SRM IST

SRM COLLEGE OF NURSING

M.SC. NURSING

1.OVERALL OBJECTIVES

The candidate is prepared to function in a leadership position in selected areas of clinical speciality, Nursing education, Nursing Administration and in Nursing Research and carry out independent research studies.

2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

- a. The candidate should be a registered Nurse and registered Midwife or equivalent with any state nursing Registration Council.
- b. The minimum education requirements shall be the passing of:
 B.Sc., Nursing/ Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing with minimum of 55% aggregate marks.
- c. The candidate should have undergone B.Sc. Nursing/ Post Basic B.Sc. Nursing in an Institution which is recognized by Indian Nursing Council.
- d. Minimum 1 year of work experience after basic B.Sc. Nursing
- e. Minimum 1 year of work experience prior or after post basic B.Sc. Nursing.
- f. Candidate shall be Medically fit.
- g. 5% relaxation of marks for SC/ST candidate may be given.

Entrance/Selection Test

Selection of candidates should be based on the merit of the entrance examination held by University or competent authority.

3. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The duration of M.Sc. Nursing course shall extend over a period of two academic years. The course shall be non-semester annual pattern.

4. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

English shall be the medium of Instruction for all the subjects of study and for examination.

5. COMMENCEMENT OF THE COURSE

The course will commence from May of every academic year.

6. WORKING DAYS IN AN ACADEMIC YEAR

Each academic year shall consist of not less than 240 working days

7. ATTENDANCE

- a. 75% of the attendance for theory and practical. However 100% of attendance for practical before the award of degree.
- b. A candidate lacking in the prescribed attendance and progress in any one subject in theory or practical, the first appearance shall not be permitted for appearing the University examination in that subject.
- c. There shall be no condo nation of attendance however 5% allowance is in discretion of the Principal. Criteria for such allowance are: undue occurrence in the family, natural calamity, death of close family members, serious illness.

8. CURRICULUM

The curriculum and syllabus for the M.Sc. Nursing course shall be as prescribed by the Academic Council of the University from time to time.

9. INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

- a. There will be internal assessment of students performance in terms of theory and practical as given in the scheme of examination
- b. To quality for appearing for the university examination, a candidate should secure a minimum of 50% of marks prescribed for internal assessment in the subject concerned.
- c. At least three theory examinations and if practical has been prescribed, one practical examinations will be conducted in the subject concerned and the average marks of such internal examination will be taken into consideration for award of internal marks.

- d. If a candidate fails in internal assessment in any subject(s), she will be given an opportunity to improve her internal marks by conducting a minimum of two examinations in theory and in practical if prescribed in the subject concerned.
- e. The details of internal marks awarded to the candidates should be submitted to the university by the Head of the institution at least 15 days prior to the commencement of the theory examination.

10. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

University examination will be conducted as Part-I and Part-II at the end of the first year and second year respectively, as per the syllabus prescribed. If a candidate fails in Part-I examination, he/she will be allowed to proceed to the second year of the course and reappear for supplementary examination in the failed subjects. University examinations will be conducted normally in June/November sessions.

11. MARKS QUALIFYING FOR A PASS

- O A candidate will be declared to have passed a subject/paper in the University examination if he/she secures not less than 50% of marks in the University theory examination, not less than 50% of marks in the University practical examination wherever prescribed and not less than 50% of marks in internal assessment.
- If the candidate fails in either practical or theory paper he/she has to reappear for both the paper (theory and Practical)
- Maximum number of attempts per subjects is three (3) inclusive of first attempt. The maximum period to complete the course successfully should not exceed 4 years.

PRACTICALS

- a. 4 hours of practical examination per student.
- b. Maximum number of 10 students per day per speciality.
- c. The examination should be held in clinical area only for clinical specialities.
- d. One internal and external should jointly conduct practical examination.

e. Examiner – Nursing faculty teaching respective speciality area in M.Sc. Nursing programme with minimum 3 year experience after M.Sc. Nursing.

12. REVALUATION OF ANSWER PAPERS

There shall be no revaluation of the answer papers however re-totaling is permitted.

13. MODALITIES FOR AWARD OF CLASS

The candidate who obtains the highest marks in aggregate in first attempt should be awarded first rank.

The candidate who obtains

- a. 75% and above in aggregate is considered to have passed in first class with distinction
- b. 60-75% in aggregate is considered to have passed in first division
- c. 50-59% is considered to have passed in second division
- d. 50% pass in each of the theory and practical separately.

14. MAINTENANCE OF LOG BOOK

- a. Every candidate who obtains the highest marks in aggregate in first attempt should be awarded first rank.
- b. The head of the department & institution shall scrutinize the log book once in every three months.
- c. At the end of the programme, the candidate should summarize the contents and get the log Book certified by the Head of the institution/
- d. The logbook should be submitted at the time of practical examination for the scrutiny of the board of examiners.
- e. In addition to the above, the head of the department shall involve the candidates in seminars, journal club, group discussions, Nursing conference and in the teaching and training programme of under graduate students.
- f. Every candidate should be encouraged to present short title papers in conference and to make improvements in it and submit them for publication in reputed nursing journals. Motivation by the Heads of departments is essential in this area to sharpen the research skills of the candidates.

15. SUBMISSION OF DISSERTATION

- a. Every candidate shall be required to submit 4 copies of dissertation in the speciality concerned, three months before the commencement of Part-II examination to the controller of examination through the head of the Department/Institutions.
 - b. The dissertation should be neatly typed on one side only in double lined spacing and it should not exceed 60 pages excluding certifications, acknowledgements, annexures and Bibiography.
 - c. The dissertation shall be valued by
 - i. An internal examiner with Nursing Research experience common to all the Branches of Speciality.
 - ii. An external examiner with Nursing Research experience common to all the branches of speciality.
 - d. When certain corrections are suggested in relation to the dissertation, the Chairman, Board of Examiners would furnish a detailed report to the controller of Examinations about the corrections that the candidate has to carry-out. In such case the candidate should resubmit the dissertation carrying out the corrections suggested with in one month from the date of receipt of communication from the controller of examinations to the effect and till the dissertation is approved on such resubmittion, the issue of mark statement to the candidate will be withheld. If approved on such resubmission the mark statement to the candidate will be issued.
 - e. If the dissertation of a candidate is approved, but she fails in the university theory/practical examination, the marks awarded for her dissertation shall be carried over for the subsequent examination(s).
 - f. When the dissertation of a candidate is rejected, the candidate shall submit a fresh dissertation two months prior to the commencement of the subsequent University examination

Research Guides

a. Qualification of Guide

Main Guide: Nursing faculty/ Nursing expert in the same clinical speciality holding Ph.D/M.Phil/M.Sc. Nursing with a minimum of 3 years experience in teaching in the post graduate programmed in Nursing

Co-Guide: A Co-Guide is a nursing faculty/expert in the field of study (may be from outside the college but should be within the city)

b. Guide -Students Ratio

Maximum of 1:4 (including as co-guide)

c. Research Committee

There should be a research committee in each college comprising of minimum 5 members chaired by the Principal, College of Nursing.

16. ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF THE DEGREE

The candidate will be awarded the degree of Master of Science in Nursing when a candidate has put in the prescribed programmes of study for two years and successfully completed all programme requirements including the submission of dissertation.

17. NUMBER OF APPEARANCE(S):

A candidate registered for the M.Sc. Nursing course must pass the Part-I and Part-II examination within five years from the date of her admission; i.e., the candidate should pass the Part-I and Part-II examinations within nine attempts in the University examination. If the candidate fails to pass the Part-I and Part-II Examination within the period of five years, he/she shall be discharged from the course.

18. RE-ADMISSION AFTER BREAK OF STUDY

- A candidate having a break of study of five years and above from the date of admission and more than two spells of break will not be considered for readmission.
- ➤ The five years period of break or study shall be calculated from the date of first admission of the candidate to the course inclusive of all the subsequent spells of break of studies.

A candidate having a break of study shall be re-admitted after satisfactory fulfillment of the regulations of the University at the commencement of an academic year only and shall undergo he full duration of the course. No exemption for the period of study already undergone or for the examination already passed shall be granted. The candidate will be required to appear for all the examinations as prescribed in the regulations in vogue at the time of readmission.

19. BRANCHES OF STUDY

The following shall be the branches of study for M.Sc. Degree in Nursing.

Branch I - Medical Surgical Nursing

Branch II - Paediatric Nursing

Branch III - Obstetric & Gynaecology Nursing

Branch IV - Community Health Nrusing

Branch V - Psychiatric Nursing

20.VACATION

The Heads of institutions shall declare 4 (four) weeks vacation in an academic year to the students. The period of vacation can be decided by the Head of the institution.

PLACEMENT I YEAR

Subjects	Theory Hours	Practical Hours
Advanced Nursing Practice	150	200
Nursing Education	150	150
Nursing Research and Statistics	150	100

ClinicalSpeciality -I MedicalSurgical Nursing Obstetrics & Gynaecology Community Health Nursing Psychiatric Nursing Pediatric Nursing	150	650	
Total	600	1100	

PLACEMENT : II YEAR

Nursing Management	150	150
Nursing Research (Dissertation)	-	300
Clinical Speciality - II Medical Surgical Nursing Obstetrics & Gynaecology Community Health Nursing Psychiatric Nursing Pediatric Nursing	150	950
Total	300	1400

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

I year		Theory		Practical		
	Hours	Internal	External	Hours	Internal	External
Advanced Nursing Practice	3	25	75	-	-	-
Nursing Education	3	25	75		50	50
Nursing Research and Statistics	3	25**	75*			
Clinical Speciality -I	3	25	75		100	100
Total		100	300		150	150
II Year						

Nursing Management	3	25	75		
Dissertation & viva	-	-	-	100	100
Clinical Speciality - II	3	25	75	100	100
Total		50	150	200	200

^{*} Nursing Research = 50 and Statistics = 25 **Nursing Research = 15 and Statistics = 10

SYLLABUS

NURSING EDUCATION

Placement: I Year

Hours of Instruction

Theory 150 Hours

Practical 150 Hours

Total: 300 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students to develop a broad understanding of Fundamental Principles, concepts, trends and issues related to education and nursing education. Further, it would provide opportunity to students to understand, appreciate and acquire skills in teaching and evaluation, curriculum development, implementation, maintenance of standards and accreditation of various nursing educational programs.

Objectives

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

- 1. Explain the aims of education, philosophies, trends in education and health: its impact on nursing education.
- 2. Describe the teaching learning process.
- 3. Prepare and utilize various instructional media and methods in teaching learning process.
- 4. Demonstrate competency in teaching, using various instructional strategies.
- 5. Critically analyze the existing nursing educational programs, their

Problems, issues and future trends.

- 6. Describe the process of curriculum development, and the need and methodology of curriculum change, innovation and integration.
- 7. Plan and conduct continuing nursing education programs.
- 8. Critically analyze the existing teacher preparation programs in nursing.
- 9. Demonstrate skill in guidance and counseling.
- 10. Describe the problems and issues related to administration of nursing

Curriculum including selection and organization of clinical experience.

- 11. Explain the development of standards and accreditation process in Nursing education programs.
- 12. Identify research priorities in nursing education.
- 13. Discuss various models of collaboration in nursing education and Services.
- 14. Explain the concept, principles, steps, tools and techniques of Evaluation
- 15. Construct, administer and evaluate various tools for assessment of Knowledge, skill, and attitude.

Course Content

Units	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	10		Introduction:
II	20	30	 Teaching – Learning Process Concepts of teaching and learning: Definition, theories of teaching and learning, relationship between teaching and learning. Educational aims and objectives; types, domains, levels, elements and writing of educational objectives Competency based education(CBE) and outcome based education(OBE) Instructional design: Planning and designing the lesson, writing lesson plan: meaning, its need and Importance formats. Instruction strategies – Lecture, discussion, demonstration, simulation, laboratory, seminar, panel, symposium, problem solving, problem

			based learning (PBL), workshop, project, role- play(sociodrama), clinical teaching methods, programmed instruction, self directed learning(SDL), micro teaching, computer assisted instruction(CAI), computer assisted learning (CAL)
III	10	10	 Instructional media and methods
IV	10		 Measurement and evaluation: Concept and nature of measurement and evaluation, meaning, process, purposes, problems in evaluation and measurement. Principles of assessment, formative and summative assessment- internal assessment external examination, advantages and disadvantages. □ Criterion and norm referenced evaluation
V	12	10	 Standardized and non-standardized tests: ✓
VI	8	5	Administration, Scoring and Reporting • □ Administering a test; scoring, grading

			versus marks • □ Objective tests, scoring essay test,	
			methods of Scoring, Item analysis.	
VII	12	6	Standardized Tools ☐ Tests of intelligence aptitude, interest, personality, achievement, socio-economic status scale, tests for special mental and physical abilities and disabilities	
VIII	5	6	 Nursing Educational programs □ Perspectives of nursing education: Global and national. □ Patterns of nursing education and training programmes in India. Non-university and University programs: ANM, GNM, Basic B.Sc. Nursing, Post Certificate B.Sc. Nursing, M.Sc(N) programs, M.Phil and Ph.D) in Nursing, post basic diploma programs, nurse practitioner programs. 	
IX	12	25	 Continuing Education in Nursing □ Concepts – Definition, importance, need scope, principles of adult learning, assessments of learning needs, priorities, resources. □ Program planning, implementation and evaluation of Continuing education programs. □ Research in continuing education. □ Distance education in nursing. 	
X	10	10	 □ Distance education in nursing. Curriculum Development □ Definition, curriculum determinants, process and steps of curriculum development, Curriculum models, Types and framework. □ Formulation of philosophy, objectives, selection and organization of learning experiences; master plan, course plan, unit plan. □ Evaluation strategies, process of curriculum change,role of students, faculty, administrators, statutorybodies and other stakeholders. □ Equivalency of courses: Transcripts, credit system. 	
XI	8	4	Teacher preparation □ Teacher – roles & responsibilities, functions, • characteristics, competencies, qualities, □ Preparation of professional teacher □ Organizing professional aspects of teacher preparation programs	

			 □ Evaluation: self and peer □ Critical analysis of various programs of teacher education in India.
XII	10	5	 Guidance and counseling □ Concept, principles, need, difference between guidance and counseling, trends and issues. □ Guidance and counseling services: diagnostic andremedial. □ Coordination and organization of services. □ Techniques of counseling: Interview, case work, characteristics of counselor, problems in counseling. □ Professional preparation and training for counseling.
XIII	15	10	 Administration of Nursing Curriculum □ Role of curriculum coordinator – planning, • implementation and evaluation. • □ Evaluation of educational programs in nursing course and program. • □ Factors influencing faculty staff relationship and techniques of working together. • □ Concept of faculty supervisor (dual) position. • □ Curriculum research in nursing. • □ Different models of collaboration between education • and service
XIV	10		Management of nursing educational institutions ☐ Planning, organizing, staffing, budgeting, recruitment, discipline, public relation, performance appraisal, welfare services, library services, hostel,
XV	5	5	 □ Development and maintenance of standards and accreditation in nursing education programs. □ Role of Indian Nursing Council, State Registration Nursing Councils, Boards and University. □ Role of Professional associations and unions.

Activities:

- Framing philosophy, aims and objectives.
 Lesson Planning.
 Micro teaching-2.

- Conduct practice teachings using different teaching strategies -10(like lecture cum discussion, demonstration- lab method, field trips, seminars, project, role play, panel discussion, clinical methods etc)
- Preparation and utilization of instructional Aids using different media.
- Develop course plans, unit plans, rotation plans.
- Conduct a continuing education workshop.
- Annotated bibliography.
- Critical evaluation of any nursing education program offered by a selected institution.
- Planning and Organizing field visits.
- Educational visits.
- Field visits (INC/SNRC) to get familiar with recognition/registration process.
- Construct, administer and evaluate tools (objective & essay type test, Observation checklist, rating scale etc)
- Observe and practice application of various non-standardized tests (intelligence, Aptitude, Personality, Sociometry, physical & mental disabilities tests.)

Methods of Teaching

- Lecture cum discussion
- Demonstration/ Return demonstration
- Seminar / Presentations
- Project work
- Field visits
- Workshop

Methods of evaluation

- Tests
- Presentation
- Project work
- Written assignments

Internal Assessment

Internal Assessment		
	Techniques	Weightage
	Test- (2 tests)	50
	Assignment	25
	Seminar/presentation	25
		100
Practical – Internal ass	essment	
	Learning resource material	25
	Practice Teaching	50
	Conduct Workshop	25
Practical – Internal ass	Learning resource material Practice Teaching	50

Practical – external assessment

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

ADVANCED NURSING PRACTICE

Placement: 1ST Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 Hours Practical 200 Hours Total: 350 Hours

Course Description

The course is designed to develop an understanding of concepts and constructs of theoretical basis of advance nursing practice and critically analyze different theories of nursing and other disciplines.

Objectives:

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

- 1. Appreciate and analyze the development of nursing as a profession.
- 2. Describe ethical, legal, political and economic aspects of health care delivery and nursing practice.
- 3. Explain bio- psycho- social dynamics of health, life style and health care delivery system.
- 4. Discuss concepts, principles, theories, models, approaches relevant to nursing and their application.
- 5. Describe scope of nursing practice.
- 6. Provide holistic and competent nursing care following nursing process approach.
- 7. Identify latest trends in nursing and the basis of advance nursing practice.
- 8. Perform extended and expanded role of nurse.
- 9. Describe alternative modalities of nursing care.
- 10. Describe the concept of quality control in nursing.
- 11. Identify the scope of nursing research.
- 12. Use computer in patient care delivery system and nursing practice.
- 13. Appreciate importance of self development and professional advancement.

Course content

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unit	Hours	Content
		Nursing as a Profession
I	10	☐ History of development of nursing profession,
		characteristics, criteria of the profession, perspective of
		nursing profession-national, global
		☐ Code of ethics(INC), code of professional conduct(INC),
		autonomy and accountability, assertiveness, visibility of
		nurses, legal considerations,
		□ Role of regulatory bodies
		□ Professional organizations and unions-self defense,
		individual and collective bargaining
		☐ Educational preparations, continuing education, career
		opportunities, professional advancement & role and scope
		of nursing education.
		□ Role of research, leadership and management.
		☐ Quality assurance in nursing (INC).
		□ Futuristic nursing.
II	5	Health care delivery
		☐ Health care environment, economics, constraints, planning
		process, policies, political process vis a vis nursing
		Profession.
		☐ Health care delivery system- national, state, district and
		local level.
		☐ Major stakeholders in the health care system-Government,
		non-govt, Industry and other professionals.
		☐ Patterns of nursing care delivery in India.
		☐ Health care delivery concerns, national health and family
		welfare programs, inter-sectoral coordination, role of
		nongovernmental
		agencies.
		☐ Information, education and communication (IEC).
		☐ Tele-medicine.
		= 1400 mount
		Genetics
III	10	☐ Review of cellular division, mutation and law of inheritance,
		human genome project, The Genomic era.
		□ Basic concepts of Genes, Chromosomes & DNA.
	1	Busic concepts of Genes, enfollosomes & DIVA.

		☐ Approaches to common genetic disorders.
		☐ Genetic testing – basis of genetic diagnosis, Pre symptomatic
		and predisposition testing, Prenatal diagnosis & screening,
		Ethical, legal & psychosocial issues in genetic testing.
		☐ Genetic counseling.
		Practical application of genetics in nursing
		Epidemiology
		 Scope, epidemiological approach and methods,
IV	10	☐ Morbidity, mortality,
		☐ Concepts of causation of diseases and their screening,
		☐ Application of epidemiology in health care delivery, Health
		survelliance and health informatics
		☐ Role of nurse
		Bio-Psycho social pathology
		☐ Pathophysiology and Psychodynamics of disease causation
V	20	☐ Life processes, homeostatic mechanism, biological and
		psycho-social dynamics in causation of disease, life style
		☐ Common problems: Oxygen insufficiency, fluid and
		electrolyte imbalance, nutritional problems, hemorrhage
		and shock, altered body temperature, unconsciousness,
		sleep pattern and its disturbances, pain, sensory
		deprivation.
		☐ Treatment aspects: pharmacological and pre- post operative
		care aspects,
		☐ Cardio pulmonary resuscitation. ☐ End of life Care
		☐ Infection prevention (including HIV) and standard safety
		measures, bio-medical waste management.
		☐ Role of nurse- Evidence based nursing practice; Best
		practices
		☐ Innovations in nursing
		Philosophy and Theories of Nursing
		□ Values, Conceptual models, approaches.
VI	20	1
V I	4 0	□ Nursing theories: Nightingale's, Hendersons's, Roger's,
		Peplau's, Abdella's, Lewine's, Orem's, Johnson's, King's,
		Neuman's, Roy's, Watson parsee, etc and their applications,
		☐ Health belief models, communication and management, etc
		☐ Concept of Self health.
		☐ Evidence based practice model.

VII	10	Nursing process approach ☐ Health Assessment- illness status of patients/clients (Individuals, family, community), Identification of health illness problems, health behaviors, signs and symptoms of clients. ☐ Methods of collection, analysis and utilization of data relevant to nursing process. ☐ Formulation of nursing care plans, health goals, implementation, modification and evaluation of care.
VIII	30	Psychological aspects and Human relations ☐ Human behavior, Life processes & growth and development, personality development, defense mechanisms, ☐ Communication, interpersonal relationships, individual and group, group dynamics, and organizational behavior, ☐ Basic human needs, Growth and development, (Conception through preschool, School age through adolescence, Young & middle adult, and Older adult) ☐ Sexuality and sexual health. ☐ Stress and adaptation, crisis and its intervention, ☐ Coping with loss, death and grieving, ☐ Principles and techniques of Counseling.
IX	30	Nursing practice Framework, scope and trends. Alternative modalities of care, alternative systems of health and complimentary therapies. Extended and expanded role of the nurse, in promotive, preventive, curative and restorative health care delivery system in community and institutions. Health promotion and primary health care. Independent practice issues,- Independent nurse-midwifery practitioner. Collaboration issues and models-within and outside nursing. Models of Prevention, Family nursing, Home nursing, Gender sensitive issues and women empowerment. Disaster nursing. Geriatric considerations in nursing. Evidence based nursing practice- Best practices

		Computer applications for patient care delivery system and
		nursing practice
X	25	☐ Use of computers in teaching, learning, research and
		nursing practice.
		☐ Windows, MS office: Word, Excel, Power Point,
		☐ Internet, literature search,
		☐ Statistical packages,
		☐ Hospital management information system: software

Practical

Clinical posting in the following areas:

- Specialty area- in-patient unit 2 weeks
- Community health center/PHC 2 weeks
- Emergency/ICU 2 weeks

Activities

- Prepare Case studies with nursing process approach and theoretical basis
- Presentation of comparative picture of theories
- Family case- work using model of prevention
- Annotated bibliography
- Report of field visits (5)

Methods of Teaching

- Lecture cum discussion
- Seminar
- Panel discussion
- Debate
- Case Presentations
- Exposure to scientific conferences
- Field visits

Methods of evaluation:

- Tests
- Presentation
- Seminar
- Written assignments

Advance nursing Procedures

Definition, Indication and nursing implications;

• CPR, TPN, Hemodynamic monitoring, Endotrcheal intubation, Tracheostoma, mechanical ventilation, Pacemaker, Hemodialysis, Peritonial dialysis, LP, BT Pleural and abdominal parecentasis OT techniques, Health assessment, Triage, Pulse oxymetry

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Test- (2 tests)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/presentation	25
	100

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – I MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

Placement: 1st Year

Hours of instruction Theory: 150 Hours Practical: 650 Hours Total: 800 Hours

Course Description

This course is common for the students undergoing clinical speciality-II in neuro science nursing/cardiovascular & thoracic nursing/critical care nursing/oncology nursing/orthopaedic and rehabilitation nursing/nephro & urology nursing, gastroenterology nursing/ geriatric nursing.

It is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in depth knowledge in the field of medical Surgical Nursing. It will help students to appreciate the patient as a holistic individual and develop skill to function as a specialized Medical-Surgical Nurse. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of Medical –Surgical Nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate the trends & issues in the field of Medical Surgical Nursing as a speciality.
- 2. Apply concepts & theories related to health promotion.
- 3. Appreciate the client as a holistic individual.
- 4. Perform physical, psychosocial assessment of Medical Surgical patients.
- 5. Apply Nursing process in providing care to patients.
- 6. Integrate the concept of family centered nursing care with associated disorder such as genetic, congenital and long-term illness.
- 7. Recognize and manage emergencies with Medical- Surgical patients.
- 8. Describe various recent technologies & treatment modalities in the management of critically ill patients.
- 9. Appreciate the legal & ethical issues relevant to Medical Surgical Nursing.
- 10. Prepare a design for layout and management of Medical Surgical Units.
- 11. Appreciate the role of alternative systems of Medicine in care of patients.

- 12. Incorporate evidence based Nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of Medical Surgical Nursing.
- 13. Recognize the role of Nurse practitioner as a member of the Medical Surgical health team.
- 14. Teach Medical Surgical Nursing to undergraduate nursing students & in-service nurses.

COURSE CONTENT:

		TENI:
Unit	Hours	Content
_	_	Introduction:
I	5	☐ Historical development of Medical- Surgical Nursing in India.
		☐ Current status of health and disease burden in India.
		☐ Current concept of health.
		☐ Trends & issues in Medical – Surgical Nursing.
		☐ Ethical & cultural issues in Medical – Surgical Nursing.
		☐ Rights of patients.
		☐ National health policy, special laws & ordinances relating to older
		People.
		□ National goals.
		☐ Five year plans.
		☐ National health programs related to adult health.
		Health Assessment of patients
II	20	☐ History taking.
		☐ Physical examination of various systems.
		□ Nutritional assessment.
		☐ Related investigations and diagnostic assessment.
		Care in hospital settings:
III	5	☐ Ambulatory care.
		☐ Acute and Critical care.
		☐ Long term care.
		☐ Home Health Care.
		☐ Characteristics, care models, practice settings, interdisciplinary
		team.
		☐ Hospitalization- effects of hospitalization on the patient & family.
		☐ Stressors & reactions related to disease process.
		☐ Nursing care using Nursing process approach.
		Management of patients with disorders of Gastro intestinal tract
IV	10	☐ Review of anatomy and physiology.

☐ Common Disorders-etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical
manifestations, complications, prognosis.
☐ Health assessment- History taking, physical examination,
investigation and diagnostic assessment.
☐ Treatment modalities and trends.
☐ Nursing management.
☐ Related research studies.
☐ Evidence based nursing practice.
☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
•

		Management of patients with disorders of nervous system
		☐ Review of anatomy and physiology.
V	10	☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical
		manifestations, complications, prognosis.
		☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination,
		investigation and diagnostic assessment.
		☐ Treatment modalities and trends.
		□ Nursing management.
		☐ Related research studies.
		☐ Evidence based nursing practice.
		☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
		Renadification and follow-up.
		Management of patients with disorders of respiratory system
VI	10	☐ Review of anatomy and physiology.
` -		☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical
		manifestations, complications, prognosis.
		☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination,
		Investigation and diagnostic assessment.
		☐ Treatment modalities and trends.
		☐ Nursing management.
		☐ Related research studies
		☐ Evidence based nursing practice
		☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up
		Management of patients with disorders of cardio vascular system
	10	☐ Review of anatomy and physiology.
VII	10	☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical
		manifestations, complications, prognosis
		☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination,
		investigation and diagnostic assessment.
		☐ Treatment modalities and trends.
		☐ Nursing management.
		☐ Related research studies.
		☐ Evidence based nursing practice.

		☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
VIII	5	Management of patients with disorders of blood ☐ Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. ☐ Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies. ☐ Evidence based nursing practice. ☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
IX	10	Management of patients with disorders of genito Urinary system ☐ Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders-etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies. ☐ Evidence based nursing practice. ☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
X	10	Management of patients with disorders of endocrine system ☐ Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. ☐ Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies. ☐ Evidence based nursing practice. ☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
XI	8	Management of patients with disorders of musculo- skeletal system ☐ Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders-etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies.

		☐ Evidence based nursing practice.
		☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
XII	8	Management of patients with disorders of integumentry system Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. ☐ Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies. ☐ Evidence based nursing practice. ☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
XIII	5	Management of patients with disorders of Eye and ENT system Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. ☐ Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies. ☐ Evidence based nursing practice. ☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
XIV	8	Management of patients with disorders of reproductive system Review of anatomy and physiology. ☐ Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis. ☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment. ☐ Treatment modalities and trends. ☐ Nursing management. ☐ Related research studies. ☐ Evidence based nursing practice. ☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
XV	8	Geriatric nursing ☐ Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment. ☐ Ageing; ☐ Demography; Myths and realities. ☐ Concepts and theories of ageing. ☐ Cognitive Aspects of Ageing. ☐ Normal biological ageing.

	1	,
		\square Age related body systems changes.
		☐ Psychosocial Aspects of Aging.
		☐ Medications and elderly.
		☐ Stress & coping in older adults.
		☐ Common Health Problems & Nursing Management;
		☐ 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 caregivers.
		☐ Use of aids and prosthesis (hearing aids, dentures,
		☐ Legal & Ethical Issues.
		☐ Provisions and Programmes for elderly; privileges, Community
		Programs and health services; ☐ Home and institutional care.
		☐ Issues, problems and trends.
		Management of patients with communicable and sexually
		transmitted diseases:
XVI	8	☐ Review of immune system.
21,11		☐ Common Disorders of immune system – HIV/AIDS.
		☐ Review of infectious disease process.
		☐ Communicable Diseases- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical
		manifestations, complications, prognosis.
		☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination,
		investigation and diagnostic assessment.
		☐ Treatment modalities and trends
		Nursing management. □ Related research studies.
		☐ Evidence based nursing practice.
		☐ Rehabilitation and follow-up.
		Emergency, trauma and multi-system organ failure
		☐ DIC (disseminated intravascular coagulation)
XVII	8	☐ Trauma, burns, poisoning
		☐ Etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications,
		prognosis.
		☐ Health assessment-History taking, physical examination,
		investigation and diagnostic assessment.
		Treatment modalities and trends.
		Nursing management.
		Related research studies.
		• Evidence based nursing practice.
		Rehabilitation and follow-up.

Practical

Total = 660 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

Dept/Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours	
General Medical Ward	4	120 Hours	
General Surgical Ward	4	120 Hours	
ICUs	4	120 Hours	
Oncology	2	60 Hours	
Ortho	2	60 Hours	
Cardio	2	60 Hours	
Emergency Department	2	60 Hours	
Neuro	2	60 Hours	
Total	22 Weeks	660 Hours	

Student Activities:

- Clinical presentations
- History taking
- Health Assessment
- Nutritional Assessment
- Health Education related to disease conditions
- Case studies
- Project work
- Field visits

CLINICAL SPECIALITY-I OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

Placement: 1st year

Hours of Instruction Theory: 150 Hours. Practical: 650 Hours. Total: 800 Hours.

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing. It will help students to appreciate the client as a holistic individual and develop skill to function as an independent midwifery practitioner. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of Obstetric and Gynaecological nursing

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate the trends in the field of midwifery, obstetrics and gynaecology as a speciality.
- 2. Describe the population dynamics and indicators of maternal and child health
- 3. Describe the concepts of biophysical, psychological and spiritual aspects of normal pregnancy, labor and puerperium.
- 4. Provide comprehensive nursing care to women during reproductive period and newborns.
- 5. Integrate the concepts of family centered nursing care and nursing process approach in obstetric and gynaecological nursing.
- 6. Identify and analyze the deviations from normal birth process and refer appropriately.
- 7. Describe the pharmacological agents, their effects during pregnancy, child birth, puerperium, lactation and the role of nurse
- 8. Counsel adolescents, women and families on issues pertaining to pregnancy, child birth and lactation
- 9. Describe the role of various types of complementary and alternative therapies in obstetric and gynaecological nursing.
- 10. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of obstetric and gynaecological nursing.

- 11. Describe the recent advancement in contraceptive technology and birth control measures
- 12. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to obstetric and gynaecological nursing.

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	Introduction ☐ Historical and contemporary perspectives ☐ Epidemiological aspects of maternal and child health ☐ Magnitude of maternal and child health problems ☐ Issues of maternal and child health: Age, Gender, Sexuality, psycho Socio cultural factors ☐ Preventive obstetrics ☐ National health and family welfare programmes related to maternal and child health: health care delivery system-National Rural health mission, Role of NGO's ☐ Theories, models and approaches applied to midwifery practice ☐ Role and scope of midwifery practice: Independent Nurse midwifery practitioner ☐ Legal and Ethical issues: Code of ethics and standards of midwifery practice, standing orders ☐ Evidence based midwifery practice ☐ Research priorities in obstetric and gynaecological nursing.
II	15	Human reproduction ☐ Review of anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system: male and female ☐ Hormonal cycles ☐ Embryology ☐ Genetics, teratology and counseling ☐ Clinical implications
III	25	Pregnancy ☐ Maternal adaptation: Physiological Maternal adaptation: Physiological, psychosocial • Assessment — Maternal and foetal measures Maternal measures: History taking, exmanination-General, physical and obstetrical measure, identification of high risk, • Foetal measure- clinical parameters, biochemical- human estriol, Maternal Serum Alfa Feto Protein, Acetyl Choline esterase (AchE), Triple Test Aminocentesis, Cordocentesis, chorionic villus sampling (CVS)),

		Biophysical- (US IMAGING, Foetal movement count, Ultra
		Sonography, Cardiotocography, cardiotomography, Non Stress Test(NST), Contraction stress test(CST), amnioscopy, foetoscopy, • Radiological examination, □ Interpretation of diagnostic tests and nursing implications □ Nursing management of the pregnant women, minor disorders of pregnancy and management, preparation for child birth and parenthood, importance of institutional delivery, choice of birth setting, importance and mobilizing of transportation, prenatal counseling, role of nurse and crisis intervention, identification of high risk pregnancy and refer □ Alternative/complementary therapies
		Normal Labour and nursing management:
IV	25	☐ Essential factors of labour☐ Stages and onset
1 4	23	First stage: Physiology of normal labour
		• Use of partograph: Principles, use and critical analysis,
		evidence based studies
		 Analgesia and anaesthesia in labour
		• Nursing management
		Second stage
		• Physiology, intrapartum monitoring
		 Nursing management. Resuscitation , immediate newborn care and initiate breast
		feeding (Guidelines of National neonatalogy forum of India)
		Third stage
		Physiology and nursing management
		Fourth stage – Observation, critical analysis and Nursing
		management.
		• Various child birth practice: water birth, position change etc
		• Evidence based practice in relation to labour intervention
		Role of nurse midwifery practitioner
		Alternative/complementary therapies
		Normal puerperium and nursing management
		☐ Physiology of puerperium
V	20	☐ Physiology of lactation, lactation management, exclusive breast
		feeding ,Baby friendly hospital intitative(BFHI)
		☐ Assessment of postnatal women.
		☐ Minor discomforts and complications of puerperium
		☐ Management of mothers during puerperium: Postnatal
		exercises Rooming in, bonding, warm chain ☐ Evidence based studies
]	- Lyndence based studies

		Role of nurse midwifery practitioner
		Alternative/complementary therapies
		Normal Newborn
7.77	20	☐ Physiology and characteristics of normal newborn
VI	20	☐ Physical and Behavioural assessment of newborn
		□ Needs of newborn
		☐ Essential newborn care: Exclusive breast feeding,
		Immunization, Hygiene measures, Newborn nutrition ☐ Organization of neonatal care, services(Levels), transport,
		neonatal intensive care unit, organization and management of
		nursing services in NICU
		☐ Observation and care of newborn
		☐ Parenting process
		Pharmoco dynamics in obstetrics
VII	10	☐ Drugs used in pregnancy, labour, post partum and newborn
		☐ Calculation of drug dose and administration
		☐ Effects of drugs used
		☐ Anaesthesia and analgesia in obstetrics
		☐ Roles and responsibilities of midwifery nurse practitioner
		☐ Standing orders and protocols and use of selected life saving
		drugs and interventions of obstetric emergencies approved by
		the MOHFW
		Family welfare services
		☐ Population dynamics
VIII	10	☐ Demography trends: vital statistics, calculation of indicators
		especially maternal and neonatal mortality rates and problems
		and other health problems
		☐ Recent advancement in contraceptive technology
		☐ Role of nurses in family welfare programmes in all settings
		☐ Role of independent nurse midwifery practitioner
		☐ Family life education
		☐ Evidence based studies
		☐ Information, Education and Communication(IEC)
		☐ Management information and evaluation system(MIES)
		☐ Teaching and supervision of health team members
		Infertility
		☐ Primary and secondary causes
IX	5	☐ Diagnostic procedures
		☐ Counseling: ethical and legal aspects of assisted reproductive
		technology(ART)
		☐ Recent advancement in infertility management.
		☐ Adoption procedures

		Role of nurses in infertility management.
X	5	Menopause ☐ Physiological, psychological and social aspects
Λ	3	☐ Hormone Replacement Therapy
		☐ Surgical menopause
		☐ Counseling and guidance
		Role of midwifery nurse practitioner
		Abortion
		☐ Types, causes
XI	5	☐ Legislations, Clinical rights and professional responsibility
		☐ Abortion procedures
		☐ Nursing management
		Role of midwifery nurse practitioner

Practical

Total = 660 Hours **1 week = 30 Hours**

Deptt./Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
Anetenatal Wards & OPDs	4	120
Labour Room	5	150
Postnatal Ward	2	60
Family Planning Clinics	2	60
PHC/Rural maternity settings	4	120
Gynae	2	60
Maternity OT	2	60
NICU	1	30
Total	22 Weeks	660Hours
·	Anetenatal Wards & OPDs Labour Room Postnatal Ward Family Planning Clinics PHC/Rural maternity settings Gynae Maternity OT NICU	Anetenatal Wards & OPDs 4 Labour Room 5 Postnatal Ward 2 Family Planning Clinics 2 PHC/Rural maternity settings 4 Gynae 2 Maternity OT 2 NICU 1

Procedures observed

- DiagnosticMedical termination of pregnancy,

Procedures performed

- Antenatal assessment-20
- Postnatal assessment-20
- Assessment during labour: use of partograph 20
- Per vaginal examination-20
- Conduct of normal delivery-20
- Episiotomy and suturing-10
- Setting up of delivery areas
- Insertion of intra uterine devices (copper T)

Others

- Identification of high risk women and referral
- Health education: to women and their families
- Motivation of couples for Planned Parenthood

CLINICAL SPECIALITY –I CHILD HEALTH (PAEDIATRIC) NURSING

Placement: Ist Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 Hours Practical 650 Hours Total: 800 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of Pediatric Nursing. It will help students to appreciate the child as a holistic individual and develop skill to function as neonatal and pediatric nurse specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of Paediatric nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate the history and developments in the field of pediatrics and Pediatric nursing as a specialty
- 2. Apply the concepts of growth and development in providing care to the pediatric clients and their families.
- 3. Appreciate the child as a holistic individual
- 4. Perform physical, developmental, and nutritional assessment of Pediatric clients
- 5. Apply nursing process in providing nursing care to neonates & children
- 6. Integrate the concept of family centered pediatric nursing care with related areas such as genetic disorders, congenital malformations and long term illness.
- 7. Recognize and manage emergencies in neonates
- 8. Describe various recent technologies and treatment modalities in the management of high risk neonates
- 9. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to pediatric and neonatal nursing
- 10. Prepare a design for layout and management of neonatal units
- 11. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of pediatric/neonatal nursing
- 12. Recognize the role of pediatric nurse practitioner and as a member of the pediatric and neonatal health team

13. Teach pediatric nursing to undergraduate students & in-service nurses

Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	Introduction ☐ Historical development of Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing in India; ☐ Current status of child health in India; ☐ Trends in Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing, ☐ Ethical and cultural issues in pediatric care ☐ Rights of children ☐ National health policy for children, special laws and Ordinances relating to children. ☐ National goals, ☐ Five year plans, ☐ National health programs related to child health.
II	10	Assessment of pediatric clients ☐ History taking ☐ Developmental assessment ☐ Physical assessment ☐ Nutritional assessment ☐ Family assessment
III	10	Hospitalized child ☐ Meaning of hospitalization of the child, preparation for hospitalization, effects of hospitalization on the child and family ☐ Stressors and reactions related to developmental stages, play activities for ill hospitalized child. ☐ Nursing care of hospitalized child and family -principles and practices
IV	15	Pre-natal Pediatrics ☐ Embryological and fetal development, Prenatal factors influencing growth and development of fetus, ☐ Genetic patterns of common pediatric disorders, chromosomal aberrations, genetic assessment and counseling legal and ethical aspects of genetic, screening and counseling role of nurse in genetic counseling, ☐ Importance of prenatal care and role of pediatric nurse.

V	15	Growth and Development of children □ Principles of growth and development, □ Concepts and theories of growth and development, □ Developmental tasks and special needs from infancy to adolescence, developmental milestones, □ Assessment of growth and development of pediatric clients, □ Factors affecting growth and development Behavioral Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing □ Parent child relationship, □ Principles of growth and development
VI	15	 □ Basic behavioral pediatric principles and specific behavioral pediatric concepts/disorders- maternal deprivation, failure to thrive, child abuse, the battered child, □ Common behavioral problems and their management, □ Child guidance clinic.
VII	15	Preventive Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing ☐ Concept, aims and scope of preventive pediatrics, ☐ Maternal health and its influence on child health antenatal aspects of preventive pediatrics, ☐ Immunization, expanded program on immunization/ universal immunization program and cold chain, ☐ Nutrition and nutritional requirements of children, changing patterns of feeding, baby- friendly hospital initiative and exclusive breast feeding, ☐ Health education, nutritional education for children ☐ Nutritional programs ☐ National and international organizations related to child health, Role of pediatric nurse in the hospital and comm
VIII	30	Neonatal Nursing □ New born baby- profile and characteristics of the new born, □ Assessment of the new born at birth, care of the new born and family, □ High risk newborn- pre term and term neonate and growth retarded babies, □ Identification and classification of neonates with infections, HIV & AIDS, Ophthalmia neonatorum, congenital syphilis. □ High risk new born- Identification, classification and nursing management □ Organization of neonatal care, services(Levels), transport, neonatal intensive care unit, organization and management of nursing services in NICU.

IX	30	IMNCI (Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses)
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Practical

Total = 660Hours 1 Week = 30Hours

S.No.	Deptt./Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Pediatric Medicine Ward	4	120 Hours
2	Pediatric Surgery Ward	4	120 Hours
3	Labor Room/Maternity Ward	2	60 Hours
4	Pediatric OPD	2	60 Hours
5	NICU	4	120 Hours
6	Creche	1	30 Hours
7	Child Guidance Clinic	1	30 Hours
8	Community	4	120 Hours
	Total	22 Weeks	660 Hours

Student Activities

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

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – I MENTAL HEALTH (PSYCHIATRIC) NURSING

Placement: 1st Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 hours Practical 650 hours Total: 800 hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of Psychiatric Nursing. It will help students to appreciate the client as a holistic individual and develop skill to function Psychiatric nurse specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of Psychiatric nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate the trends and issues in the field of psychiatry and psychiatric nursing.
- 2. Explain the dynamics of personality development and human behaviour.
- 3. Describe the concepts of psychobiology in mental disorders and its implications for psychiatric nursing
- 4. Demonstrate therapeutic communications skills in all interactions
- 5. Demonstrate the role of psychiatric nurse practitioner in various therapeutic modalities
- 6. Establish and maintain therapeutic relationship with individual and groups
- 7. Uses assertive techniques in personal and professional actions
- 8. Promotes self-esteem of clients, others and self
- 9. Apply the nursing process approach in caring for patients with mental disorders
- 10. Describe the psychopharmacological agents, their effects and nurses role
- 11. Recognize the role of psychiatric nurse practitioner and as a member of the psychiatric and mental health team
- 12. Describe various types of alternative system of medicines used in psychiatric settings
- 13. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of psychiatric nursing

Unit	Hours	Content	
I	15	Introduction Mental Health and Mental Illness Historical perspectives Trends, issues and magnitude Contemporary practices Mental health laws/Acts National mental health program -National mental health authority, state mental health authority Human rights of mentally ill Mental Health/ Mental Illness Continuum Classification of mental illnesses-ICD, DSM Standards of Psychiatric nursing Challenges and Scope of psychiatric nursing Multi-disciplinary team and role of nurse Role of psychiatric nurse- extended and expanded	
II	10	Concepts of Psychobiology The Nervous System: An Anatomical Review The Brain and limbic system Nerve Tissue Autonomic Nervous system Neurotransmitters Neuroendocrinology Pituitary, Thyroid Gland Circadian Rhythms Genetics Neuro psychiatric disorders Psychoimmunology Normal Immune response Implications for psychiatric Illness Implications for Nursing	
III	10	Theories of Personality Development and relevance to nursing practice □ Psychoanalytic Theory- Freud's □ Interpersonal Theory-Sullivan's □ Theory of Psychosocial Development-Erikson's □ Theory of object relations □ Cognitive Development Theory	

		☐ Theory of Moral Development ☐ A Nursing Model-Hildegard E.Peplau	
IV	5	Stress and its management ☐ An introduction to the concepts of stress ☐ Psychological Adaptation to stress ☐ Stress as a Biological Response. ☐ Stress as an Environmental Event. Stress as Transaction between the Individual and the Environment. ☐ Stress management.	
V	10	Therapeutic communication and interpersonal relationship Review communication process, factors affecting communication Communication with individuals and in groups Techniques of therapeutic communication-touch therapy Barrier of communication with specific reference to psychopathology Therapeutic attitudes Dynamics of a therapeutic Nurse-client relationship; Therapeutic use of self Gaining self-awareness Therapeutic nurse-patient relationship its phases; Conditions essential to development of a therapeutic relationship Therapeutic impasse and its management	
VI	10	Assertive Training Assertive Communication Basic Human Rights Response Patterns (Nonassertive Behavior Assertive Behavior Aggressive Behavior Passive-Aggressive Behavior) Behavioral Components of Assertive Behavior Techniques that Promote Assertive Behavior Thought-Stopping Techniques Method Role of The Nurse	
VII	10	Promoting Self-Esteem ☐ Components of Self-Concept ☐ The Development of Self-Esteem ☐ The Manifestations of Low-Self-Esteem ☐ Boundaries Role of The Nurse	

VIII	5	Women and Mental Health Normal reaction to conception, pregnancy and puerperium Problems related to conception, pregnancy and puerperium and its management. Counselling – Premarital, marital and genetic
IX	10	The nursing process in psychiatric/mental health nursing ☐ Mental health assessment- History taking, mental status examination ☐ Physical and neurological examination ☐ Psychometric assessment ☐ Investigations, Diagnosis and Differential diagnosis ☐ Interpretation of investigations ☐ Nurse's role ☐ Nursing case management • Critical pathways of care ☐ Documentation • Problem-oriented recording • Focus charting • The PIE method
X	35	Psycho social and physical therapies ☐ Individual therapy ☐ Behavioural Therapy- Relaxation therapy, cognitive therapy, positive- negative reinforcement, bio-feedback, guided imagery, ab-reactive therapy ☐ Group Therapy ☐ Family Therapy ☐ Milieu Therapy ☐ The Therapeutic Community ☐ Occupational therapy ☐ Recreational therapy ☐ Play therapy ☐ Music therapy ☐ Light therapy ☐ Color therapy ☐ Aroma therapy
XI	5	Electroconvulsive Therapy ☐ Historical Perspectives ☐ Indications ☐ Contraindications ☐ Mechanisms of Action ☐ Side Effects ☐ Risks Associated with Electroconvulsive Therapy ☐ The Role of The Nurse in Electroconvulsive Therapy

		Psychopharmacology
		☐ Historical Perspectives
XII	10	☐ Role of a Nurse in Psychopharmacological Therapy
		Antianxiety Agents
		Antidepressants Agents
		Mood stabilizers
		Antipsychotics
		Sedative-Hypnotics
		Central Nervous System Stimulants
		☐ Future developments
		Alternative systems of medicine in mental health
		☐ Types of Therapies
XIII	15	Herbal Medicine
		• Unani
		• Siddha
		Homeopathic
		Acupressure and Acupuncture
		Diet and Nutrition
		Chiropractic Medicine
		Therapeutic Touch and Massage
		• Yoga
		• Pet Therapy

Practical

Total = 660 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Area of Posting	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Acute Psychiatric Ward	4	120 Hours
2	Chronic Psychiatric ward	4	120 Hours
3	Psychiatric Emergency Unit	2	60 Hours
4	O.P.D	2	60 Hours
5	Family Psychiatric Unit	2	60 Hours
6	Community Mental Health U	nit 4	120 Hours
7	Rehabilitation / Occupational		
	TherapyUnit/Half way home		
	/ Day care centre	4	120 Hours
Total		22 Weeks	660 Hours

Student Activities

- History taking
- Mental health assessment
- Psychometric assessment
- Personality assessment
- Process recording
- Therapies- Group Therapy
- Family Therapy
- Psychotherapy
- Milieu Therapy
- The Therapeutic Community
- Occupational therapy
- Recreational therapy
- Play therapy
- Music therapy
- Pet therapy
- Counselling
- Assisted ECT
- Assisted EEG
- Case studies
- Case presentation
- Project work
- Socio and psycho drama
- Field visits

CLINICAL SPECIALITY- I COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Placement: 1st Year

Hours of Instructions Theory 150 hours Practical 650 hours Total 800 hours

Course Description

The course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of Community Health Nursing. It would help students to appreciate holistic life style of individuals, families & groups and develop skills to function as Community Health Nurse specialist/practitioner. It would further enable student to function as an educator, manager and researcher in the field of Community Health nursing.

Objectives

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- 1. Appreciate the history and development in the field of Community Health and Community Health Nursing.
- 2. Appreciate role of individuals and families in promoting health of the Community.
- 3. Perform physical, developmental and nutritional assessment of individuals, families and groups.
- 4. Apply the concepts of promotive, preventive, curative and Rehabilitative aspects of health while providing care to the people.
- 5. Apply nursing process approach while providing care to individuals, families, groups and community.
- 6. Integrate the concepts of family centered nursing approach while providing care to the community.
- 7. Recognize and participate in the management of emergencies, epidemics and disasters.
- 8. Apply recent technologies and care modalities while delivering community health nursing care.
- 9. Appreciate legal and ethical issues pertaining to community health nursing care.
- 10. Conduct community health nursing care projects.

- 11. Participate in planning, implementation and evaluation of various national health and family welfare programmes at local, state and the national level.
- 12. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the community settings. 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.

unit	hours	content	
I	10	Introduction Historical development of Community Health and Community health Nursing- World and India, various health and family welfare committees Current status, trends 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 National Policies, plans and programmes National health policy 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	
II	□ Determinants		
		 ☐ Measurements ☐ Alternate systems for health promotion and management of health problems ☐ Health economics 	

III	15	 ☐ Health technology ☐ Genetics and health ☐ Waste disposal ☐ Eco system Population dynamics and control ☐ Demography ☐ Transition and theories of population ☐ National population policy ☐ National population programmes ☐ Population control and related programmes 			
		☐ Methods of family limiting and spacing ☐ Research, Census, National Family Health Survey			
IV	30	Community health Nursing Philosophy, Aims, Objectives, Concepts, Scope, Principles, Functions Community health Nursing theories and models Quality assurance: Community health Nursing standards, competencies, Monitoring community health nursing, nursing audits Family nursing and Family centered nursing approach Family health nursing process 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 Community nutrition Concept, role and responsibilities of community health Nurse practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism, legal issues			
V	45	Maternal and neonatal care □ IMNCI(Integrated Management of Neonatal And Childhood Illnesses) module □ Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) module			
VI	15	☐ Disaster nursing (INC module on Reaching out: Nursing Care in emergencies)			
VII	10	Information, education and communication ☐ IEC/BCC: Principles and strategies ☐ Communication Skills ☐ Management information and evaluation system: Records and reports			

		☐ Information technology		
		☐ Tele-medicine and tele-nursing		
		☐ Mass media		
		☐ Folk media		
		Health care delivery system: Urban, rural, tribal and difficult areas		
VIII	15	☐ Health organization: National, State, District, CHC, PHC, Sub		
		Centre, Village - Functions, Staffing, pattern of assistance,		
		layout, drugs, equipments and supplies, Roles and		
		Responsibilities of DPHNO		
		☐ Critical review of functioning of various levels, evaluation		
		studies, recommendations and nursing perspectives		
		☐ Alternative systems of medicine		
		☐ Training and supervision of health workers		
		☐ Health agencies: NGO's, Roles and functions		
		☐ Inter-sectoral coordination		
		☐ Public private partnership		
		☐ Challenges of health care delivery system		

Practical

Total = 660 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt./Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1.	Sub-centre, PHC, CHC	12	360 Hours
2.	District family welfare burea	u 1	30 Hours
3	Urban centers	6	180 Hours
4	Field visits	3	90 Hours
	Total	22 Weeks	660 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 atleast 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

NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Placement: 1st Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 Hours Practical 100 Hours Total: 250 Hours

Part-A: Nursing Research

Theory 100 Hours Practical 50 Hours Total: 150 Hours

Course Description:

The course is designed to assist the students to acquire an understanding of the research methodology and statistical methods as a basis for identifying research problem, planning and implementing a research plan. It will further enable the students to evaluate research studies and utilize research findings to improve quality of nursing practice, education and management.

General Objectives:

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

- 1. Define basic research terms and concepts.
- 2. Review literature utilizing various sources
- 3. Describe research methodology
- 4. Develop a research proposal.
- 5. Conduct a research study.
- 6. Communicate research findings
- 7. Utilize research findings
- 8. Critically evaluate nursing research studies.
- 9. Write scientific paper for publication.

	Hours		
Unit	Theory	Practical	Course content
I	10		Introduction:
			☐ Methods of acquiring knowledge – problem solving and
			scientific method.
			☐ Research – Definition, characteristics, purposes, kinds of
			research
			☐ Historical Evolution of research in nursing
			☐ Basic research terms
			☐ Scope of nursing research: areas, problems in nursing,
			health and social research
			☐ Concept of evidence based practice

			☐ Ethics in research
			☐ Overview of Research process
II	5	5	Review of Literature
			☐ Importance, purposes, sources, criteria for selection of
			resources and steps in reviewing literature.
III	12		Research Approaches and designs
	12		research ripprouches and designs
			☐ Type: Quantitative and Qualitative
			☐ Historical, survey and experimental —Characteristics,
			types advantages and disadvantages
			☐ Qualitative: Phenomenology, grounded theory,
			ethnography
IV	10	5	Research problem:
1 4	10		Research problem.
			☐ Identification of research problem
			☐ Formulation of problem statement and research
			objectives
			☐ Definition of terms
			☐ Assumptions and delimitations
			☐ Identification of variables
			☐ Hypothesis – definition, formulation and type
V	5	5	Developing theoretical/conceptual framework.
•]	3	☐ Theories: Nature, characteristics, Purpose and uses
			☐ Using, testing and developing conceptual framework,
			models and theories.
VI	6		Sampling
V 1	0		☐ Population and sample
			☐ Factors influencing sampling
			☐ Sampling techniques
			□ Sampling techniques □ Sample size
			☐ Probability and sampling error
			□ Problems of sampling
VII	20		Tools and methods of Data collection:
'11			☐ Concepts of data collection
			☐ Data sources, methods/techniques quantitative and
			qualitative.
			☐ Tools for data collection – types, characteristics and their
			development
			☐ Validity and reliability of tools
			□ Procedure for data collection
VIII	5		Implementing research plan
			☐ Pilot Study, review research plan (design)., planning for
			data collection, administration of tool/interventions,
			collection of data
IX	10	10	Analysis and interpretation of data
12.1			☐ Plan for data analysis: quantitative and qualitative
L			= 1 ian 101 data anarysis. quantitative and quantative

			☐ Preparing data for computer analysis and presentation.
			☐ Statistical analysis
			☐ Interpretation of data
			☐ Conclusion and generalizations
			☐ Summary and discussion
X	10		Reporting and utilizing research findings:
			☐ Communication of research results; oral and written
			☐ Writing research report purposes, methods and
			stylevancouver,
			American Psychological Association(APA),
			Campbell etc
			☐ Writing scientific articles for publication: purposes &
			style
XI	3	8	Critical analysis of research reports and articles
XII	4	7	Developing and presenting a research proposal
			Activities:

Activities:

- Annotated Bibliography of research reports and articles.
- Review of literature of selected topic and reporting
- Formulation of problem statement, objective and hypothesis
- Developing theoretical/conceptual framework.
- Preparation of a sample research tool
- Analysis and interpretation of given data
- Developing and presenting research proposal

Method of Teaching

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Seminar/Presentations
- Project
- Class room exercises
- Journal club

Methods of Evaluation

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

Internal Assessment

Techniques Weightage (15marks)
Term Test (2 tests) 40%
Assignment 20%
Presentation 20%
Project work 20%
Total 100%

Part -B: Statistics

Hours of Instruction Theory 50 Hours Practical 50 Hours Total: 100 Hours

Course Description

At the end of the course, the students will be able to develop an understanding of the statistical methods and apply them in conducting research studies in nursing.

General Objectives

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

- 1. Explain the basic concepts related to statistics
- 2. Describe the scope of statistics in health and nursing
- 3. Organize, tabulate and present data meaningfully.
- 4. Use descriptive and inferential statistics to predict results.
- 5. Draw conclusions of the study and predict statistical significance of the results.
- 6. Describe vital health statistics and their use in health related research.
- 7. Use statistical packages for data analysis

unit	Hours		
	theory	practical	Course content
I	7	4	Introduction:
			☐ Concepts, types, significance and scope of statistics,
			meaning of data,
			☐ sample, parameter
			☐ type and levels of data and their measurement
			☐ Organization and presentation of data – Tabulation of
			data;
			☐ Frequency distribution
			☐ Graphical and tabular presentations
II	4	4	Measures of central tendency:
			☐ Mean, Median, Mode
III	4	5	Measures of variability;
			☐ Range, Percentiles, average deviation, quartile
			deviation,
			standard deviation
IV	3	2	Normal Distribution:
			☐ Probability, characteristics and application of normal
			probability curve; sampling error.
V	6	8	Measures of relationship:
			☐ Correlation – need and meaning

			☐ Rank order correlation;
			☐ Scatter diagram method
			☐ Product moment correlation
			☐ Simple linear regression analysis and prediction.
VI	5	2	Designs and meaning:
			☐ Experimental designs
			☐ Comparison in pairs, randomized block design, Latin
			squares.
VII	8	10	Significance of Statistic and Significance of difference
			between two Statistics (Testing hypothesis)
			☐ Non parametric test – Chi-square test, Sign, median
			test,
			Mann Whitney test.
			☐ Parametric test – 't' test, ANOVA,
			MANOVA,ANCOVA
VIII	5	5	Use of statistical methods in psychology and education:
			☐ Scaling – Z Score, Z Scaling
			☐ Standard Score and T Score
			☐ Reliability of test Scores: test-retest method, parallel
			forms, split half method.
IX	4	2	Application of statistics in health:
			☐ Ratios, Rates, Trends
			☐ Vital health statistics – Birth and death rates.
			☐ Measures related to fertility, morbidity and mortality
X	4	8	Use of Computers for data analysis
			☐ Use of statistical package.

Activities

- Exercises on organization and tabulation of data,
- Graphical and tabular presentation of data
- Calculation of descriptive and inferential statistics (chi square, t-test, correlation)
- Practice in using statistical package
- Computing vital health statistics

Methods of Teaching:

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Demonstration on data organization, tabulation, calculation of statistics, use of statistical package, Classroom exercises, organization and tabulation of data,
- Computing Descriptive and inferential statistics; vital and health statistics and use of computer for data entry and analysis using statistical package.

Methods of Evaluation

• Test, Classroom statistical exercises.

Internal Assessment

Techniques Weightage 10 marks Test – (2 tests) 100%

NURSING MANAGEMENT

Placement: II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 Hours Practical 150 Hours Total: 300 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students to develop a broad understanding of Principles, concepts, trends and issues related to nursing management. Further, it would provide opportunity to students to understand, appreciate and acquire skills in planning, supervision and management of nursing services at different levels to provide quality nursing services.

Objectives

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

- 1. Describe the philosophy and objectives of the health care institutions at various levels.
- 2. Identify trends and issues in nursing
- 3. Discuss the public administration, health care administration vis a vis nursing administration
- 4. Describe the principles of administration applied to nursing
- 5. Explain the organization of health and nursing services at the various levels/institutions.
- 6. Collaborate and co-ordinate with various agencies by using multisectoral approach
- 7. Discuss the planning, supervision and management of nursing workforce for various health care settings.
- 8. Discuss various collaborative models between nursing education and nursing service to improve the quality of nursing care
- 9. Identify and analyse legal and ethical issues in nursing administration
- 10. Describe the process of quality assurance in nursing services.
- 11. Demonstrate leadership in nursing at various levels

	Content	Contant
Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	Introduction □ Philosophy, purpose, elements, principles and scope of administration □ Indian Constitution, Indian Administrative system vis a vis health care delivery system: National, State and Local □ Organisation and functions of nursing services and education at National, State , District and institutions: Hospital and Community □ Planning process: Five year plans, Various Committee Reports on health, State and National Health policies, national population policy, national policy on AYUSH and plans,
II	10	Management ☐ Functions of administration ☐ Planning and control ☐ Co-ordination and delegation ☐ Decision making — decentralization basic goals of decentralization. ☐ Concept of management Nursing management ☐ Concept, types, principles and techniques ☐ Vision and Mission Statements ☐ Philosophy, aims and objective ☐ Current trends and issues in Nursing Administration ☐ Theories and models Application to nursing service and education
III	15	Planning □ Planning process: Concept, Principles, Institutional policies □ Mission, philosophy, objectives, □ Strategic planning □ Operational plans □ Management plans □ Programme evaluation and review technique(PERT), Gantt chart, Management by objectives(MBO) □ Planning new venture □ Planning for change □ Innovations in nursing Application to nursing service and education

IV	15	Organization
1 V	13	Organisation
		☐ Concept, principles, objectives, Types and theories, Minimum
		requirements for organisation, Developing an organizational
		Structure, levels, organizational Effectiveness and organizational
		Climate,
		☐ Organising nursing services and patient care: Methods of
		patient
		assignment- Advantages and disadvantages, primary nursing care,
		☐ Planning and Organising: hospital, unit and ancillary
		services(specifically central sterile supply department, laundry,
		kitchen, laboratory services, emergency etc)
		☐ Disaster management: plan, resources, drill, etc
		Application to nursing service and education
V	15	Human Resource for health
,	13	□ Staffing
		• Philosophy
		• Norms: Staff inspection unit(SIU), Bajaj Committee, High
		power
		committee, Indian nursing council (INC)
		• Estimation of nursing staff requirement- activity analysis
		• Various research studies
		☐ Recruitment: credentialing, selection, placement, promotion
		□ Retention
		☐ Personnel policies
		☐ Termination
		☐ Staff development programme
		☐ Duties and responsibilities of various category of nursing
		personnel
		Applications to nursing service and education
VI	15	Directing
		□ Roles and functions
		☐ Motivation: Intrinsic, extrinsic, Creating motivating climate,
		Motivational theories
		☐ Communication : process, types, strategies, Interpersonal
		communication, channels, barriers, problems, Confidentiality,
		Public relations
		☐ Delegation; common delegation errors
		☐ Managing conflict: process, management, negotiation,
		consensus
		☐ Collective bargaining: health care labour laws, unions,
		professional
		associations, role of nurse manager
		☐ Occupational health and safety
		Application to nursing service and education
VII	10	Material management
V 11	10	□ Concepts, principles and procedures
L	<u> </u>	- Concepts, principles and procedures

		 □ Planning and procurement procedures : Specifications □ ABC analysis, □ VED (very important and essential daily use) analysis □ Planning equipments and supplies for nursing care: unit and hospital □ Inventory control □ Condemnation Application to nursing service and education
VIII	15	Controlling ☐ Quality assurance — Continuous Quality Improvement • Standards • Models • Nursing audit ☐ Performance appraisal: Tools, confidential reports, formats, Management, interviews ☐ Supervision and management: concepts and principles ☐ Discipline: service rules, self discipline, constructive versus destructive discipline, problem employees, disciplinary proceedings enquiry etc ☐ Self evaluation or peer evaluation, patient satisfaction, utilization review Application to nursing service and education
IX	15	Fiscal planning ☐ Steps ☐ Plan and non-plan, zero budgeting, mid-term appraisal, capital and revenue ☐ Budget estimate, revised estimate, performance budget ☐ Audit ☐ Cost effectiveness ☐ Cost accounting ☐ Critical pathways ☐ Health care reforms ☐ Health insurance ☐ Budgeting for various units and levels Application to nursing service and education
X	10	Nursing informatics ☐ Trends ☐ General purpose ☐ Use of computers in hospital and community ☐ Patient record system

		□ Nursing records and reports
		☐ Management information and evaluation system (MIES)
		☐ E- nursing, Telemedicine, telenursing
		☐ Electronic medical records
XI	10	Leadership
		☐ Concepts, Types, Theories
		□ Styles
		☐ Manager behaviour
		☐ Leader behaviour
		☐ Effective leader: Characteristics, skills
		☐ Group dynamics
		☐ Power and politics
		☐ Critical thinking and decision making
		☐ Stress management
		Applications to nursing service and education
XII	10	Legal and ethical issues
		Laws and ethics
		☐ Ethical committee
		☐ Code of ethics and professional conduct
		☐ Legal system: Types of law, tort law, and liabilities
		☐ Legal issues in nursing: negligence, malpractice, invasion of
		privacy,
		defamation of character
		☐ Patient care issues, management issues, employment issues
		☐ Medico legal issues
		☐ Nursing regulatory mechanisms: licensure, renewal,
		accreditation
		☐ Patients rights, Consumer protection act(CPA)
		☐ Rights of special groups: children, women, HIV, handicap,
		ageing
		☐ Professional responsibility and accountability
		☐ Infection control
		☐ Standard safety measures
L	l	

PRACTICALS

- 1. Prepare prototype personal files for staff nurses, faculty and cumulative records
- 2. Preparation of budget estimate, Revised estimate and performance budget
- 3. Plan and conduct staff development programme
- 4. Preparation of Organisation Chart
- 5. Developing nursing standards/protocols for various units

- 6. Design a layout plan for speciality units /hospital, community and educational institutions
- 7. Preparation of job description of various categories of nursing personnel
- 8. Prepare a list of equipments and supplies for speciality units
- 9. Assess and prepare staffing requirement for hospitals, community and educational institutions
- 10. Plan of action for recruitment process
- 11. Prepare a vision and mission statement for hospital, community and educational institutions
- 12. Prepare a plan of action for performance appraisal
- 13. Identify the problems of the speciality units and develop plan of action by using problem solving approach
- 14. Plan a duty roster for speciality units/hospital, community and educational institutions
- 15. Prepare: anecdotes, incident reports, day and night reports, handing and taking over reports, enquiry reports, nurses notes, Official letters, curriculum vitae, presentations etc
- 16. Prepare a plan for disaster management
- 17. Group work
- 18. Field appraisal report

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – II MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

SUB SPECIALITY – CARDIO VASCULAR AND THORACIC NURSING

Placement: II year Hours of Instruction

Theory: 150 hours. Practical: 950 hours. Total: 1100 hours.

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of cardiovascular and thoracic nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various cardio medical and surgical conditions. It will enable the student to function as Cardio vascular and Thoracic Nurse practitioner/specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of cardio vascular and thoracic nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate trends and issues related to cardio vascular and thoracic Nursing.
- 2. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of cardio vascular and thoracic conditions
- 3. Participate in national health programs for health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation of patients with cardio vascular and thoracic conditions
- 4. Perform physical, psychosocial & spiritual assessment
- 5. Assist in various diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical procedures
- 6. Apply nursing process in providing comprehensive care to patients with cardio vascular and thoracic conditions
- 7. Demonstrate advance skills/competence in managing patients with cardio vascular and thoracic conditions including Advance Cardiac Life Support.
- 8. Describe the various drugs used in cardio vascular and thoracic conditions and nurses responsibility
- 9. Demonstrate skill in handling various equipments/gadgets used for critical care of cardio vascular and thoracic patients
- 10. Appreciate team work & coordinate activities related to patient care.
- 11. Practice infection control measures.
- 12. Identify emergencies and complications & take appropriate measures

- 13. Discuss the legal and ethical issues in cardio vascular and thoracic nursing
- 14. Assist patients and their family to cope with emotional distress, grief, anxiety and spiritual needs.
- 15. Appreciate the role of alternative system of medicine in care of patient
- 16. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of cardio vascular and thoracic nursing
- 17. Identify the sources of stress and manage burnout syndrome among health care providers.
- 18. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 19. Design a layout of ICCU and ICTU and develop standards for cardio vascular and thoracic nursing practice.

Content Outline

	t Outline	
Unit	Hours	Content
I	5	Introduction ☐ Historical development, trends and issues in the field of cardiology. ☐ Cardio vascular and thoracic conditions — major health problem. ☐ Concepts, principles and nursing perspectives ☐ Ethical and legal issues ☐ Evidence based nursing and its application in cardio vascular and thoracic nursing(to be incorporated in all the units)
II	5	Epidemiology ☐ Risk factors: hereditary, psycho social factors, hypertension, smoking, obesity, diabetes mellitus etc ☐ Health promotion, disease prevention, Life style modification ☐ National health programs related to cardio vascular and thoracic conditions ☐ Alternate system of medicine ☐ Complementary therapies
III	5	Review of anatomy and physiology of cardio vascular and respiratory system ☐ Review of anatomy and physiology of heart, lung, thoracic cavity and blood vessels. Embryology of heart and lung. ☐ Coronary circulation ☐ Hemodynamics and electro physiology of heart. ☐ Bio-chemistry of blood in relation to cardio pulmonary function
IV	20	Assessment and Diagnostic Measures: ☐ History taking

	T	T '
		☐ Physical assessment
		• Heart rate variability: Mechanisms, measurements, pattern,
		factors, impact of interventions on HRV
		☐ Diagnostic tests
		Hemodynamic monitoring: Technical aspects, monitoring,
		functional hemodynamic indices, ventricular function indices,
		output magguraments (Automial and arran Con- maritaring)
		output measurements (Arterial and swan Ganz monitoring).
		Blood gases and its significance, oxygen supply and demand
		• Radiologic examination of the chest: interpretation, chest film
		findings
		• Electro cardiography(ECG) : electrical conduction through the
		heart, basic electrocardiography, 12 lead electrocardiogram, axis
		determination
		- ECG changes in: intraventricular conduction abnormalities-
		Arrhythmias, ischemia, injury and infarction, atrial and
		ventricular enlargement, electrolyte imbalance,
		• Echocardiography: technical aspects, special techniques,
		echocardiography of cardiac structures in health and disease,
		newer techniques
		<u>.</u>
		• Nuclear and other imaging studies of the heart: Magnetic
		Resonance Imaging.
		Cardio electrophysiology procedures: diagnostic studies,
		interventional and catheter ablation, nursing care
		• Exercise testing: indications and objectives, safety and
		personnel, pretest considerations, selection, interpretation, test
		termination, recovery period
		Cardiac catheterization: indications, contraindications, patient
		preparation, procedure, interpretation of data
		• Pulmonary function test: Bronchoscopy and graphies
		• Interpretation of diagnostic measures
		Nurse's role in diagnostic tests
		☐ Laboratory tests using blood: Blood specimen collection, Cardiac
		markers, Blood lipids, Hematologic studies, Blood cultures,
		Coagulation studies, Arterial blood gases, Blood Chemistries,
		cardiac enzyme studies, Serum Concentration of Selected drugs.
		☐ Interpretation and role of nurse
V	25	Cardiac disorders and nursing management:
		☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related
		pathophysiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of:
		Hypertension
		Coronary Artery Disease.
		Angina of various types.
		• Cardiomegaly
		Myocardial Infarction, Congestive cardiac failure
	<u>1</u>	

		Heart Failure, Pulmonary Edema, Shock.
		Rheumatic heart disease and other Valvular Diseases
		• Inflammatory Heart Diseases, Infective Endocarditis,
		Myocarditis, Pericarditis.
		• Cardiomyopathy, dilated, restrictive, hypertrophic.
		• Arrhythmias, heart block
		Associated illnesses
VI	10	Altered pulmonary conditions
V 1	10	☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related
		pathophysiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of:
		Bronchitis
		Bronchial asthma Describing the state of the sta
		• Bronchiectasis
		• Pneumonias
		• Lung abscess, lung tumour
		Pulmonary tuberculosis, fibrosis, pneumoconiosis etc
		• Pleuritis, effusion
		• Pneumo, haemo and pyothorax
		Interstitial Lung Disease
		• Cystic fibrosis
		 Acute and Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (conditions
		leading to)
		Cor pulmonale
		Acute respiratory failure
		Adult respiratory distress syndrome
		Pulmonary embolism
		Pulmonary Hypertension
VII	10	Vascular disorders and nursing management
		☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related
		pathophysiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of:
		• Disorders of arteries
		• Disorders of the aorta
		• Aortic Aneurysms,
		• Aortic dissection
		• Raynaud's phenomenon
		Peripheral arterial disease of the lower extremities
		Venous thrombosis
		Varicose veins
		• Chronic venous insufficiency and venous leg ulcers
7/111	10	• Pulmonary embolism
VIII	10	Cardio thoracic emergency interventions
		☐ CPR- BLS and ALS
		☐ Use of ventilator, defibrillator, pacemaker
		☐ Post resuscitation care.
		☐ Care of the critically ill patients
		☐ Psychosocial and spiritual aspects of care

		☐ Stress management; ICU psychosis
		□ Role of nurse
		- Note of marke
IX	10	Nursing care of a patient with obstructive airway Assessment Use of artificial airway Endotracheal intubation, tracheostomy and its care Complication, minimum cuff leak, securing tubes Oxygen delivery systems. Nasal Cannula Oxygen mask, Venturi mask Partial rebreathing bag Bi-PAP and C-PAP masks Uses, advantages, disadvantages, nursing implications of each. Mechanical Ventilation Principles of mechanical ventilation
		 □ Types of mechanical ventilation and ventilators. □ Modes of ventilation, advantage, disadvantage, complications. □ PEEP therapy, indications, physiology, and complications. Weaning off the ventilator. □ Nursing assessment and interventions of ventilated patient.
X	10	Congenital Heart Diseases, ☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnois, prognosis, related pathophysiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of: • Embryological development of heart. • Classification – cyanotic and acyanotic heart disease. • Tetralogy of Fallots. • Atrial Septal Defect, Ventricular Septal Defect., Eisenmenger's complex. • Patent ductus arteriosus, AP window • Truncus Arteriosus. • Transposition of great arteries. • Total Anomaly of Pulmonary Venous Connection. • Pulmonary stenosis, atresia. • Coarctation of aorta. • Ebstein's anomaly • Double outlet right ventricle, Single ventricle, Hypoplastic left heart syndrome.
XI	10	Pharmacology ☐ Review ☐ Pharmacokinetics ☐ Analgesics/Anti inflammatory agents ☐ Antibiotics, antiseptics

		☐ Drug reaction & toxicity
		☐ Drugs used in cardiac emergencies
		☐ Blood and blood components
		Antithrombolytic agents
		• Inotropic agents
		Beta-blocking agents
		Calcium channel blockers.
		Vaso constrictors
		Vaso dilators
		• ACE inhibitors.
		• Anticoagulents
		Antiarrhythmic drugs.
		Anti hypertensives
		• Diuretics
		Sedatives and tranquilizers.
		• Digitalis.
		Antilipemics
		☐ Principles of drug administration, role and responsibilities of
		nurses and care of drugs
XII	10	Nursing Care of patient undergoing cardio thoracic surgery
		☐ Indications, selection of patient
		Draparative assessment and proparation, counselling
		☐ Preoperative assessment and preparation; counselling.
		☐ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment,
		☐ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass.
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction,
		☐ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. ☐ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular
		☐ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. ☐ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances.
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc □ Immediate postoperative care : assessment, post operative
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc □ Immediate postoperative care: assessment, post operative problems
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc □ Immediate postoperative care : assessment, post operative problems and interventions: Bleeding, Cardiac tamponade, Low cardiac
		 □ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc □ Immediate postoperative care : assessment, post operative problems and interventions: Bleeding, Cardiac tamponade, Low cardiac output, Infarction, Pericardial effusion, Pleural effusion,
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		□ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc □ Immediate postoperative care : assessment, post operative problems and interventions: Bleeding, Cardiac tamponade, Low cardiac output, Infarction, Pericardial effusion, Pleural effusion, Pneumothorax, Haemothorax, Coagulopathy, Thermal imbalance, Inadequate., ventilation/perfusion, Neurological problems, renal problems, Psychological problems. □ Chest physiotherapy □ Nursing interventions- life style modification, complementary therapy/alternative systems of medicine.
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		□ Intraoperative care: Principles of open heart surgery, equipment, anaesthesia, cardiopulmonary by pass. □ Surgical procedures for Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting, recent advances and types of grafts, Valve replacement or reconstruction, cardiac transplant, Palliative surgery and different Stents, vascular surgery, other recent advances. □ Thoracic surgery: lobectomy, pneumonectomy, tumour excision etc □ Immediate postoperative care : assessment, post operative problems and interventions: Bleeding, Cardiac tamponade, Low cardiac output, Infarction, Pericardial effusion, Pleural effusion, Pneumothorax, Haemothorax, Coagulopathy, Thermal imbalance, Inadequate., ventilation/perfusion, Neurological problems, renal problems, Psychological problems. □ Chest physiotherapy □ Nursing interventions- life style modification, complementary therapy/alternative systems of medicine. □ Intermediate and late post operative care after CABG, valve surgery,
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XIII	5	Cardiac rehabilitation ☐ Process ☐ Physical evaluation ☐ Life style modification ☐ Physical conditioning for cardiovascular efficiency through exercise ☐ Counseling ☐ Follow up care	
XIV	5	Intensive Coronary Care Unit/intensive cardio thoracic unit: ☐ Quality assurance • Standards, Protocols, Policies, Procedures • Infection control; Standard safety measures • Nursing audit • Design of ICCU/ICTU • Staffing; cardiac team • Burn out syndrome ☐ Nurse's role in the management of I.C.C.U and ICTU. ☐ Mobile coronary care unit. ☐ Planning inservice educational programme and teaching	

Practicals

Total – 960 Hours 1 Weeks = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt/ Unit N	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Cardio thoracic – Medical	4	120 Hours
-Surgical	4	120 Hours	S
2.	OTs (Cardiac and thoracic)	4	120 Hours
3.	Casualty	2	60 Hours
4.	Diagnostic labs including cath	lab 2	60 Hours
5.	ICCU	4	120 Hours
6.	ICU	4	120 Hours
7.	CCU	4	120 Hours
8.	Paediatric Intensive	2	60 Hours
9.	OPD	2	60 Hours
	Total 3	32 Weeks	960 Hours

Essential Nursing Skills

Procedures Observed

- 1. Echo cardiogram
- 2. Ultrasound
- 3. Monitoring JVP, CVP
- 4. CT SCAN
- 5. MRI
- 6. Pet SCAN
- 7. Angiography
- 8. Cardiac cathetrisation
- 9. Angioplasty
- 10. Various Surgeries
- 11. Any other

I. Procedures Assisted

- 1. Arterial blood gas analysis
- 2. Thoracentesis
- 3. Lung biopsy
- 4. Computer assisted tomography (CAT Scan)
- 5. M.R.I.
- 6. Pulmonary angiography
- 7. Bronchoscopy
- 8. Pulmonary function test
- 9. ET tube insertion
- 10. Tracheostomy tube insertion
- 11. Cardiac catheterisation
- 12. Angiogram
- 13. Defibrillation
- 14. Treadmill test

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- 15. Echo cardiography
- 16. Doppler ultrasound
- 17. Cardiac surgery
- 18. Insertion of chest tube
- 19. CVP Monitoring
- 20. Measuring pulmonary artery pressure by Swan-Ganz Catheter
- 21. Cardiac Pacing

II. Procedures Performed

- 1. Preparation of assessment tool for CT client (Cardiac, thoracic and vascular).
- 2. ECG Recording, Reading, Identification of abnormalities
- 3. Oxygen therapy Cylinder, central supply,

Catheter, nasal canula, mask, tent

Through ET and Tracheostomy tube

Manual resuscitation bag

- 4. Mechanical ventilation
- 5. Spirometer

- 6. Tuberculen skin test
- 7. Aerosal therapy
- 8. Nebulizer therapy
- 9. Water seal drainage
- 10. Chest physiotheray including Breathing Exercises

Coughing Exercises

Percussion & Vibration

11. Suctioning – Oropharyngeal, nasotracheal, Endotrachieal

Through tracheostomy tube

- 12. Artificial airway cuff maintenance
- 13. CPR
- 14. Care of client on ventilator
- 15. Identification of different Arrhythmias

Abnormal pulses, respirations

B.P. Variation

Heart sounds

Breath sounds

- 16. Pulse oxymetry
- 17. Introduction of intracath
- 18. Bolus I.V. Injection
- 19. Life line
- 20. Maintenance of "Heplock"
- 21. Subcutaneous of Heparin
- 22. Obtaining leg measurements to detect early swelling in thrombophlebetes
- 23. Identification of Homans signs
- 24. Buergen Allen exercises

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – II MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING - CRITICAL CARE NURSING

Placement: II Year

Hours of instruction Theory: 150 hours Practical: 950 hours Total: 1100 hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth knowledge in the field of Critical care Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in caring for critically ill patients. It will enable the student to function as critical care nurse practitioner/ specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of Critical Care Nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate trends and issues related to Critical Care Nursing.
- 2. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of critically ill patients
- 3. Describe the various drugs used in critical care and nurses responsibility
- 4. Perform physical, psychosocial & spiritual assessment
- 5. Demonstrate advance skills/competence in managing critically ill patients including Advance Cardiac Life Support.
- 6. Demonstrate skill in handling various equipments/gadgets used for critical care
- 7. Provide comprehensive care to critically ill patients.
- 8. Appreciate team work & coordinate activities related to patient care.
- 9. Practice infection control measures.
- 10. Assess and manage pain.
- 11. Identify complications & take appropriate measures.
- 12. Discuss the legal and ethical issues in critical care nursing
- 13. Assist patients and their family to cope with emotional distress, spiritual, grief and anxiety
- 14. Assist in various diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical procedures
- 15. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of critical care nursing

- 16. Identify the sources of stress and manage burnout syndrome among health care providers.
- 17. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 18. Design a layout of ICU and develop standards for critical care nursing practice.

Unit	Hours	Content		
I	5	Introduction to Critical Care Nursing		
		☐ Historical review- Progressive patient care(PPC)		
		☐ Review of anatomy and physiology of vital organs, fluid and		
		electrolyte balance		
		☐ Concepts of critical care nursing		
		☐ Principles of critical care nursing		
		☐ Scope of critical care nursing		
		☐ Critical care unit set up including equipments supplies, use and		
		care of various type of monitors & ventilators		
		☐ Flow sheets		
II	10	Concept of Holistic care applied to critical care nursing practice		
		☐ Impact of critical care environment on patients:-		
		• Risk factors, Assessment of patients, Critical care psychosis,		
		prevention & nursing care for patients affected with		
		psychophysiological & psychosocial problems of critical care		
		unit, Caring for the patient's family, family teaching		
		☐ The dynamics of healing in critical care unit:-therapeutic touch,		
		Relaxation, Music therapy, Guided Imagery, acupressure		
		☐ Stress and burnout syndrome among health team members		
III	14	Review		
		☐ Pharmacokinetics		
		☐ Analgesics/Anti inflammatory agents		
		☐ Antibiotics, antiseptics		
		☐ Drug reaction & toxicity		
		☐ Drugs used in critical care unit (inclusive of ionotropic, life		
		saving		
		drugs)		
		☐ Drugs used in various body systems		
		☐ IV fluids and electrolytes		
		☐ Blood and blood components		
		☐ Principles of drug administration, role of nurses and care of drugs		
IV	5	Pain Management		
	-	☐ Pain & Sedation in Critically ill patients		
		☐ Theories of pain, Types of pain, Pain assessment, Systemic		
		responses to pain		
		pain management-pharmacological and non-pharmacological		

		measures □ Placebo effect
V	5	Infection control in intensive care unit ☐ Nosocomial infection in intensive care unit; methyl resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Disinfection, Sterilization, Standard safety measures, Prophylaxis for staff
VI	10	Gastrointestinal System □ Causes, Pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing management of:-Acute Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Abdominal injury, Hepatic Disorders:-Fulminent hepatic failure, Hepatic encephalopathy, Acute Pancreatitis, Acute intestinal obstruction, perforative peritonitis
VII	10	Renal System ☐ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing management of:-Acute Renal Failure, Chronic Renal Failure, Acute tubular necrosis, Bladder trauma ☐ Management Modalities: Hemodialysis, Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous arterio venus hemodialysis, Renal Transplant,
VIII	10	Nervous System ☐ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing management of:-Common Neurological Disorders:-Cerebrovascular disease, Cerebrovascular accident, Seizure disorders, GuilleinBarre-Syndrome, Myasthenia Gravis, Coma, Persistent vegetative state, Encephalopathy, Head injury, Spinal Cord injury ☐ Management Modalities: Assessment of Intracranial pressure, Management of intracranial hypertension, Craniotomy ☐ Problems associated with neurological disorders: Thermo regulation, Unconsciousness, Herniation syndrome
IX	5	Endocrine System Causes, Pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing Management of:-Hypoglycemia, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Thyroid crisis, Myxoedema, Adrenal crisis, Syndrome of Inappropriate/hypersecretion of Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH)
X	15	Management of other Emergency Conditions ☐ Mechanism of injury, Thoracic injuries, Abdominal injuries, pelvic fractures, complications of trauma, Head injuries

		☐ Shock: Shock syndrome, Hypovolemic, Cardiogenic,			
		Anaphylactic,			
		Neurogenic and Septic shock			
		☐ Systemic inflammatory Response: The inflammatory response,			
		Multiple organ dysfunction syndrome			
		☐ Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation			
		☐ Drug Overdose and Poisoning,			
		☐ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)			
		☐ Ophthalmic: Eye injuries, Glaucoma, retinal detachment			
		☐ Ear Nose Throat: Foreign bodies, stridor, bleeding, quincy, acute			
		allergic conditions			
		☐ Psychiatric emergencies;, suicide,			
		□ crisis intervention			
XI	15	Cardiovascular emergencies			
		☐ Principles of Nursing in caring for patient's with Cardiovascular			
		disorders			
		☐ Assessment: Cardiovascular system: Heart sounds, Diagnostic			
		studies:- Cardiac enzymes studies, Electrocardiographic			
		monitoring, Holter monitoring, Stress test. Echo cardiography,			
		Coronary angiography, Nuclear medicine studies			
		☐ Causes, Pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, Diagnostic Prognosis, Management : Medical, Surgical & Nurisng			
		management of:-Hypertensive crisis, Coronary artery disease,			
		Acute Myocardial infarction, Cardiomyopathy, Deep vein			
		thrombosis, Valvular diseases, Heart block, Cardiac arrhythmias &			
		conduction disturbances, Aneurysms, Endocarditis, Heart failure			
		Cardio pulmonary resuscitation BCLS/ ACLS			
		☐ Management Modalities: Thrombolytic therapy, Pacemaker –			
		temporary & permanent, Percutaneous transluminal coronary			
		angioplasty, Cardioversion, Intra Aortic Balloon pump monitoring,			
		Defibrillations, Cardiac surgeries, Coronary Artery Bypass Grafts			
		(CABG/MICAS), Valvular surgeries, Heart Transplantation,			
		Autologous blood transfusion, Radiofrequency Catheter Ablation			
XII	15	Respiratory System			
		☐ Acid-base balance & imbalance			
		☐ Assesment : History & Physical Examination			
		☐ Diagnostic Tests:Pulse Oximetry, End —Tidal Carbon Dioxide			
		Monitoring, Arterial blood gas studies, chest radiography,			
		pulmonary Angiography, Bronchoscopy, Pulmonary function Test,			
		Ventilation perfusion scan, Lung ventilation scan			
		☐ Causes Pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features,			
		Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing			
		management of Common pulmonary disorders:-Pneumonia, Status			
		asthmaticus, interstitial drug disease, Pleural effusion, Chronic			
		obstructive pulmonary disease, Pulmonary tuberculosis,			
		Pulmonary edema, Atelectasis, Pulmonary embolism, Acute			

		respiratory failure, Acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), Chest Trauma Haemothorax, Pneumothorax ☐ Management Modalities:-Airway Management ☐ Ventilatory Management:-Invasive, non- invasive, long term mechanical ventilations ☐ Bronchial Hygiene:-Nebulization, deep breathing exercise, chest physiotherapy, postural drainage, Inter Costal Drainage, Thoracic surgeries
XIII	7	Burns ☐ Clinical types, classification, pathophysiology, clinical features, assessment, diagnosis, prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical & Nursing management of burns ☐ Fluid and electrolyte therapy — calculation of fluids and its administration ☐ Pain management ☐ Wound care ☐ Infection control ☐ Prevention and management of burn complications ☐ Grafts and flaps ☐ Reconstructive surgery ☐ Rehabilitation
XIV	10	Obstetrical Emergencies ☐ Causes, Pathophysiology, Clinical types, clinical features, diagnostic Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing management of :Antepartum haemorrhage, Preeclampsia, eclampsia, Obstructed labour and ruptured uterus, Post partum haemorrhage, Peurperal sepsis, Obstetrical shock
XV	2	Neonatal Paediatric emergencies □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Neonatal emergencies □ Asphyxia Neonatarum, Pathological Jaundice in Neonates, Neonatal seizures, Metabolic disorders, Intra cranial Hemorrhage, Neonatal Sepsis, RDS/HMD (Respiratory Distress Syndrome/Hyaline Membrane Disease), Congenital disorders: • Cyanotic heart disease, tracheo oesophageal fistula, congenital hypertropic pyloric stenosis, imperforate anus • Pediatric emergencies □ Dehydration, Acute broncho pneumonia, Acute respiratory distress syndrome, Poisoning, Foreign bodies, seizures, traumas, Status asthmaticus
XVI	2	Legal and ethical issues in critical care-Nurse's role

		☐ Brain death	
		□ Organ donation & Counselling	
		☐ Do Not Resuscitate(DNR)	
		☐ Euthanasia	
		☐ Living will	
XVII	2	Quality assurance	
		☐ Standards, Protocols, Policies, Procedures	
		☐ Infection control; Standard safety measures	
		□ Nursing audit	
		☐ Design of ICU/CCU	

Practical

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt./Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
3	Burns ICU	2	60 Hours
5	Medical ICU	8	240 Hours
6	Surgical ICU	12	360 Hours
9	CCU	2	60 Hours
10	Emergency Departr	ment 3	90 Hours
12	Dialysis Unit	1	30 Hours
13	Transplant Room	2	60 Hours
14	Paediatric/ NICU	2	60 Hours
	Total	32 Weeks	960 Hours

ESSENTIAL CRITICAL CARE NURSING SKILLS

I. Procedures Observed

- 1. CT Scan
- 2. MRI
- 3. EEG
- 4. Hemodialysis
- 5. Endoscopic Retrograde cholangio Pancreaticogram(ERCP)
- 6. Heart/ Neuro/GI./ Renal Surgeries

II. Procedures Assisted

- 1. Advanced life support system
- 2. Basic cardiac life support
- 3. Arterial line/arterial pressure monitoring/blood taking

- 4. Arterial blood gas
- 5. ECG recording
- 6. Blood transfusion
- 7. IV cannulation therapy
- 8. Arterial Catheterization
- 9. Chest tube insertion
- 10. Endotracheal intubations
- 11. Ventilation
- 12. Insertion of central line/cvp line
- 13. Connecting lines for dialysis

III. Procedure Performed

- 1. Airway management
- a. Application of oropharyngeal airway
- b. Oxygen therapy
- c. CPAP (Continuous Positive Airway pressure)
- d. Care of tracheostomy
- e. Endotracheal extubation
- 2. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation, Basic cardiac life support, ECG
- 3. Monitoring of critically ill patients clinically with monitors, capillary refill time (CRT) assessment of jaundice, ECG.
- 4. Gastric lavage
- 5. Assessment of critically ill patients Identification & assessment of risk factors, Glasgow coma scale, and dolls eye movement, arterial pressure monitoring, cardiac output/pulmonary artery pressure monitoring, and detection of life threatening abnormalities
- 6. Admission & discharge of critically ill patients
- 7. Nutritional needs gastrostomy feeds, pharyngeal feeds, jejunostomy feeds, TPN, formula preparation & patient education.
- 8. Assessment of patient for alteration in blood sugar levels monitoring blood sugar levels periodically & administering insulin periodically.

- 9. Administration of drugs: IM, IV injection, IV cannulation & fixation of infusion pump, calculation of dosages, use of insulin syringes/ tuberculin, monitoring fluid therapy, blood administration.
- 10. Setting up dialysis machine and starting, monitoring and closing dialysis
- 11. Procedures for prevention of infections:

Hand washing, disinfection & sterilization surveillance, and fumigation universal precautions.

- 12. Collection of specimen.
- 13. Setting, use & maintenance of basic equipment, ventilator, O2 analyzer, monitoring equipment, transducers, defibrillator, infusion & syringe pumps, centrifuge machine.

IV. Other Procedures

CLINICAL SPECIALITY-II MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING- ONCOLOGY NURSING

Placement: II Year Hours of Instruction

Theory: 150 hours Practicals: 950 hours Total: 1100 hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of oncology Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various oncological conditions. It will enable the student to function as oncology nurse practitioner/specialist and provide quality care. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of oncology nursing.

Objectives

- 1. Explain the prevention, screening and early detection of cancer
- 2. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of oncological disorders of various body systems
- 3. Describe the psychosocial effects of cancer on patients and families.
- 4. Demonstrate skill in administering/assisting in various treatment modalities used for patients with cancer
- 5. Apply nursing process in providing holistic care to patients with cancer.
- 6. Apply specific concepts of pain management
- 7. Appreciate the care of death and dying patients and value of bereavement support.
- 8. Describe the philosophy, concept and various dimensions of palliative care
- 9. Appreciate the role of alternative systems of medicine in care of cancer patients
- 10. Appreciate the legal & ethical issues relevant to oncology nursing
- 11. Recognize and manage Oncological emergencies
- 12. Counsel the patients with cancer and their families
- 13. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of oncology nursing
- 14. Recognize the role of oncology nurse practitioner as a member of oncology team
- 15. Collaborate with other agencies and utilize resources in caring for cancer patients.

- 16. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 17. Design a layout and develop standards for management of oncology units/hospitals and nursing care.

Content Outline

Unit	Hours	Content
I	4	Introduction □ Epidemiology-Incidence, Prevalence — Global, National, State and Local □ Disease burden, concept of cancer, risk factors □ Historical perspectives □ Trends and issues □ Principles of cancer management
		☐ Roles and responsibilities of oncology nurse
II	5	The Nature of Cancer □ Normal cell biology □ The Immune system □ Pathological and pathophysiological changes in tissues • Biology of the cancer cell • Clone formation Transformation • Tumor stem lines • Structure of a solid tumor • Products produced by the tumor • Systemic effects of tumor growth
III	4	Etiology of Cancer ☐ Carcinogenesis, ☐ Theories of cancer causation ☐ Risk factors ☐ Carcinogens — genetic factors, chemical carcinogens, radiation, viruses, Immune system failure, rapid tissue proliferation ☐ Hormone changes, diet, emotional factors
IV	10	Diagnostic Evaluation ☐ Health assessment: History taking, physical examination, ☐ Staging and grading of tumors, ☐ TNM Classification ☐ Common diagnostic tests • Blood investigation: Haemetological, Bio-chemical, Tumor markers, Hormonal assay • Cytology:Fine needle aspiration cytology(FNAC) • Histopathology: Biopsy • Radiological assessment: MRI, Ultrasound, Computed tomography, Mammography, Positron emission

V	10	tomography(PET), Radio nuclide imaging, Functional metabolism imaging • Endoscopies Nurses responsibilities in diagnostic measures Levels of prevention and care Primary prevention — Guidelines for cancer detection, general measures, Warning signs of cancer, Self examination-Oral, Breast, Testicular Secondary prevention — early diagnosis. Screening Tertiary prevention — disability limitation, Rehabilitation :Mobility , Speech, Bowel and bladder, Ostomies etc Patient and family education, Discharge instruction, follow-up care and use of community resources.
VI	10	Cancer Treatment Modalities and Nurse's Role □ Surgery • Principles of surgical oncology • Current surgical strategy, • Determining surgical risk • Special surgical techniques • Pre-intra-postoperative nursing care • Acute and chronic surgical complications • Future directions and advances □ Chemotherapy • Principles and classification of chemotherapeutics • Pharmacology of antineoplastic drugs- Mechanism of action, Absorption, protein binding, Bio-transformation, excretion, common side effects, drug toxicity • Calculating drug doses, • Therapeutic response to chemotherapy-Tumor variables, drug resistance, • Safety precautions □ Radiation Therapy • Physics of radiotherapy • Types of ionizing rays • Radiation equipments:Linear accelerator, cobalt, Implants,Isotopes, • Types of therapies: Oral, Brachy therapy, tele therapy, selectron therapy • Effects of radiation on the body tissue, • Radiation biology – cell damage hypoxic cells, alteration of

		tumor kinetics. • Approaches to radiation therapy — • External radiotherapy • Internal radiotherapy — unsealed, • Sealed sources. • Effectiveness of radiotherapy-Radiosensitivity, treatment effects • Complications of radiotherapy • Radiation safety: Standards of Bhaba Atomic Research Centre(BARC) □ Bone Marrow Transplantation /Stem Cell Transplantation • Types, indications, transplantation procedure, complications and nursing managment • Types and donor sources • Preparation and care of donor and recipient • Bone marrow bank • Legal and ethical issues □ Immunotherapy (Biotherapy) • Concepts and principles • Classification of agents • Treatment and applications □ Gene Therapy
		Treatment and applications
VII	10	Pain management:- Theories, types and Nature of cancer pain Pathophysiology of pain Pain threshold Assessment of pain Principles of cancer pain control Pharmacological: Opioid and non-opioid analgesic therapy Patient controlled analgesia(PCA) Other invasive techniques of pain control Recent developments in Cancer pain Non- Pharmacological pain relief technique Complementary therapies(Music, massage, meditation, relaxation techniques, biofeed back etc) Psychological intervention in pain control Alternative system of medicines Role of nurse
VIII	5	Palliative care ☐ Definition and scope, philosophy ☐ Concept and elements of palliative care

IX	2	☐ Global and Indian perspective of palliative care ☐ Quality of life issues ☐ Communication skill ☐ Nursing perspective of palliative care and its elements ☐ Home care ☐ Hospice care Role of nurse in palliative care Infection control:
	2	 Process of infection, risk of hospitalization, nosocomial infections- prevention and control of infection in acute, long term care facility and community based care Standard safety measures
X	30	Nursing Care of Patients With Specific Malignant Disorders Malignancies of G.I. system-oral, oesophagus, stomach, rectal, liver & pancreas, care of ostomies/stoma Respiratory malignancies Genito urinary system malignancies- prostate Bladder, renal testicular malignancies, Gynecological malignancies-cervix, uterus, ovary Hematological malignancies-Lymphomas, Leukemias. Malignancies of musculoskeletal system Endocrine malignancies Skin Head and Neck -brain tumors Other malignancies - Breast cancer, AIDS related Malignancies (Kaposi's Sarcoma)
XI	10	Paediatric malignancies ☐ Leukemia, Lymphoma, Neuro- blastoma ☐ Wilm's tumor, Soft tissue sarcoma, Retinoblastoma ☐ Nursing Management of children with Paediatric Malignancies
XII	15	Nursing Management of Physiological Conditions and Symptoms of Cancer Patient □ Nutrition: - effects of cancer on nutritional Status and its consequences:-Anemia, Cachexia, Xerostomia, mucositis, Dysphagia , nausea and vomiting, constipation, diarrhoea, electrolyte imbalances, taste alterations □ Impaired mobility: Decubitus ulcer, pathologic fractures, thrombophlebitis, pulmonary embolism, contractures, footdrop Other symptoms □ Dyspepsia & hiccup, dyspnoea □ intestinal obstruction,

		☐ Fungating wounds
		☐ Anxiety & depression, insomnia
		☐ Lymph edema
		Impact of cancer on sexuality:
		☐ Effects of radiotherapy/ chemotherapy/surgery on sexuality
		of the
		cancer patient
		☐ Nursing management of cancer patients experiencing sexual
		dysfunction
MIII	10	☐ Sexual counseling
XIII	10	Cancer Emergencies
		☐ Disseminated intravascular coagulation(DIC),
		☐ Malignant pleural effusion
		☐ Neoplastic cardiac tamponade and septic shock spinal cord
		compression
		☐ Superior venacava syndrome
		☐ Metabolic emergency: hyper and hypo calcemia
		☐ Surgical emergency
		☐ Urological emergency
		☐ Hemorrhage
		☐ Organ obstruction
		☐ Brain metastasis
		☐ Nurses role in managing oncologic emergencies
XIV	8	Psycho-Social Aspects of Nursing Care
Alv	8	
		☐ Psychological responses of patients with cancer
		☐ Psychosocial assessment —
		☐ Crisis intervention, coping mechanisms
		☐ Stress management, spiritual/cultural care and needs
		☐ Counseling: individual and family
		☐ Maximizing quality of life of patient and family
		Ethical, moral and legal issues-
		☐ End of life care
		☐ Grief and grieving process
		☐ Bereavement support
		☐ Care of Nurses who care for the dying.
XV	2	Layout and Design of an oncology institution/ ward, OPD,
	_	chemotherapy unit, Bone marrow transplantation unit, Pain
		clinic etc
		☐ Practice Standards of oncology nursing
		Practice Standards of oncology nursing Policies and Procedures
		☐ Establishing Standing orders and Protocols
1		Quality Assurance Programme in oncology units
		L L Diameter or one dat
		□ Nursing audit

Clinical Experience

S.No.	Deptt./ Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Medical Oncology ward	6	180 Hours
2	Surgical Oncology ward	6	180 Hours
3	Bone marrow transplantation U	nit 2	60 Hours
4	Operation Theatre	2	60 Hours
5	Radiotherapy Unit	2	60 Hours
6	Chemotherapy Unit	4	120 Hours
7	Out patient department and pair	n clinic 2	60 Hours
8	Pediatric Oncology ward	2	60 Hours
9	Palliative Care ward	2	60 Hours
10	Community oncology	2	60 Hours
11	Hospice	1	30 Hours
12	Other field visits	1	30 Hours
Total		32 Weeks	960 Hours

Procedures Observed

- 1. CT Scan
- 2. MRI
- 3. PET Scan(Positron Emission Tomography)
- 4. Ultra sound
- 5. Mammography
- 6. Radio Nuclide Imaging
- 7. Bone Scan
- 8. Thyroid Function Test
- 9. Functional and Metabolic Imaging
- 10. Transportation of radioactive materials
- 11. Others

Procedures Assisted

- 1. IV cannulation Open method
- 2. Chemotherapy
- 3. Radiotherapy Brachytherapy Low Density Radiation, High Density Radiation.
- 4. Interstitial implantation
- 5. Bio-therapy and Gene therapy
- 6. Teletherapy Treatment planning
- 7. Bone marrow aspiration and biopsy
- 8. Biopsy tissue
- 9. FNAC Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology and biopsy
- 10. Advance Cardiac life support

- 11. Endotracheal intubation
- 12. Defibrillation Ventilation
- 13. Tracheostomy
- 14. Thoracentesis
- 15. Paracentesis
- 16. Lumbar Puncture
- 17. Arterial Blood Gas
- 18. Nerve Block
- 19. Chest tube insertion
- 20. Intercostal drainage
- 21. CVP monitoring

Procedure Performed

- 1. Screening for cancer
- 2. Assessment of pain
- 3. Assessment of Nutritional status
- 4. Care of Tracheostomy
- 5. Endotracheal intubation
- 6. Gastric gavage
- 7. Pap smear
- 8. IV cannulation
- 9. Care of surgical flaps
- 10. Care of ostomies
- 11. Blood transfusion and component therapy
- 12. Counseling
- 13. Practice standard safety measures
- 14. Care of dead body and mortuary formalities

Other procedures

(As per the institutional protocol):

1. Alternative therapies

CLINICAL SPECIALITY - II

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING- NEUROSCIENCES NURSING

Placement: II Years

Hours of Instruction Theory – 150 Hours Practical- 950 Hours Total: 1100 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth knowledge in the field of neurology and neurosurgical Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in caring for patients with neurological and neurosurgical disorders. It will enable the student to function as neuroscience nurse practitioner/ specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager and researcher in the field of neurology and neurosurgical Nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate trends and issues related to neurology and neurosurgical Nursing.
- 2. Review the anatomy and physiology of nervous system
- 3. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of patients with neurological and neurosurgical disorders
- 4. Perform neurological assessment and assist in diagnostic procedures
- 5. Describe the concepts and principles of neuroscience nursing
- 6. Describe the various drugs used in neurosciences and nurses responsibility
- 7. Assist in various therapeutic and surgical procedures in neuroscience nursing
- 8. Demonstrate advance skills/competence in managing patients with neurological and neurosurgical disorder following nursing process approach
- 9. Identify psychosocial problems of patients with disabilities and assist patients and their family to cope with emotional distress, spiritual, grief and anxiety
- 10. Participate in preventive, promotive and rehabilitative services for neurological and neurosurgical patients.
- 11. Explain the legal and ethical issues related to brain death, organ transplantation and practice of neuroscience nursing
- 12. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of neuroscience nursing

- 13. Organise and conduct inservice education program for nursing personnel.
- 14. Develop standards of care for quality assurance in neuroscience nursing practice
- 15. Identify the sources of stress and manage burnout syndrome among health care providers.
- 16. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 17. Plan and develop physical layout of neuro intensive care unit

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
I	5	Introduction
		☐ Introduction to neuroscience(neurological and
		neurosurgical)
		nursing
		History-Development in neurological and neurosurgical
		nursing, Service & education
		• Emerging trends and issues in neurology and neuro surgery
		and its implication to nursing.
		• neurological and neurosurgical problems –
		Concepts, principles and nursing perspectives
		Ethical and legal issues
		• Evidence based nursing and its application in neurological
		and
		neurosurgical nursing
II	5	Epidemiology
		☐ Major health problems-
		☐ Risk factors associated with neurological conditions-
		Hereditary,
		Psychosocial factors, smoking, alcoholism, dietary habits, cultural
		and ethnic considerations, occupational and infections.
		☐ Health promotion, disease prevention, life style
		modification and
		its implications to nursing
		Alternate system of medicine/complementary therapies
III	10	Review of Anatomy and physiology
		□ Embryology
		☐ Structure and functions of Nervous system- CNS, ANS,
		cereberal
		circulation, cranial and spinal nerves and reflexes, motor
		and

	sensory functions				
	☐ Sensory organs				
15	Assessment and diagnostic measures				
13	☐ Assessment				
	• History taking				
	Physical assessment, psychosocial assessment				
	• Neurological assessments, Glasgow coma scale				
	interpretation &				
	its relevance to nursing.				
	• Common assessment abnormalities				
	☐ Diagnostic measures				
	Cerebro spinal fluid analysis				
	Radiological studies-Skull and spine X-ray Cerebral				
	Angiography, CT Scan, Single Photon Emission Computer				
	Tomography(SPECT), MRI (Magnetic Resonance				
	Imaging),				
	MRA, MRS, Functional MRI, Myelography, PET (Positron				
	Emission Test), Interventional radiology.				
	• Electorgraphic studies- Electro encephalo graphy, MEG,				
	EMG,				
	video EEG,				
	• Nerve conduction studies-Evoked potentials, visual				
	evoked				
	potentials, brain stem auditory evoked potentials, somatosensory evoked potentials				
	• Ultrasound studies-Carotid duplex, transcranial Doppler sonography,				
	• Immunological studies				
	• Biopsies – muscle, nerve and Brain.				
	Interpretation of diagnostic measures				
	Nurse's role in diagnostic tests				
5	Meeting Nutritional needs of neurological patients				
	☐ Basic nutritional requirements				
	☐ Metabolic changes following injury and starvation				
	☐ Nutritional assessment				
	☐ Common neurological problems that interfere with				
	nutrition and				
	strategies for meeting their nutritional needs				
	☐ Special metabolic and electrolyte imbalances				
	☐ Chronic fatigue syndrome				
	Drugs used in neurological and neurosurgical disorders				
	□ Classification				
	☐ Indications, contraindications, actions and effects, toxic				
	effects				
	Role of nurse				
	5				

VII	10	Traumatic conditions. □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Cranio cerebral injuries. • Spinal & Spinal cord injuries. • Peripheral nerve injuries. • Unconsciousness
VIII	10	Cerebro vascular disorders. □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Stroke & arterio venous thrombosis. • Haemorrhagic embolus. • Cerebro vascular accidents. • Intracranial aneurysm. • Subarchnoid Haemorrhage. • Arterio venous fistula. • Brain tumours □ Diseases of cranial nerves; Trigiminal neuralgia, Facial palsy, Bulbar palsy.
IX	10	Degenerating and demyelinating disorders □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Motor neuron diseases. • Movement disorders- Tics, dystonia, chorea, wilson's disease, essential tremors • Dementia. • Parkinson's disease. • Multiple sclerosis. • Alzemier's
X	10	Neuro infections ☐ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and

		Nursing management of Neuro infections • Meningitis-types • Encephalitis. • Poliomyelitis. • Parasitic infections. • Bacterial infections • Neurosyphilis. • HIV & AIDS. • Brain abscess.
XI	10	Paroxysmal disorders. □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Epilepsy and seizures. • Status epilepticus. • Syncope. • Menier's syndrome. • Cephalgia.
XII	10	Developmental disorders. □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Hydrocephalus. • Craniosynostosis. • spina bifida- Meningocele, Meningomyelocele encephalocele • syringomyelia. • Cerebro vascular system anomalies. • Cerebral palsies. • Down's syndrome
XIII	10	Neuro muscular disorders. □ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of • Polyneuritis – G B Syndrome. • Muscular dystrophy. • Myasthenia gravis. • Trigeminal neuralgia.

	I	D 111 1		
		• Bell's palsy.		
		• Menier's disease		
		• Carpal tunnel syndrome		
37737	_	Peripheral neuropathies		
XIV	5	Neoplasms – surgical conditions.		
		☐ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical		
		features,		
		diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and		
		Nursing management of		
		• Space occupying lesions -types		
7777	_	• Common tumors of CNS,		
XV	5	Other disorders		
		☐ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical		
		features,		
		diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and		
		Nursing management of		
		☐ Metabolic disorders- diabetes, insipidus, metabolic		
		encephalopathy		
		☐ Sleep disorders		
		☐ Auto immune disorders- multiple sclerosis, inflammatory		
	1.0	myopathies		
XVI	10	Neuro emergencies		
		☐ Causes, pathophysiology, Clinical types, Clinical		
		features,		
		diagnostic, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and		
		Nursing management of		
		• Increased intracranial pressure		
		• Unconscious		
		• Herniation syndrome		
		• Seizures		
		• Severe head injuries		
		• Spinal injuries		
		Cerebro vascular accidents		
VVIII		Dahahilitatian		
XVII	5	Rehabilitation.		
		☐ Concept and Principles of Rehabilitation.		
		☐ Factors affecting quality of life and coping		
		☐ Rehabilitation in acute care setting, and following stroke,		
		head		
		injury and degenerative disorders of brain ☐ Physiotherapy.		
		1 2		
		☐ Counselling ☐ Core giver's role		
		☐ Care giver's role		
		Speech & LanguageNeurogenic communication		
		disorders, Speech		
		therapy		

XVIII	5	Ethical and legal issues in neuroscience nursing ☐ Brain death and organ transplantation ☐ Euthanasia ☐ Negligence and malpractice ☐ Nosocomial infections
XIX	5	 □ Quality assurance in neurolgical nursing practice □ Role of advance practitioner in neurological nursing □ Professional practice standards □ Quality control in neurologic nursing □ Nursing audit □ Neuro ICU • Phi losophy, aims and objectives • Policies, staffing pattern, design and physical plan of neuro ICU • Team approach, functions • Psychosocial aspects in relation to staff and clients of neuro ICU, • In-service education

S.No.	AREA OF POSTING	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	O.P.D.	2	60
2	Casualty	2	60
3	Diagnostics	2	60
4	Neuro psychiatry	1	30
5	Neuro Medical wards	4	120
6	Paediatric Neuro ward	2	60
7	Neuro surgical wards	4	120
8	Head Injury ward	3	90
9	ICU- neuro medicine	4	120
10	I.C.U neuro surgical	4	120
11	Rehabilitation	2	60
12	Operation Theatre	2	60
Total		32 Weeks	960 Hours

ESSENTIAL NEURO NURSING SKILLS

I. Procedures Observed

- 1. CT scan
- 2. MRI
- 3. PET
- 4. EEG
- 5. EMG
- 6. Sleep pattern studies/Therapy
- 7. Radiographical studies
- 8. Neuro surgeries
- 9. Nerve conduction studies
- 10. Ultrasound studies
- 11. Any other

II. Procedures Assisted

- 1. Advanced Cardiac life support
- 2. Lumbar Puncture
- 3. Biopsies muscle, nerve and Brain
- 4. Arterial Blood Gas
- 5. ECG Recording
- 6. Blood transfusion
- 7. IV cannulation open method

- 8. Endotracheal intubation
- 9. Ventilation
- 10. Tracheostomy
- 11. ICP monitoring
- 12. Gama Knife
- 13. Cereberal angiography
- 14. Myelography
- 15. Neuro surgeries

III. Procedures Performed:

- 1. Airway management
- a. Application of Oro Pharyngeal Airway
- b. Care of Tracheostomy
- c. Conduct Endotracheal Intubation
- d. use of AMBU bag, artificial respirators
- e. Setting of Ventilators and Care of patients on ventilators
- 2. Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation -Defibrillation
- 3. Neurological assessment -Glasgow coma scale
- 4. Gastric Lavage
- 5. IV Cannulation
- 6. Administration of emergency IV Drugs, fluid
- 7. Care of patients with incontinence, bladder training

Catheterization

- 8. Care of patients on traction related to the neurological conditions
- 9. Blood Administration.
- 10. Muscle strengthening exercises
- 11. Guidance and counseling
- 12. Monitoring management and care of monitors.
- **IV. Other Procedures**:

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – II MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING- NEPHRO-UROLOGY NURSING

Placement : II Year

Hour of Instruction Theory: 150 Hours Practical: 950 Hours Total: 1100 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of Nephro and urological Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various nephro and urological conditions. It will enable the student to function as nephro and urology nurse practitioner/specialist and provide quality care. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of nephro and urology nursing

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate trends and issues related to nephro and urological nursing
- 2. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of nephro and urological conditions
- 3. Perform physical, psychosocial & spiritual assessment
- 4. Assist in various diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical interventions
- 5. Provide comprehensive nursing care to patients with nephro and urological conditions
- 6. Describe the various drugs used in nephro and urological conditions and nurses responsibility
- 7. Demonstrate skill in handling various equipments/gadgets used for patients with nephro and urological conditions
- 8. Appreciate team work & coordinate activities related to patient care.
- 9. Practice infection control measures.
- 10. Identify emergencies and complications & take appropriate measures
- 11. Assist patients and their family to cope with emotional distress, grief, anxiety and spiritual needs
- 12. Discuss the legal and ethical issues in nephro and urological nursing
- 13. Identify the sources of stress and manage burnout syndrome among health care providers
- 14. Appreciate the role of alternative system of medicine in the care of patient
- 15. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of nephro and urological nursing
- 16. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 17. Design a layout of kidney transplant unit and dialysis unit
- 18. Develop standards of nephro urological nursing practice

Course Content

Course				
Unit	Hours	Content		
I	5	 Introduction ☐ Historical development: trends and issues in the field of nephro and urological nursing. ☐ nephro and urological problems ☐ Concepts, principles and nursing perspectives ☐ Ethical and legal issues ☐ Evidence based nursing and its application in nephro and urological nursing(to be incorporated in all the units) 		
II	5	Epidemiology ☐ Major health problems- urinary dysfunction, urinary tract infections, Glomuerular disorders, obstructive disorders ad other urinary disorders ☐ Risk factors associated with nephro and urological conditions conditions- Hereditary, Psychosocial factors, smoking, alcoholism, dietary habits, cultural and ethnic considerations ☐ Health promotion, disease prevention, life style modification and its implications to nursing		
III	5	Alternate system of medicine/complementary therapies Review of anatomy and physiology of urinary system Embryology Structure and functions Renal circulation Physiology of urine formation Fluid and electrolyte balance Acid base balance Immunology specific to kidney		
IV	20	Assessment and diagnostic measures ☐ History taking ☐ Physical assessment, psychosocial assessment ☐ Common assessment abnormalities-dysurea, frequency, enuresis, urgency, hesistancy, hematuria, pain, retention, burning on urination, pneumaturia, incontinence, nocturia, polyurea, anuria, oliguria, ☐ Diagnostic tests-urine studies, blood chemistry, radiological		

		procedures-KUB, IVP,nephrotomogram, retrograde pylogram, renal arteriogram, renalultrasound, CT scan, MRI, cystogram, renal scan, biopsy, endoscopy-cystoscopy, urodynamics studiescystometrogram, urinary flow study, sphincter electromyography, voiding pressure flow study, videourodynamics, Whitaker study Interpretation of diagnostic measures Nurse's role in diagnostic tests
V	5	Renal immunopathy/Immunopathology ☐ General Concept of immunopathology ☐ Immune mechanism of glomerual vascular disease ☐ Role of mediater systems in glomerula vascular disease
VI	15	Urological Disorders and Nursing Management □ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related pathophysiology, medical, surgical and nursing management of □ Urinary tract infections- pyelonephritis, lower urinary tract infections, □ Disorders for ureters, bladder and urethera □ Urinary tract infections- □ Urinary dysfunctions- urinary retention, urinary incontinence, urinary reflux, □ Bladder disorders- neoplasms, calculi, neurogenic bladder, trama, congenital abnormalities □ Benign prostrate hypertrophy(BPH) □ Ureteral disorders: ureteritis, ureteral trauma, congenital anomalies of ureters □ Uretheral disorders- tumours, trauma, congenial anomalies of ureters,
VII	25	Glomueral disorders and nursing management ☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related pathophysiology, medical, surgical and nursing management of ☐ Glomueralo nephritis- chronic, acute, nephritic syndrome ☐ Acute Renal failure and chronic renal failure.

		 □ Renal calculi □ Renal tumours-benign and malignant □ Renal trauma □ Renal abscess □ Diabetic nephropathy □ Vascular disorders □ Renal tuberculosis □ Polycystic □ Congenital disorders □ Hereditary renal disorders 	
VIII	10	 □ Management of Renal emergencies □ Anuria □ Acute Renal failure □ Poisoning □ Trauma □ Urine retention □ Acute graft rejection □ Hematuria □ Nurse's role 	
IX	10	Drugs used in urinary disorders ☐ Classification ☐ Indications, contraindications, actions and effects, toxic effects ☐ Role of nurse	
X	10	Dialysis □ Dialysis- Historical, types, Principles, goals • Hemodialysis- vascular access sites- temporary and permanent • Peritoneal dialysis □ Dialsyis Procedures- steps, equipments, maintenance, □ Role of nurse- pre dialysis, intra and post dialysis □ Complications- □ Counseling □ patient education □ Records and reports	
XI	10	 □ Kidney transplantation □ Nursing management of a patient with Kidney transplantation □ Kidney transplantations- a historical review □ Immunology of graft rejections □ The recipient of a renal transplant □ Renal preservations 	

		 ☐ Human Leucocytic Antigen(HLA) typing matching and cross matching in renal transplantation ☐ Surgical techniques of renal transplantations ☐ Chronic renal transplant rejection ☐ Complication after KTP: Vascular and lymphatic, Uroloical, cardiovascular, liver and neurological, infectious complication ☐ KTP in children and management of pediatric patient with KTP ☐ KTP in developing countries ☐ Results of KTP ☐ Work up of donor and recipient for renal transplant ☐ Psychological aspect of KTP and organ donations ☐ Ethics in transplants ☐ Cadaveric transplantation
XII	5	 □ Rehabilitation of patient with nephrological problems □ Risk factors and prevention □ Rehabilitation of patients on dialysis and after kidney transplant □ Rehabilitation of patients after urinary diversions □ Family and patient teaching
XIII	10	Pediatric urinary disorders ☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related pathophysiology, medical, surgical and nursing management of children with Renal Diseases -UTI, ureteral reflux, glomerulo nephritis, nephrotic syndrome infantile nephrosis, cystic kidneys, familial factors in renal diseases in childhood, Haemolytic uraemic syndrome. Benign recurrent haemturia, nephropathy, wilms' tumour
XIV	5	Critical care units- dialysis, KTP unit ☐ Philosophy, aims and objectives ☐ Policies, staffing pattern, design and physical plan of Dialysis and KTP units ☐ Team approach, functions ☐ Psychosocial aspects in relation to staff and clients of ICU, dialysis unit

		☐ In-service education ☐ Ethical and legal issues
XV	5	 □ Quality assurance in nephrological nursing practice □ Role of advance practioner in nephrological nursing □ Professional practice standards □ Quality control in nephrological nursing □ Nursing audit

Practicals

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S. No.	Deptt./ Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Nephrology Ward	6	180 Hours
2	Pediatrics	2	60 Hours
3	Critical Care Unit	2	60 Hours
4	Urology Ward	6	180 Hours
5	Dialysis Unit	4	120 Hours
6	Kidney Transplantat	ion Unit 2	60 Hours
7	URO OT	2	60 Hours
8	Emergency Wards	2	60 Hours
9	Uro Nephro OPDs	4	120 Hours
10	Diagnostic Labs	2	60 Hours
Total		32Weeks	960Hours

I. Procedures Observed

- 1. CT Scan
- 2. MRI
- 3. Radiographic studies4. Urodynamics5. Hemodialysis

- 6. Renal Surgeries

II. Procedures Assisted

- 1. Blood transfusion
- 2. I V cannulation therapy
- 3. Arterial Catheterization
- 4. Insertion of central line/cvp line
- 5. Connecting lines for dialysis
- 6. Peritoneal dialysis
- 7. Renal biopsy
- 8. Endoscopies- Bladder, urethra

III. Procedure Performed

- 1. Health assessment
- 2. Insertion of uretheral and suprapubic catheters
- 3. Urine analysis
- 4. Catheterisation
- 5. Peritoneal dialysis
- 6. Bladder irrigation
- 7. Care of ostomies
- 8. Care of urinary drainage
- 9. Bladder training
- 10. Care of vascular access
- 11. Setting up dialysis machine and starting, monitoring and closing dialysis
- 12. Procedures for prevention of infections:
- 13. Hand washing, disinfection & sterilization surveillance, and fumigation universal precautions.
- 14. Collection of specimen.
- 15. Administration of drugs: IM, IV injection, IV cannulation & fixation of infusion pump, calculation of dosages, blood administration. monitoring -fluid therapy, electrolyte imbalance,
- 16. Nutritional needs, diet therapy & patient education.
- 17. Counselling

IV. OTHER PROCEDURES:

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – II MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING - ORTHOPEDIC NURSING

Placement : II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory: 150 Hours Practical: 950 Hours Total: 1100 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of orthopedic nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various orthopedicconditions. It will enable the student to function as orthopedic nurse practitioner/specialist providing quality care. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of orthopedic nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate the history and developments in the field of orthopedic nursing
- 2. Identify the psycho-social needs of the patient while providing holistic care.
- 3. Perform physical and psychological assessment of patients with orthopedic conditions and disabilities.
- 4. Describe various disease conditions and their management
- 5. Discuss various diagnostic tests required in orthopedic conditions
- 6. Apply nursing process in providing care to patients with orthopedic conditions and those requiring rehabilitation.
- 7. Recognize and manage orthopedic emergencies.
- 8. Describe recent technologies and treatment modalities in the management of patients with orthopedic conditions and those requiring rehabilitation.
- 9. Integrate the concept of family centered, long term care and community based rehabilitation to patients with orthopedic conditions.
- 10. Counsel the patients and their families with orthopedic conditions
- 11. Describe various orthotic and prosthetic appliances
- 12. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to patients with orthopedic conditions and those requiring rehabilitation.

- 13. Appreciate the role of alternative system of medicine in care of patients with orthopedic conditions
- 14. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of orthopedic nursing.
- 15. Recognize the role of orthopedic nurse practitioner and as a member of the orthopedic and rehabilitation team.
- 16. Teach orthopedic nursing to undergraduate students and in-service nurses.
- 17. Prepare a design and layout of orthopedic and rehabilitative units.

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
Unit I	Hours 5	Introduction ☐ Historical perspectives — History and trends in orthopedic nursing ☐ Definition and scope of orthopedic nursing ☐ Anatomy and physiology of Musculo-skeletal system ☐ Posture, Body landmarks Skeletal system Muscular system. Nervous system - Main nerves ☐ Healing of - Injury, bone injury, ☐ Repair of ligaments ☐ Systemic response to injury
		☐ Ergonomics, Body mechanics, biomechanical measures☐ Orthopedic team
II	8	Assessment of Orthopedic Patient ☐ Health Assessment: History, physical examination- Inspection, palpation, movement, Measurement, muscle strength Testing. ☐ Diagnostic studies – Radiological studies, Muscle enzymes, serologic studies
III	15	Care of patients with devices ☐ Splints, braces, various types of plaster cast ☐ Various types of tractions, ☐ Various types of orthopedic beds and mattresses ☐ Comfort devices ☐ Implants in orthopedic ☐ Prosthetics and Orthotics
IV	8	Injuries Trauma & Injuries □ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, management, medical surgical and nursing management of: • Early management of Trauma • Fractures

		Injuries of the Shoulder and arm Elbow, fore arm, wrist, hand Hip, thigh, knee, leg, ankle, foot Spine Head injury □ Chest injur Polytrauma Nerve injuries Vascular injuries Soft tissue injuries Sports injuries Amputation
V	8	Infections of Bones and Joints □ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, management, medical surgical and nursing management of: • Tuberculosis • Osteomyelitis • Arthritis • Leprosy
VI	5	Bone Tumours ☐ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, management, medical surgical and nursing management of: • Bone tumors – Benign, Malignant and metastatic • Different types of therapies for tumors
VII	10	Deformities ☐ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis — medical surgical and nursing management of:Scoliosis, Kyphosis,Lordosis ☐ Congenital disorders: Congenital dislocation of hip(CDH), Dislocation of patella, knee, ☐ Varus and valgus deformities, ☐ Deformities of digits, ☐ Congenital torticollis. ☐ Meningocele, meningomyelocele, spina bifida, ☐ Chromosomal disorders. ☐ Computer related deformities
VIII	5	Disorders of the spine ☐ Intervertebral disc prolapse, Fracture of the spine ☐ Low back disorder – Low back pain, PND, spinal stenosis, spondylosis

IX	5	Nutritional/Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders □ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, medical surgical and nursing management of: • Rickets, • Scurvy, • Hyper vitaminosis A and D, • Osteomalacia, Osteoporosis • Paget's disease, • gout, • Gigantism, • Dwarfism, • Acromegaly. • Therapeutic diets for various orthopedic disorders
X	8	Neuro-Muscular Disorders: □ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, medical surgical and nursing management of: • Poliomyelitis, Cerebral Palsy • Myasthenia gravis • Spina bifida. • Peripheral nerve lesion, • Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Quadriplegia. • Muscular dystrophy Chronic/Degenerative Diseases of Joints and Autoimmune Disorders: □ Causes, pathophysiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis – medical surgical and nursing management of: • Osteo Arthritis • Rheumatoid Arthritis • Ankylosing spondylitis. • Spinal disorders. • Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
XI	5	Orthopedic Disorders in Children: ☐ General and special consideration on pediatric orthopedics ☐ Genetic disorders ☐ Congenital anomalies ☐ Growth disorders ☐ Genetic counseling ☐ Nurses role in genetic counseling

XII	5	Geriatric Problems ☐ Geriatric population, types of disabilities, causes, treatment and Management – Hospitalization, rest, physiotherapy, involvement of family members, social opportunities. ☐ Care at home – involvement of family and community, follow up care and rehabilitation
XIV	6	Pharmacokinetics
		 □ Principles of drug administration □ Analgesics and anti inflammatory agents □ Antibiotics, Antiseptics, □ Drugs used in orthopedics and neuromuscular disorders □ Blood and blood components □ Care of drugs and nurses role
XV	30	Nurses Role in Orthopedic Conditions Gait analysis Urodynamic studies Prevention of physical deformities Alteration of body temperature regulatory system and immune systems Immobilization – cast, splints, braces and tractions Prevention and care of problems related to immobility Altered sleep patterns Impaired communication Self care and activities of daily living Bladder and bowel rehabilitation Sensory function rehabilitation Psychological reaction related to disabilities and disorders. Coping of individual and family with disabilities and disorders Maintaining sexuality Spirituality – A rehabilitative prospective Orthopedic Reconstructive Surgeries Replacement surgeries – Hip, Knee, Shoulder Spine surgeries Grafts and flaps surgery Deformity correction. Physiotherapy Concepts, Principles, purpose, Mobilization – Exercises: types, re-education in walking: Crutch walking, wheel chair, Transfer techniques,

		 Types of gaits: Non-weight bearing, partial weight bearing, four point crutch, tripoid, walking with sticks, calipers Forms of therapies: Hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, wax bath, heat therapy, ice, helio therapy, radiant heat, Chest physiotherapy
XVI	8	Rehabilitation ☐ Principles of rehabilitation, definition, philosophy, process, ☐ Various types of therapies ☐ Special therapies and alternative therapies ☐ Rehabilitation counseling ☐ Preventive and restorative measures. ☐ Community based rehabilitation (CBR) ☐ Challenges in rehabilitation. ☐ Role of the nurse in rehabilitation, ☐ Legal and ethical issues in rehabilitation nursing ☐ Occupational therapy
XVII	5	National Policies and Programmes □ National programmes for rehabilitation of persons with disability - National Institutes, artificial limbs manufacturing Corporation, District Rehabilitation Centers and their schemes □ Regional rehabilitation centers etc. □ Public policy in rehabilitation nursing □ The persons with disabilities act 1995, □ Mental rehabilitation and Multiple disabilities act 1992, □ The National Trust Rules 1999 and 2000 □ Rehabilitation Council of India □ Legal and ethical aspects in orthopedic nursing □ Rehabilitation health team and different categories of team members.
XVIII	4	Quality assurance ☐ Standards, Protocols, Policies, Procedures ☐ Nursing audit ☐ Staffing ☐ Design of orthopedic, physiotherapy and rehabilitation unit

- 1. Clinical practice in Orthopedic, physiotherapy and Rehabilitation Units.
- 2. Application of tractions and plaster casts and removal of tractions and plaster casts and other appliances.
- 3. Apply Theories and Nursing Process in the management of patients with orthopedic conditions.
- 4. Provide various types of physical and rehabilitative therapies
- 5. Provide health education on related disease conditions.
- 6. Unit management and plan designing

Clinical Experience

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S. No.	Deptt./Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Orthopedic Ward	8	240 Hours
2	Orthopedic Operation theatr	e 4	120 Hours
3	Neurosurgical Ward	2	60 Hours
4	Orthopedic O.P.D.	4	120 Hours
5	Casualty/Emergency and Tra	auma 4	120 Hours
6	Rehabilitation Units	2	60 Hours
7	Physiotherapy Unit	4	120 Hours
8	Paediatric /paediatric surger	y unit 2	60 Hours
9	Field Visit	2	60 Hours
	·		
Total	·	32 Weeks	960 Hours

Procedures Observed

- 1. X Ray
- 2. Ultrasound
- 3. MRI
- 4. C T Scan/bone scan
- 5. Arthroscopy
- 6. Electrothermally assisted capsule shift or ETAC (Thermal capsulorrhaphy)
- 7. Fluroscopy
- 8. Electromyography
- 9. Myelography
- 10. Discography
- 11. Others

Procedures Assisted

- 1. Blood Transfusion
- 2. IV cannulation and therapy
- 3. Ventilation

- 4. Various types of tractions
- 5. Orthopedic surgeries Arthrocentesis, Arthroscopy, Bone lengthening, Arthrodesis, grafting, Fractures fixation, reconstructive, reimplantation, replantation, spinal decompression, transplantation of bone, muscle or articular cartilage, autografting, allografting.
- 6. Injection Intra articular, intra osseous.
- 7. Advance Life Support

Procedures Performed

- 1. Interpretation of X ray films.
- 2. Application and removal of splints, casts, and braces.
- 3. Care of tractions skin and skeletal traction, pin site care.
- 4. Cold therapy.
- 5. Heat therapy
- 6. Hydrotherapy
- 7. Therapeutic exercises
- 8. Use of TENS (Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation)
- 9. Techniques of transportation
- 10. Crutch walking, walkers, wheel chair.
- 11. Use of devices for activities of daily living and prevention of deformities.
- 12. Administration of drugs: IV injection, IV cannulation, and Blood transfusion.
- 13. Procedures for prevention of infections: disinfection and sterilization, surveillance, fumigation.
- 14. Special skin/ part preparations for orthopedic surgeries.
- 15. Surgical dressings Debridement.
- 16. Bladder and bowel training

Other Procedures

CLINICAL SPECIALITY - II MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING - GASTRO ENTEROLOGY NURSING

Placement : II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory: 150 hrs. Practical: 950 hrs. Total: 1100 hrs.

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepthunderstanding in the field of gastro enterology Nursing. It will helpstudents to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in variousgastro enterology conditions. It will enable the student to function as gastro enterology nurse practitioner/specialist and provide quality care. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of gastro enterology nursing

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate trends and issues related to gastro enterology nusing
- 2. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of gastrointestinal conditions
- 3. Participate in national health programs for health promotion, prevention and rehabilitation of patients with gastrointestinal conditions
- 4. Perform physical, psychosocial & spiritual assessment
- 5. Assist in various diagnostic, therapeutic and surgical procedures
- 6. Provide comprehensive care to patients with gastrointestinal conditions
- 7. Describe the various drugs used in gastrointestinal conditions and nurses responsibility
- 8. Demonstrate skill in handling various equipments/gadgets used for patients with gastrointestinal conditions
- 9. Appreciate team work & coordinate activities related to patient care.
- 10. Practice infection control measures.
- 11. Identify emergencies and complications & take appropriate measures
- 12. Assist patients and their family to cope with emotional distress, grief, anxiety and spiritual needs
- 13. Discuss the legal and ethical issues in GE nursing
- 14. Identify the sources of stress and manage burnout syndrome among health care providers
- 15. Appreciate the role of alternative system of medicine in care of patient
- 16. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of gastrointestinal nursing
- 17. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 18. Design a layout of Gastro entrology intensive care unit (GEICU) , liver care/transplant unit

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
I	5	Introduction
1	<i>J</i>	☐ Historical development: trends and issues in the field of gastro
		enterology.
		☐ Gastro enterological problems
		☐ Concepts, principles and nursing perspectives
		☐ Ethical and legal issues
		☐ Etilical and legal issues ☐ Evidence based nursing and its application in gastrointestinal
		nursing(to be incorporated in all the units)
II	5	Epidemiology
11	3	☐ Risk factors associated with GE conditions- Hereditary,
		Psychosocial factors, smoking, alcoholism, dietary habits, cultural
		and ethnic considerations
		☐ Health promotion, disease prevention, life style modification
		and its implications to nursing
		□ National health programmes related to gastro enterology
III	5	☐ Alternate system of medicine/complementary therapies Review of anatomy and physiology of gastrointestinal system
1111	3	☐ Gastrointestinal system
		<u> </u>
		☐ Liver, biliary and pancreas☐ Gerontologic considerations
		☐ Embryology of GI system
		☐ Immunology specific to GI system
IV	15	Assessment and diagnostic measures
- '		☐ History taking
		☐ Physical assessment, psychosocial assessment
		☐ Diagnostic tests
		Radiological studies:Upper GIT- barium swallow, lower
		GITBarrium
		enema,
		• Ultra sound:
		Computed tomography
		• MRI
		Cholangiography: Percutaneous transheptatic
		Cholangiogram(PTC)
		Magnetic Resonance Cholangio pancreotography (MRCP)
		• Nuclear imaging scans(scintigraphy)
		• Endoscopy
		• Colonoscopy
		Proctosigmoidoscopy
		Endoscopic Retrogrde Cholongio pancreotography (ERCP)

	1	
		• Endoscopic ultrasound
		• Peritonoscopy(Laproscopy)
		Gastric emptying studies
		Blood chemistries: Serum amylase, serum lipase
		• Liver biopsy
		Miscellaneous tests:Gastric analysis, fecal analysis
		• Liver function tests: Bile formation and excretion, dye excretion
		test, Protein metabolism, haemostatic functions- prothrombin
		vitamin K production, serum enzyme tests,Lipid
		metabolismserum
		cholesterol
		Interpretation of diagnostic measures
		Nurse's role in diagnostic tests
		Traise 5 fore in diagnostic tests
V	25	Gastro intestinal disorders and nursing management
,		☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related
		pathophysiology, medical, surgical and nursing management of
		• Disorders of the mouth: Dental caries, Peridontal disease, Acute
		tooth infection, Stomatitis, Thrush (moniliasis), Gingivitis,
		Leukoplakia, Inflammation of the parotid gland, Obstruction to
		the flow of saliva, Fracture of the jaw
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		• Disorders of the oesophagus: Reflux oesophagitis, Oesophageal
		achalasia, Oesoophageal varices, Hiatus hernia, Diverticulum
		• Disorders of the stomach and duodenum: Gastritis, Peptic
		ulcer, Dumping of the stomach, Food poisoning, idiopathic
		gastroparesis, Aerophagia and belching syndrome, Ideopathic
		cyclic nausea and vomiting, Rumination syndrome, Functional
		dyspepsia, Chronic Non specific (functional) abdominal pain
		• Disorders of the small intestine
		- Malabsorption syndrome - tropical sprue
		- Gluten – sensitive enteropathy (Coeliac disease)
		 Inflammatory diseases of intestines and abdomen,:
		appendicitis, Peritonities, Intestinal obstruction,
		Abdominal TB, Gastrointestinal polyposis syndrome
		- Chronic inflammatory bowel disease, Ulcerative colites,
		crohn's disease
		 Infestations and infections – Worm infestations, Typhoid,
		Leptospirosis
		 Solitary rectal ulcer syndrome
		- Alteration in bowel elimination (diarrhoea, constipation,
		fecal impaction, fecal incontinence, Irritable bowel
		syndrome, Chronic idiopathic constipation, Functional
		diarrhoea
		Anorectal Conditions: Hemorrhoide, Anal fissure, Anal fistula,
		Abscess, Strictures, Rectal prolapse, Pruritis ani, Pelonidal
		disease,
	L	uiscusc,

		Anal condylomas, Warts		
VI	15	Disorder of liver, pancreas gall bladder and nursing management Disorders of liver biliary tract: Viral Hepatitis – A, B, C, D & E Toxic hepatitis Cirrhosis of liver, liver failure, Liver transplantation Non cirrhotic portal fibrosis Liver abscess.; Parasitic and other cysts of the liver Disorders of the Gall Bladder and Bile Duct: Cholecystitis Cholelitheasis Choledocholilethiasis Disorders of the pancreas: Pancreatitis, Benign tumors of islet cells Disorders of the Peritoneum Infections of the peritoneum Surgical peritonitis Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis Tuberculosis peritonitis Disorders of the Diaphragm Diaphragmatic hernia Congenital hernias Paralysis of diaphragm Tumors of the diaphragm Hiccups		
VII	15	Gastro intestinal emergencies and nursing interventions □ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related pathophysiology, medical, surgical and nursing management of: • Esophageal varices, • Ulcer perforation, • Acute cholecystitis • Diverticulitis • Fulminant hepatic failure • Biliary obstruction • Bowel obstruction • Gastroenteritis • Intussusception • Acute intestinal obstruction, perforation • Acute pancreatitis • Cirrhosis of liver complications • Liver, spleen, stomach pancreatic, mesenteric, bowel and		

	1	
		greater vessel injuries
		Acute appendicitis /peritonitis
		Acute abdomen
		• Food poisoning
		1 0
VIII	15	☐ Congenital Anomalies of Esophagus
		• Esophageal atresia
		Tracheo esophageal fistula
		• Esophageal stenosis
		• Esophageal duplications
		Dysphagia – Lusoria – aberrent right subclavian artery
		compressing esophagus
		• Esophageal rings – schalzkiring
		• Esophageal webs
		Lisophagear webs
		☐ Congenital Anomalies of Stomach
		Gastric atresia
		Micro gastria
		Gastric diverticulum
		Gastric duplication
		Gastric teratoma
		Gastric teratoria Gastric volvulus
		• Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
		• Adult hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
		☐ Congenital Anomalies of Duodenal
		Duodenal Atresia or stenosis
		Annular pancreas
		Duodenal duplication cysts
		 Malrotation and mid gut volvolus
		☐ Developmental anomalies of the intestine:
		Abdominal wall defects (omphalocele and Gastroschisis)
		Meckel's diverticulum
		• Intestinal atresia
		☐ Hirschsprung's disease
		- Iniscuspining suiscase
IX	15	Pharmo Kinetics
		□ Drugs used in GIT
		☐ Principles of administration
		□ Roles responsibilities of nurses
		☐ Drugs in Peptic ulcer disease
		□ Proton Pump inhibitors
		☐ H2 Receptor Antagonists
	1	☐ Cytoprotective Agents:

	T	
		☐ Drugs used in Diarrhea
		☐ Drugs used in constipation
		☐ Drugs used in Inflammatory Bowel Disease
		☐ Aminosalicylates
		□ Corticosteroids
		☐ Immunomodulators
		□ chemotherapy
		☐ Antibiotics
		☐ Antiemetics:
		☐ Anticholinergics
		☐ Antihistaminics
		☐ Antihelminthics
		☐ Vitamin Supplements
X	10	Nutrition and nutritional problems related to GI system
		☐ Nutritional assessment and nursing interventions
		☐ Therapeutic diets
		☐ Adverse reactions between drugs and various foods
		☐ Malnutrition- etiology , clinical manifestations and
		management
		☐ Tube feeding, parenteral nutrition, total parenteral nutrition
		☐ Obesity- etiology, clinical manifestations and management
		☐ Eating disorders- anorexia nervosa, bulimia nervosa
		☐ Recent advances in nutrition
XI	15	Malignant disorders of gastro intestinal system
		☐ Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related
		pathophysiology, medical, surgical, other modalities and nursing
		management of:
		Malignancy of oral cavity ,Lip,Tongue,buccal mucosa,
		oropharynx, Salivary gland
		• Esophageal, Gastric, Carcinoma of bowel - Small bowel,
		Colorectal and Anal carcinoma,
		,
3/11		• Liver, biliary tract and Pancreatic carcinoma
XII	5	Administration and management of GE unit
		☐ Design & layout
		\square Staffing,
		☐ Equipment, supplies,
		☐ Infection control; Standard safety measures
		☐ Quality Assurance:-Nursing audit –records /reports, Norms,
		policies and protocols
		☐ Practice standards
XIII	5	Education and training in GE care
		☐ Staff orientation, training and development,
		☐ In-service education program,
		• Clinical teaching programs
	1	vowering profitation

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt./Unit No	o. of Week	Total Hours
1	Diagnostic labs	2	60 Hours
2	Emergency and casualty	3	90 Hours
3	Liver transplant unit	1	30 Hours
4	GE Medical Ward	6	180 Hours
5	GE Surgical Ward	8	240 Hours
6	OT	2	60 Hours
7	ICU	4	120 Hours
8	Pediatric gastroenterolog	y 2	60 Hours
9	Oncology	2	60 Hours
10	GE OPD	2	60 Hours
Total	32 Weeks	960 Hours	

Procedures Assisted

- 1. Endoscopy room Upper G.I. Endoscopy (Diagnotic and therapeutic).
- 2. Sigmoidoscopy
- 3. Colonoscopy
- 4. Polypectomy
- 5. Endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatiography (ERCP)
- 6. Liver biopsy
- 7. Percutaneous catheter drainage (PCD) of Pseudocyst pancreas
- 8. Abdominal paracentesis
- 9. Percutaneous aspiration of liver abscess
- 10. GE Lab: PT, HbsAg, Markers A, B, C virus, CBP, ESR, Stool Test

Procedures Performed

- 1. History and Physical assessment
- 2. RT intubation / extubation / aspiration/suction
- 3. Gastric lavage and gavage
- 4. Bowel wash
- 5. Therapeutic Diets
- 6. Ostomy feeding
- 7. Stoma care
- 8. Monitoring vital parameters
- 9. Plan of inservice education programme for nursing staff and Class-IV employees

10. Counseling

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – II OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

Placement - II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory: 150 hrs Practical 950 hrs Total 1100 hrs

Course Description

This course is designed to assist the student in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of Obstetric and gynecological Nursing. It will help the student to develop advanced nursing skills for nursing interventions in various obstetrical and gynecological conditions. It will further enable the students to function as midwifery nurse practitioner/ specialist, educator, manager and researcher in the field of obstetric and gynecological nursing.

Objectives

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of women with obstetric and gynaecological conditions
- 2. Perform physical, psychosocial, cultural & spiritual assessment
- 3. Demonstrate competence in caring for women with obstetrical and gynaecological conditions
- 4. Demonstrate competence in caring for high risk newborn.
- 5. Identify and Manage obstetrical and neonatal emergencies as per protocol.
- 6. Practice infection control measures
- 7. Utilize recent technology and various diagnostic, therapeutic modalities in the management of obstetrical, gynecological and neonatal care.
- 8. Demonstrate skill in handling various equipments/gadgets used for obstetrical, gynaecological and neonatal care
- 9. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 10. Design a layout of speciality units of obstetrics and gynecology
- 11. Develop standards for obstetrical and gynaecological nursing practice.
- 12. Counsel women and families

- 13. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of obstetrical and gynaecological nursing
- 14. Function as independent midwifery nurse practition

Unit	Hours	Content
I	25	Management of problems of women during pregnancy
		☐ Risk approach of obstetrical nursing care, concept
		&goals.
		☐ Screening of high-risk pregnancy, newer modalities of
		diagnosis.
		☐ Nursing Management of Pregnancies at risk-due to obstetrical
		complication
		Pernicious Vomiting.
		Bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic pregnancy,
		and gestational trophoblostic diseases.
		Hemorrhage during late pregnancy, ante partum
		hemorrhage, Placenta praevia, abruptio placenta.
		Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, pre-eclampsia,
		eclampsia, Heomolysis Elevated liver enzyme Low Platelet count (HELLP)
		• Iso—immune diseases. Rh and ABO incompatibility
		Hematological problems in pregnancy.
		Hydramnios-oligohydramnios
		Prolonged pregnancy- post term, post maturity.
		Multiple pregnancies.
		• Intra uterine infection & pain during pregnancy.
		• Intra Uterine Growth Retardation(IUGR), Premature
		Rupture of Membrane(PROM), intra uterine death
		1
		Pregnancies at risk-due to pre-existing health problems
		☐ Metabolic conditions.
		☐ Anemia and nutritional deficiencies
		☐ Hepatitis
		☐ Cardio-vascular disease.
		☐ Thyroid diseases.
		☐ Epilepsy.
		☐ Essential hypertension
		☐ Chronic renal failure.
		☐ Tropical diseases.
		☐ Psychiatric disorders
		☐ Infections Toxoplasmosis Rubella Cytomegalo virus
		Herpes (TOPCH) Para destina Tract Lefation (PTI) STP
		(TORCH); Reproductive Tract Infection(RTI);STD;
		HIV/AIDS,

Vaginal infections; Leprosy, Tuberculosis ☐ Other risk factors: Age- Adolescents, elderly; unwed mothers, sexual abuse, substance use ☐ Pregnancies complicating with tumors, uterine anomalies, prolapse, ovarian cyst
Abnormal labour, pre-term labour & obstetrical emergencies Etiology, pathopyhsiology and nursing management of Uncoordinated uterine actions, Atony of uterus, precipitate labour, prolonged labour. Abnormal lie, presentation, position compound presentation. Contracted pelvis-CPD; dystocia. Obstetrical emergencies Obstetrical shock, vasa praevia, inversion of uterus, amniotic fluid embolism, rupture uterus, presentation and prolapse cord. Augmentation of labour. Medical and surgical induction. Version Manual removal of placenta. Obstetrical operation: Forceps delivery, Ventouse, Caesarian section, Destructive operations Genital tract injuries-Third degree perineal tear, VVF, RVF Complications of third stage of labour: Post partum Hemorrhage. Retained placenta.
post partum complications ☐ Nursing management of • Puerperal infections, puerperal sepsis, urinary complications, puerperal venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism • Sub involution of uterus, Breast conditions, Thrombophlebitis • Psychological complications, post partum blues, depression, psychosis
management of nursing services in NICU High Risk Newborn ☐ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. ☐ Nursing management of • Pre-term, small for gestational age, post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax,

	T	
		pneumo mediastinum
		• Icterus neonatorum.
		• Birth injuries.
		Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy
		Congenital anomalies.
		Neonatal seizures.
		Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia,
		hypomagnesaemia.
		Neonatal heart diseases.
		Neonatal hemolytic diseases
		Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia
		neonatorum, cogenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS
		Advanced neonatal procedures.
		Calculation of fluid requirements.
		• Hematological conditions – erythroblastosis fetalis,
		hemorrhagic disorder in the newborn
		• Organization of neonatal care, services(Levels), transport,
		neonatal intensive care unit, organization and
		management of nursing services in NICU
VI	15	HIV/AIDS
		☐ HIV positive mother and her baby
		□ Screening
		☐ Parent to child transmission(PTCT)
		☐ Prophylaxis for mother and baby
		☐ Standard safety measures
		☐ Breast feeding issues
		☐ National policies and guidelines
		Issues: legal, ethical, psychosocial and rehabilitation
		Role of nurse
VII	25	Gynecological problems and nursing management
		☐ Gynecological assessment
		☐ Gynecological procedures
		☐ Etiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and nursing
		management of
		Menstrual irregularities
		• Diseases of genital tract
		Genital tract infections
		Uterine displacement
		Genital prolapse
		• Genital injuries
		Uterine malformation
		Uterine fibroid, ovarian tumors, Breast carcinoma, Pelvic
		inflammatory diseases, reproductive tract malignancies,
		initialitation y discusses, reproductive tract manginancies,

		hysterectomy – vaginal and abdominal. • Sexual abuse, rape, trauma, assault
VIII	5	Administration and management of obstetrical and gynaecological unit Design & layout Staffing, Equipment, supplies, Infection control; Standard safety measures Quality Assurance:-Obstetric auditing -records /reports, Norms, policies and protocols Practice standards for obstetrical and gynaecological unit
IX	5	Education and training in obstetrical and gynaecological care Staff orientation, training and development, In-service education program, Clinical teaching programs.

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt./ Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Antenatal OPD including Infertility		
clinics/	Reproductive medicine, Family	6	180 Hours
welfare	e and post partum clinic / PTCT		
2	Antenatal and Postnatal ward	6	180 Hours
3	Labour room	4	120 Hours
4	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	3	90 Hours
5	Obstetric/Gynae Operation Theatre	3	90 Hours
6	Gynae Ward	4	120 Hours
7	CHC, PHC, SC	6	180 Hours
Total		32 Weeks	960 Hours

Procedure Observed

- Assisted Reproductive Technology procedures
- Ultra sonography

- Specific laboratory tests.
- Amniocentesis.
- Cervical & vaginal cytology.
- Fetoscopy.
- Hysteroscopy.
- MRI.
- Surgical diathermy.
- Cryosurgery.

Procedures Assisted

- Operative delivery
- Abnormal deliveries-Forceps application, Ventouse, Breech
- Exchange blood transfusion
- Culdoscopy.
- Cystoscopy
- Tuboscopy
- Laparoscopy.
- Endometrial Biopsy
- Tubal patent test
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy.
- Dilatation and Curettage

Procedures Performed

- History taking.
- Physical Examination-General
- Antenatal assessment. 20
- Pelvic examination
- Assessment of risk status.
- Assessment of Intra uterine foetal well-being.kick chart and foetal movement chart, Doppler assessment, Non Stress Test, Contraction stress test(Oxytocin challenge test)
- Universal precautions- Disposal of biomedical waste.
- Per Vaginal examination and interpretation (early pregnancy, labour, post partum).
- Utilization of Partograph
- Medical & Surgical induction(Artificial rupture of membranes).
- Vacuum extraction
- Conduct of delivery.
- Prescription and administration of fluids and electrolytes through intravenous route.
- Application of outlet forceps, delivery of breach Burns Marshall, Loveset manoeuvere
- Repair of tears and Episiotomy suturing.
- Vacuum extraction

- controlled cord traction, Manual removal of placenta, placental examination,
- Manual vacuum aspiration
- Postnatal assessment.- 20
- Management of breast engorgement
- Thrombophlebitis (white leg)
- Postnatal counseling.
- Reposition of inversion of uterus.
- Laboratory tests: Blood- Hb, Sugar, Urine-albumin, sugar
- Breast care, breast exam, and drainage breast abscess.
- Postnatal exercise.
- Assessment –New born assessment; physical and neurological, Apgar score, high-risk newborn, Monitoring neonates; Clinically and With monitors, Capillary refill time, Assessment of jaundice, danger signs
- Anthropometric measurement
- Neonatal resuscitation
- Gastric Lavage
- Care of newborn in multi channel monitor and ventilator.
- Care of newborn in radiant warmer and incubator.
- Kangaroo mother care.
- Assisting mother with exclusive Breast-feeding
- Feeding technique: Katori, spoon, naso/orogastric, Total Parenteral nutrition
- Assessement, calculation and administration of fluids and medications:
- Oral
- I.D.
- I.M.
- I.V.- Securing IV line, infusion pump

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- Administration of drug per rectum
- Capillary blood sample collection.
- Oxygen therapy.
- Phototherapy.
- Chest physiotherapy.
- counseling Parental, bereavment, family planning, infertility etc
- Setting of operation theatre.
- Trolley and table set up for Obstetrical & gynaecoligical operations.
- Pap smear.
- Vaginal smear.
- Insertion of pessaries,
- Insertion of IUD and removal.
- Teaching skills
- communication skills
- Prepare referral slips
- Pre transport stabilization
- Networking with other stake holders

CLINICAL SPECIALTY –II PEDIATRIC (CHILD HEALTH) NURSING

Placement: II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 hours Practical 950 hours Total: 1100 hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of Pediatric Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various pediatric medical and surgical conditions. It will enable the student to function as pediatric nurse practitioner/specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of Paediatric nursing.

Objectives

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

- 1. Apply the nursing process in the care of ill infants to pre adolescents in hospital and community
- 2. Demonstrate advanced skills/competence in nursing management of children with medical and surgical problems
- 3. Recognize and manage emergencies in children
- 4. Provide nursing care to critically ill children
- 5. Utilize the recent technology and various treatment modalities in the management of high risk children
- 6. Prepare a design for layout and describe standards for management of pediatric units/hospitals
- 7. Identify areas of research in the field of pediatric nursing

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
I	5	Introduction ☐ Current principles, practices and trends in Pediatric Nursing ☐ Role of pediatric nurse in various settings -Expanded and extended
II	35	□ Pathophysiology, assessment(including interpretation of various invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures), treatment modalities and nursing intervention in selected pediatric medical disorders • Child with respiratory disorders: - Upper respiratory tract: choanal atresia, tonsillitis,

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		epistaxis, aspiration.
		- Lower respiratory tract: Broncheolitis,
		Bronchopneumonia, Asthma, cystic fibrosis
		• Child with gastro-intestinal disorders:
		- Diarrheal diseases, gastro-esophageal reflux.
		- Hepatic disorders: Hepatitis, Indian childhood
		cirrhosis, liver transplantation.
		- Malabsorption syndrome, Malnutrition
		• Child with renal/ urinary tract disorders: Nephrotic
		syndrome, Nephritis, Hydronephrosis, hemolytic-uremic
		syndrome, kidney transplantation
		• Child with cardio-vascular disorders:
		- Acquired: Rheumatic fever, Rheumatic heart disease,
		- Congenital: Cynotic and acynotic
		• Child with endocrine/metabolic disorders: Diabetes
		insipidus, Diabetes Mellitus – IDDM, NIDDM, hyper and
		hypo thyroidism, phenylketonuria, galactosemia
		• Child with Neurological disorders: Convulsions,
		Meningitis, encephalitis, guillian- Barre syndrome
		• Child with oncological disorders: Leukemias,
		Lymphomas, Wilms' tumor, nephroblastomas,
		neuroblastomas, Rhabdomyosarcoma, retinoblastoma,
		hepatoblastoma, bone tumors
		• Child with blood disorders: Anemias, thalassemias,
		hemophilia, polycythemia, thrombocytopenia, and
		disseminated intravascular coagulation
		Child with skin disorders
		Common Eye and ENT disorders
		Common Communicable diseases
III	35	☐ Assessment(including interpretation of various invasive and
111	33	non-invasive diagnostic procedures), treatment modalities
		including cosmetic surgery and nursing interventions in
		selected pediatric surgical problems/ Disorders
		• Gastrointestinal system: Cleft lip, cleft palate and
		conditions requiring plastic surgery, Tracheo esophageal
		fistula/atresia, Hirschsprungs' disease/megacolon,
		malrotation, intestinal obstruction, duodenal atresia,
		gastrochisis, exomphalus, anorectal malformation,
		omphalocele, diaphragmatic hernia
		• Anomalies of the nervous system: Spina bifida,
	1	Meningocele, Myelomeningocele, hydrocephalus
		• Anomalies of the genito-urinary system: Hypospadias,
		• Anomalies of the genito-urinary system: Hypospadias, Epispadias, Undescended testes, Exstrophy bladder
		• Anomalies of the genito-urinary system: Hypospadias,

		• Nursing management of the child with traumatic injuries:
		General principles of managing Pediatric trauma
		- Head injury, abdominal injury, poisoning, foreign body
		obstruction, burns
		- & Bites
		Child with oncological disorders: Solid tumors of
		childhood, Nephroblastoma, Neuro blastoma,
		Hodgkin's/Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Hepatoblastoma,
		Rhabdomyosarcoma
		• Management of stomas, catheters and tubes
		Management of wounds and drainages
IV	10	Intensive care for pediatric clients
		☐ Resuscitation, stabilization & monitoring of pediatric
		patients
		☐ Anatomical & physiological basis of critical illness in infancy
		and childhood
		☐ Care of child requiring long-term ventilation
		☐ Nutritional needs of critically ill child
		☐ Legal and ethical issues in pediatric intensive care
		☐ Intensive care procedures, equipment and techniques
		□ Documentation
		_ Documentation
	•	
\mathbf{V}	20	High Rick Newhorn
V	20	High Risk Newborn
V	20	☐ Concept, goals, assessment, principles.
V	20	☐ Concept, goals, assessment, principles.☐ Nursing management of
V	20	 ☐ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. ☐ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax,
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia,
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia neonatorum, cogenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia neonatorum, cogenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS • Advanced neonatal procedures.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia neonatorum, cogenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS • Advanced neonatal procedures. • Calculation of fluid requirements.
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia neonatorum, cogenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS • Advanced neonatal procedures. • Calculation of fluid requirements. • Hematological conditions – erythroblastosis fetalis,
V	20	 □ Concept, goals, assessment, principles. □ Nursing management of • Post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnoea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumo mediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischaemic encephelopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, opthalmia neonatorum, cogenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS • Advanced neonatal procedures. • Calculation of fluid requirements.

		neonatal intensive care unit, organization and
		management of nursing services in NICU
		Developmental disturbances and implications for nursing
		☐ Adjustment reaction to school,
		☐ Learning disabilities
		☐ Habit disorders, speech disorders,
		□ Conduct disorders,
		☐ Early infantile autism, Attention deficit hyperactive
		disorders (ADHD), depression and childhood schizophrenia.
VII	10	Challenged child and implications for nursing
V 11	10	☐ Physically challenged, causes, features, early detection &
		management
		☐ Cerebral palsied child,
		☐ Mentally challenged child.
		☐ Training & rehabilitation of challenged children
		Training & Tendermation of Chancinged Children
VIII	5	Crisis and nursing intervention
		☐ The hospitalized child,
		☐ Terminal illness & death during childhood
		☐ Nursing intervention-counseling
IX	5	Drugs used in Pediatrics
		☐ Criteria for dose calculation
		☐ Administration of drugs, oxygen and blood
		☐ Drug interactions
		☐ Adverse effects and their management
X	10	Administration and management of pediatric care unit
		☐ Design & layout
		\Box Staffing,
		☐ Equipment, supplies,
		□ Norms, policies and protocols
		☐ Practice standards for pediatric care unit
		□ Documentation
XI	5	Education and training in Pediatric care
		☐ Staff orientation, training and development,
		☐ In-service education program,
		☐ Clinical teaching programs.

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

• Field visits:

S. No.	Deptt./ Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Pediatric medicine ICU	4	120 Hours
2	Pediatric surgical ICU	4	120 Hours
3	NICU	4	120 Hours
4	Pediatric OT	2	60 Hours
5	Pediatric medicine ward	6	180 Hours
6	Pediatric surgery ward	6	180 Hours
7	Emergency/Casualty	4	120 Hours
8	Field visits*	2	60 Hours
	Total	32	960 Hours

^{*}Child care center, Anganwadi, play school, Special schools for challenged children, Juvenile court, UNICEF, Orphanage, Creche, SOS village

I. Procedures Observed:

- Echo cardiogram
- Ultrasound head
- ROP screening (Retinopathy of prematurity)
- Any other

II. Procedures Assisted

- Advanced neonatal life support
- Lumbar Puncture
- Arterial Blood Gas
- ECG Recording
- Umbilical catheterization arterial and venous
- Arterial B P monitoring
- Blood transfusion- exchange transfusion full and partial
- IV cannulation & therapy
- Arterial catheterization
- Chest tube insertion
- Endotracheal intubation
- Ventilation
- Insertion of long line
- Assist in surgery

III. procedures performed:

- Airway Management
- Application of Oro Pharyngeal Airway
- Oxygen therapy
- CPAP(Continuous Positive Airway Pressure)
- Care of Tracheostomy
- Endotracheal Intubation
- Neonatal Resuscitation
- Monitoring of Neonates clinically & with monitors, CRT(Capillary Refill Time), assessment of jaundice, ECG
- Gastric Lavage
- Setting of Ventilators
- Phototherapy
- Assessment of Neonates: Identification & assessment of risk factors, APGAR Score, gestation age, Anthropometric assessment, Weighing the baby, Newborn examination, detection of life threatening congenital abnormalities,
- Admission & discharge of neonates
- Feeding management of breast feeding, artificial feeding, expression of breast milk, OG(Orogastric) tube insertion, gavage feeding, TPN, Breast feeding counseling
- Thermoregulation- Axillary temperature, Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC), Use of Radiant warmer, incubators, management of thermoregulation & control
- Administration of Drugs: I/M, IV injection, IV Cannulation & fixation infusion pump, Calculation of dosages, Neonatal formulation of drugs, use of tuberculin/insulin syringes, Monitoring fluid therapy, Blood administration.
- Procedures for prevention of infections: Hand washing, disinfections & sterilization, surveillance, fumigation
- Collection of specimens
- Setting, Use & maintenance of basic equipment: Ventilator, O2 analyzer, monitoring equipment, Photo therapy unit, Flux meter, Infusion pump, Radiant warmer, incubator, Centrifuge machine, Bilimeter, Refractometer, laminar flow
- IV. Other Procedures

CLINICAL SPECIALITY - II PSYCHIATRIC (MENTAL HEALTH) NURSING

Placement: II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory 150 hrs Practical 950 hrs Total: 1100 Hours

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of Psychiatric Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various psychiatric conditions. It will enable the student to function as psychiatric nurse practitioner/specialist. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of Psychiatric nursing

Objectives

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

- 1. Apply the nursing process in the care of patients with mental disorders in hospital and community
- 2. Demonstrate advanced skills/competence in nursing management of patients with mental disorders
- 3. Identify and care for special groups like children, adolescents, women, elderly, abused and neglected, people living with HIV/AIDS.
- 4. Identify and manage psychiatric emergencies.
- 5. Provide nursing care to critically ill patients with mental disorders
- 6. Utilize the recent technology and various treatment modalities in the management of patients with mental disorders
- 7. Demonstrate skills in carrying out crisis intervention.
- 8. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to psychiatric nursing.
- 9. Identify areas of research in the field of psychiatric nursing.
- 10. Prepare a design for layout and describe standards for management of Psychiatric units/emergency units/hospitals
- 11. Teach psychiatric nursing to undergraduate students & in-service nurses.

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content	
I	2	Principles and practice of Psychiatric nursing	
		□ Review	
II	4	Crisis Intervention	
		☐ Crisis, Definition	
		☐ Phases In The Development of A Crisis	
		☐ Types of Crisis; Dispositional, Anticipated Life Transitions	
		Traumatic Stress, Maturational/ Development, Reflecting	
		Psychopathology	
		☐ Psychiatric Emergencies and their management	
		☐ Grief and grief reaction	
		☐ Crisis Intervention; Phases	
		☐ Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)	
		☐ Role of the Nurse	
III	4	Anger/ Aggression Management	
		☐ Anger and Aggression, Types, Predisposing Factors	
		☐ Management	
		☐ Role of The Nurse	
IV	5	The Suicidal Client	
		☐ Epidemiological Factors	
		☐ Risk Factors	
		• Predisposing Factors: Theories of Suicide-Psychological,	
		Sociological ,Biological	
		☐ Nursing Management	
V	5	Disorders of Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence	
		☐ Mentally Challenged	
		☐ Autistic Disorders	
		☐ Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
		☐ Conduct Disorders, behavioural disorders	
		☐ Oppositional Defiant Disorder	
		☐ Tourette's Disorders	
		☐ Separation Anxiety Disorder	
		☐ Psychopharmacological Intervention and Nursing	
		Management	
VI	5	Delirium, Dementia, and Amnestic Disorders	
		□ Delirium	
		☐ Dementia	
		☐ Amnesia	
		☐ Psychopharmacological Intervention and Nursing	
		Management	
VII	10	Substance-Related Disorders	
		☐ Substance-Use Disorders	

		☐ Substance-Induced Disorders ☐ Classes Of Psychoactive Substances ☐ Prodice series Factors		
		☐ Predisposing Factors ☐ The Dynamics Of Substance Polated Disorders		
		☐ The Dynamics Of Substance-Related Disorders ☐ The Impaired Nurse		
		☐ Codependency		
		☐ Treatment Modalities For Substance-Related Disorders and		
		☐ Treatment Modalities For Substance-Related Disorders and Nursing Management		
VIII	10	Schizophrenia and Other Psychotic Disorders (Check		
		ICD10)		
		☐ Nature of the Disorder		
		☐ Predisposing Factors		
		☐ Schizophrenia -Types		
		Disorganized Schizophrenia		
		Catatonic Schizophrenia		
		Paranoid Schizophrenia		
		Undifferentiated Schizophrenia		
		Residual Schizophrenia		
		☐ Other Psychotic disorders		
		Schizoaffective Disorder		
		Brief Psychotic Disorder		
		Schizophrenicform Disorder		
		Psychotic Disorder Due to a General Medical Condition		
		Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder		
_		☐ Treatment and Nursing Management		
IX	8	Mood Disorders		
		☐ Historical Perspective		
		□ Epidemiology		
		☐ The Grief Response		
		☐ Maladaptive Responses To Loss ☐ Types Of Mood Disorders		
		☐ Types Of Mood Disorders		
		☐ Depressive disorders		
		☐ Bipolar disorders		
		☐ Treatment and Nursing Management		
X	8	Anxiety Disorders		
		☐ Historical Aspects		
		☐ Epidemiological Statistics		
		☐ How Much is too Much?		
		□ Types		
		Panic Disorder		
		Generalized Anxiety Disorder		
		• Phobias		
		Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder		
		Posttraumatic Stress Disorder		
		Anxiety Disorder Due to a General Medical Condition		

		Substance-Induced Anxiety Disorder
		☐ Treatment Modalities
		☐ Psychopharmacology & Nursing Management
XI	5	Somatoform And Sleep Disorders
		□ Somatoform Disorders
		☐ Historical Aspects
		Epidemiological Statistics
		Pain Disorder
		Hypochondriasis
		Conversion Disorder
		Body Dysmorphic Disorder
		☐ Sleep Disorder
		☐ Treatment Modalities and Nursing Management
XII	4	Dissociative Disorders and Management
		☐ Historical Aspects
		☐ Epidemiological Statistics
		☐ Application of the Nursing Management
		☐ Treatment Modalities and Nursing Management
X III	4	Sexual And Gender Identity Disorders
		☐ Development Of Human Sexuality
		☐ Sexual Disorders
		☐ Variation In Sexual Orientation
		☐ Nursing Management
XIV	4	Eating Disorders
		☐ Epidemiological Factors
		☐ Predisposing Factors: Anorexia Nervosa And Bulimia
		Nervosa
		obesity Develophermanelogy
		☐ Psychopharmacology ☐ Treatment & Nursing Management
XV	4	Adjustment and Impulse Control Disorders
2 x v	_	☐ Historical and Epidemiological Factors
		Adjustment Disorders
		Impulse Control Disorders
		☐ Treatment & Nursing Management
VIII	1	Modical Conditions due to Devah elected Easters
XVI	4	Medical Conditions due to Psychological Factors ☐ Asthma
		□ Asuma □ Cancer
		☐ Coronary Heart Disease
		□ Peptic Ulcer
		☐ Essential Hypertension
		☐ Migraine Headache
L	I .	_ mgrane meadene

		☐ Rheumatoid Arthritis
		☐ Ulcerative Colitis
		☐ Treatment & Nursing Management
XVII	8	Personality Disorders
		☐ Historical perspectives
		☐ Types Of Personality Disorders
		Paranoid Personality Disorder
		Schizoid Personality Disorder
		Antisocial Personality Disorder
		Borderline Personality Disorder
		Histrionic Personality Disorder
		Narcissitic Personality Disorder
		Avoidance Personality Disorder
		Dependent Personality Disorder
		Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder
		Passive-Aggressive Personality Disorders
		☐ Identification, diagnostic, symptoms
		□ Psychopharmacology
		☐ Treatment & Nursing Management
XXIII	0	The Assumption of the Control of the
XVIII	8	The Aging Individual
		☐ Epidemiological Statistics
		☐ Biological Theories ☐ Biological Aspects of Asing
		☐ Biological Aspects of Aging ☐ Boychological Aspects of Aging
		☐ Psychological Aspects of Aging ☐ Moments Functioning
		☐ Memory Functioning ☐ Social cultural aspects of soing
		☐ Socio-cultural aspects of aging
		☐ Sexual aspects of aging
		☐ Special Concerns of the Elderly Population
		☐ Psychiatric problems among elderly population
		☐ Treatment & Nursing Management
XIX	5	The person living with HIV Disease
		☐ Psychological problems of individual HIV/AIDS
		□ Counseling
		☐ Treatment & Nursing Management
XX	5	Problems Related to Abuse or Neglect
/ 11/1		☐ Vulnerable groups, Women, Children, elderly, psychiatric
		patients, under privileged, challenged
		□ Predisposing Factors
1	1	
XXI	7	☐ Treatment & Nursing management- Counseling Community Mental Health Nursing

		 □ National Mental Health Program- Community mental health program □ The Changing Focus of care □ The Public Health Model □ The Role of the Nurse
		☐ Case Management ☐ The community as Client
		Primary Prevention
		Populations at Risk
		• Secondary prevention
		• Tertiary Prevention
XXII	5	☐ Community based rehabilitation Ethical and Legal Issues in Psychiatric/Mental Health
AAII	J	Nursing
		☐ Ethical Considerations
		☐ Legal Consideration
		Nurse Practice Acts
		• Types of Law
		Classification within Statutory and Common Law
		Legal Issues in Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing Nussing Lightlity
		Nursing Liability
XXIII	5	Psychosocial rehabilitation
		☐ Principles of rehabilitation
		☐ Disability assessment
		☐ Day care centers
		☐ Half way homes
		☐ Reintegration into the community ☐ Training and support to care givers
		☐ Sheltered workshops
		☐ Correctional homes
XXIV	5	Counseling
		☐ Liaison psychiatric nursing
		☐ Terminal illnesses-Counseling
		☐ Post partum psychosis-treatment, care and counseling
		☐ Death dying- Counseling
		☐ Treatment, care and counseling — • Unwed mothers
		• HIV and AIDS
XXV	5	Administration and management of psychiatric units
		including emergency units
		☐ Design & layout
		☐ Staffing,
		☐ Equipment, supplies,
		☐ Norms, policies and protocols
		☐ Quality assurance

		☐ Practice standards for psychiatric nursing
		□ Documentation
XXVI	5	Education and training in psychiatric care
		☐ Staff orientation, training and development,
		☐ In-service education program,
		☐ Clinical teaching programs.

Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Area of Posting	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Acute Psychiatric Ward	4	120 Hours
2	Chronic Psychiatric Ward	4	120 Hours
3	De-addiction Unit	4	120 Hours
4	Psychiatric Emergency Unit	4	120 Hours
5	O.P.D (Neuro and psychiatric	2) 3	90 Hours
6	Child Psychiatric Unit and ch	ild	
	guidance clinic	2	60 Hours
7	Post natal ward	1	30 Hours
8	Family Psychiatric Unit	2	60 Hours
9	Field visits	2	60 Hours
10	Rehabilitation	2	60 Hours
11	Community Mental Health U	nit 4	120 Hours
	Total	32 Weeks	960 Hours

Essential Psychiatric nursing skills Procedures Observed

- 1. Psychometric tests
- 2. Personality tests
- 3. Family therapy
- 4. Assisted
- 5. CT
- 6. MRI
- 7. Behavioral therapy.

Procedures Performed

- 1. Mental status examination
- 2. Participating in various therapies Physical; ECT,
- 3. Administration of Oral, IM, IV psychotropic drugs

- 4. Interviewing skills
- 5. Counseling skills
- 6. Communication skills
- 7. Psychoeducation
- 8. Interpersonal relationship skills
- 9. Community Survey for identifying mental health problems
- 10. Rehabilitation therapy
- 11. Health education and life skills training.
- 12. Supportive psychotherapic skills
- 13. Group therapy
- 14. Milieu therapy
- 15. Social/Recreational therapy.
- 16. Occupational therapy.

CLINICAL SPECIALITY – II COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Placement: II Year

Hours of Instruction Theory- 150 hours Practicals- 950 hours Total- 1100 hrs

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth 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.

Objectives

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

- 1. Appreciate trends and issues related to community health Nursingreproductive and child health, school health, Occupational health, international health, rehabilitation, geriatric and mental health.
- 2. Apply epidemiological concepts and principles in community health nursing practice
- 3. Perform community health assessment and plan health programmes
- 4. Describe the various components of Reproductive and child health programme.
- 5. Demonstrate leadership abilities in organizing community health nursing services by using inter-sectoral approach.
- 6. Describe the role and responsibilities of community health nurse in various national health and family welfare programmes
- 7. Participate in the implementation of various national health and family welfare programme
- 8. Demonstrate competencies in providing family centered nursing care independently
- 9. Participate/Conduct research for new insights and innovative solutions to health problems
- 10. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
- 11. Design a layout of sub center/Primary health center/Community health center and develop standards for community health nursing practice.

Content Outlines

Conten Unit	Hours	Content	
I	20		
1	20	Epidemiology □ Introduction	
		• Concept, scope, definition, trends, History and	
		development of modern Epidemiology	
		Contribution of epidemiology	
		• Implications	
		☐ Epidemiological methods	
		☐ Measurement of health and disease:	
		☐ Health policies	
		☐ Epidemiological approaches	
		Study of disease causatives	
		Health promotion	
		• Levels of prevention	
		☐ Epidemiology of	
		Communicable diseases	
		Non-communicable diseases	
		☐ Emerging and re-emerging diseases Epidemics	
		☐ National Integrated disease Surveillance Programme	
		☐ Health information system	
		☐ Epidemiology study and reports	
		☐ Role of Community health nurse	
II	40	National Health and Family Welfare Programmes	
		☐ Objectives, Organisation/manpower/resources,	
		Activities, Goals, inter-sectoral approach,	
		implementation, item/purpose, role and responsibilities	
		of community health nurse:	
		National Vector Borne Disease Control Programm	
		(NVBDCP)	
		NationalFilaria Control Programme	
		National Leprosy Eradication Programme	
		Revised national TB Control Programme	
		National Programme for Control of Blindness	
		National Iodine Deficiency disorders Control	
		Progeramme	
		National Mental Health Programme	
		National AIDS Control Programme	
		National Cancer Control Programme	
		• RCH I and II	
		Non- communicable disease programmes	
		• NRHM	
		- MMIM	

		- Health Schemes:		
		□ CGHS		
		☐ Health Insurance		
III	15	School Health		
		☐ Introduction: definition, concepts, objectives,.		
		☐ Health assessment, Screening, identification, referral		
		and follow up,		
		☐ Safe environment		
		☐ Services, programmes and plans- first aid, treatment of		
		minor ailments		
		☐ Inter-sectoral coordination		
		☐ Adolescent health		
		☐ Disaster, disaster preparedness, and management		
		☐ Guidance and counseling		
		☐ School health records - maintenance and its importance		
		☐ Roles and responsibilities of community health nurse		
		- Roles and responsionates of community health nuise		
IV	15	International health		
1 1		☐ Global burden of disease		
		☐ Global health rules to halt disease spread		
		=		
		☐ Global health priorities and programes		
		☐ International quarantine		
		☐ Health tourism		
		☐ International cooperation and assistance		
		☐ International travel and trade		
		☐ Health and food legislation, laws, adulteration of food		
		☐ Disaster management		
		☐ Migration		
		☐ International health agencies —World Health		
		organizations, World health assembly, UNICEF, UNFPA,		
		SIDA, US AID, DANIDA, DFID. AusAID etc		
		☐ International health issues and problems		
		☐ International nursing practice standards		
		☐ International health vis-a vis national health		
		☐ International health days and their significance		
V	15	Education and administration		
		☐ Quality assurance		
		☐ Standards, Protocols, Policies, Procedures		
		☐ Infection control; Standard safety measures		
		□ Nursing audit		
		☐ Design of Sub-Centre/Primary Health Centre/		
		Community health center		
		☐ Staffing; Supervision and monitoring-Performance		
		appraisal		
		□ Budgeting		
		- Dadgeang		

	<u> </u>	□ M-41
		☐ Material management
		☐ Role and responsibilities of different categories of
		personnel in community health
		☐ Referral chain- community outreach services
		☐ Transportation
		□ Public relations
		☐ Planning in-service educational programme and
		teaching
		Training of various categories of health workerspreparation
		of manuals
VI	10	Geriatric
		☐ 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
VII	10	Rehabilitation
V 11	10	☐ Introduction: Concepts, principles, trends, issues,
		☐ Rehabilitation team
		☐ Models, Methods
		☐ Community based rehabilitation
		☐ Ethical issues
		☐ Rehabilitation Council of India
		☐ Disability and rehabilitation- Use of various prosthetic
		devices
		☐ Psychosocial rehabilitation
		☐ Rehabilitation of chronic diseases
		☐ Restorative rehabilitation
		☐ Vocational rehabilitation
		☐ Role of voluntary organizations
		☐ Guidance and counseling
		☐ Welfare measures
		☐ Role and responsibilities of community health nurse
	10	Community mental health

		☐ Magnitude, trends and issues		
		☐ National Mental Health Program- Community mental		
		health program		
		☐ The Changing Focus of care		
		☐ The Public Health Model		
		☐ Case Management- Collaborative care		
		☐ Crisis intervention		
		☐ Welfare agencies		
		☐ Population at Risk		
		☐ The community as Client		
		Primary Prevention		
		Secondary prevention		
		• Tertiary Prevention		
		☐ Community based rehabilitation		
		☐ Human rights of mentally ill		
		☐ Substance use		
		☐ Mentally challenged groups		
		☐ Role of community health nurse		
		·		
IX	15	Occupational health		
IX	15	Occupational health ☐ Introduction: Trends, issues, Definition, Aims,		
IX	15	<u> </u>		
IX	15	☐ Introduction: Trends, issues, Definition, Aims,		
IX	15	 □ Introduction: Trends, issues, Definition, Aims, Objectives, Workplace safety □ Ergonomics and Ergonomic solutions 		
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IX	15	 □ Introduction: Trends, issues, Definition, Aims, Objectives, Workplace safety □ Ergonomics and Ergonomic solutions □ Occupational environment- Physical, social, Decision 		
IX	15	 □ Introduction: Trends, issues, Definition, Aims, Objectives, Workplace safety □ Ergonomics and Ergonomic solutions □ Occupational environment- Physical, social, Decision making, Critical thinking 		
IX	15	 □ Introduction: Trends, issues, Definition, Aims, Objectives, Workplace safety □ Ergonomics and Ergonomic solutions □ Occupational environment- Physical, social, Decision making, Critical thinking □ Occupational hazards for different categories of peoplephysical, 		
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Total = 960 Hours 1 Week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt./Unit No.	of Week	Total Hours
1	Urban and Rural community	17	510 Hours
2	School Health	3	90 Hours
3	International health	2	60 Hours
4	Administration(SC/PHC/CHC)	2	60 Hours
5	Occupational health	2	60 Hours
6	Community Mental Health	2	60 Hours
7	Home for aged and Hospice	2	60 Hours
8	Rehabilitation	2	60 Hours
	Total	32 Weeks	960 Hours

Categorisation of practical activities Observed

- MCH office and DPHNO
- CHC/ First Referral Unit(FRU)
- Child guidance clinic
- Institute/Unit for mentally challenged
- District TB centre
- AIDS control society
- Filariasis clinic
- RCH clinic
- STD clinic
- Leprosy clinic
- Community based rehabilitation unit
- Cancer centers
- Palliative care
- Home of old age
- Mental health units
- De-addication centres
- School health services
- Industry
- Selected industrial health centers
- ESI unit
- Municipality/ corporation office

Assisted

- Laparoscopic sterilization
- Vasectomy
- All clinics related to RCH
- Monitoring of national health and family welfare programmes

Performed

- Conduct various clinics
- School health assessment.
- Health survey.
- Health assessment
- Drug administration as per the protocols
- Treatment of minor ailments
- Investigating outbreak of epidemic.
- Screening for leprosy, TB and non-communicable disease
- Presumptive and radical treatment for Malaria.
- Counselling
- Report writing
- Referrals
- Writing a project proposal
- Material management- requisition for indent, condemnation, inventory maintenance,
- Training and Supervision of various categories of personnel
- Liaison with NGO's