-urinary problems			
-	۶	NICE TO KNOW	
\square Review of anatomy and physiology of			
genitor-urinary system			
genitor-urinary system	A	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
genitor-urinary system	A	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□□Nursing Assessment— History and	AA	DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW	
 Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical 	A A		
 Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics 	A A A		
 Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & Nursing management of 		MUST KNOW	
 Nursing Assessment— History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & Nursing management of Nephritis 		MUST KNOW	

□ □ Renal calculus		
□ □ 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	➢ NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: VII		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	➢ MUST KNOW	
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of male reproductive system		
□ □Congenital malformation; cryptorchidism		
□ □ Hypospadiasis, Epispadiasis	MUST KNOW	
□□Infections		
□ □ 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 curves 		
system	➢ NICE TO KNOW	
UNIT: VIII		10 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of endocrine system	> NICE TO KNOW	
□ □ Review of anatomy and physiology endocrine system.	> DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□ □ Nursing Assessment — History and Physical assessment		
□ □ Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	➢ MUST KNOW	
modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of Thyroid and Parathyroid		
- Diabetes mellitus		
- Diabetes insipidus		

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 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 	NICE TO KNOW NICE TO KNOW	10 Hrs
 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 Alopecia 	NICE TO KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW	



Special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders ofIntegumentary system		NICE TO KNOW NICE TO KNOW	
Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders ofIntegumentary	AA		15 Hrs
Prolapsed inter vertebral disc, pott's spine - Paget's disease Amputation	A	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	

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

□ □ Standard safety precautions	4	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
□ □ Role of Nurse; Counseling	٨	NICE TO KNOW	
□ □ Health education and home care consideration	4	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 musculoskeletal system. Nursing Assessment — History and Physical assessment Epidemiology, infectious process, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention anddietics. Control and eradication of common Communicable Diseases Tuberculosis Hepatitis A-B Herpes		NICE TO KNOW MUST KNOW	

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

treatment of Communicable diseases treatment of Communicable diseases 25Hrs UNIT: XIII Pen Operative nursing > MUST KNOW Organisation and Physical set up of the > MUST KNOW	
Pen Operative nursing MUST KNOW	
➢ MUST KNOW	
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	

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

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	UNIT: I	□ □ Appreciate the trends in	Introduction to medical		15 Hrs
		medical and surgical nursing.	surgical nursing-		
			Evolution and trends of	L	
		$\Box \Box$ Describe the role of a	medical and Surgical	ec	
	Introduction	nurse in caring for adult	nursing	tu	
		patient in hospital and	C	re	
		community.	□□Review of	D	
		-	Concepts of Health and	is	
		$\Box \Box$ Describe the concepts of	illness Disease-	cu	
		Medical Surgical aspects.	concepts,	SS	
			causations, classificatio	io	
			n- International	n	
			Classification Diseases		
			(ICD -10 or later		
			version),Acute illness		
			chronic stages if illness	D	
			-	e	
			□ □ Review of concepts	m	
			of comprehensive	0	
			nursing care in medical	ns	
			surgical	tr	
			-	at	
			conditions based on	io	
			nursing process • Role	n	
			of Nurse, patient and		
			family in care of adult		
			patient • Role and		
			responsibilities of a	Pr	
			nurse in medical	ac	
			surgical	ti	
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			settings:	S	
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			- Outpatient	si	
			department.	0	
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			- In-patient unit.		
			- Intensive care unit		
				S	
			- Home and	u	
			Community setting	pe	
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			□ □ Introduction to	is	
All a			Medical Surgical	ed	
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	 Inflammation and Infection Immunity Wound healing Care of Surgical Patient Pre-operative Intra operative Post Operative 	ic al pr ac ti ce •
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UNIT: II		the	common	□ □ Fluid and		15Hrs
a	signs, sympto	oms,	problems	electrolyte imbalance •		
Common	and their			Vomiting	L	
signs and symptoms and			nursing	□ □ Dyspnea and	ec tu	
management	intervention.		nursnig	cough, respiratory	re	
munugement				obstruction	D	
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				\Box \Box Unconsciousness,		
				syncope		
				□□Pain	□ S	
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				□ □ Age related		
				problems-geriatric		
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UNIT: III Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with respiratory problems	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of respiratory systems.	 Review of anatomy and physiology of respiratory system, Nursing Assessment—History and Physiology assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics& nursing management of adult 	□ L cc C cc L cc C cc L cc C C C C C C C C C C C C C	20 Hrs.

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	including elderly	us ·
	with—	in
		g
	- Upper Respiratory	C
	tract infections.	ha
		rt
	- Bronchitis	s,
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	- Asthma	ap
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	- Emphysema	_
	- Empyema	
		Μ
	- Atelectasis	0
		de
	- Chronic obstructive -	ls,
		fil
	- Pulmonary Diseases	m
	(COPD)	s sli
	Durantiatoria	de
	- Bronchiectasis	ue
	Deserves	•
	- Pneumonia -	
	- Pulmonary tuberculosis	D
	tuberculosis	e D
	Lung shaaaa	m c
	- Lung abscess	0
	- Pleural effusion	ns
	- Fleurar errusion	tr
	Cysts and Tymours	at
	- Cysts and Tumours	io
		n
	- Chest injuries	
	- Chest injuries	
	- Respiratory arrest and	Pr
	insufficiency	ac
	mounterency	ti
	- Pulmonary embolism	ce
	special therapies,	S
	special incrapies,	es
	alternative therapies	si
	anemative merapies	0
	Nursing procedures:	n
	Drugs used in treatment	
	Diugs used in iteatilient	



	of respiratory disorders		
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			□ □ D ru g b o o k / pr es en ta ti o n.	
UNIT: IV Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive system	 Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of digestive systems. • 	 Review of anatomy and physiology of digestive system, Nursing Assessment—History and Physical assessment Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics& nursing management Disorders of Oral cavity- lips, gums, tongue, salivary glands and teeth Oesophagus- 	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	30 Hrs

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	inflammation, stricture,		
	obstruction,		
	bleeding and tumours	M	
		0	
	- Stomach and	de	
	deudenumhiatus hernia,	ls,	
	gastritis,	fil	
	gasuius,		
	In the sector of	m	
	peptic and duodenal	S	
	ulcer, bleeding,	sli	
	tumours, pyloric	de	
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	stenosis		
	- Small intestinal		
	disorders inflammation	D	
	and infection,	e	
		m	
	enteritis,	0	
	malabsorption,	ns	
	obstruction, tumour and	tr	
		at	
	perforation	io	
	1	n	
	- Large intestinal		
	disorders- Colitis,		
	inflammation and		
		Pr	
	infection, obstruction	ac	
	and tumour and lump	ti	
	and tumour and tump	ce	
	- Hernias	S	
	- Heimas	es	
		si	
	-	51 0	
	Appendixinflammation,	-	
	mass, abscess, rupture	n	
	- Anal & Rectum;		
	hemorrhoids, fissures,		
	Fistulas	C	
		as	
	- Peritonitis/acute	e D	
	abdomen	D	
		is	
	-	cu	
	Pancreas; inflammation,	SS	
	cyst, abscess and	io	

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	tumours	n /	
	- Liver; inflammation,	Ś	
	cyst, abscess, cirrhosis,	e	
	portal hypertension,	m	
	hepatic failure, tumours	in	
	-	ar	
	- Gall		
	Bladder; inflammation,		
	obstruction, stones and		
		Η	
	Tumours Special	ea	
	therapies, alternative	lt	
	therapies	h	
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	Nursing procedures:	uc	
	Drugs used in treatment	at	
	of disorders of	io	
	digestive system.	n	
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UNIT: V	□ □ Describe the etiology,	□ □ Review of anatomy		30 Hrs
	patho-physiology, clinical	and physiology of		
Nursing	manifestations, diagnostic	blood and cardio	L	
management	measures and management of	vascular system	ec	
of patients	-	·····	tu	
(adults	elderly)	□□Nursing	re	
including		Assessment-History	D	
elderly) with	with blood and cardio	and Physical	is	
blood and	vascular problems.	assessment	cu	
cardio	· ·		SS	
vascular	□ □ Describe the vascular	□ □ Etiology,	io	
problems	conditions and its nursing	Pathophysiology,	n	
-	management.	clinical manifestations,		
		diagnosis, treatement		
		modalities and medical,	Е	
		surgical, dietetics &	х	
		nursing management	pl	
		of—	ai	
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		□ □ Vascular system	us	
		-	in	
		- Hypertension,	g	
		Hypotension	С	
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		- Atherosclerosis	rt	
			s,	
		- Raynaud's disease	gr	
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		- Aneurism and	hs	
		Perpherial vascular		
		disorders		
		Heart	Μ	
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		□ □ Coronary artery	de	
		diseases	ls,	
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		- Ischemic Heart	m	
		Disease	S 1.	
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		- Ischemic Heart	de	
		Disease	•	
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	atherosclerosis	
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	- Angina pectoris	e
		m
	- Myocardial infarction	0
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	□ □ Valvular disorders	tr
	of the heart	at io
	- Congential and	n
	acquired	11
	acquired	
	- Rheumatic Heart	
	diseases	Pr
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	\Box \Box Endocarditis,	ti
	Pericarditis	ce
	Myocarditis	S
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	□ □ Cardio Myopathies	si
		0
	□ □ Cardiac	n
	dysrhythmias, Heart Block	
	DIOCK	
	□□Congestive cardiac	C
	failure	as
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	- Cor-pulmonale,	D
	Pulmonary edema,	is
	cardiogenic shock,	cu
	cardiac temponade	SS
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	emergencies and arrest	Ś
	□□Cardio Pulmonary	e
	Resuscitation (CPR)	m
		in
	$\Box \Box \mathbf{B}$ lood	ar
	- Anaemias	
	Dolvouthomia	H
	- Polycythemia	ea
	- Bleeding disorders;	lt
	clotting factor defects	h
	and platelets defects	ed
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	- Thalassemia	at
	- Leukaemias	io n
	- Leukopenias and agranulocytosis	
	- Lymphomas	S u
	- Myelomas	pe rv is
	□ □ Special therapies	ed cl
	- Blood transfusion, safety checks,	in ic
	procedure and requirements,	al pr
	management of adverse transfusion reaction,	ac ti
	records for blood transfusion.	ce
	- Management and	
	counseling of blood donors, phlebotomy	D ru
	procedure, and post donation management.	g b o
	Blood bank functioning and hospital transfusion	o k /
	committee. Bio-safety and waste management	pr es
	in relation to blood Transfusion	en ta ti
	- Role of a nurse in Organ donation, retrieval and banking	o n.
	Alternative therapies	
	Nursing procedures Drugs used in	V isi
	treatment of blood and	t to
	cardio vascular disorders	bl o

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UNIT: VI 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 I	10 Hrs

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		$\Box \Box$ Acute renal failure	Μ	
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		□ □ Chronic renal	de	
		failure	ls,	
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		□ □ End stage renal	m	
		transplant	s	
		transpiant	s sli	
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		disorders, urinary	•	
		bladder and urethera		
		inflammation,		
		infection,		
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		stricture, obstruction,	e	
		tumour, prostrate	m	
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		$\Box \Box$ Special therapies,	ns	
		alternative therapies	tr	
		and mative therapies	at	
		Nterraine	io	
		Nursing procedures:		
		Drugs used in treatment	n	
		of genitor-urinary		
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UNIT: VII Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) reproductive system	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations,diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of genitor- urinary system.	reproductive system. Survive System. Survive System. Survive System. Survive System Survive System Survive System Congenital malformation; cryptorchidism Survive System Survive Sy	□ L ec tu re D is cu ss io n □ E x pl ai n us in gC ha rt s, gr ap hs □ M o de ls, fil m	5 Hrs
		□ □ Sexual Dysfunction	s sli	
		□□Infertility	sli de	
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	gynecomastia, tumour	e	
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	changes special	ns	
	therapies, alternative	tr	
	therapies	at	
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	Nursing procedures:	n	
	Drugs used in treatment		
	of disorders of male		
	reproductive system		
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UNIT: VIII	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical	□ Review of anatomy and physiology	• L ec	10 Hrs
Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of endocrine system	manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of genito- urinary system.	 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 	tu re D is cu ss io n E x pl	



	- Pituitar	y disorders,	ap hs	
	special the	rapies,		
	alternative	therapies		
	Nursing	procedures:	M o	
	Drugs used	l in treatment orders of	de le	
	endocrine s		ls, fil	
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UNIT: IX	□ □ Describe the etiology,	□ □ Review of anatomy		10 Hrs
	patho-physiology, clinical	and physiology of skin		101115
	manifestations, diagnostic	and its appendages.	L	
	measures and management of		ec	
Nursing	patients (adults including	□□Nursing	tu	
management	elderly)	Assessment— History	re	
of patients		and Physical	D	
(adults	with disorders of skin.	assessment	is	
including			cu	
elderly) with		\Box \Box Etiology,	SS	
disorders of		Pathophysiology,	io n	
Integumentar		clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment	n	
У		שומצווטאוא, וובמוווכוונ		
system		modalities and medical,		
system		surgical, dietetics &	E	
		nursing management of	x	
		disorders	pl	
			ai	
		of skin and its	n	
		appendages.	us	
			in	
		- Lesions and abrasions	g	
			C	
		- Infection and	ha	
		infestations; Dermatitis	rt	
			s,	
		- Dermatoses; infectious and Non	gr ap	
		infectious and Non infectious	ap hs	
		"inflammatory	115	
		dermatoses"		
		- Acne Vulgaris	Μ	
		Ũ	0	
		- Allergies and Eczema	de	
			ls,	
		- Psoriasis	fil	
			m	
		- Malignant melanoma	S ali	
		Alemania	sli de	
		- Alopecia		
		Special therapies,	•	
		Special therapies, alternative therapies		
		unormanye incrapies		



	Nursing procedu Drugs used in treatm of disorders of Integumentary system	0
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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. I 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	15 Hrs

			С
		\Box \Box Disorders of:	ha
			rt
		- Muscles, Ligaments	s,
		and joints-	gr
		inflammation,	ap
		infection, trauma	hs
		infection, trauma	115
		- Bones-inflammation,	
		infection, dislocation,	
		fracture, trmour and	Μ
		trauma	0
			de
		- Osteomalacia and	ls,
		osteoporosis	fil
		osteoporosis	
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		- Arthritis	S
			sli
		- Congenital	de
		deformities	
		Curinal alternation	
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		defects and deformities,	
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	 Transmission- Prevention of Transmission 0 Standard safety precautions Role of Nurse; Counseling Health education and home care consideration National AIDS Control Programme- 	□ D e m o ns tr at io n Pr ac
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	 Rehabilitation Special therapies, alternative therapies Nursing procedures: Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Immunological system 	□ C as e D is cu ss io n / S e m in ar
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 UNIT: XII Nursing management	Describe the etiology, patho-physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients (adults including elderly)	 Review of anatomy and physiology of musculoskeletal system. Nursing 	L ec tu re D is	20 Hrs
of patients (adults including elderly) with	with communicable disease.	Assessment — History and Physical assessment Epidemiology,	cu ss io n	



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	clinical manifestations,		
	diagnosis, treatment,	E	
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	Communicable	us	
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	- Yellow fever	es ci	
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UNIT: XIII	Describe the Organisation and	Organisation and	L	25Hrs
Pen Operative	physical set up of operation theatre.□ Identify the various	Physical set up of the Operation Theatre (OT):	ec tu re D	231115
nursing	instruments and equipments used for common surgical procedures.	- Classifications - O. T. DESIGN	is cu ss io	
	□ Describe the infection control measures in the Operation theatre.	- Staffing - Members of the OT team	n	
	□ □ Describe the role of the nurse in the Peri Operative nursing care.	- Duties and responsibilities of nurse in O.T.	E x pl ai n	
		- Principles of Health and operating room attire.	us in g C	
		Instruments,Sutures and suture materials	ha rt s, gr ap	
		- Equipments - O.T. tables and sets for common surgical	hs	
		procedures - Positions and draping	M o de	
		for common surgical procedures - Scrubbing procedures	ls, fil m s	
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	- Gowning and gloving		
	- Preparation of O.T.		
	Sets		
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	- Monitoring the patient	e	
	during surgical	m	
	procedures	0	
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	□ □ Maintenance of	tr	
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	environment in O.T.	io	
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	□ □ Standard Safety		
	measures		
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	- Biomedical waste	es	
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	- Prevention of	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

EFFECTIVE TRAINING/OPTIONAL POSTING				
Total	100%			
Presentation	20%			
Assignment	20%			
Term Test(2 tests)	60%			

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.

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- If the chapters have got units, then unit wise description should be given.
 - The core knowledge should be specified into three domain categories i.e Must Know, Desirable to Know, Nice to know

s.no.	topic	domain	hours
1	Introduction □ Definition of Sociology □ Nature and Scope of discipline □ Importance and application of Sociology in Nursing Nursing	Must know Definition of S ,Nature and Scope of the o and Importance and applic Sociology in Nursing	liscipline
2	Individual & Society	Must know	03
	□ □ Society and Community	□ □ Society and Community	
	□ □ Nature of Society	□ □ Nature of Society	
	□ □ Difference between Society and Community	□ □ Difference between Society and Community	
	□ □ Process of Socialization and Individualization	□ □ Process of Socialization and Individualization	
	□ □ Personal disorganization	disorganization	
3	Culture	Must know Nature of culture	03
		□ □ Evolution of	
	□ □ Evolution of culture		
	□ □ Diversity and uniformity of culture	□ □ Diversity and uniformity of culture	
	□□Trans cultural	□ □ Trans cultural society	
	Dean	□ □ Influence on	

	□ □ Influence on health and disease	health and disease	
4	Social groups and Processes The meaning and classification of groups Primary & Secondary Group Primary & Secondary Group In-group V/s. out-group, Class, Tribe, Caste Economic, Political, Religious groups, Mob, Crowd, Public and Audience Interaction & Social Processes. Co-operation, Competition, Conflict Accommodation, Assimilation & Isolation 	Must know The meaning and classification of groups Primary & Secondary Group Primary & Secondary Group In-group V/s. out-group, Class, Tribe, Caste Economic, Political, Religious groups, Mob, Crowd, Public and Audience Interaction & Social Processes. Co-operation, Competition, Conflict Accommodation, Assimilation Assimilation	04
5	Population	Must know Society and population	06
	population Population Population distribution in India- Demographic characteristics Malthusian theory of	 Population distribution in India- Demographic characteristics Malthusian theory of Populations 	

	Populations Population explosion in India and its impact on health status Family welfare programs	 Population explosion in India and its impact on health status Family welfare programs 	
6 Fami	Iy 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	Must know 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	05

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	on health and health practices	practices	
7	Social Stratification Image:	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 of Communication in India (Rural, Urban and Regional)	Must know Features of village's community & Characteristics of Indian	06
	☐ ☐ Features of village's community & Characteristics of Indian	Village panchayat system, social dynamics	
	Village panchayat	Development project	

	system, social	& Planning	
	dynamics		
		\Box \Box Changes in	
		Indian Rural Life	
	Development project		
	& Planning	□ □ Availability of	
	co i naming	health facilities in	
	\Box \Box Changes in	rural and its impact	
	Indian Rural Life	on health	
	indian Kurai Lite	on nearth	
	$\Box \Box$ Availability of	and health practices	
	health facilities in		
	rural and its impact	□ □ Urban-	
	on health	community-features	
	and health practices	□ □ The growth of	
		cities: Urbanization	
	□ □ Urban-	and its impact on	
	community-features	health and	
	\Box \Box The growth of	health practices	
	cities: Urbanization		
	and its impact on	□ □ Major Urban	
	health and	problems – Urban	
		Slums	
	health practices		
	I	$\Box \Box$ Region;	
	□ □ Major Urban	Problems and impact	
	problems – Urban	on Health	
	Slums	on meanin	
	Siullis		
	Derion		
	□ □ Region;		
	Problems and impact		
	on Health		
		Mar 4	04
9	Social Change	Must	04
		know \Box \Box Nature and process	
	\Box Nature and	of Social Change	
	process of Social Change		
		influencing Social	
	influencing Social	change : Cultural	
	change : Cultural	change, Cultural lag	
	change, Cultural lag		
		□ □ Introduction to	
	□ □ Introduction to	Theories of social	
	Theories of social	change : Linear,	
	change : Linear,	Cyclical, Marxian,	
	-mange : Emetal,	- , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - , - ,	I

	Cyclical, Marxian,		
		Functional Role of	
	Functional Role of	nurse – Change	
	nurse – Change	agents	
	agents	_	
10			
10	Social organization and	Must	04
	social system	know 🗆 🗆 Social	
		organization : elements, types	
	organization :	ciements, types	
	elements, types	□ □ Democratic and	
		authoritarian modes	
	□ □ Democratic and	of participation,	
	authoritarian modes		
	of participation,		
		associations	
	associations	□□Social System :	
		Definition and Types	
	□ □ Social System :	of social system	
	Definition and Types		
	of social system	□ □ Role and Status as structural	
	□ □ Role and Status	as structural elements of social	
	as structural	system	
	elements of social	system	
	system	\Box Inter – relationship of	
		institutions	
	\Box Inter – relationship of		
	institutions		
11	Social control	Must	02
		know 🗆 Nature and	
	□ □ 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	system, Norms	
	system, Norms	values- Folkways	
	values- Folkways	and Mores Customs	
	and Mores Customs	Laws and fashion	
	Laws and fashion		
1		$\Box \Box$ Role of nurse	
	□ □ Role of nurse		



10	Social Problems	Must	15
12	Social Problems	Must	15
		know 🗆 🗆 Social	
		disorganization	
	disorganization		
		&Planning : poverty,	
	&Planning : poverty,	housing, illiteracy,	
	housing, illiteracy,	food supplies,	
	food supplies,		
		prostitution, rights of	
	prostitution, rights of	women & children,	
	women & children,	vulnerable groups:	
	vulnerable groups:		
		$\Box \Box Elderly,$	
	$\Box \Box Elderly,$	handicapped,	
	handicapped,	minority groups and	
	minority groups and	other marginalized	
	other marginalized	groups,	
	groups,		
	0r-,	childlabour, child	
	childlabour, child	abuse, delinquency	
	abuse, delinquency	and crime, substance	
	and crime, substance	abuse, HIV /	
	abuse, HIV /	ububb, 111 V /	
		AIDS.	
	AIDS.	AIDS.	
	AID5.	□ □ Social Welfare	
	□ □ Social Welfare	programs in India	
	programs in India	\Box \Box D_{-1} . CN	
		$\Box \Box$ Role of Nurse	
	$\Box \Box$ Role of Nurse		

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S.NO	CONTENTS OF THE TOPICS	LEARNING OBJECTIVES	TEACHING OBJECTIVES	METHODOLOGY	TIME
		(at the end of the session the student should be able to)			
1	 Introduction Definition of Sociology Nature and Scope of the discipline 	• 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	1. Didactic lecture through power point projections and student interactive session	3hrs
3	 Culture Nature of culture Evolution of culture Diversity and uniformity of culture 	 Elaborate the meaning of culture Discuss the evolution of culture Explain the diversity and uniformity of culture 	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. 	 Explain the meaning and classification of groups, Primary & Secondary Group Discuss the In-group V/s. out-group, Class, Tribe, Caste Describe the Economic, Political, Religious groups, Mob, Crowd, Public and Audience Interaction & Social Explain the Cooperation, Competition, Conflict 	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

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

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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 6h Society and population, Population distribution in India-Demographic characteristics.	urs
	programs	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 	 Discuss the importance and functions of family. Elaborate the various type of family and welfare services Briefly discuss the Changes & Legislations 	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.	 Didactic lecture through PowerPoint presentations on definition of family, structure, characteristics of family, functions, types of family and structure, family problems and welfare services 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 forms of marriages and its functions	To cover definition of marriage, type, problems related to marriage.	3. Group discussion on various family problems	



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7	 Social Stratification Meaning & types of Socal stratification, The Indian Caste System- Origin & □Features of Caste in India Today 	• Describe the concepts of social stratification and Indian Caste System-	To cover concept of definition, meaning, characteristics, types, theories stratification and Indian Caste System	Students Seminar on 5hrs tools and methods of data collection
	 Caste in India Today Social Class System and Status Social Mobility Meaning & Types Races as a biological concept, criteria of racial classification and Salient features of Primary races-Racism Influence of Class, Caste and Race on health and health practices 	• 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

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8		To cover characrtersics, community	1. Group discussion	6hrs
	Types of Communication in	organizations, Indian villages, Indian	on urban and rural	
	India	riral society, rural urabn dieerences,	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	-9			project &	
	IndiaVillage panchayat				Planning	
	system, social dynamics				& □Changes in	
	Community				Indian Rural Life	
	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.	Group discussion	
	health practices	&Changes in Indian Rural Life		4.	on Urban-	
	_				community and	
					Major Urban	
	• Urban-community-				problems	
	features, The growth of				problems	
	cities: Urbanization and		To cover Urban-community-features,			
	its impact on health and	Discuss the of health facilities in	The growth of cities: Urbanization			
	health practices Major	rural and its impact on health	and its impact on health and health			
	Urban problems – Urban	and health practices	practices Major Urban problems –			
	Slums	and nearth practices	Urban Slums			
	• Region; Problems and			_		
	impact on Health			5.	Student seminar	
					on	
		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	 Social Change Nature and process of Social Change, Factors influencing Social change : Cultural change, Cultural lag 	• 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 Functional Role of nurse – Change agents 	 Discuss the to Theories of social change Explain the Functional Role of nurse – Change agents 	To cover various theories of social change To cover the Functional Role of nurse as a Change agents	 Group discussion on various theories of social change Group discussion on Functional Role of nurse as a Change agents
10	Socialorganizationandsocial system•Social organization : elements, types•Democraticand authoritarian	 To explain Social organization : elements, types To discuss the Democratic and authoritarian modes of participation 	To cover definition, characteristics,	1. Didactic lecture 4hrs through PowerPoint presentation on Social organization :



 Participation, Voluntary associations Social System Definition and Types of social system, Role and Status as structural elements of social system Inter – relationship of institutions 	• 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	 2. Didactic lecture through PowerPoint presentation on Democratic and authoritarian modes of participation, 3. Student interactive session on Voluntary associations 4. student interactive
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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 	 Explain the Nature and process of social control Discuss the Political, Legal, Religious, Educational, Economic, Industrial and Technological system, Norms values- Folkways and Mores Customs Laws and fashion Discuss the Role of nurse 	To cover meaning, need, purpose, importance for social control To cover various means of social control	Studentinteractivesessiononmeaning,need,purpose,importanceforsocialcontrolGroupdiscussiononvariousmeansofsocialcontrol	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	 Discuss the meaning , nature characteristics of Social disorganization Explain the various type of social problems. 	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

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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
	 To explain the Social Welfare programs in India Explain the role of nurse in dealing with social problems. 	To cover role of nurse in dealing with social problems.	3. Group discussion/ teacher seminar on role of nurse in dealing with social problems.

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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

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

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• 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		



	 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

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- Lung abscess, Emphysema, Bronchiectasis		
- Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors		
□□Cardio-vascular system		
- Pericardial effusion		
- Rheumatic heart disease	Must to know	
- Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis		
- Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm		
□ □ Gastro Intestinal Tract		
- Peptic ulcer, typhoid		
- Carcinoma of GI tract buccal, Esophageal,	Must to know	
- Gastric & intestinal		
□□Liver, Gall bladder & Pancreas		
- Hepatitis, Chronic liver abscess, cirrhosis		
- Tumours of liver, gall bladder and pancreas,	Must to know	

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- G - Ca cys	Cholecystitis Kidneys & Urinary tract Glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis Calculi, renal failure, renal carcinoma & stitis Male genital systems Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy -	Must to know	
	rostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & ostate		
	Female genital system		
- Fi	ïbroids		
- Ca	Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium	Must to know	
- V	vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma		
	ctopic gestation		
- 0	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		
	$\Box \Box$ Skeletal sytem		
	- Bone healing, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis	Must to know	
	□ □ Arthritis & tumours	Nice to know	
		Nice to know	
3	Clinical Pathology		4 Hrs (Theo)
	\Box \Box $Various$ 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		2 Hrs (Theo)
4	exudates The laboratories tests used in CSF analysis Examination of other body cavity fluids, transudates and exudates sputum, wound discharge Analysis of gastric and duodenal contents Analysis of semen-sperm count, motility and morphology and their importance in infertility 	Must to know Must to know Desirable to know Must to know	+ 1 Hr (Prac)
	 Methods of collection of CSF and other cavity fluids specimen for various clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal values 	Desirable to know	
5	Urine and faeces		1 Hr (Theo)



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

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S. No.	TOPIC	DOMAIN	TIME

Genetics

Section - B

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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	Nice to know	
	meiosis.	Nice to know	
	□ □ Characteristics and structure of genes	Nice to know	
	\Box \Box Chromosomes — sex determination		
	□ □ 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	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	

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		Nice to know	
3	Genetic testing in the neonates and children		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		5Hrs
	□ □ 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	Торіс	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Time
1.	Introduction	\Box \Box Define the		Teacher seminar on	3 Hrs
		common terms		definition, methods,	
	\Box \Box 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	



		normal to abnormal	techniques, cellular &	changes.	
	- Methods and techniques	structure and	tissue changes,	changes.	
	- Wethous and teeninques	su deture and	infiltration,		
	- Cellular and Tissue changes	functions of the	regeneration,		
	Contrar and Tissue changes	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 &		
	C		electrolyte imbalance.		
	- Vascular changes				
	□ □ Cellular growth, Neoplasms				
	- Normal and Cancer cell				
	- Benign and Malignant growths				
	In site consideration				
	- In situ carcinoma				
	- Disturbances of fluid and electrolyte				
	imbalance				
	modalite				
2.	Special Pathology	\Box \Box Explain the	To cover the		10 Hrs (Theo)
		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	

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	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
□ □ Respiratory tract	respiratory tract, cardiovascular system, gastro-intestinal system,	infection & disease.	
- Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Pleural effusion	genitor urinary system,		
and Pneumonia	Male genital systems	Conventional method	
		on disease condition –	
- Lung abscess, Emphysema,	- Cryptorchidism,	tuberculosis,	
Bronchiectasis	testicular atrophy	pneumonia, asthma.	
Dionemeetasis	Prostatic hyperplasia,	pheumonia, astinna.	
- Bronchial asthma, COPD & Tumors	carcinoma penis &		
- Dionemai asuma, COFD & Tumois	prostate, Female genital		
Cardia vegaular system	system- Fibroids	Teacher seminar on	
□ □ Cardio-vascular system	system- Prorotas	cardio vascular system	
- Pericardial effusion	- Carcinoma cervix and	disorders.	
- Pencarulai enusion	Endometrium	disorders.	
- Rheumatic heart disease	Endomeurum		
- Kneumatic heart utsease	- Vesicular mole,		
Infactive and condition other coloresis	choriocarcinoma		
- Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis	chomocarchionna		
- Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm	- Ectopic gestation	Teaching seminar on GI	
		tract infection &	
□ □ Gastro Intestinal Tract	- Ovarian cyst &	disease	
	tumour \Box Cancer		
- Peptic ulcer, typhoid	Breast		
- Carcinoma of GI tract buccal,	□ Central Nervous	Interactive session on	
Esophageal,	system- Hydrocephalus,	various pathological	
1		changes occur with in	
- Gastric & intestinal	\Box \Box Meningitis,	the human body.	
	encephalitis,		
	·		



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 Liver, Gall bladder & Pancreas Hepatitis, Chronic liver abscess, cirrhosis Tumours of liver, gall bladder and pancreas, 	thrombosis - Stroke, p quadripleg	disorders— s, embolism araplegia, gia, Metastatic Skeletal sytem	
- Cholecystitis	- Bone hea osteoporos osteomyel & tumours	sis, Projection met itis, Arthritis	hod
- Glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis			
- Calculi, renal failure, renal carcinoma & cystitis			
□ Male genital systems			
- Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy -			
 Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate 			
□ □ Female genital system			
- Fibroids		Conventional r	method
- Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium			

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- 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			

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3.	Clinical Pathology	Describe University tests in	To cover the various blood & bone marrow		4 Hrs (Theo) + (Prac)
	□ □ Various blood and bone marrow tests	assessment and monitoring	test in assessment and	Conventional teaching	
	in assessment and monitoring of disease conditions.	of disease conditions.	monitoring of disease conditions.	on various sample collection technique, storage &	
	- Hemoglobin			transportation.	
	- RBC, White Cell & platelet counts				
	- Bleeding time, clotting time and prothrombine time				
	- Blood group and cross matching			Teacher seminar of various test related to clinical pathology.	
	- Blood chemistry			ennieur puniology.	
	- Blood culture				
	- Serological and immunological test				
	- Other blood tests				
	- Examination of Bone marrow				
	- Methods of collection of blood specimen for various			Demonstration method	

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	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, transudates and	cavity fluids,	
	\Box \Box Examination of other body cavity	transudates and exudates.	exudates sputum,	transudates, exudates.	
	\Box \Box Examination of other body cavity fluids, transudates and exudates sputum,	extuales.	wound discharge,	Student seminar on	
	nuius, nuisudates and exudates sputum,		Analysis of gastric and	examination of body	
	wound discharge		duodenal contents,	fluids.	
	č		Analysis of semen-		
	\Box \Box Analysis of gastric and duodenal		sperm count, motility		
	contents		and morphology and		
			their importance		
	□ Analysis of semen-sperm count,		in infertility, Methods	Disquesion on analysis	
	motility and morphology and their importance		of collection of CSF	Discussion on analysis of gastric & duodenal	
	Importance		and other cavity fluids	content.	
	in infertility		specimen for various		
			•		
	\Box \Box Methods of collection of CSF and		clinical pathology.		
	other cavity fluids specimen for various				



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	clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal values				
5.	Urine and faeces	describe the laboratory			1 Hr (Theo) +
		tests for examination of			(Prac)
		Urine and faeces.	To cover the urine and		
			faeces – physical		
	- Physical characteristics		characterstics,	Teacher seminar on	
	- Analysis		analysis,stool examination, Occult	methods of collection for various tests,	
	- 7 11 al y 515		blood, ova, parasite and	inference & normal	
	- Culture and sensitivity		cyst, reducing	values.	
			substance etc,		
			Methods of collection		
	- Characteristics		for various tests,		
	- Characteristics		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,	
	\Box \Box Methods of collection for various tests.			analysis.	
	inference and normal values				

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

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	 Multiple allots and blood groups Sex linked inheritance Mechanism of inheritance Errors in transmission (Mutation) 			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.	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, \Box Maternal drug therapy	Discussion on Maternal, prenatal and genetic influences on development of defects and diseases	3 Hrs
	 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		



	diagnosis		folic acid in lowering the risks, Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)		
	□ □ Infertility				
	□ □ 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 in neonates and	To cover the Screening for- Congenital abnormalities	Discussion on Genetic testing in the neonates and children	2Hrs
	- Congenital abnormalities	children.	Developmental delay, 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 Mental illness	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	5 Hrs



Genetic Counseling Legal and Ethical issues		
Role of nurse		

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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

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- ✓ 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
- \checkmark 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
- \checkmark 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.

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- ✓ Candidate shall be medically fit.
- \checkmark 5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidates may be given.

INTAKE CAPACITY

5 Seats / year

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

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

TEACHING STRATEGIES

- \checkmark Interactive session with the students
- ✓ Seminar
- ✓ Didactic lecture through Power point projection
- ✓ Demonstrations
- \checkmark 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

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- 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

Dean

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

REFRENCES

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Gulani K. "Principles and Practice : Community Health Nursing". Kumar Publishers. New Delhi .2015.

Hiremath D. "Essentials of Community Medicine". Ist edition. Jaypee Publishers. New Delhi. 2005.

Kamalam S. "Essentials of Community Health Nursing". 3rd edition. Jaypee Publishers. New Delhi.

Park k. "Text Book of Preventive and Social Medicine" 21th Edition. Banarsidas Bhannot publishers 2013.

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

Suryakantha A.H. "Community Medicine with Recent Advances". 3rd 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

- 150 hours > THEORY - 660 hours
- > PRACTICAL

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		
	□ Scope of Community health Nursing practice	Must know	
		Must know	
	Ethical and legal issues		

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□ 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
		Must know	
		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	D 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	Must know	
	community health nursing, nursing audits		



□ 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	
□ 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	

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	□ Information technology	Nice to know	
	□ Tele-medicine and tele-nursing	Desirable to know	
	□ Journalism	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 Responsibilities of DPHNO		15
	□ Critical review of functioning of various levels, evaluation studies, recommendations and nursing perspectives	Desirable to know	



□ 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	Nice to know
□ Challenges of health care delivery system	

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CURRICULUM PLAN

: MSc Nursing
: First Year
: 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.

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S.	Торіс	Learning Objectives	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	
	 Current status, trends and challenges of Community Health Nursing Health status of the Community-community diagnosis 	challenges of Community Health Nursing	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 health Nursing	
	□ Scope of Community health Nursing practice	Elaborate the scope of Community health Nursing practice	National policies, plans and programmes, National health	Interactive session on ethical, legal issues and socio-	



□ Ethical and legal issues	Explain the ethical, legal issues	policy, National Population policy, National Health and welfare	cultural issues in	
 Socio-cultural issues in Community health Nursing National Policies, plans and programmes 	and socio-cultural issues in Community health Nursing discuss National Policies, plans and programmes	Programmes, National Health goals/ indicators/ Millennium developmental goals(MDG)/ Strategies, Planning process: Five year plans, National	Didactic lecture on national policies, plans and	
• National health policy		Rural Health Mission and	programmes	
• National Population policy		Panchayat raj institutions		
• National Health and welfare				
Programmes				
• National Health goals/ indicators/ Millennium developmental				
goals(MDG)/ Strategies				
• Planning process: Five year plans				

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National Rural Health Mission		To cover the concepts, issues,	
• Panchayat raj institutions		determinants, measurements, Alternate systems for health promotion and management of health problems, Health	
Health		economics, Health technology,	
□ Concepts, issues		Genetics and health, Waste disposal and Eco system	
□ Determinants	Discuss Concepts, issues,		
□ Measurements	determinants and measurements		
□ Alternate systems for health			
promotion and management of health problems	Explain alternate systems for health promotion and management of health problems.		Teaching seminar
 Health economics Health technology 	Describe health economics and health technology	To cover demography, transition and theories of population,	Interactive session

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	□ Genetics and health	Discuss genetics and health	Nationalpopulationpolicy,Nationalpopulationprogrammes,	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



□ Methods of spacing	family limiting and	Discuss research, census and National Family Health Survey	CommunityhealthNursingstandards,competencies,Monitoringcommunityhealth	Didactic lecture	
Research,Family Health	,		nursing and family centered nursing approach, family health	visit to family planning camp	
Concepts, S Functions Communit theories and me Quality ass health Nu competencies,	y Aims, Objectives, Scope, Principles, ty health Nursing odels surance: Community ursing standards,	Discuss philosophy, aims, objectives, concepts, scope, principles and functions. Explain community health nursing theories and models. Elaborate quality assurance, standards, competencies, monitoring community health nursing and nursing audits	nursing process, nursing care for special groups, community nutrition; concept, role and responsibilities of community health Nurse practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism and legal issues	Clinical Postings in CHC, PHC	15 hrs

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	Discuss family nursing and family			
ng and Family	centered nursing approach			
pproach				
			Didactic lecture	
	Explain family health pursing process			
	Explain family health hurshig process			
ursing process				
sessment				
			Demonstration on	
			-	
			assessment	
	Discuss nursing care for special			
or special groups:	groups			
adolescents,				
derly, physically			Family visits	
allenged- Urban				
	ng and Family pproach ursing process sessment or special groups: adolescents, derly, physically allenged- Urban	ng and Family pproach centered nursing approach Explain family health nursing process sessment Discuss nursing care for special groups adolescents, derly, physically	ng and Family pproach centered nursing approach ursing process sessment Discuss nursing care for special or special groups: adolescents, derly, physically	ng and Family pproach centered nursing approach Explain family health nursing process sessment Demonstration on family health assessment process or special groups adolescents, derly, physicall



4	and rural population at large		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	ExplainIMNCI(IntegratedManagementofNeonatalAnd			



 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,educationandcommunicationIEC/BCC:PrinciplesandstrategiesCommunication Skills	Explain the Principles and strategies of IEC		

The

☐ Management information and evaluation system: Records and reports	Discuss communication skills Describe the management information and evaluation system:			
□ Information technology		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	Teaching seminar	
Health care delivery system: Urban, rural, tribal and difficult		health care delivery system	Interactive session	
areas				
□ Health organization: National,				



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



	D 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

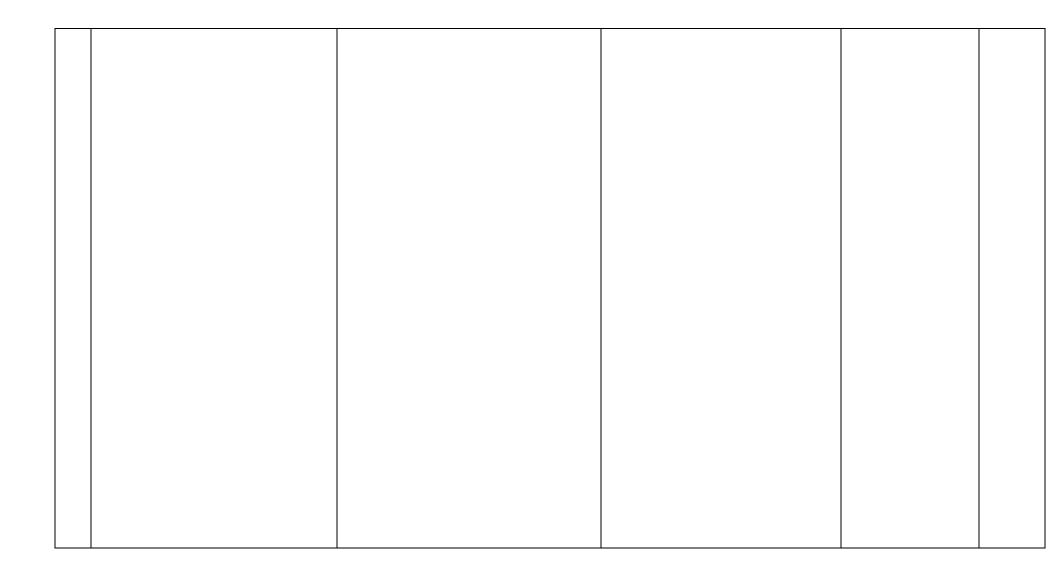
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7			10 hrs
		Teaching seminar	
		Interactive session	

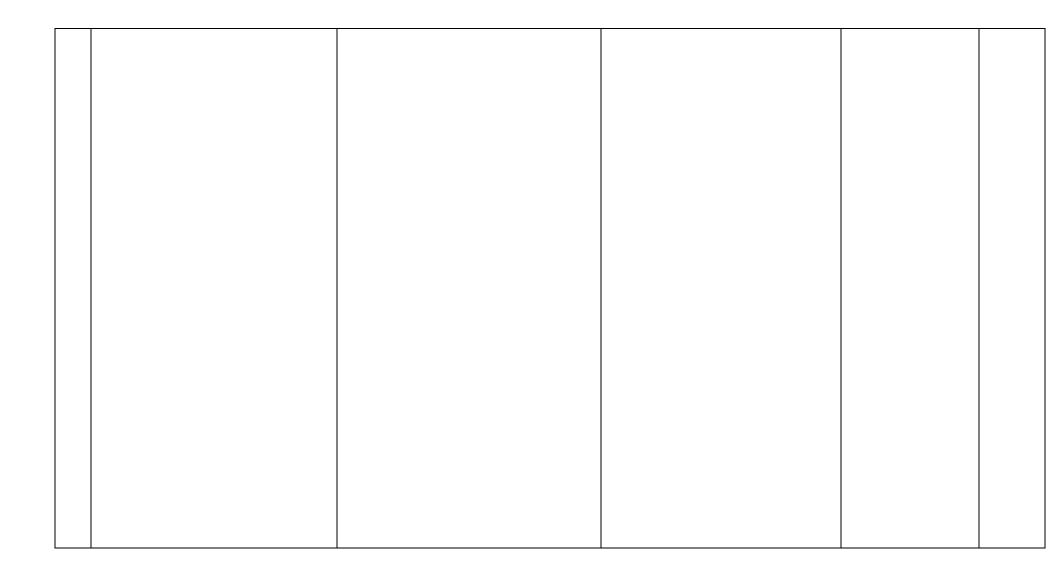
THE

		Field visits	
		Clinical postings	
8			
			15 hrs

MD



THE



THE

REFRENCES

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- ▶ Hiremath D. "Essentials of Community Medicine". Ist edition. Jaypee Publishers. New Delhi. 2005.
- ➤ Kamalam S. "Essentials of Community Health Nursing". 3rd edition. Jaypee Publishers. New Delhi.
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Suryakantha A.H. "Community Medicine with Recent Advances". 3rd edition. Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers Ltd. New Delhi, 20014

B.Sc. Nursing 3rd 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 medicalsurgical nurses work in a variety of positions, inpatient clinics, emergency departments, <u>HMO's</u>, administration, outpatient surgical

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centers, home health care, <u>humanitarian relief work</u>, <u>ambulatory</u> surgical care, and skilled <u>nursing homes</u>. 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:

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- 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.
- 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

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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. Learn more 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
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 patients (adults including elderly) with disorders of endocrine system 9. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) 	f 30
with disorders of Integumentary system 10. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskeletal problems	1
	30
11. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Immunological problems	
 12. Nursing management of patients (adults including elderly) with Musculoskeletal problems 13. Pen Operative nursing 	10 1

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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

THE

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		

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.

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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.

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.

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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.

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

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(e) Standard Safety Measure

Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-II

Q4. Answer all the following :

(a) Care of patient	S.No	Торіс	DOMAIN	Time	with fever
(b) Responsibilities	5.110	Topic	DOMAIN		of scrub nurse in OT
(c) Hydrocele					
(d) DOT therapy in	1	UNIT: I		15 Hrs	TB
(e) Water seal					drainage
(f) Types of fracture					
(g) Inguinal Hernia					
		Nursing management of patient with			
		disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat			
		$\Box \Box$ Review of anatomy and physiology			
		of the Ear ,Nose and Throat.	DESAIRABLE TO		
			KNOW		
		\Box \Box Nursing Assessment – History and			
		Physical assessment.	DESAIRABLE TO		
			KNOW		
		□ □ 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,	MUST KNOW
cancer of the larynx	

THE

		1
\Box \Box 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 disorders of Ear Nose and Throat	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Role of nurse communicating with hearing impaired and muteness.	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	

The

		MUST KNOW	
		MUST KNOW	
2	UNIT: II		15Hrs
		DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	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	

THE

infection, bleeding		
□ □ Cornea-inflammation and infection	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Lens-Cataracts		
□□Glaucoma	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
\square \square Disorder of the uveal tract,		
□ □ Ocular tumours	MUST KNOW	
Disorders of posterior chamber and	MUST KNOW	
retina: Retinal and vitreous problems.	MUSI KNOW	
□ □ Retinal detachment	MUST KNOW	
$\Box \Box Ocular$ emergencies and their		
prevention		
	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
□ □ National blindness control program		
DEve Derlying Eve mostheses and	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
$\Box \Box$ Eye Banking Eye prostheses and Rehabilitation	KNUW	
□ Role of a nurse-Communication	MUST KNOW	
with visually impaired patient, Eye camps		
		•



	 Special therapies Nursing procedures Drugs used in treatment of disorders of eye 	DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW MUST KNOW	
3	UNIT: III		16 Hrs.
5	Nursing management of patient with neurological disorders	MUST KNOW	10 1115.
	□ □ 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:		
		MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Congenital malformation		

THE

Image: HeadacheMUST KNOWImage: Spinal Injuries:MUST KNOWImage: HemiplegiaMUST KNOW	
Hemiplegia MUST KNOW	
Quadriplegia MUST KNOW	
□ □ Spinal cord compression, herniation of intervertebral disc	
□ □ Tumors of the brain & spinal cord □ □ Intra cranial and cerebral	
aneurysms	
□ □ Infections: MUST KNOW	
□ □ Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain MUST KNOW abscess, neurocysticercosis.	
MUST KNOW	
MUST KNOW	
Chorea MUST KNOW	
□ □ Seizures MUST KNOW	

The

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	
	MUST KNOW
□ □ 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	

THE

	□ □ 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	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
	Physical assessment.	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	

THE

□ □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	MUST KNOW
MenstrualDisorders;Dysmenorrhea,SyndromeDisorders;	
	MUST KNOW
□ □ Abnormal Uterine Bleeding; 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

THE

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

The

- 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	

The

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

THE

	WNOW	
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		
□ □ Legal aspects	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Rehabilitation		
□ □ Special therapies o Psycho social aspects		



	NIT: VI	MUST KNOW MUST KNOW MUST KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW	10 Hrs
Nui onc nor Phy dete	ursing management of patient with acological conditions Structure & characteristics of brmal & cancer cells Nursing Assessment-History and hysical assessment	DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW MUST KNOW	10 Hrs

E

Staging, clinical manifestations,	
diagnosis, treatment of oncological	
conditions	
	MUST KNOW
□□Common malignancies of various	
body systems; Oral, larynx, lung,	
body systems, oral, in yin, ing,	
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	
chemotherapy	
* Dedicthereny	
* Radiotherapy	
* C · 11 · · ·	
* Surgical Interventions	
* Stem cell and Bone marrow	
transplants	
* Gene therapy	
1.4	



*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	

THO

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

THE

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

	1	
□ □ Concept, priorities, principles and scope of emergency nursing		
□□Organization of emergency services: physical set up, staffing,	DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
equipment	MUST KNOW	
and supplies, protocols, concepts of triage and role of triage nurse	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	
□ □ 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		

THE

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
□ □ Cardiac emergencies		
□ □ Shock and Hemorrhage		
□□Pain		
□ □ Poly trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound		
□ □ 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		

The

	□ □ 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	
	\Box \Box Normal biological aging	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Age related body systems changes	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Psyscho social aspects of aging	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ medications and elderly		

THE

□ □ 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	



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

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DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
DESIRABLE TO KNOW	
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MUST KNOW	
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MUST KNOW MUST KNOW	
	KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW DESIRABLE TO KNOW MUST KNOW MUST KNOW

THE

	□ □ Treatments and procedures	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Transitional care	MUST KNOW	
	□ □ Ethical and legal Aspects	MUST KNOW	
	\Box \Box 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
	Nursing management of patients'		

The

adults including elderly with occupational and Industrial		
disorders.		
Nursing assessment - History and physical assessment DEtiology, 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		
\Box \Box Special therapies, alternative therapies,	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Nursing procedures	MUST KNOW	
□ □ Drug used in treatment of occupational and industrial disorders	MUST KNOW	
	MUST KNOW	

THO

sS.N	Торіс	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		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		– History and Physical		
		Nose and Throat.	assessment.	$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
				slides	
			$\Box \Box$ Etiology,		
			Pathophysiology, clinical		
			manifestations,		
			diagnostic treatment	\square \square Practice Session.	
			modalities& surgical		
			nursing management of	Seminar	
			Ear Nose and Throat		
			disorders:	\Box \Box Health Education	
	TIP2		□ □ External ear:	□□Supervised	
	Har		$\Box \Box \Box External ear: deformities otalgia,$	clinical practice.	
	Dean		foreign bodies, and	chinear practice.	
	Faculty of Nursing SGT University		tumors.	□□Drug book /	
	Budhera, Gurugram			presentation	
			□ □ Middle Ear-Impacted	Horizontal method	
			was, Tympanic		
			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,	
, F, F,	
tonsillitis and	
adenoiditis, peritonsillar	
abscess, laryngitis	
□ □ Upper respiratory	
airway-epistaxis, Nasal	
obstruction, laryngeal	
obstruction, any igean obstruction,	
00511001011,	
concer of the larger	
cancer of the larynx	
$\Box \Box \Box \Box \Box a a a a a f the Oral$	
□□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, patho- physiology, 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	
	Tursing management of patient with	putonts with disorders of Lyc	– History and Physical		



disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat	assessment.	
		$\Box \Box$ Models, films,
	□ □ Etiology,	slides
	Pathophysiology, clinical	
	manifestations,	
	diagnostic treatment	
		\Box \Box Practice Session.
	modalities& surgical	
	nursing management of	$\Box \Box Case discussion /$
	Eye disorders:	Seminar
	\square Refractive errors o	□ □ Health Education
	Eyelids-infection,	
	tumours and deformities	
		clinical practice. /
	□□Conjunctiva- inflammation and	presentation
	infection, bleeding	U Visit to ave bonk
	infection, bleeding	\Box \Box Visit to eye bank
	□ □ Cornea-inflammation	□ □ Participation in
	and infection	eye-camps
		 Horizontal method
	□ □ Lens-Cataracts	 Students interactive
		session
	\Box \Box Disorder of the uveal	
	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		
3	UNIT: III	□ □ Describe the etiology, patho-		Lecture Discussion	16 Hrs.
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of the		
	Nursing management of patient with	manifestations, diagnostic	neurological system	\Box \Box Explain using	
	neurological disorders	measures and management of		Charts, graphs	
		patients with neurological	□ □ Nursing Assessment-		
		disorders.	History and Physical and neurological	$\Box \Box$ Models, films, slides	
			neurological	sinces	
			□ □ Etiology,	□□Demonstration	
			pathophysiology, clinical		
			manifestations,	□ □ Practice Session.	
			diagnosis, treatment		
				$\Box \Box Case discussion /$	
			modalities and medical	Seminar	
			& surgical nursing		
			management of	\Box \Box Health Education	
			neurological		
			disorders:	□□Supervised clinical practice. /	
			uisolucis.	presentation	
			□□Congenital	presentation	
			malformation	□□Drug book /	
				presentation	
			□□Headache		
				□ □ Visit to	
			□ □ Spinal Injuries:		



		rehabilitation center.	
	□□Hemiplegia	• Problem base	ed
	□ □ Ovedrinle aie	learning	
	□ □ Spinal cord		
	compression, herniation		
	of intervertebral disc		
	\Box \Box Tumors of the brain		
	& spinal cord		
	□□Intra cranial and cerebral aneurysms		
	cerebrar aneur ysms		
	\Box \Box Infections:		
	□ □ Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain		
	abscess,		
	neurocysticercosis.		
	□ □ Movement disorders		
	V		
	□□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	
	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	Describe the etiology, patho-	□ □ Review of anatomy	16 Hrs
		physiology, clinical		
	Nursing management of patient with	manifestations, diagnostic	female reproductive	
	disorders of female reproductive	measures and management of	system	
	system	patients with disorders of female		
		reproductive system.	□ □ Nursing Assessment- History and Physical assessment.	
		□ □ Describe concepts of		



			a 14		
	reproductive health	and	family		
	welfare programme			□ □ Breast Self	
	1 0			Examination	
				$\Box \Box$ Etiology,	
				pathophysiology, clinical	
				manifestations,	
				diagnosis, treatment	
				diagnosis, ireatinent	
				modalities and medical	
				& surgical nursing	
				management of disorders	
				of	
				01	
				female reproductive	
				system	
				5	
				$\Box \Box Concentral$	
				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	
□ □ Menopause and	
Hormonal Replacement	
Therapy	
петару	
\Box Contraception; Types	
Methods, Risk and	
effectiveness	
* Spacing Methods	
spacing methods	
* Barrier methods, Intra	
Uterine Devices,	
Hormonal,	
* Post Conceptional	
Methods, etc	
* Terminal methods	
· Terminar methods	
- Sterilization	
Contraception methods	
$\Box \Box$ 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	

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5.	UNIT: V	□ □ Describe the etiology, patho-	□ ■ Review of anatomy		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.		$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
			□ □ Nursing Assessment-	slides	
			History and Physical		
			assessment and		
			Assessment of		
				$\Box \Box$ Practice Session.	
			burns and fluid and		
			electrolyte loss.	\square \square Case discussion /	
				Seminar	
			$\Box \Box$ Etiology,		
			Classification,	\Box \Box Health Education	
			pathophysiology, clinical		
			manifestations,		
			.	clinical practice. /	
			diagnosis, treatment	presentation	
			modalities and medical		
			& surgical	□□Drug book /	
				presentation	
			□ □ Nursing management of Burns and Re-	□□Visit to	
			of Burns and Re- constructive and	□ □ Visit to rehabilitation center	
			Cosmetic surgery;	renaonnation center	
			Cosmetic surgery,	Counceling	
			□ □ Types of Re-	Counseling.Horizontal	
			□□Types of Re-	Horizontal	



			constructive and	Cooperative	
			Cosmetic surgery; for	learning	
			burns, congenital		
			10		
			deformities, injuries and		
			cosmetic purposes		
			□ □ Role of Nurse		
			□ □ Legal aspects		
			□□Rehabilitation		
			$\Box \Box$ Special therapies o		
			Psycho social aspects		
			□□Nursing procedures		
			Drugs used in treatment		
			of Burns, reconstructive		
			and cosmetic surgery		
6.	UNIT: VI	\Box \Box Describe the etiology, patho-	$\Box \Box$ 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	$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
			assessment	slides	
			\Box \Box Prevention,		
			Screening, Early		



	detection, Warning signs of cancer	□ □ Practice Session.	
	□ □ Epidemiology, Etiology, Classification,	□□Case discussion / Seminar	
	Path physiology, Staging, clinical	□ □ Health Education	
	manifestations, diagnosis, treatment of oncological conditions	□ □ Supervised clinical practice. / presentation	
	□ □ Common malignancies of various body systems; Oral,	□□Drug book / presentation	
	larynx, lung,	□ □ Visit to rehabilitation center	
	Stomach and Colon, 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
□ 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	□ □ Concepts and		10 Hrs
		emergency and disaster care	-	Discussion	
		services	Nursing		
			6	□ □ Explain using	
	Nursing management of patients in	\square \square Describe the role of nurse in	$\Box \Box$ Causes and Types of	Charts, graphs	
	emergency& disaster situations	disaster management	Disaster:		
		C		$\Box \Box$ Models, films	
	Disaster Nursing	\Box \Box Describe the role of nurse in	Natural and Man made	slides	
		management of common			
		Emergencies	- Earthquakes, Floods,		
		C .	Epidemics, Cyclones		
			1	□ □ Practice Session.	
			- Fire, Explosion,		
			Accidents	$\Box \Box \Box$ Case discussion /	
				Seminar	
			- Violence, Terrorism,		
			Bio chemical, War	□ □ Health Education	

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	□ □ Policies related to emergency/disaster management: International,	□□Supervised clinical practice. / presentation □□Drug book /	
	National, State and Institutional	-	
	□ □ Disaster preparedness	Visit torehabilitation centerHorizontal	
	□ □ Team, Guidelines, Protocols, Equipments, Resources	• Problem based learning	
	CoordinationandinvolvementofCommunity,variousGovernment		
	departments, Non Govt. organizations and International Agencies		
	□ □ Role of nurse : working		
	□□Legal Aspects of Disaster Nursing		



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			1
	4	□ Impact of Health after effects: Post traumatic stress disaster	
	1	□ □ Rehabilitation: Physical, Psycho social, Financial, Relocation	
	1	Emergency Nursing	
	1	□ 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	
	i	□ 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	
	emergencies	
	□ □ Respiratory emergencies	
	emergeneres	
	□ □ Cardiac emergencies	
	□ □ Shock and	
	Hemorrhage	
	\Box \Box Pain	



	□ □ Poly trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound	
	□ □ Thermal Emergencies: Heat stroke & cold injuries	
	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		concept	and		Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
		problems of aging.			assessment-history and		
					physical assessment	□□Explain using Charts, graphs	
	Nursing care of the elderly				$\Box \Box Aging;$		
						$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
					$\Box \Box$ Demography; Myths	slides	
1					and realities		
						\Box \Box Demonstration	
					□ □ Concepts and		
					theories of aging	□ □ Practice Session.	
					□□Cognitive aspects of	□□Case discussion /	
1					aging	Seminar	
					□ □ Normal biological	□ □ Health Education	
					aging		
					aging	□□Supervised	
					□ □ Age related body	clinical practice. /	
					systems changes	presentation	
					□ □ Psyscho social	$\Box \Box Drug$ book /	
					aspects of aging	presentation	

THE

	 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 spiritual 	
	care givers	
	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 units	History and physical		
			assessment	□ □ Explain using	
		\Box \Box Describe the role of nurse in		Charts, graphs	
	Nursing management of patient in	management of patients critical	□□Classification		
	critical care units	care units \Box		$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
			\Box \Box Principles of critical	slides	
			care nursing		
			\Box \Box Organization;		
			Physical setup, policies,	$\Box \Box$ Practice Session.	
			staffing norms,		
				\Box \Box Case discussion /	
			\square \square Protocols, equipment	Seminar	
			and supplies		
				\Box \Box Health Education	
			□ □ Special equipments; ventilators, cardiac		
			monitors, defibrillators,	□ □ Supervised	
			monitors, denormators,	clinical practice. / presentation	
			□□Resuscitation	Drug book /	
			equipments	presentation	
			equipments	 Horizontal method 	
			□ □ Infection control	• Unconventional	
			protocols	method	
			1		
			□ □ Nursing management		
			of 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	

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10.	UNIT: X	Describe the etiology, patho	e		8 Hrs
		physiology, clinical		Discussion	
		manifestations, assessment, diagnostic measures and	assessment	□□Explain using	
	Nursing management of patients'	management of patients with		Charts, graphs	
	adults including elderly with occupational and Industrial	occupational and industrial health disorder.	pathophysiology ,clinical manifestations ,diagnosis ,treatment	□□Models, films, slides	
	disorders.		,		
			modalities and medical		
			& surgical nursing management of occupational	□ □ Practice Session.	
			····	□□Case discussion /	
			and industrial health disorders	Seminar	
				□ □ Health Education	
			□ □ Role of nurse	□□Supervised	
			□ □ Special therapies, alternative therapies,	clinical practice. / presentation	
			□ □ Nursing procedures	□□Drug book / presentation□	
			Drugusedintreatmentofoccupationalandindustrial disorders	 Horizontal method Unconventional method 	



Curriculum Planning in Medical Surgical Nursing-II					
S.No	Торіс	Learning Objectives	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		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		– History and Physical		
		Nose and Throat.	assessment.	$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
				slides	
			$\Box \Box$ Etiology,		
			Pathophysiology, clinical	\Box \Box Demonstration	
			manifestations,		
			diagnostic treatment	\Box \Box Practice Session.	
			modalities& surgical	$\Box \Box \Box$ Case discussion /	
			nursing management of	Seminar	
			Ear Nose and Throat		
			disorders:	\Box \Box Health Education	
			□ □ External ear: deformities otalgia,		
			0,	clinical practice.	
			foreign bodies, and tumors.		
			tumors.	□□Drug book / presentation	
			□ □ Middle Ear-Impacted	1	
			was, Tympanic		
			membrane perforation,	session	
			otitis media,		
			outio moutu,		
			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	
□ □ 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 Nursing management of patient with	Describe the etiology, patho- physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of patients with disorders of Eye	 Review of anatomy and physiology of the Eye. Nursing Assessment 	Lecture Discussion Explain using Charts, graphs Using	15 Hrs
	disorders of Ear, Nose and Throat		– History and Physical assessment.	□ □ Models, films, slides	
			□□Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical	□□Demonstration	



manifestations,	
	D Drastics Session
diagnostic treatment	□ □ Practice Session.
modalities& surgica	
nursing management of	Seminar
Eye disorders:	
	□ □ Health Education
$\Box \Box Refractive errors contractions of the terror $	
Eyelids-infection,	
tumours and deformities	clinical practice. /
	presentation
□ □ Conjunctiva-	
inflammation and	\Box \Box Visit to eye bank
infection, bleeding	
	□ □ Participation in
	-
and infection	•
and infection	Horizontal method
	Students interactive
\Box \Box Lens-Cataracts	session
\Box \Box Disorder of the uvea	
tract,	
□ □ Ocular tumours	
	,
1	
retina: Retinal and	



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



3	UNIT: III	Describe the etiology, patho-	□□Review of anatomy	Lecture Discussion	16 Hrs.
		physiology, clinical	and physiology of the		
	Nursing management of patient with	manifestations, diagnostic	neurological system	□ □ Explain using	
	neurological disorders	measures and management of		Charts, graphs	
		patients with neurological	□□Nursing Assessment-		
		disorders.	History and Physical and	$\Box \Box$ Models, films,	
			neurological	slides	
			$\Box \Box$ Etiology,		
			pathophysiology, clinical		
			manifestations,	$\Box \Box$ Practice Session.	
			diagnosis, treatment		
				\Box \Box Case discussion /	
			modalities and medical	Seminar	
			& surgical nursing		
			management of	\Box \Box Health Education	
			neurological		
			diagadausi		
			disorders:	clinical practice. /	
				presentation	
			malformation	□□Drug book /	
			manormation	presentation	
			□□Headache	presentation	
				□□Visit to	
			□ □ Spinal Injuries:	rehabilitation center.	
				Problem based	
			□□Hemiplegia	learning	
				, č	
			□□Quadriplegia		



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

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□ □ Cranial, Spinal Neuropathies, Bell's palsy, trigeminal neuralgia	
□ □ Peripheral Neuropathies; Guillain- Barr's Syndrome	
□ □ Myasthenia gravis	
□ □ Multiple sclerosis	
□ □ Degenerative disease	
□ □ 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	Describe the etiology, patho-	□ ■ Review of anatomy	16 Hrs
	NT	physiology, clinical	and physiology of the female reproductive	
	Nursing management of patient with disorders of female reproductive	manifestations, diagnostic measures and management of	female reproductive system	
	system	patients with disorders of female	system	
	system	putients with disorders of remate	□ □ Nursing Assessment-	
		reproductive system.	History and Physical assessment.	
		□ □ Describe concepts of		
		reproductive health and family	□ □ Breast Self	
		welfare programme	Examination	

THE

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



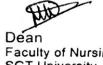
	Metrorrhagia	
	Pelvic Inflammatory	
	Disease	
	□ □ Ovarian and	
	fallopian tube disorders;	
	infections, cysts,	
	tumours	
	Ulterine and cervical	
	disorders, Endometriosis,	
	polyps, Fibroids, Cervical	
	Cervicai	
	and uterine tumours,	
	Uterine displacement,	
	Cystocele / Urethrocele /	
	Rectocele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



	Hormonal	Replacement	
	Therapy		
	□ □ Infertil	lity	
		ception; Types	
	Methods,		
	effectivene	ess	
	* Spacing	Methods	
	Spacing		
	* Barrier	methods, Intra	
	Uterine	Devices,	
	Hormonal,	,	
		Conceptional	
	Methods, e	etc	
	* Terminal	I methods	
	Termina	i methods	
	- Sterilizat	ion	
	Contracept	tion methods	
		on— Natural,	
		and surgical	
	abortion—	- WITY	



			 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 Nursing management of patient with	Describe the etiology, patho- physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnostic	□ □ Review of anatomy and physiology of skin and connective tissues	Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
	Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery	measures and management of patients with burns reconstructive	and	□□Explain using Charts, graphs	
			various deformities		
		and cosmetic surgery.		\square \square Models, films, slides	
			□□Nursing Assessment- History and Physical	sindes	
			assessment and	□□Demonstration	
			Assessment of		



	1 1
burns and fluid and electrolyte loss.	□ □ Practice Session.
	□□Case discussion /
$\Box \Box \Box$ Etiology,	Seminar
Classification,	~ •
pathophysiology, clinical manifestations,	□ □ Health Education
diagnosis, treatment	-
modalities and medical	
& surgical	presentation
æ surgrear	□□Drug book /
□ □ Nursing management	-
of Burns and Re-	presentation
constructive and	
Cosmetic surgery;	rehabilitation center
□□Types of Re-	ę
constructive and	
Cosmetic surgery; for	1
burns, congenital	learning
deformities, injuries and	
cosmetic purposes	
□ □ Role of Nurse	
□ □ Legal aspects	

THE

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



	on	ncological conditions	presentation	
	on	neological conditions	presentation	
		Common		
		Common	□□Drug book /	
		nalignancies of various	presentation	
		ody systems; Oral,		
	lar	arynx, lung,	\Box \Box Visit to	
			rehabilitation center	
		tomach and Colon,		
		iver, Leukemias and		
		ymphomas, Breast,		
	cen	ervix,		
	Ov	Ovary, Uterus, Sarcoma,		
	Br	rain, Renal, Bladder,		
	Pro	rostate etc		
		Oncological		
		mergences		
		C		
		☐ Modalities of		
		reatment		
	* 1	Immunotherapy		
	-	PJ		
	* (Chemotherapy		
		chemothorup j		
	* I	Radiotherapy		
	1	Ruaromorupy		
	* (Surgical Interventions		

THE

* 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	

THE

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	
	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 	



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



Emergency Nursing	
□□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	
□□Shock and Hemorrhage □□Pain	
□ □ Poly trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound	



	Emergencies: Heat	
	stroke & cold injuries	
	emergencies	
	emergencies	
	□ □ Obstetrical	
	emergencies	
	□ □ Violence, Abuse,	
	Sexual assault	
	Cordio pulmonory	
	Cardio pulmonary resuscitation	
	□ □ Crisis intervention	
	$\Box \Box Role$ of nurse:	
	Communication and Inter Personal Relations	
	□ □ Medico- legal	
	Aspects	

THE

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

THE

□□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 critical care units	□□ Nursing assessment- History and physical	Lecture Discussion	10 Hrs
	Nursing management of patient in critical care units	□ □ Describe the role of nurse in management of patients critical care units □	 assessment Classification Principles of critical care nursing 	 Explain using Charts, graphs Models, slides 	



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

THE

		 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 Nursing management of patients' adults including elderly with occupational and Industrial	Describe the etiology, patho physiology, clinical manifestations, assessment, diagnostic measures and management of patients with occupational and industrial health disorder.	Nursing assessment - History and physical assessment DEtiology, pathophysiology ,clinical manifestations ,diagnosis ,treatment	 Lecture Discussion Explain Charts, graphs Models, slides 	8 Hrs



disorders.	modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of	Demonstration Practice Session.
	occupational	
	and industrial health	□□Case discussion / Seminar
	disorders	Semma
		□ □ Health Education
	□ □ Role of nurse	
	□ □ Special therapies, alternative therapies,	clinical practice. / presentation
	□ □ Nursing procedures	□□Drug book / presentation□
	□□Drug used in treatment of	Horizontal methodUnconventional
	occupational and	• Onconventional method
	industrial disorders	

THE

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 <u>nursing homes and Family welfare departments</u>.

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.

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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

Dean

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

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	 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 anatomicalrelations, musculature- blood supply, nerves, lymphatic's, pelvic cellulartissue. 		
	Pelvic peritoneum.Human sexuality		
2	 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 term-functions, abnormalities, the foetal sac, amniotic fluid, the umbilical cord Foetalcirculation, foetal skull, bones, sutures and measurements. Review of genetics 	Nice to know	08

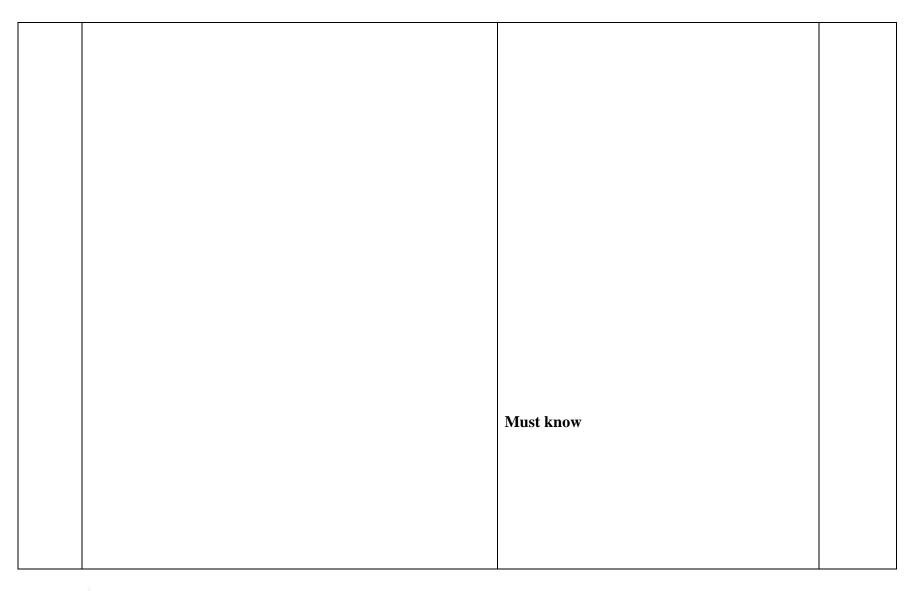
ANTENATAL PERIOD:	Desirable to know
• Assessment and management of pregnancy(ante-natal)	
• Normal pregnancy	
 Physiological changes during pregnancy 	
• Reproductive system	
• Cardio vascular system	
• Respiratory system	
• Urinary system	
• Gastro intestinal system	
• Metabolic changes	
● □Skeletal changes	
• Endocrine system	
 Psychological changes 	Must know
 Discomforts of pregnancy 	
 Diagnosis of pregnancy 	
● □Signs	
• Differential diagnosis	
• Confirmatory tests	
• Ante-natal care	
Objectives	
• assessment	
• History and physical examination	
• Antenatal examination	
 ■Signs of previous child-birth 	
• Relationship of foetus to uterus and	
• Pelvis lie, attitude, presentation, position.	
• Per vaginal Examination	

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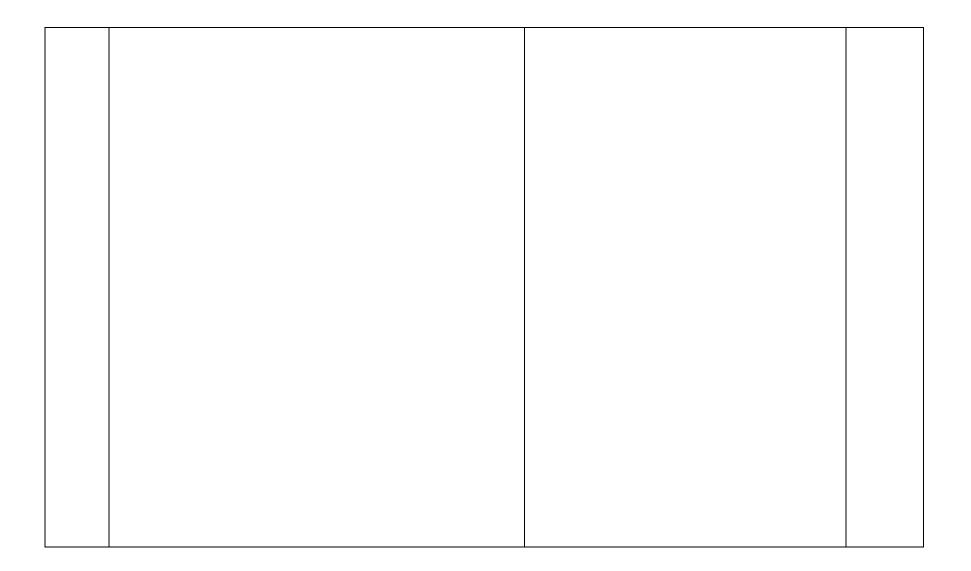
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 Screening and assessment for high risk, Risk approach History and physical examination Modalities of diagnosis, invasive and non-invasive, ultrasonics, cardio tomography, NST,CST Antenatal preparation Antenatal counseling Antenatal counseling Antenatal 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 Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 	r			
 Modalities of diagnosis, invasive and non-invasive, ultrasonics, cardio tomography, NST,CST Antenatal preparation Antenatal counseling Antenatal counseling Antenatal exercise Diet Substance use Education for child birth Husband and families Preparation for safe confinement Preparation for safe confinement Preparation for radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Cunwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 				
ultrasonics, cardio tomography, NST,CST Antenatal preparation Antenatal counseling Antenatal 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	•	 History and physical examination 		
Preparation Antenatal counseling Antenatal 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 Adjustment to pregnancy Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence	•	• Modalities of diagnosis, invasive and non-invasive,		
 Antenatal counseling Antenatal 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 Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 		ultrasonics, cardio tomography, NST,CST Antenatal		
 Antenatal 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 Adjustment to pregnancy Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 		preparation		
 Antenatal 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 Adjustment to pregnancy Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 				
 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 	•	■ Antenatal counseling		
 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 	•	• Antenatal exercise		
 Education for child birth Husband and families Preparation for safe confinement Prevention from radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 		Diet		
 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 		• Substance use		
 Preparation for safe confinement Prevention from radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Unwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 		• Education for child birth		
 Preparation for safe confinement Prevention from radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Unwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 		• Husband and families		
 Prevention from radiation Psychosocial cultural aspects of pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Unwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 		• Preparation for safe confinement		
of pregnancy Adjustment to pregnancy Unwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence				
 Adjustment to pregnancy Unwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 				
 Unwed mother Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 				
 Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 				
 Single parent Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 				
 Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence 	•	• Unwed mother	Must know	
• Sexual violence	•	■ Single parent		
	•	■ □Teen age pregnancy		
		• Sexual violence		
Adoption		Adoption		
		-		
3. 08	3.			08

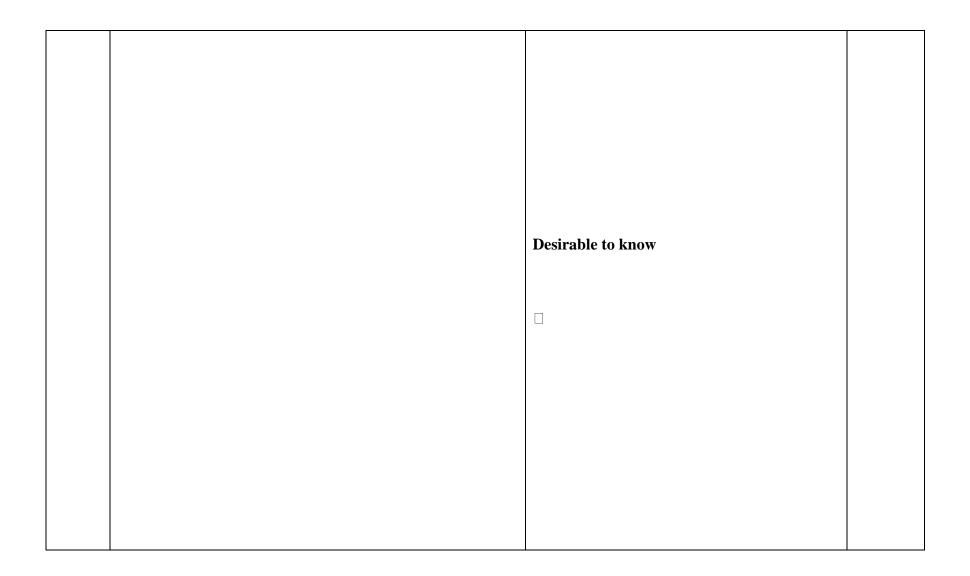








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		Nice to know	
4.	 Intranatal Period Assessment and management of intranatal period Physiology of labour mechanism of labour management of labour First stage Signs and symptoms of onset of labour; normal and abnormal Duration Preparation of labour room women Assessment and observation of women in labour; partogram-maternal and foetal monitoring Active management of labour, induction of labour Pain relief and comfort in labour Second stage Signs and symptoms, normal and abnormal Duration Conduct of delivery; principles and techniques Episiotomy (only if required) Receiving the newborn Neonatal resuscitation initial steps and subsequent 	Must know	5

THE

resuscitation Care of umbilical cord Immediate assessment including screening for conge anomalies Identification Bonding Initiate feeding Screening and transportation of the neonate Third stage Signs and symptoms; normal and abnormal Duration Management; principles and techniques Examination of the placenta Examination of perineum Maintaining records, and re Forth stage	Must know
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		Must know	
5	 Postnatal period Assessment and management of women during postnatal period Normal purperium physiology Duration Postnatal assessment and management Promoting physical and emotional well-being Lactation management Immunization 		05
	 Family dynamics after child-birth Family welfare services; methods, counseling Follow-up 	Must know	

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	Records and reports		
	Ĩ		
		_	
		Desirable to know	
6	Normal newborn		06
	• Assessment and management of normal neonates		
	• Normal Neonate; Physiological adaptation, Initial and daily		
	 Essential newborn care; thermal control Breast		
	 feeding, prevention of infections 		
	Immunization		
	• minor disorders of newborn and its management		
	• Levels of neonatal care (level I,II,&III)	Must know	
	At primary, secondary and tertiary levelsMaintenance of reports and records.		

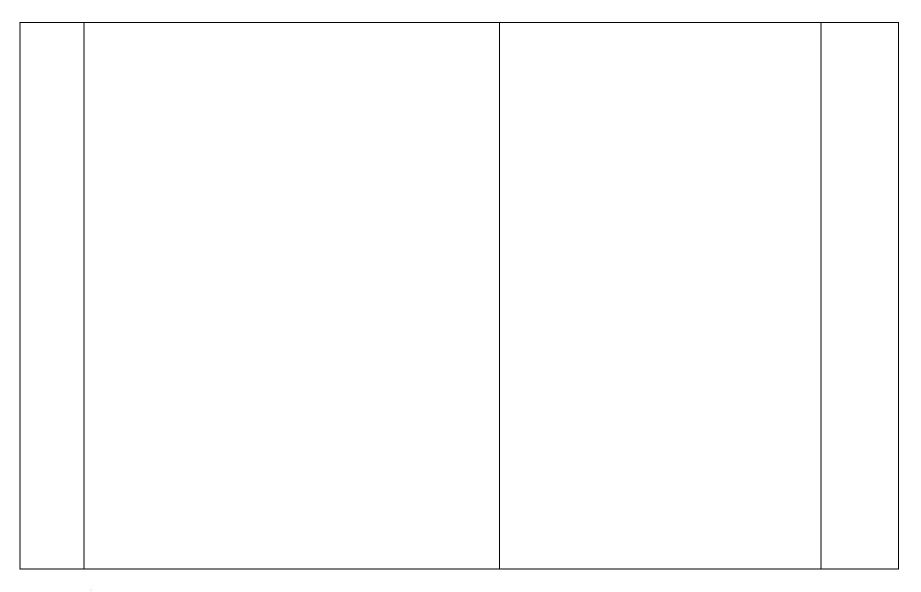
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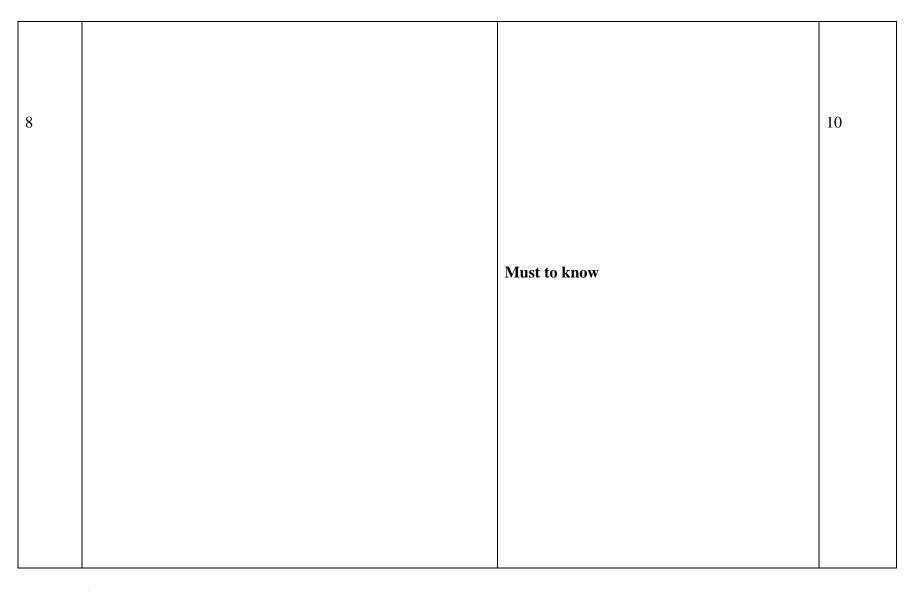
7	High risk pregnancy		10
	High-risk pregnancy-assessment and management		
	• Screening and assessment	Must know	
	• Ultrasonics, cardiotomography, NST, CST, non-invasive		
	and invasive		
	 Newer modalities of diagnosis high- risk approach 		
	• Levels of care; primary, secondary and tertiary levels		
	 Disorders of pregnancy 		
	• Hyper-emesis gravidarum, bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic	Desirable to know	
	• Pregnancy, vesicular mole,		
	• Antepartum haemorrhageUterine abnormality and		
	displacement Diseasesbcomplicating pregnancy	Must know	
	Medical and surgical conditions	Widst Know	
	• Infections, RTI (STD), UTI, HIV, TORCH		
	Gynaecological diseases complicating pregnancy		
	• 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 Maintanance of records and report		
	Maintenance of records and report		

MD

 Abnormal labour Abnormal labour-assessment and management Disorders in labour CPD and contracted pelvis Malpositions and malpresentations Premature labour, disorders of uterine actions-precipitate 	Must know	
 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. 		

THO







9	 Complications of third stage of labour Abnormalities during postnatal Periods 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 	Must know	04
10	High risk newborns	Desirable to know Must know	10



	I
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	

The

11		Desirable to know	04
11	 Pharmacotherapeutics 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 obstetrics Effects of maternal medication on foetus and neonate 		04
12	 Family welfare Family welfare programme Population' trends and problem in India Concepts, aims, importance and history of family welfare programme National population: dynamics, policy and education ' National family welfare programme; RCH, ICDS, MCH, 	Must know Nice to know	10



•	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	
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S.No	Торіс	Learning Objectives	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, Trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing,	1.Interactive session with the students regarding history and changing trends in midwifery.	3 hr.
			Historical perspectives and current trends, Legal and ethical aspects,	2. Essay writing on legal and ethical aspects and on national policy related to maternal health.	
			Pre-conception care and preparing for parenthood Perinatal, morbidity and mortality rates,	3. Students seminar on role of a nurse in midwifery and obstetrical care.	
	Dean Faculty of Nursing		National policy and legislation in relation to maternal health and welfare, Maternal, morbidity, mortality and fertility rates, Role of nurse in midwifery and		

			obstetrical care.		
2	ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS: Anatomy and physiology of female reproductive organ. Fetal development genetics	 Discussthe female reproductive organs, maternal pelvis. Explain thematernal pelvis. Enumerate the fetal development. Comprehendthe Concept of genetics. 	To coverthe review of anatomy and physiology of female reproductive system and foetal development Female pelvis- general description of the bones, joints, ligaments, planes of the pelvis diameters of the true pelvis, important landmarks, variations in pelvis shapes Female organs of reproduction external genital, internal genital organs and their anatomical relations, musculature-blood supply, nerves, lymphatic's, pelvic cellular tissue,		8 hrs.
			Pelvic peritoneum. Physiology of menstrual cycle, Human sexuality Foetal development, Conception,Fertilization, implantation (embedding of the ovum), development of the	3. Visit to the genetic counseling centre.4. Seminar on of menstrual cycle.	



			embryo andplacenta at term- functions, abnormalities, the foetal sac, amniotic fluid, the umbilical cord Foetal circulation, foetal skull, bones, sutures and measurements. Review of genetics.	5. Model presentation on fetal development and fertilization.	
3	ANTENATAL PERIOD: Antenatal care Normal pregnancy	1.Discuss the antenatal period.2.Describe the normal pregnancy	To cover Assessment and management of pregnancy(ante- natal) Normal pregnancy	1.Didactic lecture through Power point projection on assessment and management of pregnancy.	8 hrs
	Physiological changes	 3.Explain the physiological changes during pregnancy 4.Enumerate the diagnosis of pregnancy 5.Explain the screening and assessment of 	Physiological pregnancychanges duringReproductive systemCardio vascular systemRespiratory system	2.Teacher seminar on normal pregnancy and physiological changes during pregnancy.	
		and assessment of antenatal women6.Discuss the various adjustment issues related to the pregnancy	Urinary system Gastro intestinal system	3.Demonstration on assessment on antenatal women.4. Model presentation on	



Metabolic changes, Skeletal related to the anti-	ologies
inclusione changes, biolocul louide to the and	-
changes, Endocrine system, examination.	
Psychological changes,	
Discomforts of	
pregnancy, Diagnosis of	tanatal
pregnancy Signs 5. Posting in ant OPDs.	enatai
Differential diagnosis	
Confirmatory tests	
6. Postings in Diag	gnostic
Ante-natal care centres.	
Objectives, assessment	
History and physical 7. Seminar	on
examination, Antenatal psychosocial and c	
examination, Signs of previous aspects of pregnanc	
child-birth	<i>J</i> ·
Relationship of foetus to uterus	
and, Pelvis lie, attitude,	
presentation, position,Per	
vaginal Examination, Screening	
and assessment for high risk,	
Risk approach	
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	

A

			Teen age pregnancy Sexual violence Adoption	
First Seco Thir	RANATAL WOMEN:tstageoflaborond stage of laborrd stage of laborrth stage of labor	 Describe the physiology and stages of labour. Describe the management of women during intranatal period. Discuss the Assessment and management of intranatal period Describe physiology of labour mechanism of labour management of labour. 	To coverSigns and symptoms of onset of labour; normal and abnormal, □Duration □Preparation of labour room women,Assessment and observation of women in labour; partogram-maternal and foetal monitoring, Active management of labour, induction of labour, Pain relief and comfort in labour Second stage Signs and symptoms, normal and abnormal Duration, Conduct of delivery; principles and techniques, Episiotomy (only if required) Receiving the newborn	12 hrs



Neonatal resuscitation initial steps and subsequent resuscitation	4. Clinical teaching on partograph.
Care of umbilical cord Immediate assessment including screening for congenital anomalies	5. Clinical posting and demonstration on management of third stage of labor.
Identification, Bonding Initiate feeding, Screening and transportation of the neonate	6. Report writing.
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	



			Fourth stage		
5.	PUERPERIUM:	 Describe the physiology of puerperium. Describe the management of women during postnatal period. 	To cover the Assessment and management of women during postnatal period, Normal purperium physiology, Duration Postnatal assessment and management,Promoting physical and emotional well-being, Lactation management,Immunization, Family dynamics after child- birth ,Family welfare services; methods, counseling ,Follow-up, Records and reports	through Power point projections.	5 hrs
6.	NORMAL NEONATES:	1.Describe the assessment and management of normal neonate.	Assessment and management of normal neonates, Normal Neonate; Physiological adaptation, Initial and daily assessment, Essential newborn care; thermal control, Breast feeding, prevention of	 1.Didactic lecture through Power point projections. 2. Students seminars on essential new born care. 	6 hrs



			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.	3. Clinical posting and demonstrations on different level of neonatal care.	
				4. Report writing on neonatal care.	
7.	HIGH RISK PREGNANCY:	1.DescribetheIdentificationandmanagementofwomenwith high risk pregnancy.	To cover High-risk pregnancy- assessment and management, Screening and assessment,Ultrasonics,cardioto mography, NST, CST, non- invasive and invasive, Newer modalities of diagnosis high-	through Power point projections.	10 hrs
			risk approach, Levels of care; primary, secondary and tertiary levels, Disorders of pregnancy, Hyper-emesis gravidarum, bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic, Pregnancy,		
			vesicular mole, Antepartum	3. Clinical posting and High-riskpregnancy- andassessmentand	



			Diseases	management
			complicating pregnancy	
			Medical and surgical conditions, Infections, RTI (STD), UTI, HIV,TORCH, Gynaecological diseases complicating pregnancy	4. Report writing on 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.	
8.	ABNORMAL LABOUR:	1.Describe management of abnormal labour and	To cover abnormal labour- assessment and management,	1.Didacticlecture10throughPowerpointhrs.

The

9.	POSTNATAL	Obstetrical emergencies	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.	projections.2. Teacher seminar on abnormal labor, CPD and Contracted pelvis.3. Clinical posting and management on complications on third stage and injuries to birth canal.4. Seminars on Obstetrical emergencies.5. OT postings for the Cesarean section and destructive operations.1.Didactic lectures on 4 hrs
	COMPLICATIONS:	management of postnatal	Periods	power point projections



		complications.		on postnatal	
			Assessment and management of women with postnatal complications, Puerperal infections, UTI, thrombo- Embolic disorders, post-partum haemorrhage,	complications.	
			Eclampsia and subinvulations, Psychologicalcomplications,Post partum blues, Post partumdepression Post partumpsychosis		
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 Nursing management of:Low birth weight babies	through Power point hprojections.2. Teacher seminar on	10 nrs.
			Infections, Respiratory problems, Hemolytic disorders, Birth injuriesMalformations, Monitoring high risk neonates, Feeding of high risk neonates, Organisation and management of neonatal intensive care units	High-risk neonates - assessment and management. 3. Clinical posting and demonstration on high-	



			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-therapeuticsinobstetrics,Indication,dosage,action,contraindication and sideeffectsofdrugs,Effectofdurgs,Effectofdrugsonpregnancy,labourandpuerperiumNursingresponsibilitiesintheadministrationofdrugsinobstetricsOxytocin, antihypertensives,diuretics,tocolyticagents,anticonvulsants; Analgesicsandanesthesicsinobstetric, Effectsofmaternalmedicationonfoetusandneonatefoetusfoetus	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.



	in India	
2.Describe the methods of contraception and role of nurse in family welfare programme.	Concepts, aims, importance and history of family welfare programme	2. Debate on problems in India.
	National population: dynamics, policy and education '	3. Essay writing on
	National family welfare programme; RCH, ICDS, MCH, safe motherhood	Concepts, aims, importance and history of family welfare
	Organization and administration; at national, state, district, block and	programme.
	village levels	4.Field visits on organization and administration at
	Methods of contraception; spacing, temporary and permanent, Emergency	different levels.
	contraception Infertility and its	5.Student seminars on contraceptive methods.
	management,Counselling for family welfare	6.Field visits with
	Latest research in contraception	different community



	Maintenance of vital statistics	workers.	
	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)		

THE

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

PREAMBLE

Pediatrics is the branch of <u>medicine</u> that deals with the medical care of <u>infants</u>, <u>children</u>, and <u>adolescents</u> and the age limit usually ranges from birth up to 18-21 years of age. The word paediatrics and its <u>cognates</u> mean "healer of children"; they derive from two <u>Greek</u> words: (pais "child") and (iatros "doctor, healer"). Pediatricians work both in <u>hospitals</u>, particularly those working in its specialized subfields such as <u>neonatology</u>, and as <u>primary care physicians</u>. Paediatric nursing is the medical care of <u>neonates</u> 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 <u>nursing care plans</u>. Nurses also continually assess the patient by observing <u>vital signs</u>, 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

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- 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

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

TOTAL HOURS : 300 hrs.



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 4th 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.

Dean

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. 6th ed.W. B Saunders Company; 1961..
- Datta Parul, Pediatric Nursing, 2nd ed., Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisher; 2009
- Gupte Piyush., Pediatric Nursing, 1st ed, A.P. Jain Publisher; 2004
- Elizabeth K.E. Fundamentals of Pediatrics.3rd ed.,Paras Publications.
- Adele Pilliteri.Maternal and Child Health Nursing.1st ed.,Lippincott Williams and Wilkins.p.902-4.

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

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 curative aspects of child healthChild morbidity and mortality rates -Differences between an adult and child - Hospital environment for a sick child. Impact of hospitalization on the child and family -Grief and bereavement. 	Desirable to know
• 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

THE

		Must to know	
2.	\Box \Box The healthy child	Must to know	20 hrs
	□ □ Principles of growth & development	Must to know	
	$\Box \Box$ Factors affecting growth & development	Nice to know	
	\Box \Box Growth and development from birth to adolescence.	Must to know	
	\Box \Box The needs of normal children through the stages of developmental and	Desirable to know	
	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		
	\Box \Box Accidents: causes and prevention		
	\Box \Box Value of play and selection of play material	Must to know	
	□ □ Preventive immunization, immunization program and cold chain	Desirable to know	
		Must to know	



linics	Nice to know Must to know	
 Nursing care of a neonate Nursing care of a normal newborn care/Essential ewborn care Neonatal resuscitation Nursing management of a low birth weight baby Kangaroo mother care Nursing management of common neonatal disorders Organization of neonatal unit Identification and nursing management of common ongenital 	Must to know Desirable to know Must to know , Must to know Must to know Desirable to know	15 hrs.

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

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	□ □ Anaemia, thalassemia, ITP, Leukemia, hemophilia	Must to know	
	□ □ Endocrine disorders: Juvenile Diabetes Mellitus		
	\Box \Box Orthopedic disorders: club feet, hip dislocation and fracture.	Nice to know	
	\Box \Box 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:		
	\square \square 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 know	
	□ ■ Management of common psychiatric problems		
		Nice to know	

THE

S.No	Торіс	Learning	Teaching	Methodology	Time
		objective	Guidelines		

□ □ Management of challenged children: Mentally, physically & socially		
challenged		
□ □ Welfare services for challenged children in India	Must to know	
\Box \Box Child guidance clinics		
	Must to know	

THE

1.	Introduction:	□ □ Explain the	To Cover Historical	Teaching	15
	Modem concepts of child care-Internationally accepted	modem concept		seminar on	hrs.
	rights of the child .	of child care and	-	national health	m 5.
	• National policy and legislations in relation to child	principles of		programmes,	
	health and welfare .	child health	India, Current	trends	
	• National programmes related to child health and	nursing.	status of child	uonas	
	welfare -agencies related to welfare services to the	naroing.	health in India,		
	children.		Trends in Pediatrics		
	• Changing trends in hospital care, preventive, promotive	national policy		Students	
	and curative aspects of child health.	programmes and	Nursing,	seminar on	
	• Child morbidity and mortality rates -Differences	legislation in	1,0101118,	rights of child	
	between an adult and child .	relation to child	Ethical and cultural	ingines of chine	
	• Hospital environment for a sick child -Impact of	101001011 00 011110	issues in pediatric		
	hospitalization on the child and family .Grief and bereavement -Theory of a child health nurse	health and	-		
	• Other and beleavement - Theory of a child health hurse 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		related to child	
		during infancy,	special laws and	health.	
		early and late	ordinances relating		
		childhood	to children.		
		\Box \Box 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.	J	Interactive session stressors during hospitalization and reaction related to developmental stages.	
2.	The healthy child	• Describe the normal growth & development of children at different ages	To cover Developmental assessment Physical assessment Nutritional assessment, Family	Conventional methodon growthgrowth& development assessments	20 hrs.
	 Growth and development from birth to adolescence. The needs of normal children through the stages of developmental and parental guidance Nutritional needs of children & infants: breast feeding, exclusive breast feeding, supplementary/artificial feeding and weaning 	☐ Identify the needs of children at different ages & provide parental guidance	assessment. To cover Principles of growth and development, Concepts and theories of growth and development,	Demonstration on preventive paediatrics. Student seminar on immunization & 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 children. 	needs from infancy to adolescence, developmental milestones, Assessment of growth and development of pediatric clients and Factors affecting growth and development. the child, preventive	on play therapy Role play Videos Plotting of growth chart on growth & development &	
3.	Nursing care of a neonate I Nursing care of a normal newborn care/Essential newborn care I Neonatal resuscitation	 Provide care to normal &high risk neonates Perform neonatal resuscitation. 		Conventional method on neonatal resuscitation.	15hrs.



	\Box \Box Nursing management of a low birth weight baby	□ □ Recognize and manage	Identification and classification of	Teaching seminar on	
	\Box \Box Kangaroo mother care	Common neonatal	neonates with infections,	neonatal problems.	
	□ □ Nursing management of common neonatal disorders	problems Describe the major functions	HIV & AIDS, Ophthalmia		
	□ □ Organization of neonatal unit	and role of the paediatric nurse in caring for a	neonatorum, congenital syphilis.	Problem based learning on neonatal	
	□ □ Identification and nursing management of common congenital	hospitalized child.	Identification, classification and nursing	disorders	
	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 illnesses)	management of neonatal illness,	Integrated management of neonatal and	on IMNCI assessment.	
	1111(5505)		childhood illnesses	Interactive	



				session on IMNCI protocol & process.	
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 	 Manage the 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.	Visit to anganwadi schools, remand homes & adoption centers& orphanage,child guidance clinic.	10 hrs
6.	 Nursing management in common childhood diseases Nutritional deficiency disorders 	Provide nursing care in common childhood diseases-Identify	To cover Embryological and fetal development, Prenatal factors	Teacher seminar on nutritional deficiencies, respiratory	20 hrs
	□ ■ Respiratory disorders and infections	measures to	influencing growth and development of fetus, Genetic	disorders, gastrointestinal infection,	



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

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□□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

THE

CURRICULUM PLANNING

B.Sc NURSING(3rd

YEAR)

(MENTAL HEALTH NURSING)

Pho

CURRICULUM PLANNING FOR MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

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

Hours :90hrs

S. No.	Торіс	Learning objectives	Teaching guidelines	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 And epidemiology of mental health problem and discuss the scope of mental health nursing.		Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	5
			national mental health		



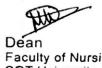
			policy	
			mental health	
			team nature and scope of mental health nursing	
			role and function of mental health nurse in a various settings and factors affecting	
			concepts of normal and abnormal berhaviour	
		terms used in mental health nursing	To cover the definition : mental health nursing and terminology used	
		classification of mental disorders and psychodynamics of	Classification of mental disorders ICD	
п	Principle and concepts of mental health nursing		Review off personality development defence	



	chopathology	mechanism		
of	mental			5
disorders.ex	xplain the	Maladaptive behavior of		
	and standards	individuals and groups	Didactic	
	ealth nursing.	0 1	lecture	
	0	Etiology: biopsycho-	through power	
Describe th	ne conceptual	social factors	point	
	mental health		presentation,	
nursing.	mentar neurin	Psychopathology	presentation,	
nursing.		rsychopathology		
		Principles of mental		
		health nursing practice	Exhibit charts.	
		health hurshig practice	Exhibit charts.	
		Concentral medale and		
		Conceptual models and		
		role of nurse		
	.1			
Describe	the			
nature,purp				
-	g assessment			
of mental h	ealth 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



			its intervention		
IV	Therapeutic communication and nurse patient relationship	Explain treatment modalities and therapies used in mental disorder and role of nurse	To cover the pshychopharmacology therapies Therapeutic community, psychoanalytical, cognitive and supportive , family group, group behavior, playn dance, recreational , psychodrama and light theraphy, relaxation therapies: yoga ,meditation, biofeedback, aulternative system of medicine, occupational theraphy ECT , Geriatric consideration,role of nurse in above therapies	lecture through power point presentation Role play	6



V	Treatment modalities and therapies use in mental disorder	Describe the etiology psychopathology clinical manifestation , diagnostic, criteria, and management of patient	To cover the ICD classification,etiology, psychopathology, types, clinical manifestation, diagnosis Nursing assessment- history, physical and mental assessment Treatment modalities and nursing management Geriatric consideration	Didactic lecture through power point presentation Clinical practice Case discussion	14
		management of patient with schizophrenia and psychotic disorder	Home care follow up rehabilitation		



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



	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,		



			diagnosis		
VII	Nursing management of patient with mood disorder	psychopathology clinical manifestation ,	Home care follow up	Didactic lecture through power point presentation.	5



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



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



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
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X			Didactic lecture through power point presentation. Clinical practice Case discussion	4
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	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			



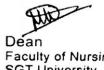
C1 Identify psychiatric emergencies and carry out crisis intervention	
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Nuirsing management of patient with organic brain disorder	To cover the mental health act in 1987 act, section article and their implication Indian lunacy act 1912 Rights of mentally 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
		planning therapeutic



				diet.	
X11					6
		Explain legal; aspect applied in mental health setting and role of nurse	Developmentof community mental health servicesNationalmentalNationalmentalInstitutionalizationand deinstitutionalizationModelofpreventive pshychiatric;levellevelof		
	Psychiatric emergencies and crisis intervention		Mental health agencies ; government and voluntary, national and international Mental health nursing issue for children ,		



XI11		adolescents, women, elderly, victum of violence and abuse handicapped HIV	Didactic lecture through power point presentation. 6	
	Describe the model of preventive psychiatric			

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

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

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XV			
			4

B.Sc. Nursing 4th Year

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SHREE GURU GOBING SINGH TRICENTENARY UNIVERSITY, GURUGRAM, HARYANA

MD

CURRICULUM PLANNING

ON

MANAGEMENT OF NURSING SERVICES AND EDUCATION

(B.SC. NURSING 4th YEAR)

WD

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 <u>registered nurses</u> to seek additional education to earn a <u>Master of Science in Nursing</u> or <u>Doctor of Nursing Practice</u> 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.

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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
- \checkmark to develop advanced skills for administration and management of nursing services
- \checkmark to function as nurse administrator and nurse manager.
- \checkmark 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.

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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
- \checkmark 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)
- \checkmark Candidates shall be medically fit.
- \checkmark Students shall be admitted once in a year.

INTAKE CAPACITY

100 Seats / year

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

- \checkmark 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.
- \checkmark Nursing manager to manage the wards and concerned activities.

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- 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

- \checkmark Interactive session with the students
- ✓ Seminar
- ✓ Didactic lecture through Power point projection
- ✓ Demonstrations
- \checkmark Visits to professional bodies

TOTAL HOURS

THEORY – 90 HOURS

RESEARCH TRAINING

Submission of the research proposal - End of 9th month of 4th year

NAME OF THE PROGRAMME: B.Sc. NursingPLACEMENT: Fourth YearSUBJECT: 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
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NO			
1	Introduction to Management in nursing • Definitions, concepts Theories • Administration Vs Management	Must know	4
	Functions of managementPrinciples or management	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		
2	• Staffing, philosophy, Staffing norms,		
	• Human Resource Management Recruiting, selecting, deployment, retraining, promoting,		
	etc,	Must know	5
	• Directing Process (leading) Controlling,		-

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Quality Management Programme	
• Evaluation and Review Technique (PERT)	
Bench Marking Activity Plan Gantt Chart	Must know
Budgeting concept, principles, types, cost	Wust Know
• Benefit analysis, audit.	
Material management equipment and supplies	Must know
Organizational behavior and human relations	Nice to know
Concept, Principles and theories	
Communication- Techniques, channels, IPR	Must know
Leadership definition, function, Leadership styles	
• 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		
	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		
	• Duties & responsibilities and Job description of various categories of staff		
	• Delegation		
	Participatory management	Must know	
	Personnel (Human) Resource management Importance	Nice to know	



	Selection & recruitmentManpower planning	Must know	
	Man power recruitment Staff Patient RatioJob description	Must know	
	Job analysisJob specification	Must know	
	Maintenance of supplies and equipment in nursing service units	Must know	
	Role of the Head NurseRole of administrator	Must know	
	EvaluationNursing rounds, Nursing protocols, manuals		
	• Performance appraisal of all categories of staff, Nursing audit		
4	Anecdotal records, Evaluation of Patient care.Quality assurance		30
		Must know	
	In Service education	Must know	
	Nature & scope of in-service education program	Must to know	



Organization of in-service education	
Principles of adult learning.	
• Planning for in-service education program, techniques, methods & evaluation of staff education program	Nice to know
	Nice to know
	Nice to know
Management of Nursing Educational Institutions	Must know
Review –History of developments of Nursing Education, State, National	
Organizational pattern of Educational institutions	
• Essentials of educational institutions as per I.N. C. norms	
	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		
	• 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	
	Course evaluation	Wust Know	
	Periodical revision of the curriculum	Must to know	
	Accreditation Guidelines		
	• Administration of the Finance Plan, prepare and send the budget proposals.		
	Utilization of budget		
6	• Procurement of equipment & supplies.		
	Library books/Journals.		15
	A.V aids		15
	• Salary emolument of the employees.		
	• Stipend to the students		
	Publicity of the Institution	Must know	
	Public relations		
	• Advertisements		
	Conferences	Must know	
	Campus Selections	WIUST KIIOW	
	Publishing results and annual reports	Must to know	
	Publication, Brochure magazine		
		Must know	



Nursing as a Profession	
• Nursing as a profession	
Philosophy, nursing practice	
Aims and objectives	
Characteristics of a professional nurse	Nice to know
Regulatory bodies,	Nice to know
• I.N.C, S.N.C constitution functions	
Current trends and issues in Nursing	Must know
Professional ethics	
• Code of ethics : INC, ICN	Must to know
Code of professional conduct INC, I.C.N	Marce law area
Consumer protection act	Must know
• 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	
• Breach of laws	Must to know
• Torts	Must know



	Penalties and punishments	
	Malpractice & Negligence	Must know
		Nice to know
Р	rofessional 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
		Must to know
		Must know



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Sr.	Торіс	Learning objective	Teaching guidelines	Method	Ti
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		(At the end of			



session the students should be able to) session the students should be able to) Image: Comparison of the students should be able to) 1. Introduction to management in nursing Explain the principles and functions of management To cover the definition, concept and functions of the origes Didactic 4 Image: Image						
1. Introduction to Explain the principles and functions of management in nursing To cover the Didactic 4						
management in nursing and functions of management definition, concept and functions of management Lecture through Power Definition, concepts and theories To cover the point principles of nursing management To cover the role of nurse as a manager. Imagement Role of nurse as a manager Imagement Imagement						
Image: Second	1.	Introduction to		To cover the	Didactic 4	4
Image of the image.Image of the image of the		management in nursing	and functions of	definition, concept	1	hrs
conceptsand theoriesPower point principles of nursing management□ Functionsof managementTo cover 			management	and functions of	Lecture	
theories To cover the principles of nursing management projecto r. principles of management To cover the role of nurse as a manager. r. Role of nurse as a manager Image: Comparison of nurse as a manager. Image: Comparison of nurse as a manager.		$\Box \Box$ Definition,	-	management.	through	
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management To cover the role of nurse as a manager. Role of nurse as a manager Role of nurse as a manager.		$\Box \Box Functions$ of				
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management		□ □ principles of				
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Management Process		as a manager				
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mission		mission			Lecture	
Philosophy, To cover the Discussi		Philosophy,		To cover the	Discussi	
objectives management process on				management process	on	
2. operational plan Describe the elements as whole i.e.	2.	0	Describe the elements			
planning, operational		· r · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				

	and process	of	and strategic		
□ □ Staffing Philosophy, Staffing study Norms, Activities, Patient classification systems, Scheduling	management	of	and strategic planning. 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.		



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management:			
equipment and	To cover the		
supplies	management of		
	material supply and		
	equipment.		
process (Leading			
*controlling:			
Quality			
management	To cover the		
program	directing process,		
	quality assurance and		
	management process		
Review	in hospital.		
Technique			
(PERT), bench			
marking, Activity			
\Box \Box Plan (Gantt, Chart).			
	To cover the		
	programme		
	evaluation review		
Management of Nursing	technique.		
Services in the Hospitals	icennique.		
and Community			
planning:			
praiming.			



 Hospital and patient care units including ward management Emergency and disaster management Human resource management: Recruiting, selecting, deployment, retaining, promoting, superannuation etc., Categories of nursing personnel including job description of all levels 	hospital and patt care unit dur	the of in ient ing and
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3.	tion classification systems	Describe management nursing services the hospital and Community.	the of in	1	f, ad bf Dis on Der trat Sim ed	nulat rcise se	8hr s
	□ □ Emergency and disaster management						
	□ □ Material management:						

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□ □ Procurement inventory contro auditing an maintenance in	l,		
□ □ Hospital an patient care units			
□ □ Emergency and disast management	er	To cover the	
□ □ Directing an leading:	ıd	budgeting process in nursing college and hospital.	
□ □ Delegation, participatory management		To cover the management of material supply and	
□ □ Assignments rotations, delegations	,	equipment	
□ □ Supervision and guidance			
□ □ Implement standards, policies,			



procedures and		
practices		
development and		
welfare		
wende		
of discipline		
	To cover the	
□ □ controlling /	Procurement,	
evaluation:	inventory control,	
	auditing and	
	maintenance of	
rounds / Visits,	material.	
Nursing		
protocols,		
Manuals		
Triandans		
assurance model,		
documentation		
□ □ Record and reports		
Performance appraisal.		

THE

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	

E

 Inter personal relationships Human relations Public relations in context of nursing Relations with professional associations and employee unions and 	programmes like induction and orientation programme, inservice and continuing education.	
bargaining In service education □ Nature and scope of in service education program	To cover the Concepts and theories of organizational behaviors	



 organization of in service education principles of adult learning 	Review of channels of communication Leadership styles.	
□ □ planning for in service education program, techniques, methods and		
evaluation of staff education program	To cover the motivation, Concepts and Theories	
□ □ Preparation of report	Group dynamics Techniques of	
	Communication and Inter personal relationships	
ement of Nursing ional Institutions	To cover the human relations and □ Public	
	relations in context of	



of nursing educational institution — INC	nursin	ng	
norms and			
guidelines			
□□Co ordination with			
□ □ Regulatory bodies			
□ □ Affiliation Philosophy / objectives Organization	To collect	cover the tive bargaining	
□ □ Committees Physical facilities			Didactic
□□College / School			Lecture through Power
□ □ Hostel Students			point



		projecto	
		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	
		learning	
	□ □ Job description		
	□ □ Performance appraisal		
	□ □ Development and welfare		
		To cover the evaluation of in service education	
	□□Equipments		



and supplies: audio visual equipments, laboratory equipments,		
books, journals etc.,		
□□Curriculum: Planning, Implementation and Evaluation		
□ □ Clinical facilities	To cover the norms	
□ □ Transport facilities	and guidelines of INC to establish the school or college of	
□ □ Institutional records and reports — administrative, faculty, staff and	nursing.	
Students.		

	Numing of Drafagian				
	Nursing as Profession				
	□□Nursing as a Profession		To cover the philosophy,		
	TOTESSION		objectives, affiliation		
	□ □ Philosophy:		and accreditation by		
	Nursing practice	Participate in	regulatory bodies.	Didactic	
	□ □ Aims and	planning and organizing in-service		Lecture	
	objectives	education program		through	
				Power point	
	s of a professional			projecto	
	nurse			r	
	□□Regulatory				
	bodies: INC, SNC		To cover the physical		
	Acts—		structure, facilities, of		
	Constitution, Functions		college and hostel of the students.		
	i unotiono				
	□ □ Current trends				_
	and issues in Nursing				5hr s
5.	professional				3
	ethics				
	□ □ Code of		To cover the		
	ethics: INC, ICN		admission criteria,		



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		selection	and	
□ □ Code of		counseling	of	
professional		students.		
conduct: INC,				
ICN				
standards for				
Nursing: INC				
ituising. itte				
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□□Legal aspect				
in Nursing				
□ □ Legal terms				
related to				
practice:				
Registration and				Lecture
Licensing				Discussi
	Describe			on
□ □ Laws related	management of			
to Nursing	nursing educational			Visits to
practice; Breach	institutions			INC,
and Penalties				TNAI.
				Discussi
and Negligence.				on
				about



			INC	
			syllabus	
	Professional	To cover the methods		
	advancements:	of teaching, audio- visual aids, books,		
		journals, laboratory,		
	education	curriculum planning and implementation		
		and Performance and		
	Opportunities	evaluation of students.		10h
		students.		rs
	bargaining			
6.	□□Membership			
	with			
	organizations:			
	□ □ National and			
	International			
	in research activities			
	□ □ Publications: Journals,			

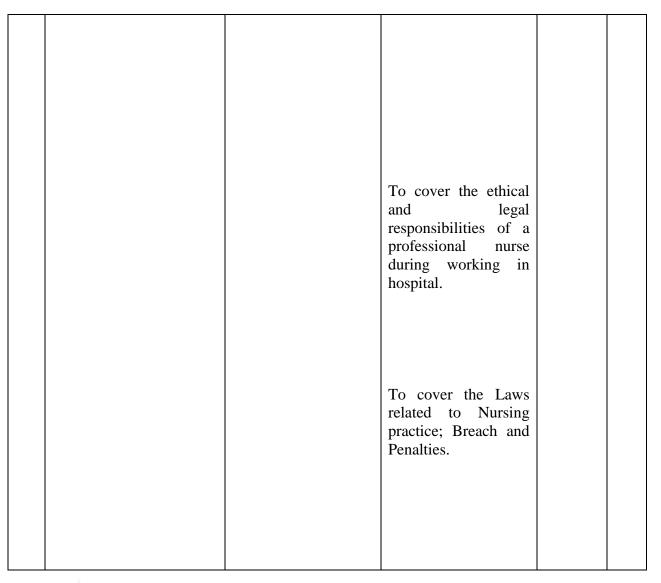


Newspapers, etc.,		
Newspapers, etc.,	To cover the philosophy, aims, objectives, mission, vision, characteristics of a professional nurse.	

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	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.	

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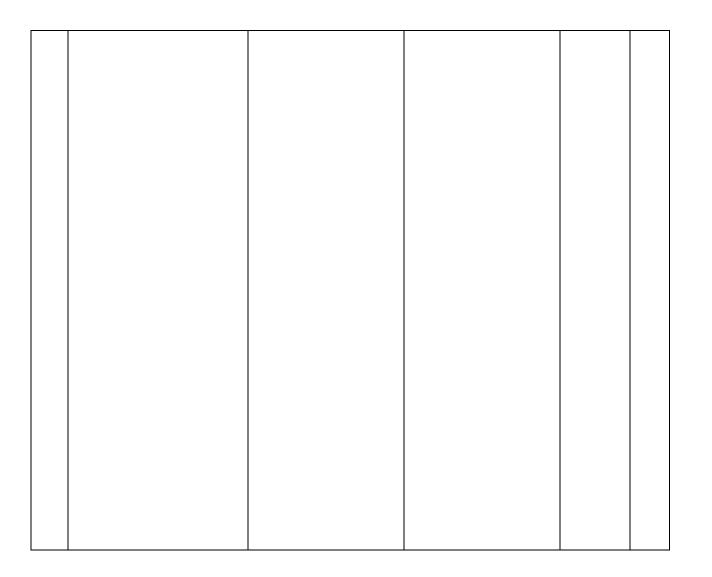
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	Lecture Discussi on Simulat ed
	exercise s Seminar
Explain the various opportunities for professional advancement.	Particip ation in research activitie s.

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			3hr s
8.			

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THO

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I. Stanhope(M), Public Health Nursing: Population-centered Health Care in the Commun Elsevier, 7th Edition, 2008.

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THE

COURSE PLAN

NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

B.Sc. Nursing 4th 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

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- 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)

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- 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.

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 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

Answe	er.		ALL	4					questions::
I.		Elaborate			on	:			(1X15=15)
1.	a)	Explain	the		purpo	oses	of		research.
b)	Classify research	design and	explain	any	one	research	design	with	example.
II.	Write	notes		on <u>:</u> :		(4X	5		=20)
1.	Туре	Ι	and		Т	ype	II		error.
2.	Pron	utiliz	utilization o					research.	
3.	Dependant						variable.		
4.	Exclusion						criteria.		
III.	Short	P	Answer:		(7X		2		=14)
1.	What	is		validi	ty	а	nd		reliability?

2.	Typ	es	of		clo	se		ended		que	stions.
3.	Name	any	tv	WO	type	S	of	d	ata	colle	ection.
4.				Define	;					Manipu	lation.
5.	Wri	te	the		mea	aning		of		assum	nption.
6.				Nul	1					hypo	thesis.
7.				Resea	rch					obje	ctives.
STATISTI	CS_:										
I.		Ela	borate			0	n:			(1X1	5=15)
1. A worksl	nop was condu	cted for five ho	ours to improv	ve the self	efficacy. T	Twelve clie	ents were pa	articipating	g in that w	orkshop, th	ne data
was collete	d before and	after the works	shop was giv	ven below	. Is the wo	orkshop be	enefit for th	ne clients	or not (ta	ble value	2.042)
Before_:	48	56 58	60	61	61	62	63	64	66	66	66
After_:	73	78 67	74	72	73	65	79	77	80	78	79
I.	Write		notes		on_:		(1X		5		=5)
1.		Co-	efficient			(of			Corre	lation.

II. Short

Answer: (3X	S.N o	Торіс	Learning objective		Time
2 = 6)	7.	 □ □ Steps of scientific methods Definition of research	• Describe the concept of research, terms,	Must Know	4 Hrs

1. What is

Cohart Study?

2. Define

Probability.

3.

Differentiate

Qualitative

and Quantitative research.

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	 Need for nursing research Characteristics of good research. Research Process 	 need and areas of research in nursing. Explain the steps of research process. Research and research process 	Nice to know	
8.	 Statement of research problem. Statement of purpose and objectives. Definition of research terms. Review of literature 	 Identify and state the research problem and objectives Review the related literature 	Must Know Nice to Know	3 Hrs
			Desirable to know	
9.	□ □ Research approaches and designs	• Describe the research approaches and designs	Must know	
	☐ Historical, Survey and experimental☐ Qualitative and quantitative			4 Hrs
	□ □ Qualitative and quantitative designs			

The

10.	Compling and data callesting	E-state the second	Must Vasue	411
10.	Sampling and data collection	• Explain the sampling and data collection	Must Know	4Hrs
	$\Box \Box$ Definition of population Sample,	and data concerton		
	sampling criteria, factors influencing			
			Nice to know	
	sampling process, types of sampling			
	techniques.			
	\Box \Box $Data$ -why, what from whom,		Must Know	
	when and where to collect			
	\Box \Box \Box $Data$ collection methods and			
	instruments:			
	\Box \Box Methods of data collection			
	□ Questioning, interviewing			
	.Observations, record analysis and			
	measurement			
	measurement			
	\Box \Box Pilot study			
	\Box \Box Data collection procedure			
11.	Analysis of data:	$\Box \Box$ Analyze, interpret and	Must Know	4 Hrs
		summarize the research data		
	\Box Complication, Tabulation,			
	Summarization, presentation,			
	interpretation of		Nice to know	

The

	Data		Must Know	
			Nice to know	
			Desirable to know	
			Must Know	
12.	• Communication and utilization of Research	Communicate and utilize the research findings	Nice to know	3 hrs
	□□Communication of research findings		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. Describe the measures of central tendency and variability and methods of correlation.	 Explain the use of statistics, scales of measurement and graphical presentation of data. Describe the measures of central tendency and variability and methods of correlation. 	Must Know Nice to know Must Know	14 Hrs
14.	 Correlation Computation by rank difference methods. Uses of correlation coefficient. 	• Explain correlation and uses of correlation coefficient	Must Know Nice to know Must Know	4 Hrs

HAD

				r
			Desirable to know	
15.	• Biostatistics: Crude rates and standardized rates, ratio and estimation of the trends.	Discuss Biostatistics	Must Know	4hrs
16.	 Introduction to computers in nursing Introduction to computers and disk-operating system, Introduction to word processing Introduction to data base 	Describe application of computer in nursing.	Nice to know	4hrs
	 Windows applications, word, excel, power point, multimedia. Use of statistical packages. Introduction to Internet & use of electronic mail 		Desirable to know	
	• Computer aided teaching &		Nice to know	



testing		

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S.N	Торіс	Learning objective	Teaching Guidelines	Methodology	Tim
o 17.	 □□ Steps of scientific methods Definition of research Need for nursing research Characteristics of good research. Research Process 	 Describe the concept of research, terms, need and areas of research in nursing. Explain the steps of research process. Research and research process 	To cover Introduction and need for nursing research , Definition of research and nursing research, Steps of scientific method, Characteristics of good research	0	4 Hr
			□ □ Steps of research process- overview	Interactive session on characteristics of good research.	
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 	TocoverResearchproblem/questionIdentification of problemIdentification of problem statement, Criteriaof a good research problemWritingobjectives,TeachingLearningActivities:LectureDiscussion.	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 Location Sources On line search; CTNHAL, COCHRANE etc Purposes Method of review	• Review the related literature		Lecture 3 Discussion	3 hrs



20.	 Research approaches and designs Historical, Survey and experimental Qualitative and quantitative designs 	approaches and a designs]	To cover Research approaches and designs, Historical, Survey and experimental Qualitative and quantitative designs	Teacher seminar on research approaches and design.	4 Hr
21.	Sampling and data collection		To cover Sampling and data collection Definition of population Sample, sampling criteria, factors influencing sampling process, types of sampling techniques, Data- why, what from whom, when and where to collect Data collection methods and instruments:, Methods of data collection, Questioning, interviewing Observations, record analysis and	sampling and data collection.	4Hrs
	□ □ Pilot study	1	measurement		

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	□ □ 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, presentation, interpretation of		Summarization, presentation, interpretation of		
	Data		Data		
23.	Explain the use of statistics, scales of measurement and graphical	• Explain the use of statistics, scales of measurement and	To Cover Explain the use of statistics, scales of measurement and graphical	Vertical teaching on use of statistics and graphical presentation of data.	14 H
	presentation of data.	graphical	presentation of data, Describe the measures of	presentation of data.	
	Describe the measures of central	presentation of data.	central tendency and		
	tendency and variability and methods of correlation.	□ □ Describe the	variability and methods of correlation.		

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		measures of central tendency and variability and methods of correlation.			
24.	 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 	utilize the research and findings Control re re re re re re re re re re re re re	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	Student seminar on communication and utilization of research.	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.

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- 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
- \checkmark 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
- \checkmark 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.

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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.
- \checkmark 5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidates may be given.

INTAKE CAPACITY

100 Seats / year

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

- \checkmark Academic professional with a focus on developing a research and training career.
- \checkmark Administering healthcare services and advocating for healthcare improvements.
- ✓ Nursing educator focused on developing and managing a full time clinical practice.
- \checkmark 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

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

TOTAL HOURS

- THEORY 90 HOURS
- PRACTICAL -- 135 HOURS

TOTAL -- 225 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 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

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- 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

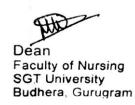
> THEORY

– 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		
	\Box \Box Historical development of		
	O Community health		
	o Community health Nursing	Desire to know	

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	o Pre - independence		
	o Post-independence		
2	Health planning and policies and problems	Nice to know	6 hours
	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 		
	 Health problems in India 		
		Must to know	
	Delivery of community health services	Must to KIIOw	
	• Planning, budgeting and material management of SCs, PHC and, CHC		
	• Planning, budgeting and material management of SCs, PHC and, CHC		

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	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		
	wraternal and child health centers	Must to know	



	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		
•	National health programmes	Must to know	
•	School health services		
•	Occupational health	Desirable to know	
•	Defence services	Nice to know	
•	Systems of Medicine and health care	INICE to Know	
•	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	
	personnel.		
	• Approaches	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 Care:	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)	Must to know	
- Management information (MIS):		
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		
A	ssisting 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		
	$\Box \Box$ 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	
	\square \square Seek health services for	Desirable to know
	□ □ Routine checkup	
		Must to know
	□ □ 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		
•	• Collection and disposal of waste at home and community Sensitize and handle social issues affecting health and development for self and family © Women Empowerment		
	□ □ Women and child abuse		
	$\Box \Box$ Abuse of elders		
	□ □ Female Foeticide		
	□ □ Commercial sex workers		15 hours
	$\Box \Box$ Food adulteration		
	□ □ Substance abuse		
•	Utilize community resources for and family	Desirable to know	
			•



□ □ Trauma services	Nice to know
□ □ Old age homes	Desirable to know
	Must to know
\Box \Box Homes for physically and mentally challenged individuals	
\Box \Box Homes for destitute	Nice to know
National health and family welfare programmes and the role of a nurse.	
1) National ART Programme	



	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	
6	12) National Family Welfare Programme-RCH Programme historical development, 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
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



Health Agencies	Desirable to know
 International — WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, DANIDA, European 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 (FPAI), Tuberculosis Association of India, Hindu Kusht NivaranSangh, Central Social Welfare Board, All India Women's conference, Blind Association of India etc. 	Desirable to know
	Nice to know
	Nice to know
	Must to know
	Desirable to know
	Must to know
	Nice to know
	Must to know
	Desirable to know

AD

	Must to know	
7		
5	Must know	
5	Must to know	

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.	Торіс	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



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 Health problems in India 	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 provided by government at:			Lecture	



	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.	 discussion Visits to various health delivery systems Supervised field practice 	
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 Hospitals	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

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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.	
	responsibilities of Community health nursing personnel.	
- Nursing theories and Nursing process	C I C I	

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- Epidemiological approach			
- Problem solving approach			
- Evidence based approach			
- Empowering people to care for themselves			
OriginalOriginalOriginalOriginalOriginalOriginalPrimary HealthCare:Care:Care:Care:			
- Equitable distribution			
- Community participation			
- Focus on prevention			
- Use of appropriate technology			
	□ □ Describe community Health		
- Multi-sectoral approach	Nursing approaches and concepts.	discussion	
Image: Constraint of the second sec	□ □ Describe the roles and responsibilities of Community health		
health nursing personnel in	nursing personnel.		
		session	
- Family health services			

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4	 Information Education Communication (IEC) Management information (MIS): 		□□Supervised field practice Participation in camps □□Group Project	25 hours
	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			

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	- description of Community health nursing personnel		
pro Em ind	ssisting individuals and groups to omote and maintain their health. npowerment for self-care of dividual, families and groups in- ssessment 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		

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□ □ Warning signs of various diseases			
□ □ Tests Urine for sugar and albumin, blood sugar			
\Box \Box Seek health services for			
□ □ Routine checkup			
□ □ 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 E. Carryout therapeutic 	Describe and appreciate the activities of community health nurse in assisting individuals and groups to	Lecture discussion	



	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	Supervised field practice	
	waste at home and	Practice	
	community	Individual, group,	
		family,community	
	G. Sensitize and handle	health education. 15	
5	social issues affecting health and development for self	hours	5
5	and family		
	□ □ Women Empowerment		
	□ □ Women and child abuse		
	□ □ Abuse of elders		
	Female Foeticide		
	□ □ Commercial sex workers		
	workers		
	□ □ Food adulteration		
	□ □ Substance abuse		
	TT TT.11		
	H. Utilize community		



resources for and family		
□ □ Trauma services		
\Box \Box 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		
r rogramme		L

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2) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP)		
126		
 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	T	
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.	

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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		

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 19) National Nutritional Anemia prophylaxis programme 20) 20 point programme 21) ICDS programme 22) Mid-day meal applied nutritional programme 23) National mental health programme Health ESI CGHS Health insurance Health Agencies International — WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, DANIDA, European Commission (EC).Red cross, USAID UNIESCO Colorado Dana 	Describe and national health and family welfare programmes and role of nurse. Describe the various health schemes in India.	Lecture discussion Participation in National Health Programmes Field visits	20
USAID, UNESCO, Colombo Plan, ILO, CARE etc. National - Indian Red Cross, Indian			hours



6	Council for child welfare, Family 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.		

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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,		

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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			
□ School health records -		Lecture discussion	
maintenance and its importance		□Field visits	
□ Roles and responsibilities of			

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	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			J nours
	□ Health tourism			
7	□ International cooperation and assistance			

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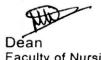
□ International travel and trade		
☐ Health and food legislation, laws, adulteration of food		
Disaster management		
□ Migration		
□ International health agencies – World Health		
organizations, World health assembly, UNICEF, UNFPA,SIDA, US AID, DANIDA, DFID. USAID	To cover the objectives, organisation /manpower/resources,	
etc International health issues and problems 	activities, goals, inter- sectoralapproach,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		
\Box International health days and		
their significance		
EDUCATION AND		
ADMINISTRATION		
□ Quality assurance		
□ Standards, Protocols, Policies,		
Procedures		
□ Infection control; Standard safety		
measures		
□ Nursing audit		

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	Design of Sub-Centre/Primary lth Centre,			Teaching seminar on
Com	nmunity health center			National Health and Family Welfare
	Staffing; Supervision and	Discuss the epidemiology of		Programmes
mon	itoring-Performance appraisal	Communicable diseases and non- communicable diseases and emerging		
	udgeting	and re-emerging diseases Epidemics		
	laterial management	Explain National Integrated disease Surveillance Programme		Interactive session
	Role and responsibilities of erent categories of	Discuss the Health information system		Didactic lecture on NRHM, Health Schemes, ESI,
perso	onnel in community health			CGHS, Health Insurance
	Referral chain- community			
outre	each services	Discuss the role of Community health nurse	To cover the definition, concepts,	Field visits
	ransportation	nurse	objectives, health assessment,	
				Clinical Postings



			screening, identification, referral	in CHC, PHC	
	□ Public relations		and follow up, safe environment		
9	 Planning in-service educational programme and Teaching Training of various categories of health workers ,preparation of manuals 	Discuss the various national health programmesand 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		
	<u>GERIATRIC</u>	Describe the various components of	, roles and responsibilities of		
		Reproductive and child health	community health nurse		
		programme.			
	□ Concept, trends, problems and issues				
	□ Aging process, and changes	Describe the role and responsibilities of community health nurse in various			
	□ Theories of ageing	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 disease spread, global health	
\Box Care of elderly		priorities and programmes,	
□ Elderly abuse		,International quarantine	
☐ Training and supervision of care givers		,Healthtourism,Internationalcooperationandandassistance,Internationaltravelandtrade,	
☐ Government welfare measures Programmes for elderly-Role of		Health and food legislation, laws, adulteration of food, Disaster	



NGOs		management, Migration,	
□ Roles and responsibilities of		International health agencies – 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,		
	Screening, identification, referral and		
□ Rehabilitation team	follow up,Safe environment		
□ Models, Methods			
□ Community based rehabilitation	Describe the services, programmes		
	and plans- first aid, treatment of minor		
□ Ethical issues	ailments		



□ Rehabilitation Co	uncil of India	Explain inter-sectoral coordination				
□ Disability and reh		Discuss adolescent health				
of various prosthetic	; devices	Elaborate disaster preparedness and				
□ Psychosocial reha	ıbilitation	management				
□ Rehabilitation	of chronic	Discuss guidence and counseling				
diseases		Discuss guidance and counseling				
□ Restorative rehab	ilitation	Describe the importance of school health records.				
□ Vocational rehabi	litation					
□ Role of voluntary	organizations	Discuss roles and responsibilities of community health nurse.				
□ Guidance and cou	Inseling					
□ Welfare measures	5		To cover quality standards, protocol		Teaching seminar	
□ Role and resp	ponsibilities of		Procedures, infecti	,		
community health n	urse		Standard safety meas	sures, nursing		



		audit, design of Sub-	
		Centre/Primary Health Centre,	
	Discuss global burden of disease	Community health center, staffing; Supervision and monitoring-	Interactive session
	,global health rules to halt disease	Performance appraisal, budgeting	Didactic lecture
COMMUNITYMENTALHEALTH	spread and global health priorities and programmes	,material management,role and responsibilities of different	Demonstration on Health assessment, Screening,
□ Magnitude, trends and issues		categories of personnel in	identification, referral and follow
 National Mental Health Program- Community mental health program 	Explain International quarantine, health tourism, International cooperation and assistance and International travel and trade.	community health, referral chain- community outreach services And training of various categories of health workers ,preparation	up,
□ The Changing Focus of care		of manuals	
□ The Public Health Model	Discuss health and food legislation,		
□ Case Management- Collaborative	laws, adulteration of food		
care			



□ 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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	Describe quality assurance, Standards, Protocols, Policies, Procedures Discuss Infection control; Standard safety measures, Nursing audit	To cover the concept, trends, problems and issues, aging process, and changes, theories of ageing, health problems and needs, psycho-physiological stressors and disorders, myths and facts of aging, health assessment, home for aged-various agencies, rehabilitation of elderly, care of elderly, elderly abuse, training and supervision of care givers, government welfare measures Programmes for elderly-Role of NGOs, roles and responsibilities of Geriatric nurse in the Community		



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: 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 Teaching and training of various	Models, MethodsCommunity based rehabilitation	International day celebration



	categories of health workers	
	,preparation of manuals	□ Ethical issues
		Rehabilitation Council of India
		Disability and rehabilitation-
		Use of various prosthetic devices
		□ Psychosocial rehabilitation
		□ Rehabilitation of chronic
		diseases
	Describe the Concept, trends, problems and issues	□ Restorative rehabilitation
	problems and issues	□ Vocational rehabilitation
	Explain Aging process, and	□ Role of voluntary organizations
	changes, Theories of ageing	□ Guidance and counseling
	, Health problems and needs, Psycho- physiological stressors and Myths and	U Welfare measures



	facts of aging. Explain health assessment Discuss rehabilitation of elderly, care of elderly, elderly abuse	□ Role and responsibilities of community health nurse	
	Discuss the Training and supervision of care givers , Government welfare measures Programmes for elderly- Role of NGOs	To cover magnitude, trends and issues, National Mental Health Program- Community mental	
	Elaborate the Roles and responsibilities of Geriatric nurse in the community	health program, the changing focus of care, the Public Health Model, case management- Collaborative care, crisis intervention, welfare agencies,	



	Discuss the Rehabilitation Council of India		Interactive session
	Discuss the Ethical issues		Teaching seminar
	Explain Models, Methods and Community based rehabilitation		Didactic lecture through Power point projections.
	Discuss : Concepts, principles, trends, issues, Rehabilitation team	mentally challenged groups and role of community health nurse	
		population at risk, community based rehabilitation, human rights of mentally ill, substance use,	



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		

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	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		

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		Didactic lecture through Power point projections.
		Teaching seminar
		Interactive session
		Didactic lecture
		Disaster drill

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		Field visits	
		Report writing.	

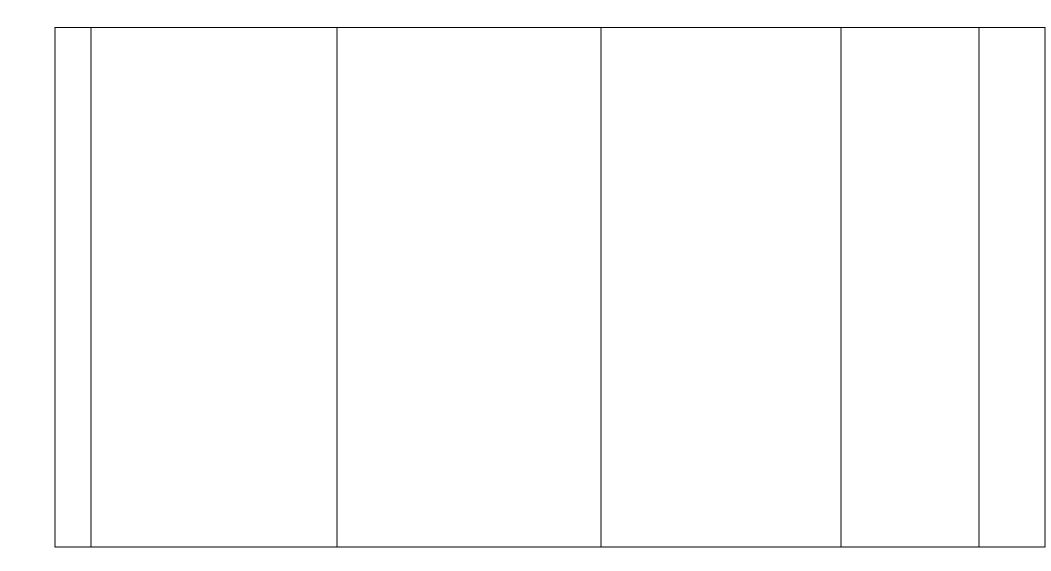
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		Field visits

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