



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

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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

«AGREED»

Head of education program  
«General medicine»

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature) Khotimchenko Yu.S.  
(Full name)  
«09» of July 2019

«APPROVED»

Director of the Department of Clinical  
Medicine

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
(signature) Geltser B.I.  
(Full name)  
«09» of July 2019



**WORKING PROGRAM OF ON-THE- PRACTICAL TRAINING (WPPT)**

**Практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта в профессиональной деятельности (Помощник палатной медицинской сестры)**

**Professional Medical Training (Ward nurse assistant)**

Education program

Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»

**Form of study: full time**

Vladivostok

2019

## ABSTRACT

Производственная практика «Практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта в профессиональной деятельности (Помощник палатной медицинской сестры) - Professional Medical Training (Ward nurse assistant)» is intended for students enrolled in the educational program 31.05.01 "General Medicine". Discipline is implemented in 2<sup>nd</sup> course in 4<sup>th</sup> the 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 (Ward nurse assistant) the acquisition professional skills of junior medical personnel in a multidisciplinary hospital.

**Objectives of the** Professional Medical Training (Ward nurse assistant):

- consolidation and deepening of knowledge about the main stages of work of the ward nurse, duties and responsibility in work with patients with diseases of various bodies and systems from positions of the average medical personnel in different offices of a multi-profile hospital;

- development of principles of care for patients of different degrees severity and rules of sanitary treatment; organization of work of the nurse's post of therapeutic, surgical, intensive care, reception departments; duties of the nurse;

- formation of abilities on the organization of work of medical personnel in medical organizations, the definition of functional responsibilities and the optimal algorithm of their implementation;

- formation of abilities for the organization of measures for occupational safety and health, prevention of occupational diseases, monitoring of compliance and environmental safety;

- mastering the basic principles of medical ethics and deontology, conducting sanitary and educational work among patients, familiarization with the basics of organization and work at the nursing post, the development of duties of Junior medical staff;

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

- formation of the student's communication skills with the team.

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

<b>Code and formulation of competence.</b>	<b>Stages of formation of competence</b>	
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 rules of patient hygiene, the basics of preventing nosocomial infections, the basics of medical ethics and deontology.
	Able to	carry out hygienic procedures in a patient, carry out measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, follow the principles of medical ethics and deontology.
	Possesses	Skills of carrying out hygienic procedures in a patient, measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, keeping the principles of medical ethics and deontology.
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	major signs of serious illness and complications in patients
	Able to	identify the main signs of serious illnesses and complications in patients, to register indicators of basic physiological functions in medical records.
	Possesses	skill of identifying the main signs of severe diseases and complications in patients, filling in medical records
PC-11 – the willingness to assist at the delivering emergency medical	Knows	- Methods for providing first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest

care for the patients in the conditions, requiring urgent medical participation;	Able to	- Provide first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest
	Possesses	- Skills of first aid in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention

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 practice	Types of production work in practice	Labor intensity (hours)	Forms of current control
Preparatory	Safety instructions.	2	The control of the teacher
Main	Distribution of jobs	44	Nurse and teacher control
		50	
		42	
		40	
The final stage	- Examination of the patient: measurement of body temperature, blood pressure, heart rate and registration of measurement results.	2	The control, testing and mark of the teacher
Total		180	

## 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:

<b>Name of the equipped rooms and rooms for independent work</b>	<b>List of main equipment</b>
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 -	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

Level 10)	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 1 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).



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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

**METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF  
INDEPENDENT WORK OF STUDENTS**

**Практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта в профессиональной  
деятельности (Помощник палатной медицинской сестры)  
Professional Medical Training (Ward nurse assistant)  
Education program  
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»  
Form of study: full time**

**Vladivostok  
2017**



## **STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL WORK**

### **Methodological recommendations for preparation and performance of a practical training**

Guidelines for the preparation and conduct of practice

1. Industrial 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 GEF HPE in the educational process 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 work practice B2.P. 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activities" (Assistant ward nurse) 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 UIRS 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**

<b>№ п/п</b>	<b>Name of job</b>	<b>Number of days</b>
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.	<b>Sanitary and educational work</b> 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.	<b>Educational - research work of students (Appendix 3)</b> 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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**SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE**

**FUND ASSESSMENT TOOLS**

**Практика по получению профессиональных умений и опыта в профессиональной  
деятельности (Помощник палатной медицинской сестры)  
Professional Medical Training (Ward nurse assistant)  
Education program  
Specialty 31.05.01 «General medicine»  
Form of study: full time**

**Vladivostok  
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	
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 rules of patient hygiene, the basics of preventing nosocomial infections, the basics of medical ethics and deontology.
	Able to	carry out hygienic procedures in a patient, carry out measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, follow the principles of medical ethics and deontology.
	Possesses	Skills of carrying out hygienic procedures in a patient, measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, keeping the principles of medical ethics and deontology.
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	major signs of serious illness and complications in patients
	Able to	identify the main signs of serious illnesses and complications in patients, to register indicators of basic physiological functions in medical records.
	Possesses	skill of identifying the main signs of severe diseases and complications in patients, filling in medical records
PC-11 – the willingness to assist at the delivering emergency medical care for the patients in the conditions, requiring urgent medical participation;;	Knows	- Methods for providing first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest
	Able to	- Provide first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest
	Possesses	- Skills of first aid in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention

### 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	Knows (threshold level)	the rules of patient hygiene, the basics of preventing nosocomial infections, the basics of medical ethics and deontology.	Knowledge of the rules of patient hygiene, the basics of preventing nosocomial infections, the basics of medical ethics and deontology.	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of the rules of patient hygiene, the basics of preventing nosocomial infections, the basics of medical ethics and deontology. ;	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	carry out hygienic procedures in a	Ability to carry out hygienic procedures	Ready and can to carry out hygienic procedures	71-84

(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		patient, carry out measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, follow the principles of medical ethics and deontology.	in a patient, carry out measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, follow the principles of medical ethics and deontology.	in a patient, carry out measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, follow the principles of medical ethics and deontology.	
	Possesses (high)	Skills of carrying out hygienic procedures in a patient, measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, keeping the principles of medical ethics and deontology.	Formed skills of carrying out hygienic procedures in a patient, measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, keeping the principles of medical ethics and deontology.	Skills surely to carry out hygienic procedures in a patient, measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections, keeping the principles of medical ethics and deontology.	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)	major signs of serious illness and complications in patients	Knowledge of major signs of serious illness and complications in patients	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of major signs of serious illness and complications in patients;	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	identify the main signs of serious illnesses and complications in patients, to register indicators of basic physiological functions in medical records.	Ability to identify the main signs of serious illnesses and complications in patients, to register indicators of basic physiological functions in medical records	Ready and can to identify the main signs of serious illnesses and complications in patients, to register indicators of basic physiological functions in medical records	71-84
	Possesses (high)	skill of identifying the main signs of severe diseases and complications in patients, filling in medical records	Formed skills of identifying the main signs of severe diseases and complications in patients, filling in medical records	Skills surely to identify the main signs of severe diseases and complications in patients, filling in medical records	85-100
PC-11 – the willingness to assist at the delivering emergency medical care for the patients in the conditions, requiring urgent medical participation;;	Knows (threshold level)	Methods for providing first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest	Knowledge of methods for providing first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest	Formed and structured systematic knowledge of methods for providing first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest;	65-71
	Is able to (advanced)	Provide first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest	Ability to provide first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest	Ready and can to provide first aid in the collapse, fainting, respiratory arrest	71-84
	Possesses (high)	Skills of first aid in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention	Formed skills of first aid in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention	Skills surely to provide first aid in conditions requiring urgent medical intervention	85-100

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. What studies medical deontology?**

(a) the relationship between the physician and the patient.

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

C) iatrogenic diseases

d) measures for the care of patients

#### **2. How do the concepts of "care" and "treatment" relate to each other»**

- a) care and treatment-different concepts; treatment is carried out by a doctor, care-middle and Junior medical staff
- +b) care and treatment-identical concepts, as both set out to achieving recovery of the patient
- C) care is an integral part of treatment
- d) care is not a necessary condition for adequate treatment events'

**3. What are the goals of the ward nurse**

- (a) monitoring of patients
- b) implementation of measures for the care of patients
- C) performance of medical appointments
- +d) all of the above

**4. The duties of the ward nurse are not included**

- +a) blood sampling for research
- b) performance of medical appointments
- C) catering for patients
- d) monitoring of patients

**5. With what disease the patient can be hospitalized without medical records?**

- +a) myocardial infarction
- b) planned hospitalization in the survey
- d) the presence of chronic diseases of the digestive system

**6. What medical documentation is not maintained by the ward nurse**

- a) log of reception and delivery of duty
- +b) journal of accounting of narcotic, potent and poisonous drugs
- C) patients ' movement journal
- d) journal of medical appointments

**7. What kind of help should be provided to the patient with pulmonary edema?**

- a) give a semi-sitting position;
- b) give an inhalation of a mixture of oxygen and ethyl alcohol vapors;
- C) invite the doctor on duty

+d) all of the above

**8. What is a test of General?**

+a) study of the daily amount of urine and specific weight in 8 portions (every 3 hours);

b) examination of the minute volume of urine;

C) determination of glucose in the daily volume of urine

d) quantification of formed elements in the urine

**9. What is the number of diet for Pevzner should the patient follow when ulcer.**

+a) №1

b) №7

C) No. 10

d) №9

**10. In the patient for 2 weeks the morning temperature persists within 38,0-38,5°C With evening – in the range of 36,5-36,9°C. What type fever in a patient?**

a) relaxing, remitting

b) debilitating, hectic;

+C) perverted, wrong;

d) intermittent

**11. What are the symptoms of gastric bleeding?**

a) coffee grounds vomit, black tar-shaped stool (melena));

b) lowering of blood pressure, pathological sweating;

C) pale skin;

+d) all of the above.

**12. What is the preparation of the patient for irrigation**

a) in the morning on the day of the study do not have Breakfast, cleansing enema in the morning;

b) the night before the study, cleansing enema, on the morning studies do not to eat Breakfast;

+C) compliance with a special diet 3-5 days before the study, the day before studies do not dine, make a cleansing enema; a day studies do not have Breakfast, make a second cleansing enema.

d) no special training is required

**13. What are the signs characteristic of chest pain associated with the defeat of the pleura?**

+a) increased pain in deep breathing and coughing;

b) pale skin

C) lowering blood pressure

d) temperature rise

**14. What is not a contraindication for the use of heating compress's**

+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 duties of the ward nurse include**

a) catering for patients

b) thermometry and filling of temperature sheets

C) periodic weighing of patients

+d) all of the above

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

a) holding the can at a distance, press the bottom and then take a breath

+b) take a breath and simultaneously press the bottom of the can, hold breath for a few seconds

C) exhale, hold your breath for a few seconds, then do breath

d) exhale, press the bottom of the can and take a breath

**17. How much washing liquid should be prepared for a siphon enema?**

a) 1-1.5 litres;

b) 50-100 ml;

C) 5-6 liters;

+g) 10-12 liters.

**18. What is tachycardia**

- a) heart rate 60-80 beats per minute
- +b) heart rate more than 80 beats per minute
- C) slowing heart rate less than 60 beats per minute
- d) non-rhythmic pulse

**19. What should be the percentage of oxygen at oxygenotherapies**

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

**20. What is negative diuresis**

- +a) the patient for a day allocates urine much less than it consumes liquids
- b) the patient during the day with urine allocates 70-80% of the consumed liquid
- C) the patient for the day urine emits more than consumes fluid
- d) the amount of fluid consumed and urine excreted approximately equally

**21. While on duty ward nurse recorded the temperature increase in the patient. In what journal it must enter the information?**

- a) patients ' movement journal
- b) the journal of accounting of narcotic, strong and poisonous means
- +C) journal of reception and delivery of duty
- d) journal of medical appointments

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

- +a) oxygen therapy
- b) drinking plenty of fluids
- C) bladder catheterization
- d) siphon enema



**23. The duties of the nurse do not include**

- +a) parenteral administration of drugs
- b) distribution of medicines prescribed by a doctor
- C) ensuring the accounting and storage of medicines
- d) provision of emergency first aid in life-threatening situations conditions

**24. What should be the ratio of pressing the sternum and breaths, if indirect heart massage and artificial ventilation conducted by one person**

- a) every 10-12 breaths two breaths
- b) every 4-5 breaths, one breath
- C) after each press one breath
- +d) after 15 one breaths

**25. What should be the ratio of pressing the sternum and breaths, if indirect heart massage and artificial ventilation carried out by two people**

- +a) every 10-12 breaths two
- b) every 4-5 breaths, one breath
- C) after each press one breath
- d) after 15 strokes one breath

**. What dietary table according to Pevzner should be appointed patient with diabetes**

- (a) No. 3
- +b) №9
- C) No. 8
- d) №1

**27. How to collect urine for research on the method of Nechiporenko?**

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

**28. What is sigmoidoscopy?**

- +a) examination of the mucous membrane of the rectum and sigmoid;

- b) contrast examination of the intestine;
- C) finger examination of the rectum
- d) x-ray examination of the intestine

**29. In the patient for 2 weeks the morning temperature persists within 36,0-36,5 °C, evening within 37,5-38,0 °C. What type fever in a patient?**

- +a) relaxing, remitting.
- b) debilitating, hectic;
- C) perverted, wrong;
- d) intermittent.

**30. What is the method of administration of drugs called enteral**

- ( a) external use of medicines
- b) use of drugs by injection
- +C) introduction of drugs through the mouth, under the tongue, through the direct gut
- d) inhalation administration of drugs

**31. Can be ulcers when stimulated sedentary the patients?**

- a) can not, because bedsores are formed only at the position of a patient on his back, on his stomach or on his side;
- +b) can, in the area of sciatic hills;
- C) can not, because when sitting between the bones the projections and the mattress remain a large layer of subcutaneous fat fiber and muscle tissue
- d) may, in the area of heel bones

**32. What help should be given to the patient with the attack bronchial asthma**

- a) to measure the temperature
- +b) give a semi-sitting position and provide fresh air

C) provide fresh air

d) put the patient

**33. What are the numbers of normal blood pressure**

+a) less than 139 and 89 mm Hg. V.

b) 145 and 90 mm Hg. V.

C) 155 and 95 mm Hg. St

d) 140 and 90 mm Hg St

**34. What help should be given to the patient with pain in the area hearts**

a) seat or lay the patient, providing him complete rest

b) lay the harness out on a limb

+C) give the patient 1 tablet of nitroglycerin under the tongue and 30-40 drops Corvalolum's

g) put hot-water bottles to the extremities

**35. How to properly examine the pulse of the radial artery**

+a) cover the area of the wrist joint so that I finger

located on the back of the forearm, and II-IV grope

radial artery and press it to the radius, first on two hands

b) cover the area of the wrist joint so that the II-IV fingers

located on the back of the forearm, and I felt the radiation

artery and pressed it to the radius

C) place the hand so that I finger groped the radial artery and

pressed her to the radius.

**d) place your hand at random**

**36. What are the contraindications for gastric lavage:**

(a) poisoning

+b) myocardial infarction

C) narrowing the output of the stomach

g) low-grade fever

**37. What is polyuria**

- (a) increased urination
- +b) increase in the daily amount of urine more than 2 liters
- C) reduction of the daily amount of urine less than 500 ml
- d) difficulty urinating

**38. Records of newly admitted patients are entered in the Department.**

- +a) log of the movement of patients
- b) the journal of accounting of narcotic, strong and poisonous means
- C) log of reception and delivery of duty
- d) journal of medical appointments

**39. What are the contraindications for the use of warmers on the area belly?**

- a) pain during exacerbation of peptic ulcer disease;
- b) intestinal colic;
- C) low-grade fever;
- +d) suspicion of acute surgical disease of the abdominal organs cavities

**40. Records of diagnostic tests required by the patient are made in**

- a) patients ' movement journal
- +b) journal of medical appointments
- C) log of reception and delivery of duty
- d) the journal of accounting of narcotic, strong and poisonous means.

**41. How to prepare a patient for endoscopic examination stomach's**

- +a) on the day of the study do not have Breakfast, the last meal on the eve of not later than 21 hours, it is necessary to remove dentures and appear in endoscopic office with towel
- b) in the evening and in the morning 2 hours before the study to put a cleaning agent enema, the last meal should be the day before no later than 21 hours
- C) compliance with a special diet 3-5 days before the study, per day studies do not have Breakfast, make a cleansing enema
- d) no special training is required

**42. What are the products prohibited for use in the appointment patient diet number 10**

- (a) pasta
- +b) boiled chicken eggs
- C) celery
- d) fresh apples

**43. What are the main ways of transmission of hospital-acquired infection**

- +a) airborne
- b) parenteral
- C) contact
- d) enteral

**44. How to prepare a patient for the study of fecal occult blood**

- +a) for three days to eliminate the food and drug preparations containing iron, with bleeding gums during this time not to brush your teeth
- b) within three days to appoint a patient to a strict diet with a known chemical composition of food and cleansing enemas
- C) no special training is required
- d) cleansing enema and laxatives

**45. What dietary table according to Pevzner should be appointed patient with chronic glomerulonephritis**

- +(a) No. 7
- b) №8
- C) No. 5
- d) №9

**46. What is stranguria**

- ( a) difficulty in urinating
- b) increased frequency of urination
- C) a decrease in urine output
- +d) painful urination

**47. In the patient for 2 weeks the morning temperature persists**

**within 36,0-36,5 □ With evening – in the range of 39.5 to 40.0 □ C. What type fever in a patient?**

- a) relaxing, remitting.
- +b) debilitating, hectic;
- C) perverted, wrong;
- d) intermittent

**48. Whether it is necessary to recommend nasal bleeding to the patient throw your head back?**

- a) Yes, because it will stop the bleeding faster;
- b) should only be recommended for very strong nasal bleeding;
- +C) it is not necessary, as the bleeding will not stop; blood will flow down the back wall of the nasopharynx, which will make it difficult to properly assess the dynamics bleedings
- d) Yes, as this will alleviate the condition of the patient

**49. Why artificial respiration is necessary throw back the patient's head?**

- a) to make it easier to put the mouth to the nose or mouth resuscitator, or mouth patient;
- b) to ensure airway permeability;
- +C) to create a good sealing between the mouth of the resuscitator and the nose (or mouth) of the victim during artificial inhalation
- d) to ensure maximum air intake

**50. What complaints are characteristic of diseases of the organs breaths**

- (a) fever
- b) chest pain, nitroglycerin stoped
- +C) cough
- d) dizziness

**Answers:**

№ question	Answers	№ question	Answers
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

### The types of monitoring and assessment, forms of assessment tools

№	№ semester	Types of control	Name of the section industrial practice B 2.Item 2 " Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience of professional activity»	Evaluation tools		
				Form	number of questions in the task	number of independent options
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	4	incoming control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	test	30	5
5.	4	incoming control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	situational task	1	15
6.	4	current control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining	situational task	1	15

			professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)			
7.	4	current control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	test	15	15
8.	4	current control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	interview	2	Every students
9.	4	intermediate control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	test	30	5
10.	4	intermediate control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	Card ERWS	5	5 on each students
11.	4	intermediate control	medical practice B 2.Item 2 "Practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activity" (the Assistant to the ward nurse)	interview	Dairy of medical practice	Every students

### **Examples of test tasks for the entrance control**

1. What studies medical deontology?

(a) the relationship between the physician and the patient.



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

C) iatrogenic diseases

d) measures for the care of patients

2. What is iatrogenic disease

+a) a painful condition caused by the activities of health workers

b) a painful condition caused by fear of a disease

C) a painful condition caused by the influence of relatives

d) a painful condition caused by the need to perform medical and diagnostic measures

3. In the emergency Department of the hospital, the patient turned without directional medical documents, suddenly feeling bad. What will Be your tactics?

+a) examine the patient, provide him 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 relatives. What should a nurse do in addition to filling out all the documentation

a) report to the clinic, stating the diagnosis

+b) give a telephone message to the police, describing the signs and clothes

C) inform relatives

d) take no further action

5. What kind of help should be provided to the patient with pulmonary edema?

a) give a semi-sitting position;

+b) give an inhalation of a mixture of oxygen and ethyl alcohol vapors;

C) invite the doctor on duty

d) all of the above

6. What are the symptoms of gastric bleeding?

a) coffee grounds vomit, black tar-shaped stool (melena))

b) lowering of blood pressure, pathological sweating

C) pale skin

+ d) all of the above

7. What activities should be carried out in the initial stage of the formation of bedsores

a) use a variety of biologically active ointments

b) perform surgical treatment

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

d) apply oxygen therapy

8. Patient frequent venepuncture of the same vein there was pain, hyperemia, infiltration in the course of the veins, low-grade fever. What complication developed in the patient

(a) hematomas

b) embolism

+C) thrombophlebitis

d) infiltration

9. Inspection of the skin and measuring the temperature of incoming patients to avoid infection in order to comply with the epidemiological regime

(a) doctor of admissions

+b) medical nurse of the receiving rest

C) nurse of the hospital Department

d) Junior medical staff

10. How to collect urine for research on the method of Nechiporenko?

a) during the day every 3 hours

b) for 10 hours (from evening to morning)

C) once in 3 hours

+d) the average portion of morning urine

11. What is sigmoidoscopy?

+a) examination of the mucous membrane of the rectum and sigmoid

b) contrast examination of the intestine

C) finger examination of the rectum

d) x-ray examination of the intestine

12. What help should be given to the patient with an attack of bronchial asthma

a) to measure the temperature

+b) give a semi-sitting position and provide fresh air

C) provide fresh air

d) put the patient

13. What care measures should be used in the 3 period of fever with 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 covered with heat, wipe and wash the patient, ventilate the room, not arranging drafts

d) to impose the patient with warmers, give a strong sweet tea

14. How often should I change the wet cold compress?

a) after 2-3 minutes

+b) once it is dry

C) after 10-15 minutes

d) leave for 1-1.5 hours

15. What dietary table by Pevsner, you must assign the patient with chronic glomerulonephritis

+a) No. 7

b) № 8

C) No. 5

d) №9

16. What care measures should be used in the second stage of fever (the stage of maintaining maximum temperature)

a) to warm the patient, to impose warmers

+b) monitor the pulse rate and respiration, blood pressure level

C) monitor the state of the Central nervous system

d) take care of the oral cavity

17. What complications are associated with violation of the rules of asepsis and antiseptics during injections?

(a) air and fat embolism

b) allergic reactions

+C) development of post-injection infiltrates and abscesses

d) temperature rise

18. Why can't you inflate the lining too much?

a) it will quickly fail

b) it will be difficult to give him a stable position in bed

+C) it must change its shape when the patient moves

d) it takes too much time

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

- (a) oxygenotherapy
- b) bladder catheterization
- C) the patient's relapse
- +d) siphon enema

20. Choose a syringe and a needle for subcutaneous administration 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

21. What is the correct order of cleaning chambers

a) removal of dust from window sills, furniture; cleaning of bedside tables; wet cleaning of the floor

b) wet floor cleaning; removal of dust from window sills and furniture; cleaning of bedside tables

+C) cleaning of bedside tables; removal of dust from window sills, furniture; wet cleaning of the floor

d) wet floor cleaning; cleaning of bedside tables; removal of dust from window sills and furniture

22. What care measures should be used in the first stage of fever (stage of fever)?

- a) drink hot tea
- b) to cover warmly, to impose warmers
- +C) put a cold compress on the forehead
- d) change your underwear and bed linen

23. What is the purpose of a functional bed?

- +a) allows you to give the patient the most favorable and convenient position

- b) it can be moved easily and quickly
- C) facilitates the work of medical staff
- d) allows to carry out measures for oral care

24. The main measures for the care of patients in the postoperative period are aimed at:

- (a) prevention of complications from anesthesia
- b) prevention of intestinal paresis
- C) prevention of pulmonary complications
- +d) all of the above

25. The concept of the hospital regime does not include

- (a) timely and proper nutrition
- b) appointment of additional examination
- C) sanitary and hygienic regime
- +d) necessary treatment

**Response standards:**

1 - b	2 – a	3- a	4- c	5-b	6-d	7- c	8- c	9- d	10-a
11-b	12- c	13-b	14- b	15- a	16-b	17-c	18-c	19-d	20-c
21- c	22-c	23-a	24-d	25-d					

**Interview questions:**

- duties of the ward nurse;
- ethics and deontology in the work of the nurse's ward;
- medical documentation in the work of the ward nurse;
- methods of oxygenotherapy;
- thermometry and rules of filling the temperature sheet;
- therapeutic nutrition, nutrition control;
- rules of storage and distribution of medicines;

- rules of collection of biological materials for research;
- rules of preparation of patients for instrumental studies of the digestive system;
- the technique of spirometry;
- rules for the use of inhalation medicines;
- rules of transportation of patients;
- rules of transportation of patients with limb injuries; chest;
- first aid for emergency conditions in diseases of the circulatory system;
- first aid for emergency conditions in diseases of the respiratory system;
- first aid for emergency conditions in diseases of the digestive system;
- features of observation of postoperative patients;
- features monitoring of heavy and agenerous sick;
- methods of indirect heart massage;
- method beseparate artificial lung ventilation.

### **Educational technology**

examples of interactive forms and methods of training:

situational tasks on the main theoretical issues of b2 work practice.p. 2  
 "practice on obtaining professional skills and experience in medical activities"  
 (assistant ward nurse) with discussion; training with demonstration of practical skills.

#### **Examples for the situation tasks:**

1. The nurse was invited to the ward to the patient, who suddenly appeared compressing pain behind the sternum with irradiation in the left hand. What's sick? What's the nurse's tactic?

Answers:

- patient with angina attack
- it is necessary to give a tablet of nitroglycerin under the tongue
- invite the duty or the attending physician.

2.The patient is assigned to a study of feces for hidden blood. The nurse

found out that during the cleaning of his teeth he had bleeding gums. How to prepare a patient for the study?

Answers:

- it is necessary to prohibit brushing your teeth for a few days before and all days of the study, as the feces collection is made within 3 days, it is allowed to rinse the mouth with rinsing balms;

- do not eat foods containing iron.

3. The nurse was called to the ward to the patient, who began vomiting, which has the form of "coffee grounds". What about sick? What tactics nurses?

Answers:

- in a patient with gastric bleeding

- it is necessary to ensure the free discharge of vomit

- invite the attending or the doctor on duty.

4. During the collection of urine samples in General, the patient was not urinating from 3 to 6 hours. In what capacity needs to be collected urine in the urine in 7 hours.

Answers:

- urine should be collected in a container marked for urine collection from 6 to 9 hours.

5. The patient with severe edema relatives brought the transfer: juice, red caviar, carrot cutlets. Which of the brought products can be resolved to the patient?

Answers:

- nothing can be allowed, as the patient with edema should have a salt-free diet, with limited consumption of liquid, as well as fatty and fried food.





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

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SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

**DIARY OF the MEDICAL PRACTICE**  
**(assistant of ward nurses)**

Student \_\_\_\_\_

2 course \_\_\_\_\_ group \_\_\_\_\_ faculty

Place of internship \_\_\_\_\_

from \_\_\_\_\_ till \_\_\_\_\_

Head of practice(teacher) \_\_\_\_\_ from FEFU (Name)

Final attestation \_\_\_\_\_  
(credited/not credited)

20 /20 year

Vladivostok

### Implementation of practical skills during practical training

The contents of work/date	mini mum																			t o t a l
Filling out medical documentation	24																			
Growth measurement, weighing	20																			
The measurement of body temperature	20																			
Counting of respiratory movements	20																			
The study of the pulse	20																			
Measurement of blood pressure	20																			
Preparation of the patient for the study of blood circulation	10																			
The preparation of patients for studies of the digestive system	10																			
Preparation of patients for studies of urinary organs	5																			
Patient transportation	10																			
Monitoring the work of Junior medical staff	20																			
Registration of incoming patients	10																			
Reception and delivery of duty	10																			
Work with sheets of medical appointments	20																			
Filling of temperature sheets	20																			
Preparation of medicines for distribution	15																			
Distribution of medicines	15																			
Observation of the patient after surgery	5																			
The use of warmers	4																			
Application of ice bubble	4																			
Supply of humidified oxygen	10																			
Use of a pocket inhaler	5																			
Measurement of daily diuresis	5																			
Hygienic measures of the	10																			

personnel															
Sanbyulleten	1														
Conversations with patients on medical topics	2														
Nurse's signature															

Describe the method:

- rules of storage and distribution of medicines
- filling the temperature sheet
- the procedure for the nurse's ward in case of suspected pulmonary bleeding

Topics of conversations with patients:

Department	Data	Term of conversation	Number of participant

ERWS report: give a brief description of the results:

## 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 \_\_\_\_\_

**CARD ERWS "THE PREVALENCE OF OVERWEIGHT PATIENTS  
WITH HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE»**

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

F/M \_\_\_\_\_

Marital status \_\_\_\_\_

The highest figures of blood pressure recorded in the patient \_\_\_\_\_

Smoking \_\_\_\_\_

Number of cigarettes smoked per day \_\_\_\_\_

Diagnosis \_\_\_\_\_

**ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENT**

Growth \_\_\_\_\_

Weight \_\_\_\_\_

Waist circumference \_\_\_\_\_

Shoulder circumference \_\_\_\_\_

Hip circumference \_\_\_\_\_

Chest circumference \_\_\_\_\_

Body mass index \_\_\_\_\_

**HEMODYNAMIC PARAMETERS**

Blood pressure \_\_\_\_\_

Pulse: frequency \_\_\_\_\_

rhythm \_\_\_\_\_