
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, Patho-physiology 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.

COURSE CONTENT:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	INTRODUCTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical development, trends and issues in the field of cardiology.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.

20	<p>ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC MEASURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● History taking ● Physical assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Heart rate variability: Mechanisms , measurements, pattern, factors, impact of interventions on HRV ● Diagnostic tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hemodynamic monitoring: Technical aspects, monitoring, functional hemodynamic indices, ventricular function indices, 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 ● 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
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>Cardiac disorders and nursing management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hypertension ● Coronary Artery Disease. ● Angina of various types. ● Cardiomegaly ● Myocardial Infarction, Congestive cardiac failure ● 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 <p>Associated illnesses</p>
VI	10	<p>ALTERED PULMONARY CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Bronchitis ● Bronchial asthma ● 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	<p>VASCULAR DISORDERS AND NURSING MANAGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disorders of arteries

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Pulmonary embolism
VIII	10	<p>CARDIO THORACIC EMERGENCY INTERVENTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
IX	10	<p>NURSING CARE OF A PATIENT WITH OBSTRUCTIVE AIRWAY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment ● Use of artificial airway ● Endotracheal intubation, tracheostomy and its care ● Complication, minimum cuff leak, securing tubes <p>Oxygen delivery systems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nasal Cannula ● Oxygen mask, Venturi mask ● Partial rebreathing bag ● Bi-PAP and C-PAP masks ● Uses, advantages, disadvantages, nursing implications of each. <p>Mechanical Ventilation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>CONGENITAL HEART DISEASES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, treatment modalities and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Coarctation of aorta. ● Ebstein's anomaly ● Double outlet right ventricle, Single ventricle, Hypoplastic left heart syndrome.
XI	10	<p>PHARMACOLOGY:</p> <p>Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pharmacokinetics ● Analgesics/Anti inflammatory agents ● Antibiotics, antiseptics ● Drug reaction & toxicity ● Drugs used in cardiac emergencies ● Blood and blood components <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	20	<p>NURSING CARE OF PATIENT UNDERGOING CARDIO THORACIC SURGERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Indications, selection of patient ● Preoperative assessment and preparation; counseling. ● 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,

		others. Follow up care
XIII	5	CARDIAC REHABILITATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality assurance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.	Department / Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours	
1	Cardio thoracic	-Medical	4	90 Hours
		-Surgical	4	
2	OTs (Cardiac and thoracic)	4	90 Hours	
3	Casualty	2	60 Hours	
4	Diagnostic labs including cath lab	2		
5	ICCU	4	60 Hours	
6	ICU	4	60 Hours	
7	CCU	4	120 Hours	
8	Paediatric Intensive	2	120 Hours	
9	OPD	2		
Total		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)



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 in depth 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, Patho-physiology 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.

COURSE CONTENT:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	INTRODUCTION TO CRITICAL CARE NURSING: ● Historical review- Progressive patient care(PPC)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>CONCEPT OF HOLISTIC CARE APPLIED TO CRITICAL CARE NURSING PRACTICE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Impact of critical care environment on patients:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>REVIEW:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>PAIN MANAGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>INFECTION CONTROL IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nosocomial infection in intensive care unit; methyl resistant staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Disinfection, Sterilization, Standard safety measures, Prophylaxis for staff
VI	10	<p>GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing management of:-Acute Gastrointestinal Bleeding, Abdominal injury, Hepatic Disorders:-Fulminant hepatic failure, Hepatic encephalopathy, Acute Pancreatitis, Acute intestinal obstruction, perforative peritonitis.
VII	10	<p>RENAL SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: Medical, Surgical and Nursing management of:-Acute Renal Failure, Chronic Renal Failure, Acute tubular necrosis, Bladder trauma

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Management Modalities: Hemodialysis, Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous Ambulatory Peritoneal Dialysis, Continuous arterio venus hemodialysis, Renal Transplant,
VIII	10	<p>NERVOUS SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, 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	<p>ENDOCRINE SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, 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) ● Diabetes insepitus.
X	10	<p>MANAGEMENT OF OTHER EMERGENCY CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	20	<p>CARDIOVASCULAR EMERGENCIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, Diagnostic Prognosis, Management : Medical, Surgical & Nurisng management of:- Hypertensive crisis, Coronary artery disease, Acute Myocardial infarction, Rheumatis heart disease, Cardiomyopathy, Deep vein thrombosis, Valvular diseases, Heart block, Cardiac arrhythmias & conduction disturbances, Aneurysms, Endocarditis, Heart failure Cardio pulmonary resuscitation BCLS/ ACLS

XI	20	CARDIOVASCULAR EMERGENCIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, Diagnostic Prognosis, Management : Medical, Surgical & Nursing management of:- Hypertensive crisis, Coronary artery disease, Acute Myocardial infarction, Rheumatic heart disease, Cardiomyopathy, Deep vein thrombosis, Valvular diseases, Heart block, Cardiac arrhythmias & conduction disturbances, Aneurysms, Endocarditis, Heart failure Cardio pulmonary resuscitation BCLS/ ACLS
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 Patho-physiology, 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	<p>BURNS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Clinical types, classification, Patho-physiology, 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	5	<p>LEGAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES IN CRITICAL CARE-NURSE’S ROLE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brain death ● Organ donation & Counselling ● Do Not Resuscitate(DNR) ● Euthanasia ● Living will
	2	<p>QUALITY ASSURANCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.	Department / Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Burns ICU	2	60 Hours
2	Medical ICU	8	240 Hours
3	Surgical ICU	12	360 Hours
4	CCU	2	60 Hours
5	Emergency Department	3	90 Hours
6	Dialysis Unit	1	30 Hours
7	Transplant Room	2	60 Hours
8	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. Endoscopic Retrograde cholangio Pancreaticogram(ERCP)
5. Heart/ Neuro/GI./ Renal Surgeries

II. PROCEDURES ASSISTED:

1. Advanced life support system
2. Arterial Catheterization
3. Chest tube insertion
4. Insertion of central line/cvp line

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

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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.
 14. Arterial line / arterial pressure monitoring / blood taking.
 15. Arterial blood gas.
 16. Blood transfusion.
 17. Connecting lines for Dialysis.
 18. Mechanical ventilation.

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 in depth 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. Describe the epidemiology, etiology, Patho-physiology and diagnostic assessment of oncological disorders of various body systems.
2. Explain the normal cell biology, the immune system, pathological and pahophysiological changes in tissues.
3. Discuss the etiology of cancer.
4. Describe the psychosocial effects of cancer on patients and families.
5. Demonstrate skill in administering/assisting in various treatment modalities used for patients with cancer
6. Explain the prevention, screening and early detection of cancer
7. Apply nursing process in providing holistic care to patients with cancer.
8. Appreciate the care of death and dying patients and value of bereavement support.
9. Apply specific concepts of pain management
10. Describe the philosophy, concept and various dimensions of palliative care
11. Appreciate the role of alternative systems of medicine in care of cancer patients
12. Describe the process of infection and standard safety measures used to control the infection.
13. Explain the Nursing care of patients with specific malignant disorders.
14. Describe the various Paediatric malignencies and their Nursing management.
15. Explain the management of Physiological conditions and symptoms of Cancer patients.
16. Recognize and manage Oncological emergencies
17. Counsel the patients with cancer and their families
18. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues relevant to oncology Nursing
19. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of oncology nursing
20. Recognize the role of oncology nurse practitioner as a member of oncology team

21. Collaborate with other agencies and utilize resources in caring for cancer patients.
22. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
23. Design a layout and develop standards for management of oncology units/hospitals and nursing care.

CONTENT OUTLINE

Units	Hours	Content
I	4	INTRODUCTION <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Theories and research models of tumor development.
II	5	THE NATURE OF CANCER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Normal cell biology ● The Immune system ● Pathological and pathophysiological changes in tissues <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health assessment: History taking, physical examination, ● Staging and grading of tumors, ● TNM Classification ● Common diagnostic tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 tomography(PET), Radio nuclide imaging, Functional metabolism imaging • Endoscopies <p>Nurses responsibilities in diagnostic measures</p>

V	10	<p>LEVELS OF PREVENTION AND CARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	25	<p>CANCER TREATMENT MODALITIES AND NURSE’S ROLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Surgery <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types, indications, transplantation procedure, complications and nursing management

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types and donor sources • Preparation and care of donor and recipient • Bone marrow bank • Legal and ethical issues ● Immunotherapy (Biotherapy) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concepts and principles • Classification of agents • Treatment and applications ● Gene Therapy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current Concepts and practices ● Alternative and Complementary Therapies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current practices
VII	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PAIN MANAGEMENT:- THEORIES, TYPES AND <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature of cancer pain • Patho-physiology of pain • Pain threshold ● ASSESSMENT OF PAIN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Complementary therapies(Music, massage, meditation, relaxation techniques, biofeed back etc) • Psychological intervention in pain control • Alternative system of medicines <p>Role of nurse</p>
VIII	5	<p>PALLIATIVE CARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition and scope, philosophy ● Concept and elements of palliative care ● 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 <p>Role of nurse in palliative care</p>
IX	2	<p>INFECTION CONTROL:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>NURSING CARE OF PATIENTS WITH SPECIFIC MALIGNANT DISORDERS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

		<p>malignancies,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>PAEDIATRIC MALIGNANCIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Leukemia, Lymphoma, Neuro- blastoma ● Wilm's tumor, Soft tissue sarcoma, Retinoblastoma ● Nursing Management of children with Paediatric Malignancies
XII	15	<p>NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PHYSIOLOGICAL CONDITIONS AND SYMPTOMS OF CANCER PATIENT</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p>OTHER SYMPTOMS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dyspepsia & hiccup, dyspnoea ● Intestinal obstruction, ● Fungating wounds ● Anxiety & depression, insomnia ● Lymph edema <p>IMPACT OF CANCER ON SEXUALITY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Effects of radiotherapy/ chemotherapy/surgery on sexuality of the cancer patient ● Nursing management of cancer patients experiencing sexual dysfunction ● Sexual counseling
XIII	10	<p>CANCER EMERGENCIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>PSYCHO-SOCIAL ASPECTS OF NURSING CARE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychological responses of patients with cancer ● Psychosocial assessment – ● Crisis intervention, coping mechanisms

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stress management, spiritual/cultural care and needs ● Counseling: individual and family ● Maximizing quality of life of patient and family <p>ETHICAL, MORAL AND LEGAL ISSUES-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● End of life care ● Grief and grieving process ● Bereavement support ● Care of Nurses who care for the dying.
	2	<p>LAYOUT AND DESIGN OF AN ONCOLOGY INSTITUTION/ WARD, OPD, CHEMOTHERAPY UNIT, BONE MARROW TRANSPLANTATION UNIT, PAIN CLINIC ETC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Practice Standards of oncology nursing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policies and Procedures ● Establishing Standing orders and Protocols <p>Quality Assurance Programme in oncology units</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nursing audit

CLINICAL EXPERIENCE:

S. No.	Department / Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Medical Oncology ward	6	180 Hours

2	Surgical Oncology ward	6	180 Hours
3	Bone marrow transplantation Unit	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 pain 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

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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 in depth 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, Patho-physiology 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

CONTENT OUTLINE:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	INTRODUCTION: ● Introduction to neuroscience (neurological and neurosurgical) nursing

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<p>EPIDEMIOLOGY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p>Alternate system of medicine/complementary therapies</p>
III	10	<p>REVIEW OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Embryology ● Structure and functions of Nervous system- CNS, ANS, cerebral circulation , cranial and spinal nerves and reflexes, motor and sensory functions ● Sensory organs
IV	15	<p>ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC MEASURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Assessment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • History taking • Physical assessment, psychosocial assessment • Neurological assessments, Glasgow coma scale interpretation & its relevance to nursing. • Common assessment abnormalities ● Diagnostic measures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Interpretation of diagnostic measures Nurse's role in diagnostic tests</p>
V	5	<p>MEETING NUTRITIONAL NEEDS OF NEUROLOGICAL PATIENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Basic nutritional requirements

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
VI	5	<p>DRUGS USED IN NEUROLOGICAL AND NEUROSURGICAL DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classification ● Indications, contraindications, actions and effects, toxic effects <p>Role of nurse</p>
VII	10	<p>TRAUMATIC CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis, Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cranio cerebral injuries. ● Spinal & Spinal cord injuries. ● Peripheral nerve injuries. ● Unconsciousness
VIII	10	<p>CEREBRO VASCULAR DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Stroke & arterio venous thrombosis. ● Haemorrhagic embolus. ● Cerebro vascular accidents. ● Intracranial aneurysm. ● Subarchnoid Haemorrhage. ● Arterio venous fistula. ● Brain tumours ● Diseases of cranial nerves;Trigeminal neuralgia, Facial palsy, Bulbar palsy.
IX	10	<p>DEGENERATING AND DEMYELINATING DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Motor neuron diseases. ● Movement disorders- Tics, dystonia, chorea, wilson’s disease, essential tremors ● Dementia. ● Parkinson’s disease. ● Multiple sclerosis. ● Alzemier’s
X	10	<p>NEURO INFECTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of Neuro infections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Meningitis-types

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encephalitis. • Poliomyelitis. • Parasitic infections. • Bacterial infections • Neurosyphilis. • HIV & AIDS. • Brain abscess.
XI	10	<p>PAROXYSMAL DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnosis, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epilepsy and seizures. • Status epilepticus. • Syncope. • Menier’s syndrome. • Cephalgia.
XII	10	<p>DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS:</p> <p>Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hydrocephalus. • Craniosynostosis. • spina bifida- Meningocele, Meningomyelocele encephalocele • syringomyelia. • Cerebro vascular system anomalies. • Cerebral palsies. • Down’s syndrome
XIII	10	<p>NEURO MUSCULAR DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyneuritis – G B Syndrome. • Muscular dystrophy. • Myasthenia gravis. • Trigeminal neuralgia. • Bell’s palsy. • Menier’s disease • Carpal tunnel syndrome • Peripheral neuropathies
XIV	5	<p>NEOPLASMS – SURGICAL CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Space occupying lesions -types • Common tumors of CNS,
XV	5	<p>OTHER DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of ● Metabolic disorders- diabetes, insipidus, metabolic encephalopathy

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sleep disorders ● Auto immune disorders- multiple sclerosis, inflammatory myopathies
XVI	10	NEURO EMERGENCIES: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, Clinical types, Clinical features, diagnostic, Prognosis , Management: medical, surgical and Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Increased intracranial pressure ● Unconscious ● Herniation syndrome ● Seizures ● Severe head injuries ● Spinal injuries ● Cerebro vascular accidents
XVII	5	REHABILITATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Counselling ● Care giver's role Speech & Language.- Neurogenic communication disorders, Speech therapy
XVIII	5	ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES IN NEUROSCIENCE NURSING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Brain death and organ transplantation ● Euthanasia ● Negligence and malpractice ● Nosocomial infections
XIX	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Quality assurance in neurological nursing practice ● Role of advance practitioner in neurological nursing ● Professional practice standards ● Quality control in neurologic nursing ● Nursing audit ● Neuro ICU <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Philosophy, 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

PRACTICAL:

Total = 960 Hours
1 Week = 30 Hours

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

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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, Patho-physiology 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.

CONTENT OUTLINE:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	INTRODUCTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Major health problems- urinary dysfunction, urinary tract infections, Glomerular disorders, obstructive disorders and 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 Alternate system of medicine/complementary therapies
III	5	REVIEW OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF URINARY SYSTEM: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● History taking● Physical assessment, psychosocial assessment● Common assessment abnormalities-dysurea, frequency, enuresis, urgency, hesitancy, hematuria, pain, retention, burning on urination, pneumaturia, incontinence, nocturia, polyurea, anuria, oliguria, fluid and electrolyte imbalance.● Diagnostic tests-urine studies, blood chemistry, radiological procedures- KUB, IVP, nephrotomogram, retrograde pyelogram, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● General Concept of immunopathology● Immune mechanism of glomerular vascular disease● Role of mediator systems in glomerular vascular disease
VI	15	UROLOGICAL DISORDERS AND NURSING MANAGEMENT:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, medical , surgical and nursing management of ● Urinary tract infections- pyelonephritis, lower urinary tract infections, ● Disorders for ureters, bladder and urethra ● Urinary tract infections- ● Urinary dysfunctions- urinary retention, urinary incontinence, urinary reflux, ● Bladder disorders- neoplasms, calculi, neurogenic bladder, trama, congenital abnormalities ● Urinary Diversions & Heal conduit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Benign prostrate hypertrophy(BPH) ● Ureteral disorders: ureteritis, ureteral trauma, congenital anomalies of ureters ● Urethral disorders- tumours, trauma, congenial anomalies of ureters,
VII	25	<p>GLOMUERAL DISORDERS AND NURSING MANAGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, 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	<p>MANAGEMENT OF RENAL EMERGENCIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anuria ● Acute Renal failure ● Poisoning ● Trauma ● Urine retention ● Acute graft rejection ● Hematuria ● Nurse's role
IX	10	<p>DRUGS USED IN URINARY DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classification ● Indications, contraindications, actions and effects, toxic effects ● Role of nurse
X	10	<p>DIALYSIS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Dialysis- Historical, types, Principles, goals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hemodialysis- vascular access sites- temporary and permanent ● Peritoneal dialysis ● Dialsyis Procedures- steps, equipments, maintenance, ● Role of nurse- pre dialysis, intra and post dialysis ● Complications-

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Counseling ● Patient education ● Records and reports
XI	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, Urological, 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>PEDIATRIC URINARY DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, 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 haematuria, nephropathy, wilms' tumour
XIV	5	<p>CRITICAL CARE UNITS- DIALYSIS , <u>KTP</u> UNIT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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.	Department / 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 Transplantation 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		32 Weeks	960 Hours.

I. PROCEDURES OBSERVED:

1. CT Scan
2. MRI
3. Radiographic studies
4. Urodynamics
5. 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 urethral and suprapubic catheters
3. Urine analysis
4. Catheterisation

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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 orthopedic conditions. 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. Describe the anatomy and physiology of musculo skeletal system.
3. Perform physical and psychological assessment of patients with orthopedic conditions and disabilities.
4. Identify the psycho-social needs of the patient while providing holistic care.
5. Describe various disease conditions and their management
6. Discuss various diagnostic tests required in orthopedic conditions
7. Apply nursing process in providing care to patients with orthopedic conditions and those requiring rehabilitation.
8. Recognize and manage orthopedic emergencies.
9. Describe recent technologies and treatment modalities in the management of patients with orthopedic conditions and those requiring rehabilitation.
10. Integrate the concept of family centered, long term care and community based rehabilitation to patients with orthopedic conditions.
11. Counsel the patients and their families with orthopedic conditions
12. Describe various orthotic and prosthetic appliances
13. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to patients with orthopedic conditions and those requiring rehabilitation.
14. Appreciate the role of alternative system of medicine in care of patients with orthopedic conditions
15. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of orthopedic nursing.
16. Explain the orthopedic disorder affecting children.
17. Describe various orthopedic disease conditions affecting the geriatric population.
18. Explain the drugs used in the treatment of orthopedic diseases.
19. Recognize the role of orthopedic nurse practitioner and as a member of the orthopedic and rehabilitation team.
20. Discuss the orthopedic rehabilitation.
21. Describe the national policies and programmes set up for the welfare of orthopedic patients.
22. Teach orthopedic nursing to undergraduate students and in-service nurses.
23. Prepare a design and layout of orthopedic and rehabilitative units.

CONTENT OUTLINE:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	<p>INTRODUCTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>ASSESSMENT OF ORTHOPEDIC PATIENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Health Assessment: History, physical examination- Inspection, palpation, movement, Measurement, muscle strength Testing. ● Diagnostic studies – Radiological studies, Muscle enzymes, serologic studies
III	10	<p>CARE OF PATIENTS WITH DEVICES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	15	<p>INJURIES:</p> <p><i>Trauma & Injuries</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, management, medical surgical and nursing management of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 injury <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Polytrauma ● Nerve injuries ● Vascular injuries ● Soft tissue injuries ● Sports injuries ● Amputation
V	8	<p>INFECTIONS OF BONES AND JOINTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, management, medical surgical and nursing management of :

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuberculosis • Osteomyelitis • Arthritis • Leprosy
VI	5	<p>BONE TUMOURS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, management, medical surgical and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bone tumors – Benign, Malignant and metastatic • Different types of therapies for tumors
VII	10	<p>DEFORMITIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, 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, meningocele, spina bifida, ● Chromosomal disorders. ● Computer related deformities
VIII	5	<p>DISORDERS OF THE SPINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Intervertebral disc prolapse, Fracture of the spine ● Low back disorder – Low back pain, PND, spinal stenosis, spondylosis
IX	5	<p>NUTRITIONAL/METABOLIC AND ENDOCRINE DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, medical surgical and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rickets, • Scurvy, • Hyper vitaminosis A and D, • Osteomalacia, • Osteoporosis • Paget's disease, • gout, • Gigantism, • Dwarfism, • Acromegaly. • Therapeutic diets for various orthopedic disorders
X	8	<p>NEURO-MUSCULAR DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis, medical surgical and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poliomyelitis, Cerebral Palsy • Myasthenia gravis • Spina bifida. • Peripheral nerve lesion, • Paraplegia, Hemiplegia, Quadriplegia. • Muscular dystrophy

XI	8	<p>CHRONIC/DEGENERATIVE DISEASES OF JOINTS AND AUTOIMMUNE DISORDERS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Causes, Patho-physiology, clinical types, clinical features, diagnosis, prognosis – medical surgical and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Osteo Arthritis ● Rheumatoid Arthritis ● Ankylosing spondylitis. ● Spinal disorders. ● Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
XII	5	<p>ORTHOPEDIC DISORDERS IN CHILDREN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● General and special consideration on pediatric orthopedics ● Genetic disorders ● Congenital anomalies ● Growth disorders ● Genetic counseling ● Nurses role in genetic counseling
XIII	5	<p>GERIATRIC PROBLEMS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>PHARMACOKINETICS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Calcium supplement ● Management of fat embolism.
XV	30	<p>NURSES ROLE IN ORTHOPEDIC CONDITIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p>ORTHOPEDIC RECONSTRUCTIVE SURGERIES</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Replacement surgeries – Hip, Knee, Shoulder

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spine surgeries ● Grafts and flaps surgery ● Deformity correction. <p>PHYSIOTHERAPY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concepts, Principles, purpose, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, tripod, walking with sticks, calipers ● Forms of therapies: Hydrotherapy, electrotherapy, wax bath, heat therapy, ice, helio therapy, radiant heat, ● Chest physiotherapy
XVI	8	<p>REHABILITATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>NATIONAL POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>QUALITY ASSURANCE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Standards, Protocols, Policies, Procedures ● Nursing audit ● Staffing ● Design of orthopedic, physiotherapy and rehabilitation unit

PRACTICALS:

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

S. No.	Department / Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Orthopedic Ward	8	240 Hours
2	Orthopedic Operation theatre	4	120 Hours
3	Neurosurgical Ward	2	60 Hours
4	Orthopedic O.P.D.	4	120 Hours
5	Casualty/Emergency and Trauma	4	120 Hours
6	Rehabilitation Units	2	60 Hours
7	Physiotherapy Unit	4	120 Hours
8	Paediatric /paediatric surgery 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.

COURSE DESCRIPTION:

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and indepth understanding in the field of gastro enterology Nursing. It will help students to develop advanced skills for nursing intervention in various gastro 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, Patho-physiology 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

CONTENT OUTLINE:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	INTRODUCTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical development: trends and issues in the field of gastro enterology. ● Gastro enterological problems

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concepts, principles and nursing perspectives ● Ethical and legal issues ● Evidence based nursing and its application in gastrointestinal nursing (to be incorporated in all the units)
II	5	<p>EPIDEMIOLOGY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● Alternate system of medicine/complementary therapies
III	5	<p>REVIEW OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY OF GASTROINTESTINAL SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastrointestinal system ● Liver, biliary and pancreas ● Gerontologic considerations ● Embryology of GI system ● Immunology specific to GI system
IV	15	<p>ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSTIC MEASURES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● History taking ● Physical assessment, psychosocial assessment ● Diagnostic tests <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Radiological studies:Upper GIT- barium swallow, lower GIT Barium enema, ● Ultra sound: ● Computed tomography ● MRI ● Cholangiography: Percutaneous transhepatic Cholangiogram(PTC) ● Magnetic Resonance Cholangio pancreotography (MRCP) ● Nuclear imaging scans(scintigraphy) ● Endoscopy ● Colonoscopy ● Proctosigmoidoscopy ● Endoscopic Retrograde Cholangio pancreotography (ERCP) ● 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 <p>Interpretation of diagnostic measures Nurse's role in diagnostic tests</p>
V	25	GASTRO INTESTINAL DISORDERS AND NURSING

		<p>MANAGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Pathophysiology, medical , surgical and nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, Oesophageal 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, Idiopathic cyclic nausea and vomiting, Rumination syndrome, Functional dyspepsia, Chronic Non specific (functional) abdominal pain ● Disorders of the small intestine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ↷ Malabsorption syndrome – tropical sprue ↷ Gluten – sensitive enteropathy (Coeliac disease) ↷ Inflammatory diseases of intestines and abdomen,: appendicitis, Peritonitis, Intestinal obstruction, Abdominal TB, Gastrointestinal polyposis syndrome ↷ Chronic inflammatory bowel disease, Ulcerative colitis, 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 Diarrhea <p>Anorectal Conditions: Hemorrhoids, Anal fissure, Anal fistula, Abscess, Strictures, Rectal prolapse, Pruritis ani, Perianal disease, Anal condylomas, Warts</p>
VI	15	<p>DISORDER OF LIVER, PANCREAS GALL BLADDER AND NURSING MANAGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Disorders of liver biliary tract : ● Viral Hepatitis – A, B, C, D & E ● Toxic hepatitis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● Cholelithiasis ● Choledocholithiasis ● Disorders of the pancreas: Pancreatitis, ● Benign tumors of islet cells ● Disorders of the Peritoneum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Infections of the peritoneum ● Surgical peritonitis

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis ● Tuberculosis peritonitis ● Disorders of the Diaphragm <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Diaphragmatic hernia ● Congenital hernias ● Paralysis of diaphragm ● Tumors of the diaphragm ● Hiccups
VII	15	<p>GASTRO INTESTINAL EMERGENCIES AND NURSING INTERVENTIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Pathophysiology, medical , surgical and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 greater vessel injuries ● Acute appendicitis /peritonitis ● Acute abdomen ● Food poisoning
VIII	15	<p>CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF ESOPHAGUS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Esophageal atresia ● Tracheo esophageal fistula ● Esophageal stenosis ● Esophageal duplications ● Dysphagia – Lusoria – aberrant right subclavian artery compressing esophagus ● Esophageal rings – schalzkiring ● Esophageal webs <p>CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF STOMACH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gastric atresia ● Micro gastria ● Gastric diverticulum ● Gastric duplication ● Gastric teratoma ● Gastric volvulus ● Infantile hypertrophic pyloric stenosis ● Adult hypertrophic pyloric stenosis <p>CONGENITAL ANOMALIES OF DUODENAL:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duodenal Atresia or stenosis • Annular pancreas • Duodenal duplication cysts • Malrotation and mid gut volvulus <p>DEVELOPMENTAL ANOMALIES OF THE INTESTINE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abdominal wall defects (omphalocele and Gastroschisis) • Meckel's diverticulum • Intestinal atresia <p>Hirschsprung's disease</p>
IX	15	<p>PHARMO KINETICS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Drugs used in GIT ● Principles of administration ● Roles responsibilities of nurses ● Drugs in Peptic ulcer disease ● Proton Pump inhibitors ● H₂ Receptor Antagonists ● Cytoprotective Agents: ● Drugs used in Diarrhea ● Drugs used in constipation ● Drugs used in Inflammatory Bowel Disease ● Aminosalicylates ● Corticosteroids ● Immunomodulators ● chemotherapy ● Antibiotics ● Antiemetics: ● Anticholinergics ● Antihistaminics ● Anthelmintics ● Vitamin Supplements
X	10	<p>NUTRITION AND NUTRITIONAL PROBLEMS RELATED TO GI SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>MALIGNANT DISORDERS OF GASTRO INTESTINAL SYSTEM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, prognosis, related Patho-physiology, medical , surgical, other modalities and nursing management of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Malignancy of oral cavity ,Lip,Tongue,buccal mucosa, oropharynx, Salivary gland • Esophageal , Gastric , Carcinoma of bowel - Small bowel,

		Colorectal and Anal carcinoma, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liver, biliary tract and Pancreatic carcinoma
XII	5	ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF <u>GE</u> UNIT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design & layout ● 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 <u>GE</u> CARE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Staff orientation, training and development, ● In-service education program, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clinical teaching programs

PRACTICALS:

Total = 960 Hours
1 Week = 30 Hours

S. No.	Department / Unit	No. 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	5	120 Hours
8	Pediatric gastroenterology	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 (Diagnostic and therapeutic).
2. Sigmoidoscopy
3. Colonoscopy
4. Polypectomy
5. Endoscopic retrograde cholangio pancreatography (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 in depth 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, Patho-physiology 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 and counsel women and families.
4. Demonstrate competence in caring for high risk newborn.
5. Identify and Manage obstetrical and neonatal emergencies as per protocol.
6. Utilize recent technology and various diagnostic, therapeutic modalities in the management of obstetrical , gynecological and neonatal care.
7. Demonstrate skill in handling various equipments/gadgets used for obstetrical, gynaecological and neonatal care
8. Design a layout of speciality units of obstetrics and gynecology
9. Develop standards for obstetrical and gynaecological nursing practice.
10. Teach and supervise nurses and allied health workers.
11. Incorporate evidence based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of obstetrical and gynaecological nursing
12. Function as independent midwifery nurse practitioner.

COURSE CONTENT:

Units	Hours	Content
I	20	MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN WITH OBSTETRICAL COMPLICATIONS:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Perisitant hyperemesis gravidarum. ● Bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, and gestational trophoblastic 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
II	20	<p>MANAGEMENT OF WOMEN WITH MEDICAL CONDITIONS COMPLICATING PREGNANCY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 (TORCH); Reproductive Tract Infection(RTI);STD; Vaginal infections; Leprosy, Tuberculosis ● Pregnancies complicating with tumors, uterine anomalies, prolapse, ovarian cyst. (Retro-Verted Gravid Uterus). ● Hematological problems in pregnancy. ● Hydramnios-oligohydramnios ● Prolonged pregnancy- post term, post maturity. ● Multiple pregnancies. ● Intra uterine infection & pain during pregnancy. <p>Diabetes Mellitus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gestational Diabetes Mellitus ● Intra Uterine Growth Retardation(IUGR), Premature Rupture of Membrane(PROM), intra uterine death.
III	15	<p>ABNORMAL LABOUR, PRE-TERM LABOUR & OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Etiology, pathophysiology and nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Uncoordinated uterine actions, Atony of uterus, precipitate labour, prolonged labour. ● Obstructed Labor. ● Abnormal lie, presentation, position. ● Contracted pelvis-CPD; dystocia. Cervical and shoulder dystocia ● Obstetrical emergencies Obstetrical shock, vasa praevia,

		<p>inversion of uterus, amniotic fluid embolism, rupture uterus, presentation and prolapse cord.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Augmentation of labour. Medical and surgical induction. ● Version ● Manual removal of placenta. ● Obstetrical operation: Forceps delivery, Ventouse, ● Caesarian section, Destructive operations <p>● Complications of third stage of labour:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Retained placenta.
IV	10	<p>POST PARTUM COMPLICATIONS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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. ● Post partum Hemorrhage.
V	25	<p>HIGH RISK NEWBORN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concept, goals, assessment, principles. ● Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Pre-term, small for gestational age, post-mature infant, IUGR 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, ophthalmia neonatorum, congenital 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	<p>HIV/AIDS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● HIV positive mother and her baby ● Epidemiology ● Screening

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Parent to child transmission(PTCT) ● Prophylaxis for mother and baby ● Standard safety measures ● Counseling ● Breast feeding issues ● National policies and guidelines ● Issues: Legal,ethical, Psychosocial and rehabilitation <p>Role of nurse</p>
VII	25	<p>GYNECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS AND NURSING MANAGEMENT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Gynecological assessment ● Gynecological procedures ● Etiology, Patho-physiology, diagnosis and nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, hysterectomy – vaginal and abdominal. ● Genital tract injuries-Third degree perineal tear, VVF, RVF. ● Sexual abuse, rape, trauma , assault
VIII	15	<p>ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF OBSTETRICAL AND GYNAECOLOGICAL UNIT:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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	<p>EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL CARE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Staff orientation, training and development, ● In-service education program, ● Clinical teaching programs.
	5	<p>ABORTION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Types, causes ● Legislations, Clinical rights and professional responsibility ● Abortion procedures ● Complications ● Nursing management <p>Role of midwifery nurse practitioner</p>

PRACTICALS:

Total = 960 Hours

1 Week = 30 Hours

S. No.	Department / Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Antenatal OPD including Infertility clinics/Reproductive medicine, Family welfare and post partum clinic / PTCT	6	180 Hours
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.

ESSENTIAL OBSTETRICAL AND GYNECOLOGICAL SKILLS

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

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- ❖ 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 manoeuvre
 - ❖ 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
 - ❖ Assesment, calculation and administration of fluids and medications:
 - Oral
 - I.D.
 - I.M.
 - I.V.- Securing IV line, infusion pump
 - ❖ 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 & gynaecological operations.
 - ❖ Pap smear.
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- ❖ 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:

Units	Hours	Content
I	5	INTRODUCTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Current principles, practices and trends in Pediatric Nursing● Role of pediatric nurse in various settings -Expanded and extended
II	35	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Patho-physiology, assessment (including interpretation of various invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures), treatment modalities and nursing intervention in selected pediatric medical disorders<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Child with respiratory disorders:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Upper respiratory tract: choanal atresia, tonsillitis, epistaxis, aspiration.- Lower respiratory tract: Broncheolitis, Bronchopneumonia, Asthma, cystic fibrosis● Child with gastro-intestinal disorders:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Assessment (including interpretation of various invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures), treatment modalities including cosmetic surgery and nursing interventions in selected pediatric surgical problems/ Disorders<ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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, Meningocele, Myelomeningocele, hydrocephalus● Anomalies of the genito-urinary system: Hypospadias,
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		<p>Epispadias, Undescended testes, Exstrophy bladder</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anomalies of the skeletal system ● Eye and ENT disorders ● Nursing management of the child with traumatic injuries: General principles of managing Pediatric trauma <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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	<p>INTENSIVE CARE FOR PEDIATRIC CLIENTS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
V	20	<p>HIGH RISK NEWBORN:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Concept, goals, assessment, principles. ● Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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, ophthalmia neonatorum, congenital 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	2	<p>CHILD UNDER GOING SURGERY:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nurses role and responsibilities in Paediatric surgery and Nursing.
VII	8	DEVELOPMENTAL DISTURBANCES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR

		NURSING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Adjustment reaction to school, ● Learning disabilities ● Habit disorders, speech disorders, ● Conduct disorders, ● Early infantile autism, Attention deficit hyperactive disorders (ADHD), depression and childhood schizophrenia.
VIII	10	CHALLENGED CHILD AND IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Physically challenged, causes, features, early detection & management ● Cerebral palsied child, ● Mentally challenged child. ● Training & rehabilitation of challenged children
IX	5	CRISIS AND NURSING INTERVENTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The hospitalized child, ● Terminal illness & death during childhood ● Nursing intervention-counseling
X	5	DRUGS USED IN PEDIATRICS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Criteria for dose calculation ● Administration of drugs, oxygen and blood ● Drug interactions ● Adverse effects and their management
XI	10	ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PEDIATRIC CARE UNIT:: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Design & layout ● Staffing, ● Equipment, supplies, ● Norms, policies and protocols ● Practice standards for pediatric care unit ● Documentation
XII	5	EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN PEDIATRIC CARE: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Staff orientation, training and development, ● In-service education program, ● Clinical teaching programs.

PRACTICAL:

Total = 960 Hours
1 Week = 30 Hours

FIELD VISITS:

S. No.	Department / 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 Weeks	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

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- 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:

Units	Hours	Content
I	2	PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING:
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Review
II	10	CRISIS INTERVENTION: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Crisis, Definition● Phases In The Development of A Crisis● Types of Crisis; Dispositional , Anticipated Life Transitions Traumatic Stress, Maturation/ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Anger and Aggression, Types, Predisposing Factors● Management● Role of The Nurse
IV	5	THE SUICIDAL CLIENT: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Epidemiological Factors● Risk Factors: <u>Predisposing Factors:</u> Theories of Suicide-Psychological, Sociological ,Biological● Nursing Management
V	5	DISORDERS OF INFANCY, CHILDHOOD, AND ADOLESCENCE: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Delirium● Dementia● Amnesia● Psychopharmacological Intervention and Nursing Management

VII	10	SUBSTANCE-RELATED DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Substance-Use Disorders ● Substance-Induced Disorders ● Classes Of Psychoactive Substances ● Predisposing Factors ● The Dynamics Of Substance-Related Disorders ● The Impaired Nurse ● Codependency ● Treatment Modalities For Substance-Related Disorders and Nursing Management
VIII	10	SCHIZOPHRENIA AND OTHER PSYCHOTIC DISORDERS (CHECK ICD10): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature of the Disorder ● Predisposing Factors
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Schizophrenia -Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Disorganized Schizophrenia ●Catatonic Schizophrenia ●Paranoid Schizophrenia ●Undifferentiated Schizophrenia ●Residual Schizophrenia ● Other Psychotic disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Schizoaffective Disorder ●Brief Psychotic Disorder ●Schizophreniform Disorder ●Psychotic Disorder Due to a General Medical Condition ●Substance-Induced Psychotic Disorder ● Treatment and Nursing Management
IX	8	MOOD DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical Perspective ● Epidemiology ● The Grief Response ● Maladaptive Responses To Loss ● Types Of Mood Disorders ● Depressive disorders ● Bipolar disorders ● Treatment and Nursing Management
X	8	ANXIETY DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical Aspects ● Epidemiological Statistics ● How much is too much? ● Types <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Somatoform Disorders● Historical Aspects<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Epidemiological Statistics• Pain Disorder• Hypochondriasis• Conversion Disorder• Body Dysmorphic Disorder● Sleep Disorder● Treatment Modalities and Nursing Management
XII	4	DISSOCIATIVE DISORDERS AND MANAGEMENT: <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Historical Aspects● Epidemiological Statistics● Application of the Nursing Management

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Treatment Modalities and Nursing Management
XIII	4	SEXUAL AND GENDER IDENTITY DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development Of Human Sexuality ● Sexual Disorders ● Variation In Sexual Orientation ● Nursing Management
XIV	4	EATING DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Epidemiological Factors ● Predisposing Factors : Anorexia Nervosa And Bulimia Nervosa obesity ● Psychopharmacology ● Treatment & Nursing Management
XV	4	ADJUSTMENT AND IMPULSE CONTROL DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical and Epidemiological Factors <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment Disorders • Impulse Control Disorders ● Treatment & Nursing Management
XVI	4	MEDICAL CONDITIONS DUE TO PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Asthma ● Cancer ● Coronary Heart Disease ● Peptic Ulcer ● Essential Hypertension ● Migraine Headache ● Rheumatoid Arthritis ● Ulcerative Colitis ● Treatment & Nursing Management
XVII	8	PERSONALITY DISORDERS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Historical perspectives ● Types Of Personality Disorders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
XVIII	8	THE AGING INDIVIDUAL: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Epidemiological Statistics ● Biological Theories ● Biological Aspects of Aging

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychological Aspects of Aging ● Memory Functioning ● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Psychological problems of individual HIV/AIDS ● Counseling ● Treatment & Nursing Management
XX	5	PROBLEMS RELATED TO ABUSE OR NEGLECT: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Vulnerable groups, Women, Children, elderly, psychiatric patients, under privileged, challenged ● Predisposing Factors ● Treatment & Nursing management- Counseling
XXI	7	COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH NURSING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Primary Prevention • Populations at Risk • Secondary prevention • Tertiary Prevention ● Community based rehabilitation
XXII	5	ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES IN PSYCHIATRIC/MENTAL HEALTH NURSING: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ethical Considerations ● Legal Consideration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nurse Practice Acts • Types of Law • Classification within Statutory and Common Law • Legal Issues in Psychiatric/Mental Health Nursing • Nursing Liability
XXIII	5	PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Liaison psychiatric nursing ● Terminal illnesses-Counseling ● Post partum psychosis-treatment, care and counseling

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Death dying- Counseling ● Treatment, care and counseling – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Unwed mothers ● HIV and AIDS
XXV	5	ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT OF PSYCHIATRIC UNITS INCLUDING EMERGENCY UNITS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Staff orientation, training and development, ● In-service education program, ● Clinical teaching programs.

PRACTICAL:

Total = 960 Hours
1 Week = 30 Hours

S. No.	Department / Unit	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)	3	90 Hours
6	Child Psychiatric Unit and child 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 Unit	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 psychotherapeutic 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 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 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 Nursing reproductive 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 centre and develop standards for community health nursing practice.

COURSE CONTENT:

Units	Hours	Content
I	40	NATIONAL HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE PROGRAMMES:

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Objectives, Organisation/manpower/resources, Activities, Goals, inter-sectoral approach, implementation, item/purpose, role and responsibilities of community health nurse: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <p>HEALTH SCHEMES:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● ESI ● CGHS ● Health Insurance
II	15	<p>SCHOOL HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
III	15	<p>OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 people physical, chemical, biological, mechanical, , Accidents, ● Occupational diseases and disorders ● Measures for Health promotion of workers; Prevention and control of occupational diseases, disability limitations and rehabilitation ● Women and occupational health ● Occupational education and counseling ● Violence at workplace ● Child labour ● Disaster preparedness and management ● Legal issues: Legislation, Labour unions, ILO and WHO recommendations, Factories act, ESI act ● Role of Community health nurse, Occupational health team

IV	15	<p>GERIATRIC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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
V	15	<p>COMMUNITY MENTAL HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Primary Prevention ● Secondary prevention ● Tertiary Prevention ● Community based rehabilitation ● Human rights of mentally ill ● Substance use ● Mentally challenged groups ● Role of community health nurse
VI	25	<p>EDUCATION AND ADMINISTRATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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 ● 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 workers preparation of

		<p>manuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Plan community health programmes. ● Evaluation of community health programmes. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Personal management, Recruitment, Selection. ● Supervision and Guidance, evaluation of staff, staff welfare and staff development. ● Computation of staff requirement at different levels
VII	15	<p>INTERNATIONAL HEALTH:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Global burden of disease ● Global health rules to halt disease spread ● Global health priorities and programmes ● 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, UNESCO, ILO, CARE, 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
VIII	10	<p>REHABILITATION:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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

PRACTICAL:

Total = 960 Hours
1 Week = 30 Hours

S. No.	Department / 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.

CATEGORIZATION 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-addiction centres
- ❖ School health services
- ❖ Industry
- ❖ Selected industrial health centers
- ❖ ESI unit
- ❖ Municipality/ corporation office

ASSISTED

- ❖ Laparoscopic sterilization
- ❖ Vasectomy

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- ❖ 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