

MINISTRY OF HEALTHCARE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
‘NORTHERN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSITY’
of the Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation

APPROVED

Head of the Federal accreditation
center (FAC), Associate Professor,
Candidate of Medical Sciences

R.L Bulanov

«24» June 2022 year.

Considered at the meeting of the
FAC Protocol N24 of 24 ИЮНЯ 2022

APPROVED

Dean of the International Faculty
of General Practitioners, Associate Professor
of the Normal physiology department,
Candidate of Medical Sciences

A. K. Sherstennikova

«24» June 2022 year.

**Discipline: Educational practice for obtaining professional skills and
professional experience as a nurse
(Block 2 Practice, Compulsory part)**

Field of training: **31.05.01 General Medicine**

Year of study: 2/ term 4

Form of the interim assessment (pass/fail test, examination): final test

Department: Federal accreditation centre (FAC);

Course workload (hours) / (credits) - 108/3

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Arkhangelsk, 2022

1. Position of the discipline (module) within the structure of the educational program

The discipline is developed following the requirements of Federal State Education Standard (FSES) for higher education in the field of 31.05.01 «General medicine».

The discipline is related to the disciplines of the Basic part of the curriculum (or to the disciplines of the curriculum part formed by the participants of educational relations, including elective subjects and optional subjects - human anatomy, normal physiology, biology, communication skills

The discipline is related to subsequent subjects of the curriculum: disciplines of a therapeutic profile and passing industrial practices as an assistant to the ward and procedural nurse

The discipline is realized in the structure of the following types of professional activity tasks defined by the curriculum: preventive/diagnostic

2. Goal and tasks of the mastering of the discipline

The goal of the discipline is the acquisition by students of knowledge, practical skills and professional competencies performing nursing procedures and diagnostics, provision of the first aid in case of emergency conditions;

Discipline objectives:

1. Formation of knowledge, abilities and skills of compliance with medical ethics and deontology implementation nursing manipulations
2. Formation of skills implementation nursing manipulations,
3. Formation of skills and abilities to comply with the sanitary and hygienic regime in the implementation nursing manipulations and work with sterile instruments and materials.
4. Performing nursing manipulations to prevent possible mistakes.

3. List of the planned learning outcomes of the discipline (module) in connection to the planned outcomes of the mastering of the educational program

Codes of the formed competences	Indicator of the competence achievement
General professional competencies (GPC) -№ 1 Able to implement moral and legal, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	Situational tasks, role-playing games
General professional competencies (GPC) -№ 5 Able to assess morphofunctional, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional problems	Situational tasks
General professional competencies (GPC) –№ 6 Able to organize patient care, provide primary health care, ensure the organization of work and make professional decisions in emergency conditions at the prehospital stage, in emergency situations, epidemics and in outbreaks of mass destruction	Test Assessment of practical knowledge and skills on dummies.
Professional competencies *(PC)- №1 Ability and willingness to conduct public	Test Assessment of practical knowledge and skills

health and hygiene education, educate patients and medical workers in order to prevent the occurrence (or) spread of diseases, their early diagnosis, identification of the causes and conditions for their occurrence and development	on dummies.

*The list of professional competencies is based on the requirements of the professional standard "General medicine (district physician)", approved by the order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation of March 21, 2017 No. 293n

4. Volume of the discipline (module) and types of the academic classes:

Total workload of the course is 4credits.

Type of the academic work	Total hours	Term
Students' contact work with the teacher (total)	54	4
Including:		
Lectures (L)		
Seminars (Sem.)		
Practical classes (PC)		
Clinical practicals (CP)		
Laboratory-based practicals (LBP)		
Simulation-based practicals(SBP)	54	4
Preparation for the examination (PE)		
Preparation for the credit (PC)		
Exam consultations (EC)		
Coursework (CW)		
Unsupervised work (UW) (total)	54	4
Examination control (EC)		
Total discipline workload	108/3	4

5. Course content:

5.1. Contents of the sections of the course

No	Name of the course section	Contents of the section
1	2	3
1	Technologies of performing medical procedures.	<p>Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. External and enteral way.</p> <p>The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intradermal, subcutaneous injection on the phantom).</p> <p>The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intramuscular injections on the phantom).</p> <p>The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (taking a blood from a vein, intravenous injection on the phantom).</p> <p>The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous drop infusion on the phantom). Care of the subclavian catheter, "butterfly"-like catheter.</p> <p>Complications of the parenteral way of the drugs'</p>

		introduction Fever. Patient care for various types of fever Clinical and biological death. Airway obstruction. Artificial pulmonary ventilation. Closed-chest cardiac massage. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Assistance in emergencies.
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5.2. Sections and types of studies

No.	Name of the course section	L	S	P	CP	LBP	SBP	UW	Total hours
1	Technologies of performing medical procedures.						54	54	108
							54	54	108

6. List of teaching materials for the course unsupervised work of students (including the use of e - learning opportunities, distance learning technologies (Moodle))

No.	Name of the course section	Types of the unsupervised work	Forms of control
1	Technologies of performing medical procedures.	Completing assignments in LMS Moodle	Verification of works in In LMS Moodle

7. Forms of control

7.1 Forms of current of control:

- oral (interview, express survey, demonstration of practical skills on dummies, role play)
- written (test control, exams (written survey), assignments, presentations, situational tasks).

An approximate list of practical skills, typical test tasks, express surveys, topics for control works, examples of situational tasks are given in Appendix No. 4 to the "Evaluation Tools" program.

7.2. Forms of intermediate certification (offset):

Students who have current debts in the discipline at the time of the test are not allowed to intermediate certification.

Stages of intermediate certification

1st stage - testing (40 questions each from the database, in the system Moodle) (two attempts)
2nd stage - assessment of the implementation of practical manipulations on dummies.
3st stage - solving situational tasks.

The credit if absence of debts in the discipline, passing the intermediate test for satisfactory and higher (70% and higher correct answers) and satisfactory assessment of the implementation of practical skills on dummies.

The list of practical skills, examples of situational tasks and test intermediate tasks for credit is given in Appendix No. 4 to the program "Evaluation Tools".

8. Library and information materials of the course

8.1. Compulsory literature

8.2. Supplementary literature

Osloпов V. N. General Care of a Patient [Электронный ресурс] : tutorial/ V. N. Osloпов, O. V. Bogoyavlenskaya.-Москва: ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2021. -208 с.-
URL: <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970460429.html>

Kruchkova, A. V. CareforSurgicalPatients / A. V. Kruchkova, Yu.V. Kondusova, I. A. Poletayevaandothers; editedbyA. V. Kruchkova. - Москва :ГЭОТАР-Медиа, 2020. - 144 с. - ISBN 978-5-9704-5664-4. - Текст :электронный // ЭБС "Консультантстудента" : [сайт]. - URL : <https://www.studentlibrary.ru/book/ISBN9785970456644.html>

Доника А. Д. Методические указания для подготовки англоязычных студентов к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Первая медицинская помощь» / А. Д. Доника. - Волгоград :ВолгГМУ, 2019. - 40 с. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL :<https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/metodicheskie-ukazaniya-dlya-podgotovki-angloyazychnyh-studentov-k-prakticheskim-zanyatiyam-po-discipline-pervaya-medicinskaya-pomoshh-9813716/> - Режим доступа : по подписке.

Т. П. Пронько, Э. Э. Поплавская, Е. М. Сурмач«Basicsofmedicalcare» Основы медицинского ухода : пособие для студентов учреждений высшего образования, обучающихся по специальности 1-79 01 01 «Лечебное дело» : manualforstudentsofhighereducationinstitutionsstudyinginthespecialty 1-79 01 01 - Гродно : ГрГМУ, 2019. - 208 с. - ISBN 9789855951613. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL :<https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/basics-of-medical-care-12061289> - Режим доступа: по подписке.

Отто Н. Ю. Testassignmentsforworkpractice - Тестовые задания по производственной практике «Помощник младшего медицинского персонала» для обучающихся на английском языке (1 курс) / Н. Ю. Отто, Г. Р. Сагитова. - Астрахань : Астраханский ГМУ, 2019. - 137 с. - ISBN 9785442405415. - Текст : электронный // ЭБС "Букап" : [сайт]. - URL :<https://www.books-up.ru/ru/book/test-assignments-for-work-practice-10851042/> - Режимдоступа :поподписке.

List of the Internet resources required for mastering of the course (module)

1. specific sites and web portals MSd MANUAL <http://www.msmanuals.com/professional>,
2. ClinicalKey - <https://www.clinicalkey.com/info/ru/>
3. digital collections - video films demonstrated in class

8.3. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course (module)*

№	Resources	URLaddress	ResourceAnnotation
1	ElectroniclibraryofNSMU	http://lib.nsmu.ru/lib/	access by password provided by the library educational, educational methodical and scientific literature
2	EBS "Student Consultant" VPO, SPO. Kits: Medicine. Healthcare. Humanities and social sciences. Natural Sciences	http://www.studentlibrary.ru/ http://www.studmedlib.ru/ http://www.medcollegelib.ru/	access is activated through personal registration sets of educational and scientific literature on medicine, health care, natural, humanitarian and social sciences

3	EMB "Doctor's Consultant"	http://www.rosmedlib.ru	access by password provided by the library to the departments practical guides, reference books, monographs, recommendations and other publications
4	MedOne Education - Electronic library of medical textbooks publishing house "Thieme"	http://medone-education.thieme.com/	access is activated through personal registration on computers textbooks in english

8.4. Implementation of e-learning (EL), the use of distance learning technologies (DLT)

№	Platform of EL DLT	Name of the e-course, authors, URL address	E-course implementation model
1	In LMS Moodle	https://edu.nsmu.ru/	1 course Educational practice. General patient care

8.5. The list of the software and information & reference systems

Kaspersky endpoint Security. Номер лицензии 26FE-191125-134819-1-8403. Срок действия до 05.12.2021 г.

MS Office 2007. MS Win Starter 7. MS Windows Prof 7 Upgr. MS Windows Server CAL 2008 Device CAL. Номер лицензии 46850049, бессрочно

Radmin Viewer 3. Radmin Server 3. Номер документа 11001793

Traffic inspector. Лицензионное соглашение №1051-08 от 10.04.2008, бессрочно

9. Material and technical facilities necessary for the educational process*

№	Name of the study room	Location of the study room	List of the main equipment of the study room
1	Симуляционный класс: № 208 учебный корпус, 2 этаж Кабинет сестринского дела для отработки навыков.	163001, г. Архангельск, просп. Троицкий, д. 180	<i>а) перечень учебно-наглядных пособий:</i> Наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал к практическим занятиям по всем темам дисциплины кровать функциональная КФЗ-01-МСК, кушетка медицинская смотровая, столик манипуляционный МСК-549-02-МСК, столик туалетно-пеленальный разборный СТПР510м-"МСК", прикроватная тумбочка, тележка внутрибольничная для перевозки медикаментов и медицинских изделий ТБ-01, шкаф лекарственный, манекен подавившегося ребенка, манекен взрослого для ухода, тренажер для зондирования и промывания желудка, тренажер для катетеризации мочевого пузыря, тренажер для отработки навыков внутривенных инъекций, тренажер для отработки навыков внутримышечных инъекций, фантом таза (навыки постановки клизмы в/м инъекций обработки стомы, имитатор для обучения постановки клизмы, шкаф суховоздушный лабораторный ШСвЛ-80-"Касимов" на

			<p>подставке, камера ультрафиолетовая УФК-2, стойка-держатель для биксов. Semi-automatic system "Tewterman" Resusci Anne CPR mannequin simulator with computerized registration of results.</p> <p><i>б) наборы демонстрационного оборудования</i> ноутбук, проектор</p> <p><i>з) используемое программное обеспечение:</i> KasperskyendpointSecurity. Номер лицензии 26FE-191125-134819-1-8403. Срок действия до 05.12.2021 г. MS Office 2007. MS Win Starter 7. MS Windows Prof 7 Upgr. MS Windows Server CAL 2008 Device CAL. Номерлицензии 46850049, бессрочно Radmin Viewer 3. Radmin Server 3. Номердокумента 11001793 Traffic inspector. Лицензионное соглашение №1051-08 от 10.04.2008, бессрочно</p>
2	Учебная аудитория для занятий семинарского типа, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации № 209 учебный корпус, 2 этаж (кабинет для дебрифинга)	163001, г. Архангельск, просп. Троицкий, д. 180	<p><i>а) перечень основного оборудования:</i> Комплект учебной мебели (столы, стулья, экран, доска) рабочее место преподавателя, рабочие места для обучающихся на 14 мест.</p> <p><i>б) наборы демонстрационного оборудования</i> ноутбук, проектор, телевизор, маркерная доска</p> <p><i>в) перечень учебно-наглядных пособий:</i> Наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал к практическим занятиям по всем темам дисциплины</p> <p><i>з) используемое программное обеспечение:</i> KasperskyendpointSecurity. Номер лицензии 26FE-191125-134819-1-8403. Срок действия до 05.12.2021 г. MS Office 2007. MS Win Starter 7. MS Windows Prof 7 Upgr. MS Windows Server CAL 2008 Device CAL. Номерлицензии 46850049, бессрочно Radmin Viewer 3. Radmin Server 3. Номердокумента 11001793 Traffic inspector. Лицензионное соглашение №1051-08 от 10.04.2008, бессрочно</p>
3	Симуляционный класс: № 211 учебный корпус, 2 этаж Кабинет сестринского дела для отработки навыков.	163001, г. Архангельск, просп. Троицкий, д. 180	<p><i>а) перечень учебно-наглядных пособий:</i> Наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал к практическим занятиям по всем темам дисциплины кровать функциональная КФЗ-01-МСК, кушетка медицинская смотровая, столик манипуляционный МСК-549-02-МСК", столик туалетно-пеленальный разборный СТПР510м-"МСК", тележка внутрибольничная для перевозки медикаментов и медицинских изделий ТБ-01, прикроватная тумбочка, шкаф многоцелевого назначения, манекен взрослого для ухода, тренажер для</p>

			<p>зондирования и промывания желудка, тренажер для катетеризации мочевого пузыря, тренажер для отработки навыков внутривенных инъекций, тренажер для отработки навыков внутримышечных инъекций, фантом таза (навыки постановки клизмы в/м инъекций обработки стомы), шкаф суховоздушный лабораторный ШСВЛ-80-"Касимов" на подставке, камера ультрафиолетовая УФК-2, стойка-держатель для биксов. Semi-automatic system "Tewterman" Resusci Anne CPR mannequin simulator with computerized registration of results.</p> <p><i>б) наборы демонстрационного оборудования</i> ноутбук, проектор</p> <p><i>в) используемое программное обеспечение:</i> KasperskyendpointSecurity. Номер лицензии 26FE-191125-134819-1-8403. Срок действия до 05.12.2021 г. MS Office 2007. MS Win Starter 7. MS Windows Prof 7 Upgr. MS Windows Server CAL 2008 Device CAL. Номерлицензии 46850049, бессрочно Radmin Viewer 3. Radmin Server 3. Номердокумента 11001793 Traffic inspector. Лицензионное соглашение №1051-08 от 10.04.2008, бессрочно</p>
4	Учебная аудитория для занятий семинарского типа, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации № 210 учебный корпус, 2 этаж (кабинет для дебрифинга)	163001, г. Архангельск, просп. Троицкий, д. 180	<p><i>а) перечень основного оборудования:</i> Комплект учебной мебели (столы, стулья, экран, доска) рабочее место преподавателя, рабочие места для обучающихся на 14 мест.</p> <p><i>б) наборы демонстрационного оборудования</i> ноутбук, проектор, телевизор, маркерная доска</p> <p><i>в) перечень учебно-наглядных пособий:</i> Наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал к практическим занятиям по всем темам дисциплины</p> <p><i>г) используемое программное обеспечение:</i> KasperskyendpointSecurity. Номер лицензии 26FE-191125-134819-1-8403. Срок действия до 05.12.2021 г. MS Office 2007. MS Win Starter 7. MS Windows Prof 7 Upgr. MS Windows Server CAL 2008 Device CAL. Номерлицензии 46850049, бессрочно Radmin Viewer 3. Radmin Server 3. Номердокумента 11001793 Traffic inspector. Лицензионное соглашение №1051-08 от 10.04.2008, бессрочно</p>
5	Симуляционный класс: № 233 учебный корпус, 2 этаж Кабинет сестринского дела для отработки навыков.	163001, г. Архангельск, просп. Троицкий, д. 180	<p><i>а) перечень учебно-наглядных пособий:</i> Наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал к практическим занятиям по всем темам дисциплины кровать функциональная кфз-01-мск,</p>

			<p>столлик манипуляционный мск-549-02-мск", столлик туалетно-пеленальный разборный стпр510м-"мск", тележка внутрибольничная для перевозки медикаментов и медицинских изделий тб-01, шкаф лекарственный, прикроватная тумбочка, шкаф многоцелевого назначения, стол, манекен взрослого для ухода, тренажер для зондирования и промывания желудка, тренажер для катетеризации мочевого пузыря , тренажер для отработки навыков внутривенных инъекций , тренажер для отработки навыков внутримышечных инъекций , фантом таза (навыки постановки клизмы в/м инъекций обработки стомы), тренажер-накладка для отработки навыков внутримышечных инъекций в ягодичной обл., шкаф суховоздушный лабораторный шсвл-80-"касимов" на подставке, камера ультрафиолетовая уфк-2. система интерактивная полуавтоматического контроля качества выполнения медицинских манипуляций "телементор", облучатель-рециркулятор воздуха передвиж.орубп-3-3 "кронт, стойка-держатель для биксов, манекен ребенка <i>Semi-automatic system "Tewterman" Resusci Anne CPR mannequin simulator with computerized registration of results.</i></p>
6	<p>Учебная аудитория для занятий семинарного типа, групповых и индивидуальных консультаций, текущего контроля и промежуточной аттестации № 218 учебный корпус, 2 этаж (кабинет дебрифинга)</p>	<p>163001, г. Архангельск, просп. Троицкий, д. 180</p>	<p><i>а) перечень основного оборудования:</i> Комплект учебной мебели (столы, стулья, экран, доска) рабочее место преподавателя, рабочие места для обучающихся на 14 мест.</p> <p><i>б) наборы демонстрационного оборудования</i> ноутбук, проектор, телевизор, маркерная доска</p> <p><i>в) перечень учебно-наглядных пособий:</i> Наглядные пособия, раздаточный материал к практическим занятиям по всем темам дисциплины</p> <p><i>г) используемое программное обеспечение:</i> Kaspersky endpoint Security. Номер лицензии 26FE-191125-134819-1-8403. Срок действия до 05.12.2021 г. MS Office 2007. MS Win Starter 7. MS Windows Prof 7 Upgr. MS Windows Server CAL 2008 Device CAL. Номер лицензии 46850049, бессрочно Radmin Viewer 3. Radmin Server 3. Номер документа 11001793 Traffic inspector. Лицензионное</p>

Thematic plan of Practical classes/ Simulation-based practicals

Discipline – **Educational practice for obtaining professional skills and professional experience as a nurse**

Training field – **31.05.01 General Medicine**

Term – 4

Year of study – 2

№	Topics of lessons	Study hours
1	Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. External way.	4
2	Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. Enteral way.	4
3	The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intradermal, subcutaneous injection on the phantom).	4
4	The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intramuscular injection on the phantom).	4
5	The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous injection on the phantom).	4
6	Taking a blood from a vein on the phantom	4
7	The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous drop infusion on the phantom).	4
8	Insertion of a venous catheter. Care of the venous, subclavian catheter, "butterfly"-like catheter.	4
9	Complications of the parenteral way of the drugs' introduction. Anaphylactic shock.	4
10	Assistance in emergencies. (Fainting, collapse, shock, coma, bleeding, hypertensive crisis and other urgent conditions.)	4
11	Postoperative wound care. Applying medical dressings.	4
12	Oxygen therapy. Giving oxygen to the patient...	4
13	Clinical and biological death. Airway obstruction Artificial pulmonary ventilation. Closed-chest cardiac massage. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	4
14	Final test.	2
	TOTAL	54

Reviewed at the meeting of the FSC Protocol N 24 of 24 июня 2022

«24_» June 2022 year.

Head of the department Bulanov Roman Leonidovich _____

METHODOLOGICAL GUIDELINES FOR STUDENTS

Topic 1

Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. External way.

Goal:

Learn how to administer drugs in a variety of ways.

Tasks:

1. Study the external use of drugs. Use of a pocket inhaler.

After studying the topic, the student must know:

1. ways and means of introducing drugs into the body, their advantages and disadvantages;
2. requirements for the storage of drugs in the department;
3. rules for the distribution of drugs;
4. Peculiarities of administering drugs by various methods in children.

be able to:

1. provide the patient with the necessary information about the medicinal product;
2. distribute drugs for enteral use;
3. teach the patient the rules for taking various medicines;
4. apply medicines to the skin (ointments, powders, plasters, solutions and tinctures).

Have skills:

1. instill drops in the eyes, nose, ear;
2. put the ointment in the eyes, nose, ear;
3. inject drugs through the rectum (using rectal suppositories);
4. apply drugs by inhalation through the mouth and nose;

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- suppositories
- pipette

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Ways of introducing drugs into the body (enteral, external, parenteral).
2. Methods of drug administration (through the mouth, under the tongue, through the rectum, on the skin, mucous membranes and respiratory tract, all types of injections into the cavity, into the heart, spinal canal, bone marrow).
3. Features of sublingual, rectal, external, inhalation, parenteral methods of drug administration into the body
4. External use of drugs: on the skin and mucous membranes.
5. Instillation of drops in the eyes, nose, ear.
6. Putting ointment in the eyes. The introduction of ointment into the nose, ear.
7. Inhalation method of drug administration through the mouth and nose.
8. Teaching the patient the rules for the use of various forms of drugs.
9. Introduction of a rectal suppository into the rectum.

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. A document in which the doctor writes down the prescriptions for the patient:
 - a) appointment log
 - b) prescription form
 - c) appointment list
 - d) sick leave

2. The enteral route of administration of drugs includes the introduction of:
- intramuscularly
 - intravenously
 - intradermally
 - orally

Sample answers:

- c
- d

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic 1. Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. External way.	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 2

Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. Enteral way.

Goal:

Learn how to administer drugs of Enteral ways.

Tasks:

- To study the enteral route of drug administration

After studying the topic, the student must know:

- ways and means of introducing drugs into the body, their advantages and disadvantages;
- requirements for the storage of drugs in the department;
- rules for the distribution of drugs;
- Peculiarities of administering drugs by various methods in children.

be able to:

- provide the patient with the necessary information about the medicinal product;
- distribute drugs for enteral use;
- teach the patient the rules for taking various medicines;

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- tablet
- pill
- dragee

3. Questions for the class studies

- Ways of introducing drugs into the body (enteral, external, parenteral).

2. Methods of drug administration (through the mouth, under the tongue, through the rectum, on the skin, mucous membranes and respiratory tract, all types of injections into the cavity, into the heart, spinal canal, bone marrow).
3. Features of sublingual, rectal, external, inhalation, parenteral methods of drug administration into the body
4. External use of drugs: on the skin and mucous membranes.
5. Instillation of drops in the eyes, nose, ear.
6. Putting ointment in the eyes. The introduction of ointment into the nose, ear.
7. Inhalation method of drug administration through the mouth and nose.
8. Teaching the patient the rules for the use of various forms of drugs.

4. Questions for the self-assessment:

1. The advantage of the oral route of drug administration over injection is:
 - a) slow and incomplete absorption of drugs
 - b) drug inactivation by the liver
 - c) local effect of drugs on the gastric mucosa
 - d) simplicity, the possibility of taking drugs in a non-sterile form

2. The nurse makes a selection of prescriptions from the prescription list:
 - a) daily
 - b) weekly
 - c) upon admission of the patient to the medical department

3. The enteral route of drug administration includes:
 - a) rectal
 - b) oral
 - c) sublingual
 - d) all of the above are correct

Sample answers:

1. c
2. c
5. d

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic 2. Ways and methods of drugs' introduction. Enteral way.	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle *****

Topic 3

The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intradermal, subcutaneous, injections on the phantom).

Goal:

Learn to perform intradermal and subcutaneous injections on a phantom.

Tasks:

1. Learn the types of syringes and needles.
 2. To study the anatomical areas of drug administration subcutaneously and intradermally.
 3. Learn how to perform intradermal and subcutaneous injections on a phantom
- After studying the topic, the student must

know:

1. equipment and documentation of the treatment room;
2. job descriptions of a nurse in a treatment room;
3. types of syringes and needles;
4. anatomical areas for parenteral administration of drugs;
5. features of parenteral administration of oily solutions, insulin, heparin;
6. features of the introduction of drugs intradermally and subcutaneously in children;

be able to:

1. make a selection of appointments from the medical history;
2. fill in the registers of medicines;
3. provide the patient with the necessary information about the medicinal product;
4. determine the price of the division of the syringe;
5. collect the syringe from the sterile table and from the kraft bag;
6. prepare a single-use syringe for injection;
7. dilute the powder in a vial;
8. draw up the drug from the ampoule and from the vial;
9. perform intradermal injections on the phantom;
10. perform subcutaneous injections on the phantom;
11. evaluate the complications arising from the use of drugs.

Have skills:

technique of subcutaneous and intramuscular injections on a phantom.

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- Areas for intradermal injections,
- areas for subcutaneous injections,
- division value, syringe,
- insulin needle,
- heparin,
- tuberculin,
- parenteral route of drug administration,
- types of syringes and needles,
- lipodystrophy,
- hypo and hyperglycemic coma,
- units of action.

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Rules for the storage and distribution of medicines in the treatment room.
2. Registration of registers of medicines.

3. Equipment and documentation of the treatment room.
4. Job descriptions of a nurse in a treatment room.
5. Parenteral route of drug administration
6. Types of syringes and needles. Syringe graduation.
7. Assembly of syringes and needles from a sterile table and from a kraft bag.
8. Preparation of a single-use syringe for injection.
9. A set of medicines from ampoules and vials. Breeding antibiotics.
10. Anatomical areas for parenteral drug administration for subcutaneous and intradermal drug administration
11. Technique of intradermal and subcutaneous injections
12. Features of the introduction of certain drugs (oil solutions, insulin, heparin).
13. Possible complications when performing intradermal and subcutaneous injections.

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. When administered subcutaneously, the volume of the drug should not exceed what number of ml?
2. Needle of what length and section is used for subcutaneous and intradermal administration of the drug?
3. Rules for the treatment of the injection site?
4. Shelf life of the opened vial and ampoule?
5. Angle of needle insertion for intradermal and subcutaneous injections?
6. Temperature of the injected oil solution?
7. How many units can be contained in 1 ml of insulin?
8. How many units are contained in 1 ml of heparin?
9. What is lipodystrophy?

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic3. The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intradermal, subcutaneous, injections on the phantom).	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 4

The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intramuscular injection on the phantom

Goal:

Learnof intramuscular injections on a phantom.

Tasks:

After studying the topic, the student must

1. To study the anatomical areas of drug administration. intramuscularly.
2. Learn how to perform intramuscular injections on a phantom.

After studying the topic, the student must know:

1. types of syringes and needles;
2. anatomical areas for parenteral administration of drugs intramuscularly;
3. features of intramuscular administration of oil solutions, antibiotics;
4. features of intramuscular injection in children.

be able to:

1. make a selection of appointments from the medical history;
2. fill in the registers of medicines;
3. provide the patient with the necessary information about the medicinal product;
4. determine the price of the division of the syringe;
5. collect the syringe from the sterile table and from the kraft bag;
6. prepare a single-use syringe for injection;
7. dilute the powder in a vial;
8. draw up the drug from the ampoule and from the vial;
9. perform intramuscular injections on the phantom;
10. assess the complications arising from the use of drugs.

Have skills:

technique of intramuscular injections on a phantom.

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- Areas for intramuscular injections:
- upper outer quadrant of the buttocks,
- deltoid muscle;
- bicillin,
- penicillin,
- standard dilution of antibiotics,
- novocaine,
- infiltrate,

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Rules for the storage and distribution of medicines in the treatment room.
2. Registration of registers of medicines.
3. Equipment and documentation and sanitary and epidemiological regime of the treatment room.
4. Job descriptions of a nurse in a treatment room.
5. Types of syringes and needles. The price of the division of the syringe.
6. Preparation of a single-use syringe for injection.
7. A set of medicines from ampoules and vials.
8. Dilution of antibiotics with novocaine and saline.
9. Anatomical areas for parenteral administration of drugs for intramuscular administration of drugs
10. Intramuscular injection technique
11. Features of the introduction of certain drugs (oil solutions, antibiotics).
12. Possible complications when performing intramuscular injections.

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. One of the ways of parenteral intake of medicinal substances into the body involves their administration:

1. in / muscular
2. through the rectum
3. through a tube into the stomach
4. under the tongue

2. The position of the patient when administering drugs intramuscularly

1. lying on the stomach, on the side
2. sitting
3. standing
4. lying on your back

3. 1 ml of benzylpenicillin solution contains therapeutic units

1. 500,000
2. 300,000
3. 200,000
4. 100,000

Sample answers:

- 1.1
- 2.1
- 3.4

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic4. The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intramuscular injection on the phantom	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 5

The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous injection on the phantom).

Goal:

Learn intravenous injections and take blood from a vein on a phantom.

Tasks:

After studying the topic, the student must

1. Learn the types of syringes and needles.
2. To study the anatomical areas of drug administration intravenously.
3. Learn to perform intravenous injections and blood sampling from a vein on a phantom.

know:

1. types of syringes and needles used for intravenous injections;
2. anatomical areas for intravenous administration of drugs;
3. features of intravenous administration of certain drugs (cardiac glycosides, calcium chloride solution, magnesium sulfate solution);

4. features of intravenous injections and blood sampling from a vein in children;

be able to:

1. prepare tools for intravenous injections, taking blood from a vein for analysis;
2. correctly apply and remove a venous tourniquet;
3. perform venipuncture;
4. to carry out an intravenous injection;
5. take blood from a vein;
6. write a referral to the laboratory;
7. assess the complications arising from the intravenous administration of drugs;

Have skills:

technique of intravenous injection on a phantom.

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- Rules for applying a venous tourniquet,
- venipuncture,
- cardiac glycosides,
- a solution of calcium chloride,
- a solution of magnesium sulfate,
- a solvent for drugs injected into a vein,
- a vacuum tube,
- a container for delivering tests to the laboratory

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Preparation of a single-use syringe for injection.
2. A set of medicines from ampoules and vials.
3. Solvents used for intravenous injections
4. Types of test tubes (glass and vacuum).
5. Registration of directions and delivery of analyzes to the laboratory.
6. Rules for applying and removing a venous tourniquet.
7. Anatomical areas for parenteral administration of drugs for intravenous administration of drugs.
8. Technique of intravenous injection and blood sampling.
9. Features of the introduction of certain drugs (cardiac glycosides, calcium chloride solution, magnesium sulfate solution).
10. Possible complications when performing intravenous injections.
11. Measures for safety when working with blood.

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. Criteria for the correct application of the tourniquet before intravenous injection:
 1. pallor of the skin below the tourniquet
 2. hyperemia of the skin below the tourniquet;
 3. absence of a pulse in the radial artery;
 4. cyanosis of the skin below the tourniquet.
2. The position of the patient when administering drugs intravenously:
 1. lying on the stomach, on the side;
 2. sitting;
 3. standing;
 4. lying on your back.
3. When 10% calcium chloride enters the tissues, a complication develops:
 1. thrombophlebitis;

2. necrosis;
3. abscess;
4. hepatitis;

Sample answers:

- 1.2
- 2.2.4
- 3.2

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic5The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous injection on the phantom).	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 6

Taking a blood from a vein on the phantom

Goal:

Learn to take blood from a vein

Tasks:

take blood from a vein in different ways
After studying the topic, the student must

Know:

1. prepare tools for intravenous injections, taking blood from a vein for analysis
2. take blood from a vein
3. make a referral to the laboratory

Be able to:

The technique of taking blood from a vein on a phantom.

Have skills:

Preparations for the procedure to take blood from a vein
Help with blood on the mucous membranes and on the skin

2. Basic concepts that must be mastered by students in the process of studying the topic:

vacuum tube

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Types of test tubes (glass, plastic vacuum)
2. Preparation of referrals and delivery of analyzes to the laboratory
3. Rules for applying and removing a venous tourniquet
4. Intravenous injection and blood sampling technique
5. Possible complications when performing intravenous punctures.
6. Measures for safety when working with blood
7. Name the possible problems of the patient when taking blood from a vein
8. Student's independent work

4. Questions for the self-assessment:

Situational tasks

The patient is scheduled for a biochemical study of blood and sugar. The nurse warned the patient that in the morning on an empty stomach he should donate blood from a finger and from a vein. Comment on the situation.

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic 6. Taking a blood from a vein on the phantom	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle *****

Topic 7

The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous drop infusion on the phantom).

Goal:

Learn intravenous drip infusions on a phantom.

Tasks:

1. To study the types of systems for intravenous drip infusion.
3. Learn to perform intravenous drip infusions on a phantom.

After studying the topic, the student must

know:

1. types of systems for intravenous drip infusion;
2. rules for preparing a patient for intravenous drip administration of drugs;
3. rules for filling the system for intravenous infusion;
4. rules for applying and removing a venous tourniquet;
5. anatomical areas for intravenous drip injection of drugs;
6. features of intravenous drip administration of drugs;
7. features of intravenous drip administration of drugs in children.

be able to:

1. make a selection of appointments from the medical history;
2. fill in the registers of medicines;
3. provide the patient with the necessary information about the medicinal product;
4. to carry out intravenous drip administration of drugs on a phantom;
5. take care of the subclavian catheter, "butterfly" on the phantom;
6. inject the drug through the dispenser on the phantom;
7. to assess the complications arising from intravenous drip infusion;
8. to process the systems after use.

Have skills:

technique of intravenous drip administration of drugs on a phantom.

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- Dispenser,
- system for intravenous drip infusions,
- subclavian catheter, "butterfly",
- stand-support.

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Anatomical areas for parenteral administration of drugs with intravenous drip of drugs.
2. Rules for filling the system for intravenous drip administration of drugs.
3. Types of systems and their subsequent processing.
4. Technique of intravenous drip infusions of medicines.
5. Features of the introduction of certain drugs (cardiac glycosides, calcium chloride solution, magnesium sulfate solution).
6. Possible complications when performing intravenous injections.

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. Treatment of the hands of a nurse before an injection.
2. Preparing the patient for intravenous drip infusion.
3. Equipment needed to perform the infusion.
4. Solutions used to treat the skin of the hands and mucous membranes when blood comes into contact with them.
5. Measures for safety when working with blood.
6. Handling the disposable system after use.

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic7. The parenteral way of drugs' introduction (intravenous drop infusion on the phantom).	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 8

Insertion of a venous catheter.Care of the venous,subclavian catheter, “butterfly”-like catheter.

Goal:

Learn how to care for a venous,subclaviancatheter, use a "butterfly needle".

Tasks:

To consolidate the skill of performing intravenous jet and drip infusions on a phantom.

After studying the topic, the student must

Know:

to carry out the setting of a dropper with a venous catheter, use a “butterfly needle”inject a drug through a dispenser

Be able to:

to carry out the setting of a dropper with a venous catheter, use a “butterfly needle” inject a drug through a dispenser

Have skills:

technique of intravenous jet and drip administration of drugs on a phantom.

2. Basic concepts that must be mastered by students in the process of studying the topic:

Heparin plug

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Rules for filling the system for intravenous drip administration of drugs.
2. Technique of intravenous drip infusions of medicines.
3. Features of the introduction of certain drugs (cardiac glycosides, calcium chloride solution, magnesium sulfate solution).
4. Possible problems of the patient when performing intravenous drip infusions.

4. Questions for the self-assessment:

1. Cleaning the hands of a nurse before an injection
2. Preparing the patient for intravenous drip infusion
3. Equipment required for infusion
4. Safety precautions when working with blood

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic 8. Insertion of a venous catheter. Care of the venous, subclavian catheter, “butterfly”-like catheter.	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 9

Complications of the parenteral way of the drugs’ introduction Anaphylactic shock.

Goal:

To learn the complications arising from the parenteral route of administration of drugs and to provide emergency care and implement therapeutic measures.

Tasks:

To study the complications arising from parenteral administration of medicines

After studying the topic, the student must

Know:

1. signs of complications of all types of injections, drip infusions and blood sampling from a vein.

be able to:

1. evaluate the complications arising from the parenteral route of drug administration;
2. provide emergency assistance.

Have skills

1. technique for performing all types of injections, blood sampling from a vein and intravenous drip infusion of drugs on a phantom;
2. manipulations related to the provision of emergency care for complications on the phantom.

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- Abscess,
- air and oil embolism,
- infiltration,
- phlebitis,
- needle breakage,
- anaphylactic shock.

3. Questions for the class studies

1. The concept of asepsis and antisepsis;
2. Treatment of the hands of a nurse before an injection;
3. Technique for performing all types of injections;
4. Complications of injections, emergency care;
5. Setting a warm compress;
6. Ice pack setting;

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. Signs, causes, prevention, emergency care, treatment of post-injection infiltrate
2. Signs, causes, prevention, emergency care, treatment of abscess
3. Signs, causes, prevention, emergency care, treatment of air and oil embolism
4. Signs, causes, prevention, emergency care, treatment of thrombophlebitis
5. Signs, causes, prevention, emergency care, treatment of hematoma
6. Signs, causes, prevention, emergency care, treatment of allergic reactions, anaphylactic shock

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic9. Complications of the parenteral way of the drugs' introduction. Anaphylactic shock.	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,

Topic 10

Assistance in emergencies.(Fainting, collapse, shock, coma, bleeding, hypertensive crisis and other urgent conditions.)

Goal:

Learn first aid for emergency and life-threatening conditions.

Tasks:

To study methods for eliminating life-threatening disorders (acute blood loss, respiratory failure, cardiac arrest, anti-shock measures, fractures, bruises).

After studying the topic, the student must

know:

be able to:

Have skills:

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

3. Questions for the class studies

4. Questions for the self-assessment

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic10.Assistance in emergencies.(Fainting, collapse, shock, coma, bleeding, hypertensive crisis and other urgent conditions.)	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

Topic 11 Postoperative wound care. Applying medical dressings

Goal:

Tasks: After studying the topic, the student must

Know:

Be able to:

Have skills:

2. Basic concepts that must be mastered by students in the process of studying the topic:

3. Questions for the class studies

1.

4. Questions for the self-assessment:

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic 11. Postoperative wound care. Applying medical dressings	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle *****

Topic 12 Oxygen therapy. Giving oxygen to the patient...

Goal:

Tasks: After studying the topic, the student must

Know:

Be able to:

Have skills:

2. Basic concepts that must be mastered by students in the process of studying the topic:

3. Questions for the class studies

1.

4. Questions for the self-assessment:

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic 12. Oxygen therapy. Giving oxygen to the patient...	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle *****

Topic 13

Clinical and biological death. Airway obstruction Artificial pulmonary ventilation. Closed-chest cardiac massage. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation

Goal:

Learn the standards for providing emergency care to the victim with airway obstruction, circulatory arrest.

Tasks:

1. To study the signs of clinical and biological death.
2. Learn to provide emergency care to the victim with airway obstruction, clinical death on a phantom.

After studying the topic, the student must

Know:

1. signs of clinical and biological death;
2. causes of airway obstruction;
3. signs of airway obstruction (complete and partial);
4. criteria for the effectiveness of ongoing resuscitation;
5. features of CPR in children.
6. criteria for the effectiveness of ongoing resuscitation;
7. rules for handling a corpse in a medical facility.

be able to:

1. determine the presence of airway obstruction;
2. determine cardiac arrest;

Have skills: (on phantom):

1. first aid skills for obstruction of the respiratory tract by a foreign body to the victim in consciousness, unconscious, overweight, children;
2. the skills of artificial lung ventilation using the mouth-to-mouth, mouth-to-nose method;
3. skills of conducting cardio-pulmonary resuscitation by one and two rescuers of performing chest compressions.

2. Basic definitions to be mastered by students during studying of the topic (list of notions).

- Clinical and biological death,
- airway obstruction,
- mechanical ventilation,
- chest compressions,
- cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- Heimlik's maneuver

3. Questions for the class studies

1. Signs of clinical death.
2. Signs of biological death.
3. Restoration of airway patency.
4. Artificial ventilation of the lungs.
5. Indirect cardiac massage.
6. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation by one and two rescuers.

4. Questions for the self-assessment

1. Stages of the terminal state.
2. Heimlik's maneuver.
3. A sign of the effectiveness of mechanical ventilation.
4. The ratio of compressions and ventilation during CPR.
5. Features of CPR for children.

5. Compulsory and supplementary literature on the theme

6. List of the information and telecommunications Internet resources required for mastering of the course

7. List of the software and information & reference systems

8. List of questions and exercises for the unsupervised work

Sections and themes for the individual studies	Types and contents of the unsupervised work
Topic13. Clinical and biological death. Airway obstruction Artificial pulmonary ventilation. Closed-chest cardiac massage. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation	Study of literature, Internet resources, Moodle

EVALUATION TOOLS FOR THE CURRENT CONTROL OF THE COURSE'S (MODULE'S) ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE, INTERIM ASSESSMENT OF STUDENTS

1. List of competences with the indication of stages of their formation in the process of mastering of the educational program and procedure of the evaluation of the results

Codes of the formed competences	Competences	Evaluation tools of the attestation
	Indicator of the competence achievement	
General professional competencies (GPC) - №1 Able to implement moral and legal, ethical and deontological principles in professional activities	AI-1. Knows the basics of medical ethics and deontology; fundamentals of legislation in the field of health care; legal aspects of medical practice AI-2. Knows how to apply ethical norms and principles of behavior of a medical worker in the performance of his professional duties; knowledge of modern legislation in the field of health care in solving problems of professional activity; apply the rules and norms of the doctor's interaction with colleagues and patients (their legal representatives) AI-3. Has practical experience in solving standard problems of professional activity on the basis of ethical norms and deontological principles when interacting with colleagues and	Situational tasks

	patients (their legal representatives), knowledge of the legal aspects of medical practice	
General professional competencies (GPC) -№ 5 Able to assess morphofunctional, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional problems	AI-1. Knows anatomy, histology, topographic anatomy, physiology, pathological anatomy and physiology of human organs and systems. AI-2. Able to determine and evaluate morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body AI-3. He owns the methods of conducting clinical, laboratory and functional diagnostics for solving professional problems. AI-4. Able to analyze the results of clinical, laboratory and functional diagnostics to assess morphofunctional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body.	Situational tasks
General professional competencies (GPC) -№6 Able to organize patient care, provide primary health care, ensure the organization of work and make professional decisions in emergency conditions at the prehospital stage, in emergency situations, epidemics and in outbreaks of mass destruction	AI-1. Possesses the skills of caring for patients, taking into account their age, nature and severity of the disease	Test tasks Assessment of practical knowledge and skills on dummies Situational tasks
Professional competencies *(PC)- №1 Ability and willingness to conduct public health and hygiene education, educate patients and medical workers in order to prevent the occurrence (or) spread of diseases, their early diagnosis, identification of the causes and conditions for their occurrence and development	AI-1. Able to conduct health and hygiene education among children and adults (their legal representatives) and medical workers in order to form a healthy lifestyle and prevent the most common diseases; to form in children and adults (their legal representatives) behavior aimed at maintaining and improving the level of somatic health. AI-2. He owns the methods and forms of organizing communication, techniques and methods of attracting the population to training in hygiene	Test Assessment of practical knowledge and skills on dummies

	<p>measures of a health-improving nature.</p> <p>AI-3. Carries out an analysis of the measures taken for sanitary and hygienic education among the population.</p> <p>AI-4. Possesses the skills to carry out sanitary and anti-epidemic measures in the event of a focus of infection.</p> <p>AI-5. Able to determine medical indications for the introduction of restrictive measures (quarantine) and indications for referral to a specialist doctor.</p>	
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2. Typical evaluation tools for carrying out current control of the academic performance, evaluation of knowledge, skills and (or) outcomes of the mastering:

- examples of tasks for completing the control work of the options;;
- examples of coursework topics;
- examples of topics for discussion, polemics;
- examples of topics for group or individual projects;
- examples of abstracts, reports, essays;
- examples of the workbook;
- typical test tasks;
- typical tasks for completing the calculation and graphic work;
- typical situational tasks;
- typical tasks for solving a case problem;
- examples of algorithms for completing manipulations;
- typical tasks for completing on the simulator;
- typical list of questions for colloquiums on sections, topics of the discipline.

Topic # 1 Ways and methods of drug administration. External and enteral pathways.

Role-playing game

1. Title: Teaching the patient and his relatives to use a pocket inhaler
2. Type: a). According to the target orientation-situational; b) Refers to business games with problematic situations that arise during the game itself; c) According to the degree of "closeness" - imitation.
3. Stages of implementation in the educational process. This role-playing game is used in the classes of the section "Manipulative technique" of the discipline Educational practice, in the structure of the topic: "Ways and methods of drug administration. External and enteral pathways»
4. Objective: To master the practical skill of using a pocket inhaler and train the patient and his relatives to use a pocket inhaler on each other.
5. Tasks: 1). Practical. Learn the following skills: a) use of a pocket inhaler b) training the patient and his relatives in the use of a pocket inhaler 2). Educational: a) learning to work in a team; b) mastering the methods of constructive conflict resolution.
6. Participants and possible roles. Participants are 1st year students of medical, pediatric medical and preventive faculties, Faculty of vopr

Roles: Students: 1. Nurse. 2. The patient. 3. Patient's relative

Teacher: the expert.

7. Duration: 30 min.

8. Place: CDP workshops

9. Stages of implementation. 1. Preparatory. It consists in familiarizing students with the organization of the game, the available inventory.

2. Organizational. Students are divided into groups of 3 people, distribute the roles in a small group: nurse, patient, relative of the patient.

The nurse should provide training to the patient and their relative in a form that is accessible to them, with a demonstration of each action using a pocket inhaler. The patient and relative ask the nurse any questions that arise. Subsequently, there is a change of roles, so each student must demonstrate the algorithm of drug administration

11. What is the supply of narcotic drugs d. b. in the department? 3 days

12. Color of the label of products for external use? Yellow.

13. Supply of medicines at the post? 1 day

14. What does m/s have no right to do with medicines? Store without labels, change the shape and packaging, combine into one, replace labels.

15. How should medicines be placed on the post? So that it can be easily found, by pharmacological groups.

16. Where do they store medicines that decompose in the light? In a dark place.

17. Shelf life of r-rov rolled up for running-in? 30 days.

18. Shelf life of perishable medicines? 3 days.

19. Where are perishable medicines stored? In the refrigerator.

20. List the signs of unsuitability of medicines. Change the color, turbidity, odor.

21. Color of the label of drugs used internally. White

22. How to store alcohol solutions? Traffic jams d. b. tightly lapped.

23. How are the keys to the safe transferred? The transfer is registered in a special notebook.

24. No. of the order "On measures to improve the accounting, storage, discharge and use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances"? No. 330

25. Who signs the drug claim? Head of the institution.

26. Who keeps annual records of medicines? St. m/s.

27. What is the responsibility of the m / s for violation of the rules of storage of narcotic drugs? Criminal.

28. The conditions under which m/sd must inject the drug to the patient? After recording the appointment in the medical history and in the presence of a doctor.

29. Where to put the empty vials out of drugs? Pass art. m / s, ampoules are destroyed by a special commission.

30. Funds prescribed before meals are taken...for 15 minutes. before eating

31. Funds prescribed after meals are taken ... 15 minutes after meals.

32. Funds prescribed on an empty stomach are taken... 30 minutes before breakfast.

33. Sleeping pills are taken... for 30 minutes. before going to sleep.

34. Where is D. B. validol? On the patient's bedside table.

35. When are medications that improve digestion taken? During the meal.

36. What medications, dosage forms are taken without chewing? Iron preparations, pills, capsules, pills.

37. When and how do you take medications that irritate the gastrointestinal tract?

38. What is the bacteriophage washed down with? Water.

39. What is the dosage of decoctions, infusions? In spoons.

40. What is the dosage of tinctures, extracts? In ml.

41. What effect do drugs introduced into the rectum have? Local, general.

42. By what order is the disinfection of syringes and needles carried out? №408

43. What solution is used to disinfect syringes? 3 % chloramine.
44. Where is the syringe placed after injection? In the "wash" water.
45. Temperature of the washing complex? 50 ° C
46. Composition of the washing complex. Perhydrol 27.5%- 17 ml, 5 g of powder, 978 ml of water.
47. Washing time of syringes and needles after disinfection in running water? 2 min.
48. Washing time in the washing complex? 15 min.
49. Washing time of syringes and needles after washing complex in running water? Up to 10 min.
50. Why are syringes washed in distilled water? For desalting.
51. Washing time in distilled water? 2 min.
52. The enteral method of administration is...Administration of drugs through the gastrointestinal tract (under the tongue, through the mouth and rectum)
53. Additional features:
54. Reagents for the control of latent blood. Azopiram, aminopyrine.
55. Reagent for control of detergent. 1% alcohol solution of phenolphthalein.
56. Staining of the reagent with a positive azopyram test. Brownish-purple, purple.
57. Staining of the reagent with a positive amidopyrin test. Blue-green.
58. Staining of the reagent with a positive phenolphthalein test. Pink.
59. Methods of sterilization of syringes, needles. Autoclave, compressed air, gamma rays.
60. Main and sparing modes in the szhsh. 180 o-1 h.; 160 o-2.5 h.
61. Main and sparing modes in the autoclave. 132 o-2.2 Atm. -20 min; . 120 o-1,1 Atm. - 45min.

Control of practical skills topic # 13

Put drops in your eyes.

Disinfection and sterilization of pipettes.

Insert the suppository into the rectum.

How to prepare 1% and 3% chloramine solution in a volume of 2 liters?

Drop drops in your ears.

Disinfection and sterilization of pipettes.

Put the ointment in the eyes with an eye stick.

Disinfection and sterilisation chap sticks.

Put the ointment in the nose.

How to prepare 1% and 3% chloramine solution in a volume of 0.5 liters?

Prepare the pocket inhaler for use and explain to the patient how to use it correctly.

How to prepare 0.5% r-r chloramine 2 l.

Drop drops in the nose.

Disinfection and sterilization of pipettes.

1. Put the ointment in the eyes from the tube with the main ointment.

2. Sterilization of cotton balls and napkins (mode).

Put the ointment in the ear.

The sequence of hand treatment at the hygienic level.

Demonstrate the rules of working at a sterile table.

Disinfection and sterilization of metal spatulas.

Drop drops in the ear.

Disinfection and sterilization of pipettes.

The use of drugs under the tongue.

Disinfection and sterilization of pipettes.

3. Typical evaluation tools for carrying out interim assessment, knowledge evaluation, skills and (or) the experience of activities characterizing stages of the competence formation:

Students fill in the diary after each session

DATE	THE THEME AND CONTENT	The RESULTS
00.09.2022	Disinfection of medical devices. Sterilization, methods of sterilization. Packing of medical devices. Prevention of nosocomial infections	1 The use of protective devices — 2 times Washing hands at the social level,— 2 times Hand washing at a hygienic level — 2 times

List of practical manipulations for scoring
(GPC -№1, GPC -№ 5, GPC-№6, PC- №1)

To carry out disinfection of objects of care of patients.

Perform disinfection of reusable medical instruments (for example, a syringe)

Perform chemical disinfection and disposal of disposable instruments (for example, a syringe).

Prepare disinfecting chlorine-containing solutions.

Carry out measures in case of contact with biological fluids in the eyes, nose, oral cavity, with a puncture, with a cut with contaminated instruments.

Aspirinbuy to carry out a test on the quality of predsterilizatsionnoy tools.

Carry out packaging of medical devices for sterilization.

Give the patient the position of "Fowler" and "Sims".

Demonstrate a change of bed linen to a seriously ill patient in two ways.

To demonstrate the washing of the patient.

Demonstrate wiping the patient's skin.

Demonstrate shaving the patient.

To demonstrate the washing of the feet of the patient.

Demonstrate nail clipping to the patient.

Demonstrate brushing the patient's teeth.

Demonstrate the care of the oral cavity of the patient.

Demonstrate removal of secretions and crusts from the patient's nose.

Demonstrate the care of the patient's ears.

To demonstrate the eye care of the patient.

Demonstrate the care of a woman's external genitals.

Demonstrate the care of a man's external genitals.

Demonstrate the delivery of the vessel to a seriously ill patient.

Demonstrate the delivery of the urinal to the patient.

Demonstrate feeding a seriously ill patient.

Demonstrate the technique of artificial nutrition of the patient with the help of a probe.

Demonstrate the technique of artificial nutrition of the patient with the help of a gastrostomy.

Demonstrate skin care around the gastrostomy.
 To demonstrate the measurement of temperature of the patient.
 Take care of the patient in the first period of fever.
 Demonstrate the supply of a hot water bottle, an ice bubble.
 Demonstrate the setting of a warming compress.
 Demonstrate the instillation of drops in the nose, eyes, ears.
 Demonstrate the laying of ointment in the eyes, nose, ears.
 Demonstrate intradermal injection.
 Demonstrate subcutaneous injection (heparin or insulin)
 Demonstrate an intramuscular injection of penicillin.
 Demonstrate the technique of intravenous injection.
 To demonstrate intravenous drip of fluids.
 Demonstrate taking blood from a vein.
 Take care of the catheter in the central vein and the "butterfly".
 Demonstrate the introduction of a gas outlet tube.
 Demonstrate the setting of a cleansing enema.
 Demonstrate the setting of a siphon enema.
 Demonstrate the production of an oil enema.
 Demonstrate the setting of a hypertensive enema.
 Demonstrate the production of a drip enema
 Demonstrate the technique of catheterization of men and women,
 Demonstrate the care of gastrostomy, tracheostomy, colostomy.
 Demonstrate cystostomy care and bladder lavage.
 Demonstrate the technique of collecting urine, sputum, feces for tests.
 To demonstrate the technique of duodenal intubation.
 Demonstrate the technique of fractional gastric probing with a parenteral stimulus.
 Demonstrate the technique of gastric lavage.
 To demonstrate the flow of oxygen through a nasal cannula.
 To demonstrate the calculation of NPV
 Demonstrate heart rate counting
 To demonstrate the measurement of blood pressure
 Demonstrate measures for airway obstruction.
 To demonstrate CPR.

Sample test tasks (GPC-№6, PC- №1)

Most sensitive to low oxygen content in the blood

1. the heart
2. lungs
3. the brain
4. kidneys

The criterion for the effectiveness of closed heart massage is

- 1) the appearance of a pulse on the carotid arteries
- 2) dilation of the pupils
- 3) pallor of the skin
- 4) the appearance of cadaveric spots

The main condition for the effectiveness of ventilation is

1. free airway patency
2. performing a ventilator with the help of technical means

3. blowing about 0.5 liters of air into the patient's lungs
4. the number of injections into the respiratory tract of the patient should be 5-6 per minute.

The criterion for the effectiveness of artificial lung ventilation is

1. the appearance of a pulse on the carotid artery
2. swelling of the epigastric region
3. excursion of the chest
4. pallor of the skin

The corpse is taken to the pathoanatomical department after the biological death is confirmed.

1. 1 hour
2. 2 hours
3. 30 minutes
4. immediately

Clinical death is characterized by

1. lack of consciousness, pulse and blood pressure are not detected, heart tones are deaf, breathing is rare, arrhythmic, eye reflexes are absent
2. lack of consciousness, pulse and blood pressure are not detected, heart tones are not listened to, breathing is absent, the pupil is wide
3. consciousness is clear, pulse is threadlike, blood pressure is falling, breathing is rare
4. consciousness is absent, pulse is threadlike, blood pressure drops, breathing is frequent

After the doctor's diagnosis of biological

After the death of the patient m s must fill in

1. the list of appointments
2. medical history
3. cover sheet
4. direction

Duration of clinical death

1. 1-2 min.
2. 5-6 min.
3. 8-10 min.
4. a few seconds

The irreversible stage of the body's death is

1. clinical death
2. the agony
3. biological death
4. preagony

Biological death is characterized by

1. confused consciousness, pulse thready, breathing low
2. consciousness is absent, pulse and blood pressure are not determined, heart tones are deaf, breathing is rare and convulsive
3. consciousness is absent, heart tones are not heard, breathing is absent, the pupil is extremely dilated, corneal opacity, the appearance of cadaverous spots
4. consciousness is absent, heart tones are deaf, breathing is shallow, the pupil is narrow

What is meant by a terminal state

1. the state of clinical death
2. agonal period

3. the period of dying
4. the borderline state between life and death

The fact of biological death states

1. the doctor
2. nurse
3. relatives of the patient

The number of presses on the patient's sternum during indirect massage should be equal to per minute

1. 16-20
2. 30-40
3. 60-70
4. 80-100

When performing resuscitation measures by one person, the ratio of blowing into the patient's airways and pressing on the sternum should be equal

1. 1:5
2. 2:30
3. 1:2
4. 2:15

When performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation by two rescuers, the ratio of injections into the patient's airways and compressions on the sternum should be equal

1. 1:2
2. 1:5
3. 2:15
4. 2:30

If cardiac activity is not restored, resuscitation measures can be stopped after

1. 25-30 min.
2. 3-6 min.
3. 2 hours
4. 15-20 min.

In what case can the patient be euthanized

1. acceleration of the patient's death at his oral request
2. acceleration of the death of a terminally ill person who is in an unconscious state, at the request of his relatives
3. acceleration of the death of the patient who is in an unconscious state, according to his written will
4. prohibited in any case, according to article 45 of the "Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian

Federation on the protection of Citizens 'health", the frequency of injection into the patient's respiratory tract during artificial lung ventilation should be equal to

1. 8-10 per minute
2. 4-5 per minute
3. 12-15 per minute
4. 30-40 per minute

4. The form "Minimum of practical skills". At the end of the study the students first, count from the diary of the number of executed manipulations for all the classes, and then record on the form. The teacher shall affix the date and signature

Preparation in Science-Education Simulation center "Minimum of practical skills"
(GPC -№ 5, GPC-№6, PC- №1)

№	List manipulations	The number of manipulations performed	Mark
1	Intramuscular injection on manican		
2	Subcutaneous and intradermal injections on manican		
3	The dissolution of antibiotic, dose calculation a/b		
4	The submitting of a patient hot bottle		
5	Submitting of patient bladder with ice		
6	Introduction cleansing enema, siphon enema, medicinal enemas on manican		
7	Put mustard of patient on manican		
8	Setting compresses of patient on manican		
9	Taking smears from throat and nose on manican		
10	Taking stool for microscopic research		
11	Taking of fecal bacteriological examination		
12	The taking of urine for analysis (Nechiporenko, Zimnitsky tests, Addis-Kakhovskogo)		
13	Prevention of pressure sores (bedsores) and diaper rash		
14	Change bedding and underwear		
	Transport of the patient. The change of position of the patient. The use of functional bed.		
15	Sanitary treatment of patients in the emergency department (washing, pest control, trimming hair, nails)		
16	Daily toilet: toilet of the skin, hands, feet, hair care (washing, combing), hygienic bath, care of the external genitals, giving a bedpan and urinal, care of the mouth, care of nasal cavity, care of ears, care of eyes)		
17	Instillation of the drops to the eyes, nose, ears		
18	Care for patients with vomiting		
19	Introduction of the flatus tube.		
20	Temperature measurement, the graphic registration		
21	Measurement of blood pressure		
22	Counting the pulse and its graphic registration		
23	Counting the breathing rate		
24	Preparation of the patient for x-ray and instrumental methods of research		
25	Duodenal intubation, fractional-gastric intubation, gastric lavage		
26	Preparation of patients for taking blood and technique of taking blood		
27	Airway obstruction. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.		
28	Oxygen therapy		

Date

Signature of teacher _____

3. Assessment of learning outcomes is based on carrying out various inspection stages (interim and final) on a five-point rating system.

At the conclusion of the study is a differentiated test, which consists of 2 stages: tests, theoretical questions on the module "care for chronic patients" and demonstration of manipulation.

Assessment criteria for practical manipulation.

"5" points – practical manipulation performed independently without errors.

"4" points – manipulation performed independently, with minor errors that are corrected after the comments of the teacher.

"3" points – manipulation performed with a significant error, using the standard they can be fixed, disturbed the sequence of steps is not allocated to the preparatory and final stages.

"2" points – manipulation done incorrectly, with gross errors which are not corrected after the observations and using

Students who receive a failing grade on educational practice, are sent repeatedly for practice during the student holidays. In some cases, the rector may consider the expulsion of students from the University.

**федеральное государственное бюджетное образовательное учреждение высшего образования
«СЕВЕРНЫЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ МЕДИЦИНСКИЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»
Министерства здравоохранения Российской Федерации**

ОТЧЕТНАЯ ДОКУМЕНТАЦИЯ ПО ПРАКТИКЕ

Вид практики: учебная практика

Тип практики: практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности.

Ф.И.О. _____ **Курс 1** **Группа** _____

Направление подготовки (специальность) 31.05.01 Лечебное дело

Направленность (профиль) Лечебное дело для иностранных обучающихся

Место прохождения практики: Архангельская область, г. Архангельск

Название учреждения: ФГБОУ ВО СГМУ (г. Архангельск) Минздрава России

Срок прохождения практики: 1 семестр

Руководитель практики СГМУ _____

АТТЕСТАЦИОННЫЙ ЛИСТ ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ

**ОЦЕНКА РУКОВОДИТЕЛЕМ ПРАКТИКИ УРОВНЯ СФОРМИРОВАННОСТИ
В ХОДЕ УЧЕБНОЙ ПРАКТИКИ КОМПЕТЕНЦИЙ У ОБУЧАЮЩЕГОСЯ**

Учебная практика по получению первичных профессиональных умений и навыков, в том числе первичных умений и навыков научно-исследовательской деятельности

31.05.01 Лечебное дело

Ф.И.О. _____ **Курс 1** **Группа** _____

Для оценки уровня сформированности компетенции у обучающегося необходимо отметить степень владения им компетенцией из расчета, что «10» соответствует наиболее полному уровню владения, а «0» - наименьшему

Перечень компетенций, формируемых на практике	Описание уровня умения компетенции	Уровень сформированности компетенции (отметьте значение)
ОПК-10 – готовность к обеспечению организации ухода за больными и оказанию первичной доврачебной медико-санитарной помощи.	Уметь осуществлять запланированный сестринский уход, проводить текущую и итоговую оценку ухода	0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10
	Уметь выполнять сестринские манипуляции (на муляжах)	0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10

ОПК-11 готовность к применению медицинских изделий, предусмотренных порядками оказания медицинской помощи	Уметь выполнять сестринские манипуляции (на муляжах)	о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о- 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10
	Проводить обеззараживание изделий медицинского назначения и утилизацию	о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о- 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10
	Соблюдать технику безопасности при работе с биологическими жидкостями;	о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о- 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10
	Уметь использовать защитную одежду в клинической практике и применять правила обработки рук.	о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о-о- 0 – 1 – 2 – 3 – 4 – 5 – 6 – 7 – 8 – 9 – 10

Итоговая оценка по практике: _____
подпись _____

Руководитель практики ФИО,