



MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal state autonomous educational institution
of higher education
«Far Eastern Federal University»
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

«AGREED»

Head of education program
«General medicine»


(signature)


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«09» of July 2019

«APPROVED»

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Medicine


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«09» of July 2019



WORKING PROGRAM OF PRACTICAL TRAINING (WPPT)
Клиническая практика (Помощник процедурной медсестры)
Clinical (Treatment nurse assistant)
Education program
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»
Form of study: full time

Vladivostok

2019

ABSTRACT

Производственная практика «Клиническая практика (Помощник процедурной медицинской сестры) - Professional Medical Training (Treatment nurse assistant)» is intended for students enrolled in the educational program 31.05.01 "General Medicine". Discipline is implemented in 3rd course in the 6th semesters, as a basic discipline. The total complexity of the discipline is 108 hours, 3 credits.

In developing the work program of the practical training there were used: the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the specialty 31.05.01 "General Medicine" (level of specialization) from 09.02.2016 №95, student training curriculum, regulations on the procedure for the practice of students studying at the Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education "Far Eastern Federal University" in higher education programs (for undergraduate programs, specialties, graduate programs), approved by order of October 23, 2015, regulations on the funds of evaluation tools of educational programs of higher education - undergraduate programs, specialties, magistracies of FEFU, approved by the order of the rector of 12.05.2015 No. 12-13-850.

Purpose of the Professional Medical Training (Treatment nurse assistant)

Consolidation and deepening of the theoretical learning, the acquisition of skills necessary in the work of a procedural nurse, the use of medical equipment and tools, the experience of independent professional activity in the scope of work of a procedural nurse through a direct participation in the activities of a hospital, as well as the development of competencies necessary to work in the professional medical environment.

Objectives of the Professional Medical Training (Treatment nurse assistant)

- the consolidation and deepening of knowledge related to the main parts of the work of a procedural nurse, duties and responsibilities in working with patients with diseases of various organs and systems from the perspective of nursing staff in different departments of a multidisciplinary hospital;

- the formation of abilities in the organization of labor of medical personnel in medical organizations, the definition of functional duties and the optimal algorithm for their implementation;

- the formation of abilities to organize activities for labor protection and safety, prevention of occupational diseases, monitoring compliance with and ensuring environmental safety;

- the development of communication skills with patients and their relatives using the principles of ethics and medical deontology;

- mastering the methods of drug administration (intramuscular, subcutaneous injections, intravenous, etc.);

- the formation of teamwork and communication skills.

Because of studying the discipline, the students form following special professional competences:

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
PC-1 - the ability and willingness to implement a set of measures aimed at the preservation and promotion of health. It includes the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the prevention of occurrence and (or) the spread of diseases, their early diagnosis, the identification of their causes, as well as this set is aimed at elimination of harmful effects of environmental factors on human health	Knows	The basics of preventive medicine, the organization of preventive measures aimed at improving the health of the population. Diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors. The main clinical manifestations of skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis), HIV infection. Hygienic aspects of nutrition, hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of health care for the working population.
	Able to	Perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures.
	Possesses	The main measures for the provision of first aid in emergency situations. Sanitized patient. Preparation of disinfectant solutions. Disinfecting patient care items. Pre-sterilization cleaning tools. Hand disinfection (social and hygienic level). Preparing the bed for the patient. Change of underwear and bed linen. Technique of carrying out a toilet to the patient.

		Hygiene measures for patient care in bed. By setting the venting tube. Staging all types of enemas. Catheterization of the bladder. Use of an inhaler. Wear protective clothing (bathrobe, mask, gloves, glasses).
PC-5 - the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows	The concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, disease patomorphosis. The role of morphological research in modern clinical medicine.
	Able to	Justify the nature of a typical pathological process and its clinical manifestations in dynamics; the development of various etiologies and pathogenesis of diseases - destructive, inflammatory, immunopathological, neoplastic, etc.
	Possesses	Skills of comparison of morphological and clinical manifestations of the disease.
PC-10 - the willingness to deliver medical first aid in case of sudden acute diseases and conditions, exacerbation of a chronic disease , which are not life-threatening and do not require emergency medical assistance	Knows	effective hygiene and sanitary treatment of patients; basics of patient safety and personal safety; ways of moving and transporting patients. Features of nutrition of patients, has the concept of artificial nutrition; principles of palliative care. Types of fevers and features of care for febrile patients; patient regimens; real and potential problems of the patient with the most common therapeutic diseases; criteria for monitoring the patient's condition.
	Able to	Sanitize the patient upon admission to the hospital and during his stay; carry out the change of underwear and bed linen, process bedsores; to collect information about the patient (questioning, inspection) and to identify the real, potential and priority problems of the patient due to illness.
	Possesses	Skills of sanitary treatment of patients; feeding technique, bedding processing technique.
PC-11 – the willingness to assist at the delivering emergency medical care for the patients in the conditions, requiring urgent medical participation;;	Knows	Principles of emergency medical care in therapeutic practice; the main tasks of nursing care to solve patient problems in the most common therapeutic diseases; methods of using drugs, to have an understanding of allergic reactions and the provision of first aid.
	Able to	Evaluate potential and priority patient problems caused by the disease; care for patients of different ages and types of

		therapeutic pathology; formulate a nursing diagnosis, the tasks of care and draw up a plan for their implementation, with the implementation of all principles of treatment and nursing care.
	Possesses	Skills of using the items of care for patients requiring urgent medical intervention; The skills of disinfection of materials and means of medical care.
PC-13 - the willingness to do a medical assistance in emergency situations, as well as in medical evacuation	Knows	Rules for the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation and its types
	Able to	Perform the work of nursing staff in accordance with the legal aspects of the activities, to carry out medical evacuation of patients
	Possesses	Skills of the provision of primary medical care and types of medical evacuation of victims

Jobs for people with disabilities are equipped with:

- Braille displays and printers;
- portable devices for reading flat-print texts, scanning and reading machines with a video enlarger with the ability to adjust color spectra;
- magnifying electronic loops and ultrasonic markers.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF PRACTICAL PART OF THE PRACTICE

Sections (stages) of training	Types of industrial work during training, including independent work of students	Workload (hours)	Forms of control / assessment
Preparatory	Safety Instructions. Distribution of jobs	2	Teaching Assistant observations
Main	- Examination of the patient: measurement of body temperature, blood pressure, pulse rate counting and registration of measurement results; registration of undesirable side reactions.	24	Head Nurse and Teaching Assistant observations
	- Nursing and sanitization. Perform medical appointments postoperative patients. Evaluation of the results of laboratory blood	24	

	tests. Evaluation of the results of urine, ECG, spirometry.		
	- Conducting subcutaneous and intramuscular intravenous and jet injection. Blood transfusion and compatibility assessment	24	
	- Organization of the work of the medical procedural nurses.	30	
Final, Pass / Fail	Report preparation, interview, practical skills on dummies, testing	4	Pass / Fail test/exam
Total		108	

LIST OF EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE AND INFORMATIONAL-METHODICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISCIPLINE

a) Main literature

1. Nursing Student Book Collection (Cheat Sheet, Priorities, MedSurg, Case Studies), CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2015), 358 p.

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970428856.html>

2. Nursing School Study Pack (Drug Reference, Labs, Mnemonics, EKG) 4 books for nursing students Kindle Edition, [Jon Haws](#), NRSNG.com | NursingStudentBooks.com , 2015, 598 p.

<https://linksmedicus.com/medicalspecialties/?gclid>

3. Cambridge English for Nursing Pre-intermediate Student's Book with Audio CD (Cambridge Professional English) Cambridge University Press; 1 Pap/Com edition (April 12, 2010)

<http://www.studmedlib.ru/book/ISBN9785970428856.html>

b) Further Reading

1. Sheryl L. Fairchild BS PT. Pierson and Fairchild's Principles & Techniques of Patient Care., ISBN: 9781455749843, P. 416

<https://www.amazon.com/Fairchilds-Principles-Techniques-Elsevier-VitalSource/dp/1455749842>

LIST OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGIES AND SOFTWARE

The location of the computer equipment on which the software is installed, the number of jobs	List of licensed software
Multimedia auditorium Vladivostok Russian island, Ayaks 10, building 25.1, RM. M723 Area of 80.3 m2 (Room for independent work)	Windows Seven enterprise SP3x64 Operating System Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010 office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.); 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression; ABBYY FineReader 11 - a program for optical character recognition; Adobe Acrobat XI Pro 11.0.00 - software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF; WinDjView 2.0.2 - a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same format DJV and DjVu.

For persons with disabilities and people with disabilities, the choice of places of practice is consistent with the requirement of their accessibility for these students and the practice is carried out taking into account the characteristics of their psychophysical development, individual abilities and health status.

LOGISTICS OF PRACTICAL TRAINING

1. For practical work, as well as for the organization of independent work, students have access to the following laboratory equipment and specialized classrooms that meet the current sanitary and fire regulations, as well as safety requirements during training and scientific and industrial works:

Name of the equipped rooms and rooms for independent work	List of main equipment
Computer class of the School of Biomedicine aud. M723, 15 jobs	Screen with an electric drive 236 * 147 cm Trim Screen Line; DLP Projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000: 1 EW330U Mitsubishi; The subsystem of specialized fixing equipment CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: DVI DXP 44 DVI Pro Extron matrix switcher; DVI extension cable for twisted pair DVI 201 Tx / Rx Extron; Audio switching and sound reinforcement subsystem; ceiling speaker system SI 3CT LP Extron; DMP 44 LC Extron digital audio processor; extension for the control controller IPL T CR48; Wireless LANs for students are provided with a system based on 802.11a / b / g / n access points 2x2 MIMO (2SS).

	Monoblock HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD +/- RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd / mse, Win7Pro (64-bit) + Win8.1Pro (64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, aud. M 422 Multimedia audience	Multimedia audience: Monoblock HP ProOne 400 G1 AiO 19.5 "Intel Core i3-4130T 4GB DDR3-1600 SODIMM (1x4GB) 500GB; Projection Screen Projecta Elpro Electrol, 300x173 cm; Multimedia Projector, 4000 Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen, 1920x1080; Embedding, 4000 Embedded Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen, 1920x1080; Embedded, Embedded, Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen, 1920x1080; Embedded, Embedded, Mitsubishi FD630U, 4000 ANSI Lumen, 1920x1080; Embedded; TLS TAM 201 Stan cables; Avervision CP355AF Document Camera; Sennheiser EW 122 G3 Microphone UHF-band microphone system as part of a wireless microphone and receiver; LifeSizeExpress 220-Codeconly-Non-AES video conferencing codec; Multipix MP-HD718 Network Video Camera; Dual LCD Panels 47 ", Full HD, LG M4716CCBA; Audio switching and sound reinforcement subsystem; central uninterrupted power supply
Reading rooms of the FEFU Scientific Library with open access to the Foundation (Building A - Level 10)	Monoblock HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD +/- RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd / mse, Win7Pro (64-bit) + Win8.1Pro (64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty Internet access speed 500 Mbit / s. Jobs for people with disabilities are equipped with braille displays and printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-print texts, scanning and reading machines with a video optimizer with adjustable color spectra; magnifying electronic loops and ultrasonic markers
Accreditation and Simulation Center of the School of Biomedicine 690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, aud. M 508a, 510	Medical couch (1 pc.) Simulator for auscultation with an interactive board (1 pc.) Dummy for testing SLS and auscultation (1 pc.) Sam II (1 pc.) Tonometer (2 pcs.) Simulator for auscultation (1 pc.) Spirometer portable (1 pc.) Electrocardiograph (1 pc.) Spirograph (1 pc.) Tonometer (2 pcs.) Set with dotted electrodes for recording EEG in the system 10-20 "MCScap-26" (1 pc.) Medical couch (2 pcs.)

Guidelines on preparation and holding of practice

1. Practical training is carried out on the main clinical bases.
2. Department staff supervises and work experience.

3. The practical training begins with conducting of seminars in the direction of the practice, ending exam.
4. Diary is the main obligatory document of practical training.
5. During the practical training the students of 3 course in the direction of training “General Medicine” 31.05.01 learn universal and professional competence.
6. The head of the practice is the assistant of the department responsible for carrying out work experience, the responsible worker for carrying out practical training on the clinical base is appointed by head of the medical organization (a nurse, a senior nurse, chief nurse).



THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
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SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

**METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF
INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS**

Клиническая практика (Помощник процедурной медсестры)
Clinical (Treatment nurse assistant)
Education program
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»
Form of study: full time

**Vladivostok
2017**

Methodological recommendations for preparation and performance of a practical training

Guidelines for the preparation and conduct of practice

1. Professional practice is carried out during teaching on the major clinical sites.
2. Employees of the Department manage the production practice.
3. Production practice begins with a seminar in the direction of practice, ends with the delivery of the test.
4. The main mandatory document of practical training is a diary.
5. During the internship students 2 course by specialty 31.05.01 «General Medicine» mastered the universal and professional competences.
6. The head of the practice is the assistant of the Department responsible for the production practice, responsible for the production practice on the clinical basis is appointed by the head of the medical organization employee (nurse, older nurse, chief nurse).

Guidelines for the organization of practical training

Medical practice consists of independent work of students under the supervision of a teacher and classroom (20 hours.), including practical classes provided by the curriculum. The main time is allocated for practical work on the development of skills of the ward nurse.

Medical practice begins with a seminar in the direction of practice, ends with the delivery of the test.

The main mandatory document of practical training is a diary.

The head of the practice is the head of the educational program; the curator is the employee of the Department responsible for the practice.

When conducting an industrial practice "the Practice of vocational skills and professional experience" (Assistant ward nurse) you must use the departments of General hospital and to develop practical skills:

- Reception and registration of incoming patients, performance of medical appointments, to carry out their performance in part of the duties provided by the

work of the ward nurse, anthropometry and weighing of patients, monitoring the collection of biological material for laboratory research.

- Thermometry and filling temperature of the sheet, journals, ward nurses, the control of hemodynamic parameters, respiration, measurement of daily diuresis, method of oxygen therapy.

- Monitoring of patients with diseases of various organs and systems, first aid in case of emergency - a statement of biological death.

Methodical support for organizational activities in practical training

Practical training is mandatory section. It is an independent professional activity in volume of work of nurses under the supervision of nurses having professional certificate.

During practical training in medical departments, students reinforce theoretical knowledge acquired in practical classes, develop practical skills in nursing, observe and care for patients with acute and chronic therapeutic and surgical diseases and injuries. Students perform simple medical procedures; have activities complying with the rules of aseptic and antiseptic, conditions of tools and materials sterilization.

During practical training, each student keeps a diary, which reflects the amount of performed work and mastered skills.

Independent work of students during practical training is carried out in the departments under the supervision of the teacher and the medical staff of a hospital.

Working with educational literature is regarded as a kind of academic work in the production practice and executed within hours devoted to its study.

Each student is provided with access to FEFU library collections

At the end of the practical training intermediate control of knowledge is conducted using test control, checking practical skills with the evaluation journaling practical training.

Types of control and certification, forms of assessment tools

NN	N semester	Types of control	Name of subject (module) section	Assessment tools		
				Form	Number of questions in the task	Number of independent versions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	2	Exam	Practical Training B2.P1. «Practice for getting of professional skills and professional experience» (Assistant of junior medical staff)	1. Testing 2. Interview and control of practical skills	30 3	
2.	2	Sanitary and educational work	Practical Training B2.P1. «Practice for getting of professional skills and professional experience» (Assistant of junior medical staff)	Report on interviews and issued sanitary bulletins		
3.	2	ERWS	Practical Training B2.P1. «Practice for getting of professional skills and professional experience» (Assistant of junior medical staff)	Providing a report		

Practical classes are held in the form of classroom and independent work, demonstration of practical skills and the use of visual AIDS, solving situational problems, answers to test tasks, trainings.

In accordance with the requirements of the Federal Educational Standard in the educational process there are widely used active and interactive forms of industrial practice (case study technology, training in the UTC, the implementation of the RWS, keeping a diary of practical training). The share of classes conducted in interactive forms is not less than 5% of classroom lessons.

Independent work of students during the practical training is carried out in the departments under the supervision of the teacher and medical staff of the hospital.

Work with educational literature is considered as a kind of educational work on practical training and is performed within the hours allotted for its study.

Each student is provided with access to the library collections of FEFU and the Department.

On the **Professional Medical Training (Treatment nurse assistant)** there are developed guidelines for students "Sample diary of work practice", "Card ERWS".

During the practical training, students independently carry out ERWS on the topic "the Prevalence of overweight in patients with increased blood pressure", sanitary and educational work in the form of sanitary bulletins or sanitary - educational conversations with patients, process maps ERWS (5 per student), diaries manufacturing practices and submit a brief report according to the ERWS, forms of sanitary-educational work, setting the topic of interviews with patients (with indication of number of listeners), completed diaries manufacturing practices "Practices for acquiring vocational skills and professional experience".

Making a diary of work practice and a brief report on the data of the ERWS contribute to the formation of skills of filling in the reporting of medical documentation, preventive measures at all stages of the work of the ward nurse, research and health education.

The work of the student in the departments of a multi-disciplinary hospital under the supervision of the teacher and medical staff forms a sense of collectivism and sociability.

Training of students promotes education of their skills of communication with the patient, taking into account the ethical and deontological features of the pathology and the patients themselves. Independent work with patients contributes to the formation of professional behavior, accuracy, discipline.

The initial level of knowledge of students is determined by testing, the current control of mastering the subject is determined by an oral survey during classes, when solving typical situational problems and answers to test tasks, when interviewing the results of practical training with the assessment of keeping a diary of practical training.

At the end of the practical training, an intermediate control of knowledge is carried out using test control, testing of practical skills and solving situational problems.

The issues covered during the practical training "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience of professional activity" are included in the Final state certification of graduates.

Practical Training Diary keeping rules

1. The Diary is an official document of the practical training passed. The writing in it must be intelligible, literate, in the medical parlance.
2. Records in the Diary must be put daily at the end of the working day summarizing all the work done in the hospital's divisions.
3. The record of work done shall be certified by a nurse's signature (the desk nurse, procedure room nurse, dressing room nurse, etc.).
4. In the beginning of a Practical Training Summary a brief description of the unit should be given, viz. the specialization of the unit, the number of beds, the unit's staffing, availability of auxiliary rooms, etc.).
5. Upon the completion of the practical training, the student must fill out an End of Assignment Consolidated Numeric Report.

6. The health educative work shall be carried out by means of talking, making health letters; scope, place and time of the work carried out shall be recorded in the Journal and certified by the immediate practical training supervisor's signature.

7. In the course of the practical training all the students shall conduct STRA preparing the corresponding essay or fill out STRA Cards that should be presented to the supervising teaching assistant for check along with the Journal.

The student's individual work is a practical training in the form of student's individual work supervised by a teacher.

Rules for keeping practical training journal

1. Journal is the official document on practical training. It must be written legibly, correctly, in medical terms.

2. Records are done every day at the end of the working day and should reflect all the performed work in the hospital departments.

3. Every day the performed work shall be signed by a nurse (nurse unit, procedure room, dressing room and so on.).

4. At the beginning of the report on the practice, given a brief description of department: department profile, number of beds, staff department, the presence of auxiliary cabinets and so on.

5. After the practice, the student, based on journal records, must complete a consolidated numeric progress report.

6. Sanitary and educational work to be carried out in the form of interviews, issue of sanitary and educational bulletin. Its content, time and place to be reflected in the journal and certified by the signature of the supervisor of practice.

7. All students during practical training carried out ERWS in abstract form or fill ERWS cards that are dealt with the journal to check-assistant supervisor of practice.

The student's individual work is a practical training in the form of student's individual work supervised by a teacher.

Students' individual work including research activities

№ п/п	Name of job	Number of days
1.	Introducing to the staff and organizational structure of the division of hospital and functional duties. Instruction in safety.	1 day
2.	Doing activities for the care of patients in the division of the medical organization provided by the program of practical training	16 days
3.	Checking keeping journals (Appendix 2) and summarizing the results of practical training	1 day
4.	Sanitary and educational work Drawing text of conversations with patients on the most topical issues of prevention of common diseases, seasonal infectious diseases. Issue of sanitary bulletins on prevention and regime for common medical and surgical diseases	During practice
5.	Educational - research work of students (Appendix 3) Work with patients and completing ERWS cards with the report	During practice

Schedule of practical training

Work in hospital units	Laboriousness (days / hours)
Nursing post	9 / 54
Admission department	2 / 12
Treatment room	1/6
Intensive Care Unit	1/6
Operating room, familiarity with anesthetic equipment	1/6
Autoclave (CSO)	1/6
Department of functional diagnostics, ECG room	1/6
Department of ultrasound examination (ultrasound room)	1/6
Dressing, plaster	1/6

Independent work of the student-practical training is carried out in the form of independent work of students under the guidance of a teacher.

Approximate themes of abstracts:

1. The types of hospitals. Structure and functions of the reception Department. Organization work nursing post medical or surgical wards. Types of medical records.

2. Rules of treatment of hands of medical personnel and skin of the patient.

3. Medical nutrition of patients.

4. Requirements for patient nutrition.

5. Sputum collection technique for different types of research.
6. The method of measuring blood pressure and pulse.
7. The technique of stomach sounding with a thick and thin probe. Check the position of the gastric probe.
8. Preparation of the patient for x-ray examination of the gastrointestinal tract.
9. Care for unconscious patients.
10. The method of urine collection for various types of laboratory research. Methods of bladder catheterization in men and women.
11. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract. Method of research
12. Complications of drug therapy. Emergency care for allergic reactions and anaphylactic shock.
13. Nursing care for postoperative patients.
14. Basic algorithm of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

1. THE FORM OF APPRAISAL (AT THE END OF PRACTICE)

At the end of the training the student takes the internship supervisor completed a diary card **ERWS** (5 pieces or abstract). Head of practice from the Department of FEFU conducts an interview on the documents of practical training. According to the results of a successful interview and all the tasks on practical training, the student receives a credit that can be assessed in points.

The main criteria for assessing the production practice

- * all the necessary documents are properly and clearly drawn up;
- * positive characteristics of the direct head of the practice from the medical organization;
- * clear and competent answers to questions, the head of the Department at the interview stage based on the results of practical training.



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FUND ASSESSMENT TOOLS

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2017

Passport of the Fund Assessment Tools is filled in accordance with the Regulations on the Funds of Evaluation Tools of Educational Programs of Higher Education - Bachelor's Programs, Specialties, FEFU Magistrates, approved by order of the Rector on 12/05/2015 No. 12-13-850.

Code and formulation of competence.	Stages of formation of competence	
<p>PC-1 - the ability and willingness to implement a set of measures aimed at the preservation and promotion of health. It includes the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the prevention of occurrence and (or) the spread of diseases, their early diagnosis, the identification of their causes, as well as this set is aimed at elimination of harmful effects of environmental factors on human health</p>	Knows	<p>The basics of preventive medicine, the organization of preventive measures aimed at improving the health of the population. Diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors. The main clinical manifestations of skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis), HIV infection. Hygienic aspects of nutrition, hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of health care for the working population.</p>
	Able to	Perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures.
	Possesses	<p>The main measures for the provision of first aid in emergency situations. Sanitized patient. Preparation of disinfectant solutions. Disinfecting patient care items. Pre-sterilization cleaning tools. Hand disinfection (social and hygienic level). Preparing the bed for the patient. Change of underwear and bed linen. Technique of carrying out a toilet to the patient. Hygiene measures for patient care in bed. By setting the venting tube. Staging all types of enemas. Catheterization of the bladder. Use of an inhaler. Wear protective clothing (bathrobe, mask, gloves, glasses).</p>
<p>PC-5 - the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases</p>	Knows	<p>The concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, disease patomorphosis. The role of morphological research in modern clinical medicine.</p>
	Able to	Justify the nature of a typical pathological process and its clinical manifestations in dynamics; the development of various etiologies and pathogenesis of diseases - destructive, inflammatory, immunopathological, neoplastic, etc.
	Possesses	Skills of comparison of morphological and clinical manifestations of the disease.
<p>PC-10 - the willingness to deliver medical first aid in case of sudden acute diseases and conditions, exacerbation of a chronic disease, which are not life-threatening and do not require emergency medical assistance</p>	Knows	<p>effective hygiene and sanitary treatment of patients; basics of patient safety and personal safety; ways of moving and transporting patients. Features of nutrition of patients, has the concept of artificial nutrition; principles of palliative care. Types of fevers and features of care for febrile patients; patient regimens; real and potential problems of the patient with the most common therapeutic diseases; criteria for monitoring the patient's condition.</p>
	Able to	Sanitize the patient upon admission to the hospital and during his stay; carry out the change of underwear and bed linen, process bedsores; to collect information about the patient (questioning, inspection) and to identify the real, potential and

		priority problems of the patient due to illness.
	Possesses	Skills of sanitary treatment of patients; feeding technique, bedding processing technique.
PC-11 – the willingness to assist at the delivering emergency medical care for the patients in the conditions, requiring urgent medical participation;;	Knows	Principles of emergency medical care in therapeutic practice; the main tasks of nursing care to solve patient problems in the most common therapeutic diseases; methods of using drugs, to have an understanding of allergic reactions and the provision of first aid.
	Able to	Evaluate potential and priority patient problems caused by the disease; care for patients of different ages and types of therapeutic pathology; formulate a nursing diagnosis, the tasks of care and draw up a plan for their implementation, with the implementation of all principles of treatment and nursing care.
	Possesses	Skills of using the items of care for patients requiring urgent medical intervention; The skills of disinfection of materials and means of medical care.
PC-13 - the willingness to do a medical assistance in emergency situations, as well as in medical evacuation	Knows	Rules for the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation and its types
	Able to	Perform the work of nursing staff in accordance with the legal aspects of the activities, to carry out medical evacuation of patients
	Possesses	Skills of the provision of primary medical care and types of medical evacuation of victims

The scale of assessment the level of formation of competences

Code and formulation of competence	Stages of the formation of competencies		Criteria	Indicators	Points
PC-1 - the ability and willingness to implement a set of measures aimed at the preservation and promotion of health. It includes the formation of a healthy lifestyle, the prevention of occurrence and (or) the spread of diseases, their early diagnosis, the identification of their causes, as well as this set is aimed at elimination of harmful effects of environmental factors on human health	Knows (threshold level)	The basics of preventive medicine, the organization of preventive measures aimed at improving the health of the population. Diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors. The main clinical manifestations of skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis), HIV infection. Hygienic aspects of nutrition, hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of health care for the working population.	Knowledge of the basics of preventive medicine, the organization of preventive measures aimed at improving the health of the population; diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors; the main clinical manifestations of skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis), HIV infection; hygienic aspects of nutrition, hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of health care for the working population	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of the basics of preventive medicine, the organization of preventive measures aimed at improving the health of the population; diseases associated with the adverse effects of climatic and social factors; the main clinical manifestations of skin diseases (scabies, pediculosis), HIV infection; hygienic aspects of nutrition, hygiene of medical organizations, hygienic problems of health care for the working population	65-71

	Is able to (advanced)	Perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures.	Ability to perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures	Ready and can to perform preventive, hygienic and anti-epidemic measures	71-84
	Possesses (high)	The main measures for the provision of first aid in emergency situations. Sanitized patient. Preparation of disinfectant solutions. Hand disinfection (social and hygienic level). Preparing the bed for the patient. Change of underwear and bed linen. Technique of carrying out a toilet to the patient. Hygiene measures for patient care in bed. By setting the venting tube. Staging all types of enemas. Catheterization of the bladder. Use of an inhaler. Wear protective clothing (bathrobe, mask, gloves, glasses).	Formed skills of aid in emergency situations. Sanitized patient. Preparation of disinfectant solutions. Hand disinfection (social and hygienic level). Preparing the bed for the patient. Change of underwear and bed linen. Technique of carrying out a toilet to the patient. Hygiene measures for patient care in bed. By setting the venting tube. Staging all types of enemas. Catheterization of the bladder. Use of an inhaler. Wear protective clothing (bathrobe, mask, gloves, glasses).	Skills surely to provide aid in emergency situations; sanitize patient; Prepare disinfectant solutions. Hand disinfection (social and hygienic level). Preparing the bed for the patient. Change of underwear and bed linen. Technique of carrying out a toilet to the patient. Hygiene measures for patient care in bed. By setting the venting tube. Staging all types of enemas. Catheterization of the bladder. Use of an inhaler. Wear protective clothing (bathrobe, mask, gloves, glasses).	85-100
PC-5 - the readiness to collect and to analyze patient complaints, data of its history, the results of laboratory, instrumental, postmortem and other examinations to recognize the incidence or the absence of diseases	Knows (threshold level)	The concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, disease patomorphosis. The role of morphological research in modern clinical medicine.	Knowledge of concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, disease patomorphosis. The role of morphological research in modern clinical medicine	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of concepts of etiology, pathogenesis, morphogenesis, disease patomorphosis. The role of morphological research in modern clinical medicine	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	Justify the nature of a typical pathological process and its clinical manifestations in dynamics; the development of various etiologies and pathogenesis of diseases - destructive, inflammatory, immunopathological, neoplastic, etc.	Ability to justify the nature of a typical pathological process and its clinical manifestations in dynamics; the development of various etiologies and pathogenesis of diseases - destructive, inflammatory, immunopathologica l, neoplastic, etc.	Ready and can to justify the nature of a typical pathological process and its clinical manifestations in dynamics; the development of various etiologies and pathogenesis of diseases - destructive, inflammatory, immunopathological, neoplastic, etc.	71-84

	Possesses (high)	Skills of comparison of morphological and clinical manifestations of the disease.	Formed skills of	Skills surely to	85-100
PC-10 - the willingness to deliver medical first aid in case of sudden acute diseases and conditions, exacerbation of a chronic disease , which are not life-threatening and do not require emergency medical assistance	Knows (threshold level)	effective hygiene and sanitary treatment of patients; basics of patient safety and personal safety; ways of moving and transporting patients. Features of nutrition of patients, has the concept of artificial nutrition; principles of palliative care. Types of fevers and features of care for febrile patients; patient regimens; real and potential problems of the patient with the most common therapeutic diseases; criteria for monitoring the patient's condition.	Knowledge of effective hygiene and sanitary treatment of patients; basics of patient safety and personal safety; ways of moving and transporting patients. Features of nutrition of patients, has the concept of artificial nutrition; principles of palliative care. Types of fevers and features of care for febrile patients; patient regimens; real and potential problems of the patient with the most common therapeutic diseases; criteria for monitoring the patient's condition	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of effective hygiene and sanitary treatment of patients; basics of patient safety and personal safety; ways of moving and transporting patients. Features of nutrition of patients, has the concept of artificial nutrition; principles of palliative care. Types of fevers and features of care for febrile patients; patient regimens; real and potential problems of the patient with the most common therapeutic diseases; criteria for monitoring the patient's condition	
	Is able to (advanced)	Sanitize the patient upon admission to the hospital and during his stay; carry out the change of underwear and bed linen, process bedsores; to collect information about the patient (questioning, inspection) and to identify the real, potential and priority problems of the patient due to illness.	Ability to sanitize the patient upon admission to the hospital and during his stay; carry out the change of underwear and bed linen, process bedsores; to collect information about the patient (questioning, inspection) and to identify the real, potential and priority problems of the patient due to illness	Ready and can to sanitize the patient upon admission to the hospital and during his stay; carry out the change of underwear and bed linen, process bedsores; to collect information about the patient (questioning, inspection) and to identify the real, potential and priority problems of the patient due to illness	
	Possesses (high)	Skills of sanitary treatment of patients; feeding technique, bedding processing technique.	Formed skills of sanitary treatment of patients; feeding technique, bedding processing technique.	Skills surely to provide sanitary treatment of patients; feeding technique, bedding processing technique.	
PC-11 – the willingness to assist at the delivering emergency medical care for	Knows (threshold level)	Principles of emergency medical care in therapeutic practice; the main tasks of nursing care to solve	Knowledge of principles of emergency medical care in therapeutic practice; the main tasks of	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of principles of emergency medical care in therapeutic practice;	65-71

the patients in the conditions, requiring urgent medical participation;;		patient problems in the most common therapeutic diseases; methods of using drugs, to have an understanding of allergic reactions and the provision of first aid.	nursing care to solve patient problems in the most common therapeutic diseases; methods of using drugs, to have an understanding of allergic reactions and the provision of first aid.	the main tasks of nursing care to solve patient problems in the most common therapeutic diseases; methods of using drugs, to have an understanding of allergic reactions and the provision of first aid.	
	Is able to (advanced)	Evaluate potential and priority patient problems caused by the disease; care for patients of different ages and types of therapeutic pathology; formulate a nursing diagnosis, the tasks of care and draw up a plan for their implementation, with the implementation of all principles of treatment and nursing care.	Ability to evaluate potential and priority patient problems caused by the disease; care for patients of different ages and types of therapeutic pathology; formulate a nursing diagnosis, the tasks of care and draw up a plan for their implementation, with the implementation of all principles of treatment and nursing care.	Ready and can to evaluate potential and priority patient problems caused by the disease; care for patients of different ages and types of therapeutic pathology; formulate a nursing diagnosis, the tasks of care and draw up a plan for their implementation, with the implementation of all principles of treatment and nursing care.	71-84
	Possesses (high)	Skills of using the items of care for patients requiring urgent medical intervention; The skills of disinfection of materials and means of medical care.	Formed skills of using the items of care for patients requiring urgent medical intervention; The skills of disinfection of materials and means of medical care	Skills surely to use the items of care for patients requiring urgent medical intervention; conduct of disinfection of materials and means of medical care	85-100
PC-13 - the willingness to do a medical assistance in emergency situations, as well as in medical evacuation	Knows (threshold level)	Rules for the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation and its types	Knowledge of rules for the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation and its types	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of the provision of medical assistance in emergency situations, including participation in medical evacuation and its types	
	Is able to (advanced)	Perform the work of nursing staff in accordance with the legal aspects of the activities, to carry out medical evacuation of patients	Ability to Perform the work of nursing staff in accordance with the legal aspects of the activities, to carry out medical evacuation of patients	Ready and can to Perform the work of nursing staff in accordance with the legal aspects of the activities, to carry out medical evacuation of patients	

	Possesses (high)	Skills of provision of primary medical care and types of medical evacuation of victims	Formed skills of provision of primary medical care and types of medical evacuation of victims	Skills surely to provide of primary medical care and types of medical evacuation of victims	
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Scale of evaluation if 5 indicators are selected:

if 3 out of 5 (60%) indicators are positively estimated, the mark "satisfactory»,

if 4 of 5 (80%)- "good»,

if 5 of 5 (100%) - "excellent»,

if less than 3 of 5 (less than 60%) – "unsatisfactory".

The final mark can be displayed as the arithmetic mean of the marks for all the evaluated competencies (elements of competencies).

Test control

Tests are necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of current and intermediate certification, and to assess the knowledge, the result of which can be set off.

When working with tests, the student is asked to choose one answer from three or four proposed. The tests are designed for both individual and collective solutions. They can be used in the process and classroom, and independent work. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is made by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are evaluated by the teacher on a five-point scale for certification or on a system of "credit" - "no credit". The "excellent" score is set with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests offered by the teacher. Score "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of the tests. Assessment "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the proposed student tests.

1. Medical deontology is a study of ...?

a) doctor-patient relationship.

b) a wide range of issues of duty, morality and professional ethics of medical workers

c) iatrogenic diseases

d) care arrangements

2. What is the relationship between the concepts of "care" and "treatment"?

a) care and treatment - are different concepts; the treatment is carried out by a doctor, care - middle and junior medical staff

b) care and treatment are identical concepts, since both aim at achieving recovery of the patient

c) care is an integral part of treatment

d) care is not a prerequisite for adequate treatment

3. What are the responsibilities of the ward nurse?

a) patient monitoring

b) taking care of the patients

c) execution of medical assignments

+d) all of the above

4. The duties of the ward nurse do not include:

+a) taking blood samples for research

b) execution of medical assignments

c) nutrition organization of patients

d) patient monitoring

5. With what disease can a patient be hospitalized without medical documents?

+a) myocardial infarction

b) planned hospitalization

- c) examination
- d) the presence of chronic diseases of the digestive system

6. What medical records are not kept by the ward nurse

- a) duty log
- + b) register of narcotic, potent and poisonous means
- c) journal of movement of patients
- d) medical assignments log

7. How should a patient with pulmonary edema be treated?

- a) put them in a semi-sitting position;
- b) provide inhalation of a mixture of oxygen and ethyl alcohol vapor;
- c) invite the doctor on duty
- + d) all of the above

8. What is a Zimnitsky sample?

- + a) study of the daily amount of urine and specific gravity in 8 portions (every 3 hours);
- b) study of the minute volume of urine;
- C) determination of glucose in the daily volume of urine
- g) quantitative determination of uniform elements in the urine

9. What number of Pevzner diets should the patient with peptic ulcer disease follow?

- + a) №1
- b) №7
- c) №10
- d) №9

10. A patient has had a morning temperature of within 38.0-38.5-3 degrees C, evening - within 36.5-36.9 degrees C for 2 weeks. What type of fever does the patient have?

- a) laxative, remittent
- b) exhausting, hectic;
- + c) perverted, wrong;
- d) intermittent

11. What are the symptoms of gastric bleeding?

- a) vomiting color of “coffee grounds”, black tarry stools (melena);
- b) lowering of blood pressure, abnormal sweating;
- c) pallor of the skin;
- + d) all of the above.

12. What is included in the preparation of a patient for irrigation?

- a) no breakfast in the morning of the irrigation; cleansing enema in the morning;
- b) in the evening before, a cleansing enema; no breakfast in the morning;
- + c) adherence to a special diet for 3-5 days prior to the irrigation; no supper and a cleansing enema the evening before; on the day, no breakfast and a second cleansing enema.
- d) does not require special preparation

13. What signs are characterised with the chest pain associated with pleural lesions?

- + a) increased pain during deep breathing and coughing;
- b) pallor of the skin
- c) lowering of the blood pressure
- d) temperature increase

14. What is not a contraindication for the use of warming compress?

- + a) local inflammatory processes in the skin and subcutaneous tissue
- b) high fever
- c) pustular rash on the skin
- d) violation of the integrity of the skin

15. The responsibilities of a ward nurse include:

- a) nutrition organization for patients
- b) thermometry and filling temperature sheets
- c) periodic patient weighing
- + d) all of the above

16. What are the rules for using a pocket inhaler?

- a) holding the can at a distance, click on the bottom and then inhale
- + b) inhale and simultaneously press the bottom of the cartridge, hold the breath for a few seconds.
- c) exhale, hold your breath for a few seconds, then inhale
- d) exhale, press the bottom of the can and inhale

17. What amount of wash liquid must be prepared for a siphon enema?

- a) 1-1.5 liters;
- b) 50-100 ml;
- c) 5-6 liters;
- + d) 10-12 liters.

18. What is tachycardia?

- a) heart rate 60-80 beats per minute
- + b) increased heart rate over 80 beats per minute
- c) slower heart rate of less than 60 beats per minute
- d) irregular pulse

19. What should be the percentage of oxygen at an oxygen therapy?

- a) 100%
- b) 20%
- + c) 40-60%
- d) less than 40%

20. What is negative diuresis?

- + a) the patient releases urine significantly less per day than it consumes liquids
- b) the patient excretes 70-80% of the fluid intake with urine
- c) the patient excretes more urine per day than consumes fluids
- g) the amount of fluid consumed and urine released approximately equally

21. While on duty, a ward nurse recorded a temperature increase in the patient. Which log / journal should they enter this information in?

- a) journal of movement of patients
- b) register of narcotic, potent and toxic means
- + c) log of reception and delivery of duty
- d) journal of medical appointments/medical assignments

22. What activities need to be carried out in the postoperative period to reduce the negative effects of anesthesia?

- + a) oxygen therapy
- b) heavy drinking
- c) bladder catheterization
- d) siphon enema

23. The duties of the ward nurse do not include:

- + a) parenteral administration of drugs
- b) distribution of medicines prescribed by the doctor
- c) ensuring the accounting and storage of medicines
- d) provision of emergency first aid with life-threatening states

24. What should be the ratio of pressing on the sternum and breaths, if an indirect heart massage and artificial ventilation of the lungs is performed by one person?

- a) for every 10-12, two breaths
- b) for every 4-5 presses, one breath
- c) for every press, one breath
- + d) for every 15 presses, one breath

25. What should be the ratio of pressure on the sternum and breaths, if an indirect heart massage and artificial ventilation of the lungs are carried out by two people?

- + a) for every 10-12 presses, two breaths
- b) for every 4-5 presses, one breath
- c) for every press, one breath
- d) for every 15 presses, one breath

26. What diet table according to Pevzner should be assigned to a patient with diabetes mellitus?

- a) №3
- +b) №9
- c) №8
- d) №1

27. How to collect urine for research under the method of Nechyporenko?

- a) during the day every 3 hours;
- b) within 10 hours (from evening to morning);
- c) once per 3 hours;
- + g) the average portion of morning urine.

28. What is sigmoidoscopy?

- + a) examination of the mucous membrane of the rectum and sigmoid colon;
- b) a contrast study of the intestine;
- c) digital rectal examination
- d) X-ray examination of the intestine

29. A patient has had a morning temperature of within 36.0-36.5-3 degrees C, evening - within 37.5-38 degrees C for 2 weeks. What type of fever does the patient have?

- + a) laxative, remittent.
- b) exhausting, hectic;
- c) perverted, wrong;
- d) intermittent.

30. What method of administration of drugs is called enteral?

- a) external use of drugs
- b) the use of drugs by injection
- + c) the introduction of drugs through the mouth, under the tongue, through a straight line bowel
- g) inhalation administration of drugs

31. Can there be pressure sores under the forced sitting position of patients?

- a) NO, because the bedsores are formed only when the patient is on their back, abdomen or side;

- + b) YES, in the field of sciatic tubercles;
- c) NO, because when sitting, a large layer of subcutaneous fat and muscle tissue remains between the protrusions of the bones and the mattress.
- g) YES, in the heel bones

32. What help should be provided to the patient during an attack of bronchial asthma?

- a) measure the temperature
- + b) put them in a semi-sitting position and provide fresh air
- c) provide fresh air
- d) lay the patient down

33. What are the figures of normal blood pressure?

- + a) less than 139 and 89 mm Hg
- b) 145 and 90 mm Hg
- c) 155 and 95 mm Hg
- d) 140 and 90 mm Hg

34. How should a patient be treated when they have pain in the heart?

- a) to sit or lay down the patient, ensuring complete rest
- b) put the wiring on the limbs
- + c) give the patient 1 pill of nitroglycerin under the tongue and 30-40 drops of Corvalol
- d) put the heaters to the limbs

35. How to properly examine the pulse in the radial artery?

- + a) cover the area of the wrist joint so that the first finger is located on the back of the forearm, and II-IV gropes the radial artery and presses it to the radial bone, first on two hands

b) to cover the area of the wrist joint so that the II-IV fingers are located on the back of the forearm, and I felt the radial artery and pressed it to the radial bone

c) position the arm so that I finger feels for the radial artery and presses it against the radius

d) randomly position your hand

36. What are contraindications for gastric lavage?

a) poisoning

+ b) myocardial infarction

c) narrowing of the output section of the stomach

d) subfebrile temperature

37. What is polyuria?

a) increased urination

+ b) an increase in the daily amount of urine for more than 2 liters

c) a decrease in the daily amount of urine for less than 500 ml

g) difficulty urinating

38. Records of new patients entering the department are made in

+ a) journal of movement of patients

b) register of narcotic, potent and toxic means

c) log of reception and delivery of duties

d) journal of medical appointments/assignments

39. What are the contraindications for the use of hot water bottles on the abdomen?

a) pain during exacerbation of peptic ulcer;

b) intestinal colic;

c) subfebrile temperature;

+ d) suspicion of acute surgical disease of the abdominal organs

40. Records of diagnostic studies required for the patient are logged into:

- a) journal of movement of patients
- + b) journal of medical appointments/assignments
- c) log of reception and delivery of duties
- d) register of narcotic, potent and poisonous means

41. How to prepare a patient for endoscopic examination of the stomach?

+ a) on the day of the study, no breakfast; the last meal on the eve no later than 21 hours; it is necessary to remove dentures and come to the endoscopy room with a towel

b) in the evening before and in the morning 2 hours before the examination, put a cleansing enema; the last meal should be on the eve of no later than 21 hours

c) adherence to a special diet for 3-5 days before the study, do not eat breakfast on the day of the study, do a cleansing enema

d) does not require special preparation

42. What are the products that are prohibited to use when prescribing the patient diet number 10?

a) pasta

+ b) boiled chicken eggs

c) celery

d) fresh apples

43. What are the main ways of nosocomial transmission?

+ a) airborne

b) parenteral

c) contact

d) enteral

44. How to prepare a patient for the examination of occult blood?

- + a) for three days, exclude products and medicines containing iron, if the gums are bleeding during this time, do not brush your teeth
- b) for three days, prescribe to the patient a strict diet with a known chemical composition of food and cleansing enemas
- c) special preparation is not required
- d) cleansing enema and laxatives

45. What dietary table according to Pevzner should be assigned to a patient with chronic glomerulonephritis?

- +a) №7
- b) №8
- c) №5
- d) №9

46. What is stranguria?

- a) difficulty urinating
- b) increased urination
- c) reduction of urine excretion
- + d) painful urination

47. A patient has had a morning temperature of within 36.0-36.5-3 degrees C, evening - within 39.5-40 degrees C for 2 weeks. What type of fever does the patient have?

- a) laxative, remittent.
- + b) exhausting, hectic;
- c) perverted, wrong;
- d) intermittent

48. Is it necessary to recommend to a patient with nosebleeds to tilt their head back?

- a) yes, because this will stop the bleeding faster;
- b) should be recommended only with a very strong nasal bleeding;
- + c) not necessary, since the bleeding will not stop; blood will flow down the back of the nasopharynx, making it difficult to correctly assess the dynamics of bleeding
- d) yes, because it will ease the patient's condition

49. Why is it necessary to tilt the patient's head when carrying out artificial respiration?

- a) to make it more convenient to attach the resuscitator's mouth to the nose or mouth of the patient;
- b) to ensure the airway is passable;
- + c) to create a good seal between the mouth of the resuscitator and nose (or mouth) of the victim during the artificial inhalation
- d) to ensure maximum air intake

50. What complaints are characteristic of the respiratory diseases?

- a) fever
- b) sternum pain, stopped by nitroglycerin
- + c) cough
- d) dizziness

Answers:

№	Answer	№	Answer
1	B	26	B
2	A	27	D
3	D	28	A
4	A	29	C
5	A	30	C
6	B	31	B
7	D	32	B

8	A	33	A
9	A	34	C
10	A	35	A
11	D	36	B
12	C	37	B
13	A	38	A
14	A	39	D
15	D	40	B
16	B	41	A
17	D	42	B
18	B	43	A
19	C	44	A
20	A	45	A
21	C	46	B
22	A	47	C
23	A	48	C
24	D	49	C
25	A	50	C

Control tests are designed for students of practical training "Clinical Training" (Assistant procedural nurse). Tests are necessary both for the control of knowledge in the process of current and intermediate certification, and for the assessment of knowledge, the result of which can be the setting of credit.

When working with tests, the student is invited to choose one answer from three to four proposed. Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision. They can be used in the process of classroom, and independent work. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is done by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are assessed by the teacher on a five-point scale for issuing attestation or according to the "pass" - "fail" system. The mark "excellent" is set with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher. A rating of "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of tests. A rating of "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the tests proposed by the student.

3. Typical questions

Types of control and certification, forms of evaluation tools

№	Semester №	Type of assessment	Name of the industrial practical training section (B2.P.3) "Clinical Training" (Assistant procedural nurse)	Evaluation/assessment tools		
				Type	Number of questions	Number of independent options
4.	4	entry	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	test	30	5
5.	4	entry	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	Situational questions	1	15
6.	4	current	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	Situational questions	1	15
7.	4	current	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	test	15	15
8.	4	current	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	interview	2	With every student
9.	4	intermediate	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	test	30	5
10.	4	intermediate	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	UIRS logs	5	5 for every student
11.	4	intermediate	Industrial practical training B2.P.3 «Clinical Training» (Procedural Nurse Assistant)	interview	Practical training diary	With every student

Exemplar test questions for the entry assessment

1. What does medical deontology study?

a) the relationship between the doctor and the patient.

+ b) a wide range of issues of responsibility, morality and professional ethics of medical workers;

- c) iatrogenic diseases
- d) measures to care for the sick

2. What is iatrogenic disease?

- + a) a painful condition caused by the nature of activities of medical workers
- b) a painful condition caused by the fear of a disease
- c) a painful condition caused by the influence of relatives
- d) a painful condition caused by the need to perform therapeutic and diagnostic measures

3. A patient turned to the emergency department of the hospital without medical documents, suddenly feeling unwell. What will be your tactic?

- +a) examine the patient, provide them with the necessary medical care and decide on further tactics
- b) call an ambulance
- c) send the patient for the guiding medical documents
- d) leave the patient and call a doctor

4. The patient was taken to the emergency room in an unconscious state, without documents and without accompanying relatives. What should a nurse do in addition to filling out all the documentation?

- a) report to the clinic, indicating the diagnosis
- + b) give a telephone message to the police, describing signs and clothes
- c) inform relatives
- d) take no further action

5. How should a patient be treated for pulmonary edema?

- a) give a semi-sitting position;
- + b) give inhalation of a mixture of oxygen and ethyl alcohol vapor;
- c) invite the doctor on duty

d) all of the above

6. What are the symptoms of gastric bleeding?

a) vomiting color of “coffee grounds”, black tarry stools (melena)

b) lowering blood pressure, abnormal sweating

c) pallor of the skin

+ d) all of the above

7. What activities should be carried out in the initial stage of the formation of pressure sores?

a) use various biologically active ointments

b) conduct surgical treatment

+ c) treat the skin with a 1% brilliant green solution, a strong solution of potassium permanganate, 5-10% iodine solution

d) apply oxygen therapy

8. The patient after frequent venipunctures of the same vein feels pain, hyperemia, infiltration along the vein, low-grade fever. What complication was developed in the patient?

a) hematoma

b) embolism

+ c) thrombophlebitis

d) infiltrate

9. Examination of the skin and temperature measurement in incoming patients to exclude infection in order to comply with the epidemiological regime is done by:

a) the doctor of the emergency room

+ b) nurse of the emergency room

c) hospital nurse

d) junior medical staff

10. How to collect urine for research under the method of Nechyporenko?

- a) during the day every 3 hours
- b) within 10 hours (from evening to morning)
- c) once per 3 hours
- + g) the average portion of morning urine

11. What is sigmoidoscopy?

- + a) examination of the mucous membrane of the rectum and sigmoid colon
- b) contrast examination of the intestine
- c) digital rectal examination
- d) X-ray examination of the intestine

12. What help should be given to a patient during an attack of bronchial asthma?

- a) measure the temperature
- + b) put the patient in a semi-sitting position and provide fresh air
- c) provide fresh air
- d) lay the patient down

13. What kind of patient care measures should be taken in the 3 rd period of fever during a critical decrease in temperature?

- a) lift the foot end of the bed
- b) put a cold compress on the forehead, wipe the mouth or irrigate with water
- + c) the patient should not be warmly covered, the patient should be rubbed and washed, the chamber should be aired without drafts
- d) overheat the patient with hot-water bottles, give strong sweet tea

14. How often should a wet cold compress be changed?

- a) every 2-3 minutes
- + b) as soon as it dries
- c) every 10-15 minutes
- d) leave it for 1-1.5 hours

15. What diet table according to Pevzner should be assigned to a patient with chronic glomerulonephritis?

- + a) No. 7
- b) No. 1
- c) No. 5
- d) No. 9

16. What kind of patient care measures should be applied in the second stage of fever (stage of maintaining the maximum temperature)?

- a) warm the patient, to impose heaters/hot water bottles
- + b) monitor the pulse rate and respiration, blood pressure level
- c) monitor the state of the central nervous system
- d) carry out oral care

17. What complications are associated with violation of the rules of asepsis and antisepsis during the injection?

- a) air and fat embolism
- b) allergic reactions
- + c) development of post-injection infiltrates and abscesses
- d) temperature increase

18. Why can't the cushion be inflated too much?

- a) it will quickly fail
- b) it will be difficult to put it in a stable position in bed

- + c) it must change its shape when the patient moves
- d) it takes too much time

19. Name the measures necessary to combat intestinal paresis in the postoperative period:

- a) oxygen therapy
- b) bladder catheterization
- c) reshaping the patient
- + g) siphon enema

20. Choose a syringe and needle for subcutaneous injection of 1.5 ml solution:

- a) syringe capacity 20 ml, needle length 15mm
- b) syringe capacity 2 ml, needle length 30mm
- + c) syringe capacity 2 ml, needle length 15 mm
- d) syringe capacity 10 ml, needle length 15mm

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	1
- Б	- А	- А	- Б	-Б	-Г	- Б	- Б	- Г	0-А
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
1- Б	2- Б	3- Б	4- Б	5- А	6-Б	7-Б	8-Б	9-Г	0-В

An example of situational questions:

1. A nurse was invited to the ward for a patient, who suddenly had compressive pain behind the sternum radiating to his left arm. What is wrong with the patient? What should the nurse's tactic be?

Answers:

- the patient has angina pectoris

- it is necessary to give a nitroglycerin tablet under the tongue
- Invite the doctor on duty or the attending physician.

Exemplar Interview Questions:

- procedure nurse duties and responsibilities;
- medical records in the work of a procedural nurse;
- oxygen therapy technique;
- thermometry and temperature sheet filling rules;
- medical food, nutrition control;
- rules of storage and distribution of medicines;
- rules for collecting biological materials for research.



THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State autonomous education institution of higher education
«**Far Eastern Federal University**»
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

DIARY OF the MEDICAL PRACTICE
(treatment nurse assistant)

Student _____

3 course _____ group _____ faculty

Place of practice _____

from _____ till _____

Head of practice(teacher) _____ from FEFU (Name)

Final attestation _____
(credited/not credited)

20 /20 year

Vladivostok

Performing and acquiring the practical skills during the training.

Work Content / Date	Required minimum																		Total
Filling out medical records	24																		
Patient survey	20																		
General examination of the patient	20																		
Counting respiratory movements	20																		
Pulse Examination	20																		
BP measurement	20																		
Intramuscular injections	50																		
Subcutaneous and intradermal injections	30																		
Venipuncture	20																		
IV injection of drugs	20																		
Intravenous Drug Administration	20																		
Processing Medical Instruments	20																		
Reception and delivery of duty	10																		
Work with medical prescriptions	20																		
Registration of undesirable side effects	10																		
Monitoring the work of nurses	10																		
Performing medical appointments for postoperative patients	10																		
Evaluation of the results of	4																		

laboratory blood tests (clinical and biochemical analysis)																	
Evaluation of urine test results	4																
Evaluation of ECG results	5																
Evaluation of the results of spirometry	5																
Blood transfusion and compatibility assessment	4																
Staff hygiene measures	10																
Sanitary bulletin	1																
Conversations with patients on medical topics	2																
Nurse Signature																	

Describe the methodology

- determining the blood transfusion compatibility

Analyze two electrocardiograms and give an opinion

Analyze two spirometry tests and give an opinion

Sanitary topic:

Topics of conversations with patients:

Department	Date	Topic of the conversation	Number of listeners

CHARACTERISTIC

student _____

Head of practice (teacher) _____

Date _____

The offset on medical practice

1. Keeping a diary _____
2. Test control _____
3. Certification of practical skills and abilities _____
4. Interview _____
5. Health educational work _____
6. ERWS _____

Final attestation _____

(credited/not credited)

Head of practice (teacher) _____

Date _____

ERWS LOG

"The prevalence of excess body mass in patients with increased blood pressure"

Full Name _____

Age _____

Sex _____

Family Status _____

The highest blood pressure recorded _____

Smoking _____

Number of cigarettes smoked in a day _____

Diagnosis _____

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS

Height _____

Weight _____

Waist circumference _____

Shoulder circumference _____

Thigh circumference _____

Chest circumference _____

Body mass index _____

HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS

Arterial pressure (mm Hg) _____

Pulse: frequency _____

rhythm _____