

B.Sc. (H) Nursing

**Four-YEAR FULL-TIME PROGRAMME
(Eight-Semester Course)**



COURSE CONTENTS

(EFFECTIVE FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2010-2011)

Department of Nursing

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DELHI – 110 007

B.Sc (HONS) NURSING PROGRAMME

B.Sc (H) Nursing Programme is a 4 years course. It is proposed to have 8 semester. The details of B.Sc. (H) Nursing Curriculum are enclosed as follows:-

Semester wise subject placements and scheme of examination.

Semester wise content of the subject (Theory & Practical) and time allotted.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Semester –I

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
I	NSHT 101	Anatomy	25	75	100	-	-	
II	NSHT 102	Physiology	25	75	100	-	-	
III	NSHT 103	Microbiology	25	75	100	-	-	
IV	NSHT 104	Nursing Foundation – I	25	75	100	-	-	
V	NSHT 105	Nursing Foundation – II	25	75	100	-	-	
VI	NSHT 106	English	25	75	100	-	-	

Semester –II

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
VII	NSHT 207	Nutrition & Biochemistry	25	75	100	-	-	
VIII	NSHT 208	Psychology	25	75	100	-	-	
IX	NSHT 209	Nursing Foundation – III	25	75	100	-	-	
Practical Paper No. – I	NSHP I	Nursing Foundation	-	-		50	50	100

In addition, there shall be one qualifying paper in self-learning mode called Environmental Studies offered in Semester-2

Semester –III

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
X	NSHT 310	Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology	25	75	100	-	-	
XI	NSHT 311	Medical – Surgical Nursing –I	25	75	100	-	-	
XII	NSHT 312	Medical- Surgical Nursing –II	25	75	100	-	-	
Practical Paper – II	NSHP II	Medical Surgical – I	-	-	-	50	50	100

Semester –IV

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
XIII	NSHT 413	Medical- Surgical Nursing III,	25	75	100	-	-	
XIV	NSHT 414	Medical – Surgical Nursing IV,	25	75	100	-	-	
XV	NSHT 415	Educational Technology	25	75	100	-	-	
XVI	NSHT 416	Computers and Communication Skills	25	75	100	-	-	
Practical Paper No. - III	NSHP III	Medical Surgical Nursing – II	-	-		50	50	100

Semester –V

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
XVII	NSHT 517	Obstetrical Nursing	25	75	100	-	-	
XVIII	NSHT 518	Child Health Nursing	25	75	100	-	-	
Practical Paper – IV	NSHP IV	Obstetrical Nursing				50	50	100
Practical Paper- V	NSHP V	Child Health Nursing				50	50	100

Semester –VI

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
XIX	NSHT 619	Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing	25	75	100	-	-	
XX	NSHT 620	Community Health Nursing	25	75	100	-	-	
XXI	NSHT 621	Sociology	25	75	100			
Practical Paper No.-VI	NSHP VI	Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing	-	-		50	50	100
Practical Paper No. VII	NSHP VII	Community Health Nursing	-	-		50	50	100

Semester –VII

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
XXII	NSHT 722	Research & Statistics	25	75	100	-	-	
XXIII	NSHT 723	Management of Nursing Services & Education	25	75	100	-	-	
Integrated Practical Experience	NSHIP- I	Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing				100	-	100
	NSHIP- II	Community Health Nursing				100	-	100
	NSHIP- V	Medical Surgical Nursing*					-	

Semester –VIII

Paper No.	Paper Code	Subject	Assessment					
			Theory			Practical		
			Internal	External	Total	Internal	External	Total
Integrated Practical Experience	NSHIP- III	Obstetrical Nursing				100	-	100
	NSHIP- IV	Child Health Nursing				100		100
	NSHIP- V	Medical Surgical Nursing*				150		150
	NSHIP- VI	Research Project				50		50

(* Combined evaluation of Medical Surgical Nursing experience will be given in Semester VIII)

SEMESTER WISE SUBJECT PLACEMENTS AND ALLOTTED HOURS

Paper No.	Subject	Hours
<u>Semester – I</u>		<u>620 Hrs</u>
Theory Paper No.		
I	Anatomy	60 (45 [T] + 15 [P])
II	Physiology	60 (45 [T] + 15 [P])
III	Microbiology	60 (45 [T] + 15 [P])
IV	Nursing Foundation- I	90
V	Nursing Foundation- II	90
	Nursing Foundation Practical	100 (Lab) + 100 (Clinical)
VI	English	60
<u>Semester – II</u>		<u>740 Hrs</u>
Theory Paper No.		
VII	Nutrition & Biochemistry	60 (Nutrition) + 30 (Biochemistry)
VIII	Psychology	60
IX	Nursing Foundation- III	90
Practical Paper No.		
I	Nursing Foundation	100 (Lab) + 400 (Clinical)

Paper No.	Subject	Hours
<u>Semester – III</u>		<u>630 Hours</u>
Theory Paper No.		
X	Preventive Medicine And Epidemiology	100 + 30(P)
XI	Medical – Surgical Nursing – I	100
XII	Medical – Surgical Nursing II	100
Practical Paper No.		
II	Medical Surgical Nursing I	300(Clinical)
<u>Semester -IV</u>		<u>735 Hours</u>
Theory Paper No.		
XIII	Medical Surgical Nursing III,	100
XIV	Medical Surgical Nursing IV,	100
XV	Educational Technology	60
XVI	Computers and Communication Skills	30+30 + (15)P
Practical Paper No.		
III	Medical Surgical Nursing – II	400(Clinical)

Paper No.	Subject	Hours
<u>Semester – V</u>		<u>632 hours</u>
Theory Paper No.		
XVII	Obstetrical Nursing	100
XVIII	Child Health Nursing	100
Practical Paper No.		
IV	Obstetrical Nursing	216 (Clinical)
V	Child Health Nursing	216(Clinical)
<u>Semester – VI</u>		<u>740 Hours</u>
Theory Paper No.		
XIX	Psychiatric Nursing	90
XX	Community Health Nursing	90
XXI	Sociology	60
Practical Paper No.		
VI	Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing	250 (Clinical)
VII	Community Health Nursing	250 (Clinical)

Paper No.	Subject	Hours
<u>Semester - VII</u>		<u>770 hours</u>
XXII	Research & Statistics	60
XXIII	Management of Nursing Services & Education	90
Integrated Clinical Experience		
	Psychiatric Nursing	115
	Community Health Nursing	195
	Medical Surgical Nursing	310
<u>Semester - VIII</u>		<u>1004 hours</u>
Integrated Clinical Experience		
	Obstetrical Nursing	384
	Child Health Nursing	200
	Medical Surgical Nursing	360
	Research Project	60

PAPER I - NSHT 101- ANATOMY

**Theory - 45 hours,
Practical - 15 hours**

I Introduction to Anatomical terms and organization of the human body.

Human cell structure.

Tissues – Definition, types, characteristics, classification, location, functions and formation.

Membranes and glands – classification and structure.

Alterations in disease.

Application and implications in nursing.

II The Skeletal System.

Bones- types, structure, axial & appendicular skeleton,

Bone formation and growth.

Description of bones.

Joints – classification and structure.

Alterations in disease.

Applications and implications in nursing.

III The Muscular System.

Types and structure of muscles.

Muscles groups.

Alterations in disease.

Applications and implications in nursing.

IV The Nervous System.

Structure of neuralgia & neurons.

Somatic Nervous system.

Structure of brain, spinal cord, cranial nerves, spinal nerves, peripheral nerves.

Autonomic Nervous System – sympathetic, parasympathetic.

Structure, location.

Alterations in disease.

Applications and implications in nursing.

V The Sensory Organs

Structure of skin, eye, ear, nose, tongue, (Auditory and olfactory apparatus).

Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

VI Circulatory and lymphatic system.

The Circulatory system.

Blood – Microscopic structure.
Structure of Heart.
Structure of blood vessels – Arterial & Venous System.
Circulations: Systemic, pulmonary, coronary.
Lymphatic system.
Lymphatic vessels and lymph.

Lymphatic tissues.

Thymus gland.
Lymph nodes.
Spleen.
Lymphatic nodules.

Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

VII The Respiratory System.

Structure of the organs of respiration.
Muscles of respiration: Intercostals and Diaphragm.
Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

VIII The Digestive System

Structure of Alimentary tract and accessory organs of digestion.

Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

IX. The Excretory System (Urinary)

Structure of organs of urinary.
System: Kidney, ureters, urinary bladder, urethra, structure of skin.

Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

X. The Endocrine System.

Structure of Pituitary, Pancreas, thyroid, Parathyroid, thymus and adrenal glands.

Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

XI. The Reproductive system including breast.

Structure of female reproductive organs.
Structure of male reproductive organs.
Structure of breast.

Alterations in disease.
Applications and implications in nursing.

ANATOMY

SUGGESTED READINGS

Tortora, G.J and Derrigkson, B. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology. 11th Edition, USA : John wiley and sons publisher, 2007.

Singh, Inderbir. Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses . 1st Edition, India: Jaypee Brothers Medical publishers, 2005.

Watson, Roger. Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses. 11th Edition, Inida: Harcourt publishers Ltd., 2000.

Tortora, G.J. Atlas of the Human Skeleton. 3rd Edition, USA: John wiley and sons publishers, 2003.

Khurana, I and Arushi. Textbook of Anatomy and physiology for Nurses and Allied Health Science. 1st Edition, India: CBS publishers, 2009.

PAPER II- NSHT 102-PHYSIOLOGY

**Theory - 45 hours,
Practical - 15 hours**

Cell Physiology

Tissue-formation, repair

Membranes & glands – functions alterations in disease application and implications in nursing

Skeletal System

Bone formation & growth

Bones – Functions and movements of bones of axial and appendicular skeleton, bone healing

Joint and joint movement

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing

III. Muscular System

- Muscle movements, muscle tone, physiology of muscle contraction, levels and maintenance of posture

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

IV. Nervous system

Functions of Neuralgia & neurons

Stimulus & nerve – impulse – definitions and mechanism

Functions of brain, spinal cord, cranial and spinal nerves

Cerebrospinal fluid – composition, circulation and function

Reflex arc, Reflex action and reflexes

Autonomic functions—

Pain: somatic, visceral, and referred

Autonomic learning and biofeedback

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

Circulatory System

Blood formation, composition, blood groups, blood coagulation

Hemoglobin: Structure, Synthesis and breakdown, Variation of molecules, estimation

Functions of Heart, Conduction, Cardiac cycle, circulation--- principles, Control, factors influencing BP and Pulse

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

VI. The Respiratory System

Functions of respiratory organs

Physiology of respiration

Pulmonary ventilation Volume

Mechanics of respiration

Gaseous exchange in lungs

Carriage of oxygen & carbon- dioxide

Exchange of gases in tissues

Regulation in disease
Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

VII. The Digestive System

Functions of organs of digestive tract. Movements of alimentary tract, Digestion in mouth, stomach, small intestines, Large intestines, Absorption of food. Functions of liver, gall bladder and pancreas
Metabolism of carbohydrates, protein and fat

VIII. The Excretory System

Functions of kidneys, ureters, urinary bladder & urethra
Composition of urine
Mechanism of urine formation
Functions of skin
Regulation of body temperature
Fluid and electrolytes balance,

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

IX. The sensory Organs

Functions of skin, eye, ear, nose, tongue,

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

X. The Endocrine System

Functions of pituitary, pineal body ,thymus, Thyroid, parathyroid, pancreas, Suprarenal, Placenta and ovaries & Testes

Alterations in disease applications and implications in nursing.

XI. The Reproductive System

Reproductions of cells DNA, Mitosis, Meosis, spermatogenesis, oogenesis.

Functions of female reproductive organs, functions of breast, Female sexual cycle.

Introduction to embryology.

Functions of male reproductive organs, Male functions in reproduction, Male fertility system,

Alteration in disease application and implication in nursing.

XII. Lymphatic and Immunological system.

Circulation of lymph.

Immunity.

Formation of T-Cells and B Cells.

Antigens

Cytokines.

Antibodies.

PHYSIOLOGY

SUGGESTED READINGS

Tortora, G.J and Derrigkson, B. Principles of Anatomy and Physiology.
11th Edition, USA : John wiley and sons publisher, 2007.

Green, J.H. Introduction to Human Physiology. 1st Edition, New York: Oxford
University Medical Publication, 1963.

Miller, M.A et. al. Kimber – Gray – Stackpole’s Anatomy and Physiology. 17th
Edition, New York: Macmillan publishers, 1977.

Hartenstein, R. Human Anatomy and Physiology Principles and Applications.
1st Edition, New York: D.Van Nostrand publishers, 1976.

Khurana, I and Arushi. Textbook of Anatomy and Physiology for Nurses and Allied
Health Science. 1st Edition, India: CBS publishers, 2009.

PAPER III-NSHT 103- MICROBIOLOGY

**Theory - 45 hours,
Practical - 15 hours**

INTRODUCTION TO MICROBIOLOGY :

Concepts and Principles of Microbiology and their importance in Nursing. History and Scope of Microbiology. Where do Microbes fit among living things?

II. MORPHOLOGY, NUTRITION, GROWTH AND METHODS OF STUDY OF BACTERIA:

Morphological Classification of bacteria and their subtypes. Size, shape, anatomy, reproduction and spore formation of bacteria. Nutritional requirements and factors influencing the growth of bacteria. Methods to study bacteria i.e. staining and culture techniques.

MICROBIAL INFECTIONS:

Types, sources, factors influencing infection, mechanism of infection. Portals of entry and portals of exit, Transmission of infection, Hospital acquired infection. Identify the role of nurse in infection control program me, Bio medical waste management.

IV. STERILIZATION AND DISINFECTION:

Types and methods, Chemotherapy and antibiotics, Drug resistant organisms.

COMMON PATHOGENIC BACTERIA:

Cocci – gram positive & gram negative – Bacilli gram positive & gram negative. Staphylococci, Streptococci, Pneumococcus, Corynebacterium, diphtheriae, Clostridium, Bacillus, anthracis, Neisseria, Haemophilus, Bordetella pertussis, Brucella, Pasteurella pestis, Enterobacteriaceae (Escherichia coli, Salmonella typhi and S paratyphi, Shigella dysenteriae, Klebsiella pneumoniae etc) Vibrio cholerae, Mycobacterium tuberculosis and Mycobacterium leprae.

VI. VIRUSES:

Discovery, nature, definition, size, shape, structure, multiplication/ replication and cultivation of viruses. Inclusion bodies, virus mutations and host specificity. Structure of bacteriophage. Brief account of disease producing DNA and RNA viruses. Hepatitis viruses, HIV and AIDS Control of viral diseases.

VII. OTHER PATHOGENIC ORGANISMS:

SPIROCHAETES: Biological position, characteristics and morphology of spirochaetes
Pathogenic spirochaetes with special reference to syphilis disease.

RICKETTISIAE: Historical background, biological position, characteristics and
morphology of rickettsiae Pathogenic rickettsiae.

CHLAMYDIAS: Biological position, Pathogenic Chlamydiae with special reference to
Trachoma and Paratrachoma.

MYCOPLASMA: Characteristics. How do they differ from viruses? Parasitic
Mycoplasma.

ANAEROBES (Bacteroides and Fusobacteria):

VIII. DISEASE PRODUCING FUNGI:

Mycosis, Sources of Mycosis, classification of mycosis. Ring worm diseases.
Candidiasis, Mycetoma, Histoplasmosis, Opportunistic Mycoses and Myxotoxicosis.

IX. IMMUNITY:

Concepts and definitions of immunity. Three lines of defense in the body. Types of
immunity. Active and passive immunity, Autoimmunity. Immune system (innate and
adaptive). Immune response (humeral and cellular). Antigen and antibodies, Antigen
antibody reactions. Allergy/ hypersensitivity, Types of allergy and allergic reactions.
Practical application of immunology (Immunizing agents i.e. vaccines and
immunoglobulins). Immunization schedule. Serological test.

PARASITES:

Structure and life histories of human protozoan parasites: Entamoeba, Plasmodium,
Trypanosoma, Leishmania, Giardia and Trichomonas.

Structure and life histories of human helminth parasites: Taenia solium and Taenia
saginata, Ascaris, Ancylostoma, Enterobius, Trichura, Filaria and Dracunculus.

Gross structure of common arthropod vectors: Louse, bed bug, flea, mosquito (male and
female) housefly, mite and tick.

XI. COLLECTION, HANDLING AND TRANSPORTATION OF VARIOUS SPECIMENS.

MICRO BIOLOGY

SUGGESTED READINGS

Gupte, Satish. Short Text Book of Medical Microbiology. 8th Edition, India: Jaypee publishers, 2002.

Mehrotra, R M L. Microbiology for Medical Students. 3rd Edition, India : College book publishers, 1979.

Powar, C.B and Dagainawala, H.F. General Microbiology. Ist Edition, India Himalaya publishers, 1982.

4 . Dey, N.C and Dey, T.K. . Medical parasitology. 8th Edition, India: Allied Agency Publishers, 1980.

Pelczar, J.R. al et. Microbiology. 4th Edition, New York: Tata Mc Graw Hill Publication, 1978.

PAPER IV-NSHT 104- NURSING FOUNDATIONS - I

**Theory - 90 hours
Practical -100 hrs
(Lab -50hrs, Clinical – 50hrs)**

NURSING AS A PROFESSION

Definition and Characteristics of a profession

Nursing :

- Definition, Concepts, philosophy, objectives
- Characteristics, nature and scope of nursing practice ○

Functions & Role of nurse

- Qualities of a nurse
- Categories of Nursing personnel ○

Nursing as a profession

- History of Nursing in India

Values :Definition, Types, values Clarification and values in professional Nursing: Caring and Advocacy.

Educational preparation in nursing.

Ethics:

- Definition and Ethical principals
 - Code of ethics and professional conduct for nurse. ○
- Legal issues in nursing.

FIRST AID AND EMERGENCY NURSING CARE:

Introduction to first Aid and emergency nursing.

Health hazards and accident prevention.

Civil Defence

Introduction to fractures.

First aid for fractures-muscles joints, ligaments slings.

First aid for wounds and hemorrhage.

First aid for burns and scalds.

First aid for sun stroke and other thermal injuries.

First aid for dogs bites.

First aid for snake bites.

First aid for various emergency situations- Asphyxia, respiration failure, cardiac arrest, shock and coma.

HOSPITAL ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE.

Admission to the hospital

- Unit and its preparation admission bed. ○
- Admission procedure
- Special considerations
- Medico-legal issues
- Roles and Responsibilities of the nurse.

Discharge from the hospital

- Types: Planned discharge, LAMA and abscond, Referrals and transfers, death.
- Discharges Planning ○
- Discharges procedure ○
- Special considerations ○
- Medico-legal issues
- Role and responsibilities of the nurse. ○
- Care of the unit after discharge.

IV. VITAL SIGNS

Guidelines for taking vital signs:

Body temperature:

- Physiology, Regulation, factors affecting body temperature,
- Assessment of body temperature: sites, equipments and technique, special considerations
- Temperature alterations: Hyperthermia, Heatstroke, Hypothermia ○
- Hot and cold applications

Pulse:

- Physiology and Regulation, characteristics of the pulse, factors affecting pulse
- Assessment of pulse: sites, location, equipments and technique, special considerations
- Alterations in pulse:

Respiration:

- Physiology and regulation, mechanics of breathing characteristics of the respiration, factors affecting respiration
- Assessment of respirations: technique, special considerations ○
- Alterations in respiration

Blood pressure:

- Physiology and regulation, characteristics of the blood pressure, factors affecting blood pressure
- Assessment of blood pressure: sites, equipments and technique, special considerations
- Alterations in blood pressure

Recording of vital signs

MEETING BASIC NEEDS OF PATIENT

Basic needs (Activities of daily living)

- Providing safe and clean environment:
 - Physical-environment: Temperature, Humidity, Noise, Ventilation, light, Odour, pest control.
 - Reduction of physical hazards: fire, accidents
 - Safety devise: Restraints, side rails, airway, trapeze etc
 - Role of nurse in providing safe and clean environment

Hygiene:-

Factors Influencing Hygiene Practice

Hygiene care: Care of the skin- bath and nail, oral cavity, hair care, eyes, ears, and nose, Menstrual hygiene and observation of vaginal discharge.

Assessment, Principles, Types, Equipments, Procedure, Special Considerations

Patient's environment: Room Equipment and linen, making patient beds

Types of beds and bed making

Open bed

Fracture bed

Occupied bed

Divided bed

Comfort:-

Factors influencing comfort

Comfort devices

Physiological needs:

Sleep and rest:

Physiology of sleep

Factors affecting sleep

Promoting Rest and sleep

Sleep disorders

Nutrition:-

Importance

Factors affecting nutritional needs

Assessment of nutritional needs: variables

Meeting nutritional needs: principles, equipments, procedure and special considerations

Oral

Enteral: Naso/ Orogastric, gastrostomy

Parenteral

Observation of Vomitus.

Psychosocial needs

Concepts of cultural Diversity, stress and adaptation, Self-concept.

Assessment of intervention for psychosocial needs

Nursing intervention for psychosocial needs

Assist with coping and adaptation

Creating therapeutic environment

Recreational and diversional therapies

NURSING FOUNDATIONS

SUGGESTED READING

Taylor, C. et al. Fundamental of Nursing: The Art and Science of Nursing Care. 5th Edition, U.S. Lippincott Williams an wilkins publishers, 1997.

Potter, P.A and Perry, A.G. Fundamentals of Nursing Concepts Process and Practice.5th Edition, USA: Elsevier publication, 2001.

Harmer, B. and Henderson, V. Textbook of Principles & Practice of Nursing. 5th Edition, USA: Mc Millan Co., 1955.

The Trained Nurses Association of India : Fundamentals of Nursing – A Procedure Manual. 1st Edition, India : Aravali publishers, 2005.

St. John Ambulance Association. First Aid to the Injured. 2nd Edition, India: St. John Ambulance Association, 1986.

PAPER V - NSHT 105- NURSING FOUNDATIONS – II

Theory - 90hours
Practical -100 hrs
(Lab -50hrs, Clinical – 50hrs)

INTRODUCTION

Concept of Health: Health Illness continuum
Factors influencing health
Causes and risk factors for developing illness
Body defenses immunity and immunization
Illness and illness on Behavior
Impact of illness on patient and family
Health care services health promotion and prevention, primary care, diagnosis, treatment, rehabilitation and continuing care
Health care teams
Type of health care agencies:
Hospitals type, organization and functions
Health promotion and levels of disease prevention
Primary health care and its delivery role of nurse
Major health problems.
Health agencies and community resources.

COMMUNICATION AND NURSE PATIENT RELATIONSHIP

Communication: Levels, Elements, Types, Modes, Process, Factors influencing Communication.
○ Methods of effective communication ○
Barriers to effective communication,
Helping Relationships, (NPR): dimension of helping relationships, phases of a helping relationship
Communicating effectively with patient, families and team members and maintain effective human relations with special reference to communicating with vulnerable group(children, women, physically and mentally challenged and elderly)
Patient teaching: Importance, purposes, process, role of nurse and Integrating teaching in nursing process

DOCUMENTATION AND REPORTING

Documentation: Purpose of recording and reporting
Communication within the Health care team
Types of records; ward records, medical /nursing records,
Common record- keeping forms, computerized documentation
Guidelines for reporting: factual basis , Accuracy, Completeness, curretness, organization, confidentiality

Methods of Recording,
Reporting: Change-of shift reports: transfer reports, Incident reports
Minimizing legal liability through effective record keeping

IV. HEALTH ASSESSMENT

Purposes

Process of health assessment

- Health history
- Physical examination:
 - Methods-inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation olfaction
 - Preparation for examination: patient and unit
 - General assessment
 - Assessment of each body system
 - Recording of health assessment

V. MACHINERY, EQUIPMENT AND LINEN

Types: disposables and reusable-linen, rubber goods, glassware, metal, plastics, furniture, machinery

Introduction:

- Indent
- Maintenance
- inventory

VI. MEETING SPECIAL NEEDS OF PATIENT

Physiological needs:

- Mobility and immobility
 - Principles of body mechanics
 - Maintenance of normal body alignment and mobility
 - Factors affecting body alignment and mobility
 - Hazards associated with immobility
 - Alignment in body alignment and mobility
 - Nursing interventions for impaired body alignment and mobility:
 - Assessment, types, devices used, method and special considerations, rehabilitation aspects
 - Range of motion exercises
 - Maintaining body alignment: Positions
 - Moving
 - Lifting
 - Transferring
 - Walking
 - Restraints

Urinary Elimination

Review of physiology of Urine Elimination, Composition and characteristics of urine

Factors Influencing Urination

Alteration in urinary elimination

Types and collection of urine specimen: observation, urine testing

Facilitating urine elimination: assessment, types, equipments, procedures and special considerations

 Providing urinal/bed pan

 Condom drainage

 Perineal care

 Catheterization

 Care of urinary diversions

 Bladder irrigation

Alterations in Bowel Elimination

Review of physiology of Bowel Elimination, composition and characteristics of faeces

Factors affecting Bowel elimination

Types and collection of specimen of faeces :Observation

Facilitating bowel elimination: assessment, equipments, procedures and special considerations

 Passing

 Enemas

 Suppository

 Sitz bath

 Bowel wash

 Care of ostomies

Oxygenation

Review of cardiovascular and respiratory physiology

Factors affecting Oxygenation

Alteration in oxygenation

Nursing interventions in oxygenation: assessment, types, equipment used, procedure and special considerations

Maintenance of patent airway

 Oxygen administration

 Suction

 Inhalations: dry and moist

 Chest physiotherapy and

 Postural drainage

 Observation of sputum.

 Care of chest drainage

 Pulse oximetry

 CPR- basic life support

Treatments related to gastrointestinal system : naso-gastric suction, gastric irrigation, gastric analysis

VII. INFECTION CONTROL IN CLINICAL SETTINGS

Infection control

- Nature of infection
- Chain of infection transmission
- Defenses against infection: nature and acquired
- Hospital acquired infection (Nosocomial infection)

Concepts of asepsis: medical asepsis, and surgical asepsis

Isolation precautions(Barrier nursing):

- Hand washing: simple, hand antisepsis and surgical antisepsis(scrub)
- Isolation: source and protective
- Personal protecting equipments: types uses and technique of wearing and removing
- Decontamination of equipment and unit ○

Transportation of infected patients

- Standard safety precautions (Universal precautions) ○

Transmission based precautions

Biomedical waste management:

- Importance
- Types of hospital waste
- Hazards associated with hospital waste ○

Decontamination of hospital waste

- Segregation and transportation and disposal

NURSING FOUNDATIONS

SUGGESTED READING

Taylor, C. et al. Fundamental of Nursing: The Art and Science of Nursing Care. 5th Edition, U.S. Lippincott Williams an wilkins publishers, 1997.

Potter, P.A and Perry, A.G. Fundamentals of Nursing Concepts Process and Practice.5th Edition, USA: Elsevier publication, 2001.

Harmer, B. and Henderson, V. Textbook of Principles & Practice of Nursing. 5th Edition, USA: Mc Millan Co., 1955.

The Trained Nurses Association of India : Fundamentals of Nursing – A Procedure Manual. 1st Edition, India : Aravali publishers, 2005.

St. John Ambulance Association. First Aid to the Injured. 2nd Edition, India: St. John Ambulance Association, 1986.

PAPER VI- NSHT 106- ENGLISH

Theory – 60 Hours

I.

Review of grammar
Remedial study of grammar
Building Vocabulary
Phonetics
Public speaking

II.

Read and comprehend prescribed course books

III.

Various forms of composition

- Letter writing
- Note taking ○
- Précis writing ○
- Nursing notes
- Anecdotal records
- Diary writing
- Reports on health problems etc. ○
- Resume/ CV

IV.

Spoken English

- Oral report
- Discussion
- Debate
- Telephonic conversation

V.

Listening Comprehension

Media, audio, video, speeches etc.

ENGLISH

SUGGESTED READINGS

A textbook-cum –workbook consisting of a selection of essays and poems of special interest to students of science and a workbook with exercises on vocabulary (word roots, prefixes, infixes and suffixes, antonyms, etc.), grammar and usage, comprehension (inference-drawing, coherence, etc.) and composition exercise.

TEXT BOOK

S. Pit Corder, Intermediate English Practice Book.

C.D. Sidhu, An Intensive Course in English : A Remedial Workbook (Orient Longman, 1978).

A. Roy & K.L. Sharma : English for Student of Science.

GRAMMER BOOKS

Longman's Simplified English Series of late nineteenth century and twentieth century writers.

PAPER VII- NSHT 207- NUTRITION AND BIOCHEMISTRY

PART - A NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

**Theory - 50 hours,
Practical - 10 hours**

INTRODUCTION TO FOOD AND NUTRITION

Food:- functions of food, classification of foods, factors affecting food intake/ Nutrition. Introduction to the study of nutrition – nutrition and its relationship to health. Definition of terms. Food safety, food contamination.

ENERGY

Measurement of energy, energy value of foods, basal metabolism – definition, determination, factors on which BMR depends energy requirements, computation of total energy requirements, factors affecting total energy requirements.

CARBOHYDRATES,

Composition, classification, functions, sources, daily requirements digestion, absorption, utilization and storage Malnutrition problems – deficiencies and excessive consumption. Dietary Fibers - definition, classification characteristics, sources and function.

PROTEINS,

Composition, classification, Quality of Proteins, functions, sources, daily requirements digestion, absorption, utilization and storage. Malnutrition, problems – deficiencies and excessive consumption.

FATS

Composition, classification, functions, sources, daily requirements digestion, absorption, utilization and storage. Malnutrition problems – deficiencies and excessive consumption.

VITAMINS AND MINERALS

Classification, functions, sources, daily requirements, absorption, utilization, storage and excretion, malnutrition problems – deficiencies, excessive consumption.

NORMAL NUTRITION

CONCEPT OF ADEQUATE DIET

Balanced diet, RDA, menu planning - factors affecting meal planning, steps involved in menu planning, food exchange list/guides available for menu planning.

NUTRITION DURING THE LIFE CYCLE

Nutritional requirements in adult, pregnancy, lactation, infancy, preschool age, school age, adolescence and geriatric nutrition.

THERAPEUTIC NUTRITION

THERAPEUTIC MODIFICATION OF NORMAL DIET.

Modification in consistency- Clear fluid, full fluid, Semisolid and Soft diet .Nutrient Content: Mode of feeding- Enteral and parenteral feeding.

DIETARY MANAGEMENT IN

GIT disorders – Diarrhoea, constipation, peptic ulcer.
Liver and biliary system disorders – infective hepatitis, cirrhosis.
CV disorders – Hyper tension, Atherosclerosis, coronary heart failure, Myocardial infarction.
Metabolic and endocrine disorders- Diabetes mellitus.
Fever and infections - Typhoid, Tuberculosis.
Over weight.
Under weight.
Preoperative and postoperative diet.

IV PUBLIC HEALTH NUTRITION

Nutritional status, assessment of nutritional status of individual/ group/ Community.

National level nutritional health problems, programs to combat it.

National and international agencies working towards Food/Nutrition – WHO, FAO CARE, NIN, CFTRI, NIPCCD, Food and nutrition board.

Role of nurse in nutrition program.

PRACTICAL

(10 Hours)

Normal Diet

Nutritious snacks preparation for Pregnant mother or lactating mother, or pre school child and complementary foods for an infant.

Preparation of clear fluids, full fluids and semisolid diet.

III. Visit to Hospital Dietary Department. Dietary case study of a patient on special diets and dietary action plan for his/her home adaptations.

NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

SUGGESTED READING

Mahan, L.K. and Escott- Stumpy, S. Krause's. Food, Nutrition and Diet Therapy. W.B. Saunders, Co. 12th Edition, 2008.

Kumud Khanna et.al. Text book of Nutrition and Dietetics. Elite Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, 2006.

Srilakshmi B. Nutrition science, New Age International Publishers,2008.

Sushma Sharma. Arvind Wadhwa. Nutrition in the Community A Textbook. Elite Publishing Pvt.Ltd, 2006.

Gopalan. C. Ramasastri, B.V. et al. Nutritive Value of Indian Foods. National Institution of Nutrition ICMR Publication, 2004.

PART - B

BIOCHEMISTRY

Theory - 30 hours,

Introduction.

Definition and significance in nursing.
Review of structure, Composition and functions of cell.
Prokaryote and Eukaryote cell organization.
Microscopy.

II Structure and functions of cell membrane.

Fluid mosaic model tight junction, Cytoskeleton.
Transport mechanism: diffusion, osmosis, filtration, active channel, sodium pump.
Acid base balance – maintenance & diagnostic tests.
PH buffers.

III Solutions:- Types of solutions, solubility, physical properties of solutions, osmotic, osmotic pressure, dialysis, types of colloid dispersion and its properties, Emulsions, types and forms, physiological ----- of osmosis -----.

IV Composition and metabolism of Carbohydrates.

Types, structure, composition and uses.
Monosaccharides, Disaccharides, Polysaccharides, Oligosaccharides.
 Metabolism.
Pathways of glucose:
Glycolysis.
Gluconeogenesis: Cori's cycle, Tricarboxylic acid (TCA) cycle.
Glycogenolysis.
Pentose phosphate pathways (Hexose monophosphate)
Regulation of blood glucose level.

Investigations and their interpretations.

V Composition and metabolism of Lipids.

Types, structure, composition and uses of fatty acids.
- Nomenclature, Roles and Prostaglandins.
Metabolism of fatty acid.
Breakdown
Synthesis
Metabolism of triacylglycerols.
Cholesterol metabolism.
- Biosynthesis and its Regulation.

Bile salts and bilirubin.

Vitamin D.

Steroid hormones.

Lipoproteins and their functions:

- VLDLs- IDLs, LDLs and HDLs. -

Transport of lipids.

- Atherosclerosis, Investigations and their interpretations.

VI Composition and metabolism of Amino acids and Proteins.

Types, structure, composition and uses of Amino acids and Proteins.

Metabolism of Amino acids and Proteins.

Protein synthesis, targeting and glycosylation.

Chromatography.

Electrophoresis.

Sequencing

Metabolism of Nitrogen.

- Fixation and Assimilation.

- Urea Cycle.

- Hemes and chlorophylls.

Enzymes and co- enzymes.

- Classification.

- Properties.

- Kinetics and inhibition. -

Control.

Investigations and their interpretations.

VI Composition of Vitamins and minerals.

Vitamins and minerals.

Structure.

Classification.

Properties.

Absorption.

Storage & transportation.

Normal concentration.

Investigation and their interpretations.

VIII Immunochemistry

Immune response,

Structure and classification of immunoglobins.

Mechanism of antibody production.

Antigens: HLA typing.

Free radical and Antioxidants.

Specialized Protein: Collagen, Elastin, Keratin, Myosin, Lens Protein.

Electrophoretic and Quantitative determination of immunoglobins – ELISA etc.

Investigations and their interpretations.

BIOCHEMISTRY

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Satyanarayan. ‘Essentials of Biochemistry’ IInd Edition, Kolkata India, SIMCE Publications, 2002.
- Reddy. “Medical Biochemistry for Nurses” IInd Edition, Daryaganj New Delhi, Jaypee Publication, 2008.
- Malhotra V.K. “Biochemistry for Students” XIth Edition, Daryaganj, New Delhi, Jaypee Publications.
- Holum John R. “Fundamentals of General, Organic and Biological Chemistry” John Wiley & Sons, Inc. USA, 1978.
- Jacob, Anthikad. Biochemistry for Nurses 2nd Edition, Daryaganj New Delhi, Jaypee Publications, 2004.

PAPER VIII- NSHT 208- PSYCHOLOGY

Theory : 60 hours

UNIT – I Introduction:-

History and origin.
Definitions, scope and Schools of Psychology.
Methods of Psychology.
Relevance to nursing.

UNIT – II Biology of behaviour.

Body mind relationship – modulation process in health and illness.
Genetics and Behaviour: Heredity and Environment.
Brain and Behaviour Relationship: Nervous System, Neurons and synapse.
Association Cortex, Rt and Lt Hemispheres.
Psychology of Sensations.
Muscular and glandular controls of behaviour.
Nature of behaviour of an organism/ Integrated responses.

UNIT – III Cognitive processes.

Attention: Meaning, types, determinants, duration and degree alternations.
Perception: Meaning, principles, determinants, errors.
Learning: Meaning, process, types, learner and learning, determinants, laws and theories, process, transfer, Reinforcement – Definition, type, schedule.
Thinking: Types and levels, stages of development, relationship with language and communication.
Problem Solving- Meaning, stages, strategies, factor influence.
Intelligence: Meaning, classification, uses, theories.
Psychometric assessments of cognitive processes.
Alterations in cognitive processes.
Applications.

UNIT – IV Motivation and emotions Processes.

Motivation: Meaning, concepts, types, theories, motives and behaviour, conflicts and frustration, conflict resolution.
Emotions and stress.
Emotions: Definition, components, changes in emotions, theories, emotional adjustments, emotions in health and illness.
Stress: Stressors, cycle, effect, adaptation and coping mechanism.

UNIT – V Personality

Definitions, topography, types, theories.
Psychometric assessments of personality.

UNIT – VI. Social influence on behaviour

Group: Definition, types, factors influencing.

Group Dynamic and Group process.
Attitude: Meaning, nature, development, change and determinants.
Application.

UNIT – VII Life span Psychology

Psychology of people at different ages from infancy to old age.
Psychology of children with special needs.

UNIT – VIII Mental Hygiene and Mental Health.

Concepts of mental hygiene and mental health.
Characteristics of mentally healthy person.
Warning signs of poor mental health.
Promotive and Preventive mental health – strategies and services.
Role of nurse.

UNIT IX Psychology of Adjustment.

Concepts of Adjustment and Maladjustment.
Characteristics of Adjusted and Maladjusted person.
Adjustment Mechanism.
Role of Nurse.

UNIT – X Guidance and Counseling

Guidance – Definition, Types, Purpose, Scope and Need.
Basic Principles.
Counseling – Definition, Types, Purpose, Scope, Approaches and Need.
Basic Principles.
Characteristics of Counselor.

PSYCHOLOGY

Suggested Readings

Morgan, C.T. etal. Introduction to Psychology, 7th Edition., Delhi, Publisher Tata Mcgraw Hill Company Ltd., 2005.

Hilgard Eratal. Introduction to Psychology, 7th Edition, New York Publisher Harcour Braces Joyanorich, 1979.

Bhatia and Craig. Elements of Psychology and Mental Hygiene for nurses in India, 26th Impression, Hyderabad, India Publisher orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., 2003.

Robert A. Baron. Psychology, (Indian. Ed. LPE) Third Impression, New Delhi, Pearson Prentice Hall. 2007.

PAPER IX- NSHT 209- NURSING FOUNDATIONS - III

**Theory - 90 hours,
Practical - 500 hours
(Lab – 100, Clinical – 400 hrs)**

THE NURSING PROCESS

- Critical thinking and nursing judgment
 - Critical thinking: Thinking and Learning,
 - Competencies, Attitudes for critical thinking, levels of critical thinking in Nursing
- Nursing Process Overview: Application in practice
 - Nursing process format: INC, current format ○
- Assessment
 - Collection of data: Types, sources, methods
 - Formatting nursing judgment: data interpretation
- Nursing diagnosis
 - Identification of client problems
 - Nursing diagnosis statement
 - Difference between medical and nursing diagnosis
- Planning
 - Establishing Priorities
 - Establishing Goals and Expected Outcomes,
 - Selections of interventions: Protocols and standing Orders
 - Writing the nursing care plan
- Implementation
 - Implementing the plan of care
 - Review and Modify
- Documentation and Reporting

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATIONS

- General principles / considerations
 - Purposes of medication
 - Principles:5 rights, Special considerations, prescriptions, safety in administering Medications and medication Errors
 - Drug forms
 - Routes of administration
 - Storage and maintenance of drugs and nurses responsibility
 - Broad classification of drugs
 - Therapeutic effect, side effects, toxic effects, idiosyncratic reactions, allergic reactions drug tolerance, drug interactions,
 - Factors influencing drug actions,
 - Systems of drug measurement: metric system, apothecary system, household measurements, solutions.

Converting measurements units: conversion within one system, dosage calculation

Terminologies and abbreviations used in prescriptions of medications

Oral drugs administration: oral, sublingual and buccal: equipment, procedure

Parenteral

General principles: decontamination and disposal of syringes and needles

Types of parenteral therapies

Types of syringes, needles, canula, and infusion sets

Protection from needles tick injuries: giving medications with a safety syringes

Routes of parenteral therapies

Inradermal: purpose, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations

Subcutaneous: purpose, site, equipment, procedure special considerations

Intramuscular: purpose, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations

Intra Venous: purpose, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations

Advanced techniques: epidural, intrathecal, intraosseous intraperionial intraplural, intra-arterial-, Lumbr puncture, Abdominal paracentesis, Thoracocentesis, bone marrow aspiration role of nurse.

Topical administration: purpose, site, equipment, procedure, special considerations for

Application to skin

Application to mucous membrane

Direct application of liquids- Gargle and swabbing the throat

Insertion of drug into body cavity: suppository / mediated packing in rectum/ vagina

Instillations: ear, eye, bladder, vaginal and rectal

Spraying: nose and throat

Inhalation: nasal, oral, end tracheal /tracheal (steam, oxygen and medications)- purposes, types, equipment procedure, special considerations

Recording and reporting of medications administered

III. MEETING NEEDS OF PERIOPERATIVE PATIENTS

Definition and concept of perioperative nursing

Preoperative phase

Preparation of patient for surgery

Intraoperative

Operation theatre set up and environment

Postoperative

Recovery unit

Post operative unit

Postoperative care,

Wounds: types, classification, wound Healing process, factors affecting wound, complications of wound healing

Surgical asepsis

Care of the wound: types, equipments, procedure and special consideration ○ Dressing, suture care,

○ Care of drainage

○ Application of bandages, binders, splints & slings ○

Heat and cold therapy

IV MEETING SPECIAL NEEDS OF THE PATIENT

Care of patient having alteration in

○ Temperature (hyper and hypothermia) types, assessment, management ○

Sensorium (Unconsciousness) assessment management

○ Urinary Elimination (retention and incontinence)

○ Functioning of sensory organs (visual & hearing impairment) ○

Assessment of self-care ability

○ Mobility (physically challenged, cast) assessment of self-care ability.

Communication methods and special considerations

○ Respiration (distress) types, assessment, management

○ Comfort- pain nature, types, factors influencing pain , coping, assessment , management

○ Fluid, Electrolyte and acid-base balances

- Review of physiological regulation of fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balances

Factors affecting fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balances

Alterations in fluid, electrolyte, and acid-base balances

Nursing interventions in fluid, electrolyte and acid-base

imbalances: assessment, types, equipment, procedure and special considerations

Measuring fluid intake and output

Correcting fluid, electrolyte imbalances:

Replacement of fluids:- Oral and parenteral- Venipuncture, regulating IV flow rates, changing IV solutions and tubing, changing IV dressing,

Blood transfusion

Restriction of fluids

V. CARE OF TERMINALLY ILL PATIENT

Concepts of loss, grief, grieving process

Signs of clinical death

Care of dying patient: special considerations

Advance directives: euthanasia, will, dying declaration, organ donation etc

Medico legal issues

Care of dead body: equipment, procedure and care of unit

Autopsy

Embalming

VI PROFESSIONAL NURSING CONCEPTS AND PRACTICES

Concepts and theoretical models of nursing practice: Introduction to models-holistic model, health belief model, health promotion model etc.

Introduction to Theories in Nursing; “Pepau’s “ Henderson’s Orem’s, Neumann’s, Roger’s and Roy’s

Linking theories with nursing process.

NURSING FOUNDATIONS

SUGGESTED READING

- Taylor, C. et al. Fundamental of Nursing: The Art and Science of Nursing Care. 5th Edition, U.S. Lippincott Williams an wilkins publishers, 1997.
- Potter, P.A and Perry, A.G. Fundamentals of Nursing Concepts Process and Practice.5th Edition, USA: Elsevier publication, 2001.
- Harmer, B. and Henderson,V. Textbook of Principles & Practice of Nursing. 5th Edition, USA: Mc Millan Co., 1955.
- The Trained Nurses Association of India : Fundamentals of Nursing – A Procedure Manual. 1st Edition, India : Aravali publishers, 2005.
- St. John Ambulance Association . First Aid to the Injured. 2nd Edition, India: St. John Ambulance Association, 1986.

NSHP I
PRACTICAL PAPER - I
NURSING FOUNDATION

Practical – 700 hours
(200 hrs.(Lab) and 500 hrs. (Clinical))

First Aid Management

Introduction of dressing and bandaging.
Roller bandaging (upper ext.).
Roller bandaging (lower ext.)
Bandaging (Head, Jaw, Breast, Eye, Ear)
Triangular bandaging/Sling.
Transportation of casualty.
First aid for fracture muscles, joints, ligaments, alings.
First aid for wounds and hemorrhage.
First aid for bunrs and scalds.
First aid for sun stroke and other thermal injuries.
First aid for dog bite.
First aid for snake bite.
First aid for various emergency situations.
Asphyxia, respiration

Hospital Admission And Discharge

Admission.
Prepare Unit for new patient.
Prepare admission bed.
Performs admission procedure.
○ New patient.
○ Transfer in
Prepare patient records.

Discharge/ Transfer Out

Gives discharge counseling.
Perform discharge procedure (Planned discharge, LAMA and abscond, Referrals and transfers).
Prepare records of discharge/ transfer.
Dismantle, and disinfect unit and equipment after discharge/ transfer.

Perform Assessment

History taking, Nursing diagnosis, problem list, Prioritization, Goals and Expected Outcomes, selection of interventions.
Write Nursing Care Plan.
Gives care as per the plan.

Communication

Use verbal and non verbal communication techniques.

Prepare A Plan For Patient Teaching Session

Write Patient Report

Change of shift reports, Transfer reports, Incident reports etc.
Presents patient report.

Vital Signs

Measure, Records and interpret alterations in body temperature, pulse respiration and blood pressure.

Health Assessment

Health history taking.

Perform assessment:

- General
- Body systems

Use various methods of physical examination.

Inspection, palpation, Percussion, Auscultation, Olfaction.

Identification of system wise deviations.

Prepare Patient's Unit

Prepare beds:

- Open, closed, occupied, operation, amputation,
- Cardiac, fracture, burn, Divided, and Fowlers bed.

Pain assessment and provision for comfort.

Use Comfort Devices

Hygienic Care

Oral hygiene:

Baths and care of pressure points.

Hair wash, pediculosis treatment.

Feeding

Oral, Enteral, Naso/Orogastric, gastrostomy and Parenteral feeding.

Naso – gastric insertion, suction, and irrigation.

Assisting Patient In Urinary Elimination

Provides urinal/bed pan.

Condom drainage.

Perineal care.

Catheterization.

Care of urinary drainage.

Bladder Irrigation

Assisting Bowel Elimination

Insertion of Flatus tube.

Enemas.
Insertion of Suppository.

Bowel Wash

Body Alignment And Mobility

Range of motion exercises.

Positioning: Recumbent, Lateral (rt/lt), fowlers, sims, lithotomy, prone, Trandelenburg position.

Assist patient in Moving, lifting, transferring, walking.

Restraints

Steam Inhalation

Oxygen administration

Suctioning: oropharyngeal, nasopharyngeal

Chest physiotherapy and postural drainage.

CPR – Basic life support.

Intravenous therapy.

Blood and blood component therapy.

Collect/ assist for collection of specimens for investigations Urine, sputum, faeces, vomitus, blood and other body fluids.

Perform lab tests

Urine: sugar, albumin, acetone.

Blood: sugar (with strip/ gluco- meter)

Hot and cold applications

Local and general.

Communicating and assisting with self care of visually and hearing impaired patients.

Communicating and assisting with self care of mentally challenged/ disturbed patients.

Recreational and diversional therapies.

Caring of patient with alteration in sensorium.

Infection control

Perform following procedures:

- Hand washing techniques.
- (Simple, hand antisepsis and surgical antisepsis (scrub)

Prepare isolation unit in lab/ward.
Practice technique of wearing and removing personal protective equipment (PPE).
Practice standard safety precautions (Universal precautions).

Decontamination of equipment and unit

Surgical asepsis:
Sterilization.
Handling sterilized equipment.
Calculate strengths of lotions,
Prepare lotions.
Care of articles.

Pre and post operative care

Skin preparation for surgery: Local.
Preparation of post operative unit.
Pre and post operative teaching and counseling.
Pre and post operative monitoring.
Care of the wound:
Dressings, Suture Care, care of Drainage, Application of Bandages, Binders, Splints and Slings.
Bandaging of various body parts.

Administration of medications

Administer Medications in different forms and routes.
Oral, Sublingual and Buccal.
Parenteral: Intradermal, subcutaneous, Intramuscular etc.
Assist with Intra Venous medications.
Drug measurements and dose calculations.
Preparation of lotions and solutions.
Administers topical applications.
Insertion of medicines and spray into Ear, Eye, Nose and throat.
Irrigations: Eye, Ear, Bladder, Vagina and Rectum.
Inhalations: dry and moist.

Care of dying patient

Caring and packing of dead body.
Counseling and supporting grieving relatives.
Terminal care of the unit.

PAPER X - NSHT 310- PREVENTIVE MEDICINE & EPIDEMIOLOGY

**Theory - 100 hours,
Practical - 30 hours**

Introduction (Basic Concepts of Preventive Medicine and Epidemiology)

Concepts and Principles related to Preventive medicine, Public health, Community health and social medicine. Historical Development and Definitions and terms used in Preventive medicine.

Concept of Health & Disease

Concept of Health- Definitions, Changing concepts of health, dimensions Of health, Promotion of health, Maintenance of health, Concept of positive Health, Concept of well being, Spectrum of health, Determinants of health, Indicators of health.

Concept of disease- Definition, Concept, Epidemiological triad, Natural History of disease, Factors in causation of disease, (agent, Host, Environment) Spectrum of disease, Iceberg of disease, Web of Causation Of disease, Multifactorial Causation.

Concept of Prevention and control of disease- Concept of prevention, Concept of control, Levels of disease prevention (primordial, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Prevention), Modes of Intervention.

Environmental Factors related to Individual and community health.

Concept of Environment, Environmental Sanitation.

Environment- Physical, Water, air, Ventilation, light, Radiation, Housing, Sanitation, disposal of waste (Solid and liquid waste Disposal, Excreta Disposal), disposal of dead bodies, forestation, Noise, climate, Communication: Infrastructure facilities and Linkages.

- Acts regulating the environment-National Pollution control board.

Insects, Arthropods and Rodents.

Bacterial and Viral agents

Food hygiene- Production, Preservation, Purchase, Preparation, Consumption.

Acts Regulating food hygiene – Prevention of Food Adulteration act, Drugs and Cosmetic Act.

IV BASICS OF EPIDEMIOLOGY.

Definition, concepts, aims, scope, uses and terminology uses in Epidemiology.
Epidemiology of infectious disease-concept, Dynamics of disease.
Transmission, Disease Prevention and control.
Morbidity and mortality measurements.
Methods of epidemiology-Descriptive, Analytical Experimental.
Investigation of an epidemic.
Screening of disease.
Immunity-concept, classification, Immunizing agents, cold chain, Immunization Scheduled, hazards of Immunization.
Disinfection, Definition, types, recommended disinfection Procedure
Hospital Acquired infections.
National and International, health regulation-Notifiable diseases, Immigration, Emigration, quarantine, Isolation.

EPIDEMIOLOGY AND NURSING MANAGEMENT OF COMMON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Respiratory infections

Small Pox
Chicken Pox
Measles
Influenza
Rubella
ARI's & Pneumonia
Mumps
Diphtheria
Whooping cough
Meningococcal meningitis
Tuberculosis
SARS

Intestinal Infections

Poliomyelitis
Viral Hepatitis
Cholera
Diarrhoeal diseases
Typhoid Fever
Food poisoning
Amoebiasis
Hook worm infection
Ascariasis
Dracunculiasis

Arthropod infections

Dengue
Malaria
Filariasis

Zoonoses

Viral

Rabies
Yellow fever
Japanese encephalitis

Kyasnur Forest Disease

Bacterial

Brucellosis
Plague
Human Salmonellosis
Anthrax
Leptospirosis

Rickettsial diseases

Rickettsial Zoonoses
Scrub typhus
Murine typhus
Tick typhus
Q fever

Parasiticzoonoses

Taeniasis
Hydatid disease
Leishmaniasis

Surface infection

Trachoma
Tetanus
Leprosy
STD & RTI
Yaws
HIV/AIDS

ANY OTHER

VI Epidemiology and Nursing management of Non-communicable diseases

Malnutrition: under nutrition, over nutrition, nutritional
Deficiencies
Anaemia
Hypertension
Strokes
Rheumatic heart disease
Coronary heart Disease
Cancer
Diabetes mellitus
Blindness
Accidents
Mental illness
Obesity
Iodine Deficiency
Fluorosis
Epilepsy

VII Demography

Definition, Concept and scope
Methods of collection, analysis and interpretation of demographic
Data
Demographic rates and ratios

VIII Population and its control

Population explosion and its impact on social, economic development of Individual, society and country Population control. Overall development: Women empowerment, Social, economic and educational development

Limiting family size:

Promotion of small family norm

Methods: spacing(natural, biological, chemical, mechanical Methods etc)

Terminal: surgical methods

Emergency contraception

**PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY
PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE WORK**

30 HOURS

Clinical experience in the rural community health fields and guided observation visit to community health related agencies.

Identify demographic characteristics, health determinants and community health resources.

Diagnose health needs of individual and families.

Provide primary care in center.

Counsel and educate individual, family and community.

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

SUGGESTED READING

J.E. Park, Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine. Edition 20th, Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, 2009.

Mahajan, B.K. and Gupta, M.C., Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine, 2nd Edition, New Delhi : Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers (Pvt.) Ltd 1995.

Gulani, Krishna Kumari, Community Health Nursing Principles and Practices. First Edition, Delhi: Kumar Publishing House, 2006.

Patney, Sunita., Text book of Community Health Nursing, First Edition, Delhi : Modern Publishers , 2005.

PAPER XI- NSHT 311- MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING – I

Theory - 100 hours

INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

Introduction to medical surgical nursing –Evolutions and trends of medical and surgical nursing.

Review of Concepts of Health & illness. Disease concepts, causations, classification- International Classification of Disease (ICD-10 or later version), acute illness chronic illness & Terminal illness, stages of illness.

Review of concepts of comprehensive nursing care in medical surgical conditions based on nursing process.

Role of Nurse, patient and family in care of adult patient.

Role and responsibilities of a nurse in medical surgical settings.

Outpatient department.

In patient unit.

Intensive care unit.

Home and Community settings.

Introduction to Medical Surgical asepsis

Inflammation and Infection.

Immunity

Wound healing.

Care of Surgical Patient.

Pre- Operative

Intra- Operative

Post - Operative

II GENERAL PATHOLOGY

Introduction

Importance of the study of pathology.

Definition of terms.

Methods and techniques.

Cellular and Tissue changes.

Infiltration and regeneration.

Inflammations and infections.

Wound healing.

Vascular changes.

Cellular growth, Neoplasms.

Normal and Cancer cell.

Benign and Malignant growths.

In situ carcinoma.

Disturbances of fluid and electrolyte imbalance.

Special Pathology

Pathology changes in disease conditions of various systems:

Respiratory tract

- Tuberculosis, Bronchitis, Pleural effusion and pneumonia, ○ Lung abscess, emphysema, bronchiectasis.
- Bronchial asthma, Chronic obstructive Pulmonary disease & tumours.

Cardio Vascular System

- Pericardial effusion.
- Rheumatic heart disease.
- Infective endocarditis, atherosclerosis.
- Ischemia, infarction & aneurysm.

Gastro Intestinal Tract

- Peptic ulcer, typhoid.
- Carcinoma of GI tract-buccal, Esophageal.
- Gastric & intestinal

Liver, Gall bladder & pancreas

- Hepatitis, Chronic liver abscess, cirrhosis.
- Tumours of liver, gall bladder and pancreas,
- Cholecystitis.

Kidneys & Urinary tract

- Glomerulonephritis, pyelonephritis.
- Calculi, renal failure, renal carcinoma & cystitis.

Male genital systems

- Cryptorchidism, testicular atrophy
- Prostatic hyperplasia, carcinoma penis & prostate.

Female genital system

- Fibroids
- Carcinoma cervix and Endometrium.
- Vesicular mole, choriocarcinoma.
- Ectopic gestation.
- Ovarian cyst & tumours.

Cancer Breast.

Central Nervous system

- Hydrocephalus, Meningitis, encephalitis,
- Vascular disorders- thrombosis, embolism.
- Stroke, paraplegia, quadriplegia.
- Tumours, meningiomas-gliomas.

Metastatic tumour

Skeletal system

- Bone healing, osteoporosis, osteomyelitis

Arthritis & tumours

Clinical Pathology

Various blood and bone marrow tests in assessment and monitoring of disease conditions. ○

Hemoglobin

- RBC, White cell & platelet counts
- Bleeding time, clotting time and prothrombin time. ○
- Blood grouping and cross matching.
- Blood chemistry.
- Blood culture.
- Serological and immunological tests. ○
- Others blood tests.

Examination of Bone marrow.

Methods of collection of blood specimen for various clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal values.

Examination of body cavity fluids, transudates and exudates.

The laboratories tests used in CSF analysis.

Examination of other body cavity fluids, transudates and exudates – sputum, wound discharge etc.

Analysis of gastric and duodenal contents.

Analysis of semen-sperm count, motility and morphology and their importance in infertility.

Methods of collection of CSF and other cavity fluids specimen for various clinical pathology, biochemistry, microbiology tests, inference and normal values.

Urine and faeces

Urine

- Physical characteristics.
- Analysis
- Culture and sensitivity.

Faeces

- Characteristics
- Stool examination: occult blood, ova, parasite and cyst, reducing substance etc.

Methods of collection for various tests, inference and normal values

COMMON SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS AND MANAGEMENT.

- Fluid an electrolyte imbalance.
- Vomiting.
- Dyspnea and cough, respiratory obstruction.
- Fever
- Shock
- Unconsciousness, Syncope.
- Pain
- Incontinence.
- Edema.
- Age related problems – geriatric.

IV NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH DISORDERS OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Review of anatomy and physiology of digestive system.

Nursing Assessment History and Physical assessment.

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management.

Disorders of

Oral cavity – lips, gums, tongue, salivary glands and teeth.

Oesophagus- inflammation, stricture, obstruction, bleeding and tumours.

- Stomach and deudenum - hiatus hernia, gastritis, peptic and deudenal ulcer, bleeding and tumours.

Small intestinal disorders inflammation and infection, entritis, malabsorption, obstruction, tumour and perforation.

Large intestinal disorders-colitis, inflammation and infection, obstruction and tumour and lump

Hernias

Appendix – inflammation, mass, abscess, rupture.

Anal & Rectum-hemorrhoids, fissures, fistulas.

Peritonitis/ acute abdomen.

Pancreas; inflammation, cyst, abscess and tumours,

Liver-inflammation, cyst, abscess, cirrhosis, portal hypertension, hepatic failure, tumours.

Gall Bladder; inflammation, obstruction, stones and tumours.

Special therapies, alternative therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of disorders of digestive system.

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH GENITO – URINARY PROBLEMS.

Review of anatomy and physiology of genito- urinary system.

Nursing assessment history and physical assessment.

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of-

Nephritis

Nephrotic syndrome

Nephrosis

Renal calculus

Tumours

Acute renal failure

Chronic renal failure

End stage renal disease

Dialysis, renal transplant

Congenital disorders, urinary infections.

Benign prostate hypertrophy

Disorders of ureter, urinary bladder and urethra-inflammation, infection, stricture, obstruction, tumour, prostate.

Special therapies, alternative therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of genito-urinary disorders

VI NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH DISORDERS OF ENDOCRINE SYSTEM

Review of anatomy and physiology of endocrine system.

Nursing assessment – History and Physical assessment.

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of –

○ Disorders of Thyroid and Parathyroid ○

Diabetes mellitus

○ Diabetes insipidus

○ Adrenal tumour

- Pituitary disorders

Special therapies, alternative therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of disorders of endocrine system.

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

SUGGESTED READING

Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing 11th Edition, New Delhi :
Lippincott. Publication, 2008.

Sandra M. Neetina. Manual of Nursing Practice 7th Edition, India: Lippincott, 2001.

Phipps & Long & wood. Shaffer's Medical Surgical Nursing. 7th Edition, USA:
Mosby, 1980.

Joyce M. Black. Medical Surgical Nursing Clinical Management for Continuityof Care. 5th
Edition, India: W.B. Saunders. Company, 1997.

Luckman, J. Medical Surgical Nursing- A Psychophysiological Approach. 3rd Edition,
Philadephia WB Saunders Publishers.

PAPER XII- NSHT 312- MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING – II

Theory - 100 hours,

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS (ADULTS, INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS.

Review of anatomy and physiology of respiratory system,
Nursing Assessment – History and Physical assessment.

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of adults including elderly with –
Upper Respiratory tract infections.

- Bronchitis.
- Asthma.
- Emphysema.
- Empyema. ○
- Atelectasis.
- Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases (COPD). ○
- Bronchiectasis
- Pneumonia
- Pulmonary tuberculosis
- Lung abscess
- Pleural effusion ○
- Cysts and tumours ○
- Chest injuries
- Respiratory arrest and insufficiency ○
- Pulmonary embolism.
- Special therapies, alternative therapies
- Nursing procedures
- Drugs used in treatment of respiratory disorders.

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH BLOOD AND CARDIO VASCULAR PROBLEMS

Review of anatomy and physiology of blood and cardio vascular system.
Nursing Assessment History and Physical assessment.

Etiology, Pathophysiology, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of –

Vascular system

- Hypertension, Hypotension.
- Arteriosclerosis.
- Raynaud's disease.
- Aneurism and Peripheral vascular disorders.

Heart

Coronary artery diseases

- Ischemic Heart Disease. ○
- Coronary atherosclerosis

- Angina pectoris
- Myocardial infarction
- Valvular disorders of the heart
 - Congenital and acquired
 - Rheumatic Heart diseases
- Endocarditis, Pericarditis Myocarditis.
- Cardio Myopathies.
- Cardiac dysrhythmias, Heart Block
- Congestive cardiac failure
 - Cor-pulmonale, pulmonary edema, cardiogenic shock, cardiac tamponade
- Cardiac emergencies and arrest
- Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR)
- Blood
 - Anaemias
 - Polycythemia
 - Bleeding disorders; clotting factors defects and platelets defects.
 - Thalassemia
 - Leukaemias and agranulocytosis
 - Lymphomas
 - Myelomas
- Special therapies
 - Blood transfusion, safety checks, procedure and requirements, management of adverse transfusion reaction, records for blood transfusion.
 - Management and counseling of blood donors, phlebotomy procedure, and post donation management. Blood bank functioning and hospital transfusion committee.
 - Bio-safety and waste management in relation to blood transfusion.
 - Role of a nurse in Organ donation, retrieval and banking.
- Alternative therapies Nursing procedures Drugs used in treatment of blood and cardio vascular disorders.

III NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS

- Review of anatomy and physiology of the neurological system
- Nursing assessment History and physical and neurological assessment and Glasgow coma scale.
- Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of neurological disorders.
- Congenital malformations
- Headache
- Head Injuries
- Spinal Injuries
 - Paraplegia
 - Hemiplegia
 - Quadriplegia
- Spinal cord compression herniation of intervertebral disc
- Tumors of the brain & spinal cord
- Intra cranial and cerebral aneurysms
- Infections:
 - Meningitis, Encephalitis, Brain abscess, neurocysticercosis
- Movement disorders

- Chorea
- Seizures
- Epilepsies
- Cerebro Vascular Accidents (CVA)
- Cranial, Spinal Neuropathies – Bell’s palsy, trigeminal neuralgia
- Peripheral Neuropathies; Guillain-Barr Syndrome
- Myasthenia gravis
- Multiple sclerosis
- Degenerative diseases
 - Delirium
 - Dementia
 - Alzheimer’s disease
 - Parkinson’s disease
- Management of unconscious patients and patients with stroke.
- Role of the nurse in communicating with patient having neurological deficit
- Rehabilitation of patients with neurological deficit
- Role of nurse in long stay facility (institutions) and at home
- Special therapies
- Nursing procedures
- Drugs used in treatment of neurological disorders

IV NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH DISORDERS OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

- Review to anatomy and physiology of skin and its appendages
- Nursing assessment – History and Physical assessment.
- Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of skin and its appendages-
 - Lesions and abrasions
 - Infection and infestations; Dermatitis
 - Dermatoses; infectious and Non infectious “inflammatory dermatoses” ○
 - Acne Vulgaris
 - Allergies and Eczema
 - Psoriasis
 - Malignant melanoma
 - Alopecia
- Special therapies, alternative therapies
- Nursing procedures
- Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Integumentary system

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

- Overview of infectious disease, the infectious process.
- Nursing assessment History and Physical assessment.
- Epidemiology, infectious process, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment, prevention and dietetics. Control and eradication of common Communicable Diseases-
 - Tuberculosis

Hepatitis A-E

Herpes

Meningitis

Gas gangrene

Leprosy

Dengue

Plague

Yellow fever

Filariasis

HIV, AIDS

Reproductive tract infections.

Special therapies, alternatives therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of Communicable diseases

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

SUGGESTED READING

Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing 11th Edition, New Delhi :
Lippincott. Publication, 2008.

Sandra M. Neetina. Manual of Nursing Practice 7th Edition, India: Lippincott, 2001.

Phipps & Long & wood. Shaffer's Medical Surgical Nursing. 7th Edition, USA:
Mosby, 1980.

Joyce M. Black. Medical Surgical Nursing Clinical Management for Continuityof Care. 5th
Edition, India: W.B. Saunders. Company, 1997.

Luckman, J. Medical Surgical Nursing- A Psychophysiological Approach. 3rd Edition,
Philadephia WB Saunders Publishers.

NSHP II
PRACTICAL PAPER II
MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING – I

Time: 300 Hours

GENERAL MEDICAL WARD (RESPIRATORY, GI, ENDOCRINE, RENAL, HEMOTOLOGY, NEUROLOGY)

Assessment of the patient.

- Taking history.
 - Perform general and specific physical examination. ○
- Identify alterations and deviations.

Practice medical surgical asepsis – Standard safety measures.

Administer medications.

- Oral, IV, IM, Subcutaneous. ○
- IV therapy.

- IV canulation.

- Maintenance and monitoring.

Oxygen therapy by different methods.

Nebulization.

Chest physio therapy.

Naso gastric feeding.

Assist in common diagnostic.

Perform/ Assist in therapeutic procedures.

Blood and component therapy.

Throat Suctioning.

Collect specimens for common investigations.

Maintain elimination.

- Catheterization. ○

Bowel wash.

- Enema.

- Urinary drainage.

Maintain Intake, output and documentation.

Perform Neurological Examination.

Use Glasgow coma scale.

Participate in rehabilitation program

Counsel and teach related to specific disease conditions to patient and families

GENERAL SURGICAL WARD (GI, URINARY, CTVS)

Practice medical surgical asepsis standard safety measures.

Pre operative preparation of patients.

Post operative care receiving pt, assessment, monitoring, care.

Care of wounds and drainage.

Suture removal.

Ambulation and exercise.

Naso gastric aspiration.
Care of chest drainage.
Ostomy care.
○ Gastrostomy.
○ Colostomy. ○
Enterostomy.
Blood and component therapy.
Practice universal precautions.

III. CARDIOLOGY WARD

Physical examination of the cardio vascular system recording and interpreting ECG.
Monitoring of patients.
Preparation and assisting in non – invasive and invasive diagnostic procedures.
Administer cardiac drugs.
Cardio pulmonary resuscitation.
Teach patients and families.
Practice medical and surgical asepsis standard safety measures.

IV. SKIN AND COMMUNICABLE DISEASES WARD

Assessment of patients with skin disorders.
Assist in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.
Administer topical medication.
Practice medical surgical asepsis – Standard safety measures.
Use of personal protective equipment (PPE).
Give Medicated baths.
Counseling HIV positive patients.
Teach prevention of infectious diseases.

PAPER XIII- NSHT 413- MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING – III

Theory - 100 hours

PHARMACOLOGY

Introduction

- Definitions
- Sources
- Terminology used
- Type: Classification
- Pharmacodynamics: Actions, therapeutic,
- Adverse, toxic
- Pharmacodynamics: absorption, distribution, metabolism, interaction, excretion
- Review: Routes and principles of administration of drugs
- Indian pharmacopoeia: Legal issues?
- Rational use of drugs
- Principles of therapeutics

Chemotherapy

Pharmacology of commonly used; ○

Penicillin

○ Cephalosporins ○

Aminoglycosides

○ Macrolide & Broad Spectrum Antibiotics ○

Sulfonamides

○ Quinolones ○

Antibiotics ○

Antimalarials ○

Anthelminitics

○ Antiviral & anti fungal agents ○

Antitubercular drugs

○ Anti leprosy drugs

○ Anticancer drugs

○ Immuno – suppressants

Composition, action, dosage, route, indication, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Pharmacology of commonly used antiseptics disinfectants and insecticides

Antiseptics; Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Disinfectants

Insecticides

Drugs acting on G.I. system

Pharmacology of commonly used-○

Antiemetics,

○ Emetics ○

Purgatives ○

Antacids

Cholinergic
Anticholinergics
Fluid and electrolyte therapy
Anti diarrhoeals
Histamines

Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Drugs used on Respiratory System

□ Pharmacology of commonly used-○

Antiasthmatics
○ Mucolytics
○ Decongestants ○
Expectorants ○
Antitussives ○
Bronchodilators ○
Antihistamines

□ Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Drugs used on Urinary System

Pharmacology of commonly used – ○
Diuretics and antidiuretics
○ Urinary antiseptics
○ Cholinergic and anticholinergics ○
Acidifiers and alkalinizers

Composition, action, dosage, route, indication, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Miscellaneous

Drugs used in de-addiction
Drugs used in CPR and emergency
Vitamins and minerals
Immunosuppressants
Antidotes
Antivenom
Vaccines and sera

Drugs used on skin and mucous membranes

Topical applications for skin, eye, ear, nose and buccal cavity antipruritics

Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Drug acting on Nervous system

Basic & applied pharmacology of commonly used:

Analgesics and Anaesthetics ○
Analgesia
Non steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID)
drugs ○ Antipyretics
○ Hypnotics and Sedatives
Opioids
Tranquilizers
General & local anesthetics
Gases: oxygen, nitrous oxide, carbon – dioxide

Cholinergic and anti-cholinergics:

Muscle relaxants
Major tranquilizers
Anti – psychotics
Antidepressants
Anticonvulsants
Adrenergics
Noradrenergics
Mood stabilizers
Acetylcholine
Stimulants

Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Cardiovascular drugs

Haematinics
Cardiotonics
Anti anginals
Anti – hypertensives & vasodilators
Anti arrhythmics
Plasma expanders
Coagulants & anticoagulants
Antiplatelets & thrombolytics
Hypolipidemics

Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse

Drugs used for hormonal disorders and supplementation, contraception and medical termination of pregnancy

Insulins & Oral hypoglycemic
Thyroid supplements and suppressants
Steroids, Anabolics
Uterine stimulants and relaxants
Oral contraceptives
Other estrogen – progesterone preparations
Corticotrophine & gonadotropins
Adrenaline
Prostaglandins
Calcitonins
Calcium salts
Calcium regulators

Composition, action, dosage, route, indications, contraindications, drug interactions, side effects, adverse effects, toxicity and role of nurse.

Introduction to Drugs used in alternatives systems of medicine

Ayurveda, Homeopathy, Unani and Siddha etc.

II OPERATION THEATRE NURSING

Organization and physical set up of operation theatre.

- Classification.
- O.T. Design.
- Staffing.
- Members of the O.T. team.
- Duties and responsibilities of nurse in O.T.
- Principles of Health and Operating room attire.
- Instruments.
- Sutures and suture materials.
- Equipments.
- OT tables and sets for common surgical procedures.
- Positions and draping for common surgical procedures.
- Scrubbing procedures.
- Gowning and gloving.
- Preparation of O.T Sets.
- Monitoring the patient during surgical procedures.
- Maintenance of therapeutic environment in O.T.
- Standard safety measures.
 - Infection control, Medical and surgical asepsis, fumigation, disinfection and sterilization, Antiseptics.
 - Biomedical waste management.
 - Prevention of accidents and hazards in O.T.
- Anaesthesia
 - Types
 - Methods of Administration.
 - Effects and stages
 - Equipments
 - Drugs
- Cardio pulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- Pain management techniques.
- Legal Aspects.

III NURSING MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT IN CRITICAL CARE UNIT

- Nursing Assessment History and Physical assessment
- Classification
- Principles of critical care nursing
- Organization; Physical setup, Policies, staffing norms
- Protocols, equipments; ventilators, cardiac monitors, defibrillators,
- Resuscitation equipments
- Infection Control Protocols
- Nursing management of critically ill patient
- Monitoring of critically ill patient
- CPR-Advance Cardiac life support
- Treatment and procedures
- Transitional care
- Ethical and Legal Aspects
- Communication with patient and family
- Intensive care records
- Crisis Intervention

Death and Dying – coping with
Drugs used in critical care unit

IV NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT IN EMERGENCY & DISASTER SITUATIONS **DISASTER NURSING**

Concepts and principles of Disaster nursing

Causes and types of Disaster: Natural and Man-made ○

- Earthquakes, floods, Epidemics, Cyclones
- Fire, Explosion, Accidents
- Violence, Terrorism; biochemical war

Policies related to emergency/ disaster management; International, national, state, institutional

Disaster preparedness:

Team, Guidelines, protocols, Equipments, Resources

Coordination and involvement of; Community, various govt. department, non-govt. organizations and International agencies

Role of nurse:working

Legal Aspects of Disaster Nursing

Impact on Health and after effects; Post Traumatic stress Disorder

Rehabilitation ; physical, psychosocial, financial, Relocation

Emergency Nursing

Concepts, priorities, principles and scope of emergency nursing

Organization of emergency services: Physical setup, staffing, equipment and supplies, protocols, Concepts of triage and role of triage nurse.

Coordination and involvement of different department and facilities

Nursing Assessment History and Physical assessment

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of patient with medical and surgical emergency

Principles of emergency management

Common Emergency

Respiratory Emergencies

Cardiac Emergencies

Shock and Haemorrhage

Pain

Poly Trauma, road accidents, crush injuries, wound.

Bites

Poisoning; Food, Gas, Drugs & chemical poisoning

Seizures

Thermal Emergencies; Heart stroke & Cold injuries

Pediatric Emergencies

Psychiatric Emergencies

Obstetrical Emergencies

Violence, Abuse, Sexual assault

Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation

Crisis Intervention

Role of the nurse; Communication and Inter Personal Relations

Medico-Legal Aspects;

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT WITH ONCOLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Structure & characteristics of normal & cancer cells
Nursing assessment history and physical assessment
Prevention, screening, Early detection, Warning signs of cancer
Epidemiology, Etiology, Classification, Pathophysiology, Staging, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of oncological conditions
Common malignancies of various body systems; Oral, larynx, lung, Stomach and Colon, Liver, Leukemias and lymphomas, Breast. Cervix, Ovary, Uterus, Sarcoma, Brain, Renal, Bladder, Prostate etc
Oncological emergencies
Modalities of treatment
○ Immunotherapy ○
Chemotherapy
○ Radiotherapy
○ Surgical Interventions
○ Stem cell and Bone marrow transplants ○
Gene therapy
○ Other forms of treatment
Psychosocial aspects of cancer.
Rehabilitation
Palliative care; Symptom and Pain Management, Nutritional support
Home care
Hospice care
Stomal therapy
Special therapies
○ Psychosocial aspects
Nursing procedures

VI NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY) WITH IMMUNOLOGICAL PROBLEMS

Review of Immune system,
Nursing Assessment History and Physical assessment
Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of-
Immunodeficiency disorder.
Primary immuno deficiency
Phagocytic dysfunction.
B-cell and T-cell deficiencies.
Secondary immunodeficiencies.
Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS)
Incidence of HIV & AIDS.
Epidemiology
Transmission – Prevention of Transmission.

Standard safety precautions.

Role of Nurse; Counseling.

Health education and home care consideration.

National AIDS control program – NACO, various national and international agencies.

Infection control program.

Rehabilitation.

Special therapies, alternative therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of disorders of immunological system

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

SUGGESTED READING

Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing 11th Edition, New Delhi :
Lippincott. Publication, 2008.

Sandra M. Neetina. Manual of Nursing Practice 7th Edition, India: Lippincott, 2001.

Phipps & Long & wood. Shaffer's Medical Surgical Nursing. 7th Edition, USA:
Mosby, 1980.

Joyce M. Black. Medical Surgical Nursing Clinical Management for Continuityof Care. 5th
Edition, India: W.B. Saunders. Company, 1997.

Luckman, J. Medical Surgical Nursing- A Psychophysiological Approach. 3rd Edition,
Philadephia WB Saunders Publishers.

PAPER XIV- NSHT 414-MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING – IV

Theory - 100 hours

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH DISORDERS OF EAR NOSE AND THROAT.

Review of anatomy and physiology of the Ear Nose and Throat

Nursing Assessment - History and Physical assessment

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of Ear Nose and throat disorders:

- External ear: deformities otalgia, foreign bodies, and tumours
- Middle Ear- Impacted wax, Tympanic membrane perforation, otitis media, otosclerosis, mastoiditis, tumours
- Inner Ear – Meniere’s Disease , labyrinthitis, ototoxicity, tumours
- Upper airway infections – Common cold, sinusitis, ethinitis, rhinitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis and adenoiditis, peritonsillar abscess, laryngitis

Upper respiratory airway – epistaxis,

Nasal obstruction, laryngeal obstruction, cancer of the larynx

Cancer of the oral cavity

Speech defects and speech therapy

Deafness-

Prevention, control and rehabilitation

Hearing Aids, implanted hearing devices

Special therapies, alternative therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of disorders of Ear Nose and Throat

Role of nurse Communicating with hearing impaired and muteness.

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT WITH DISORDERS OF EYE

Review of anatomy and physiology of the eye

Nursing Assessment – History and Physical assessment

Etiology, Patho physiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of eye disorders:

- Refractive errors
- Eyelids – infections, tumours and deformities
- Conjunctiva – inflammation and infection, bleeding ○
- Cornea – inflammation and infection
- Lens- cataracts
- Glaucoma
- Disorders of the uveal tract,
- Ocular tumours
- Disorders of posterior chamber and retina: Retinal and vitreous problems

- Retinal detachment
- Ocular emergencies and their prevention
- Blindness
- National blindness control program
 - Eye Banking
 - Eye prostheses and Rehabilitation
- Role of a nurse – Communication with visually impaired patient, Eye camps
- Special therapies, alternative therapies
- Nursing procedures
- Drugs used in treatment of disorders of eye

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DISORDERS OF MALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Review of anatomy and physiology of male reproductive system
- Nursing assessment- history and Physical assessment.
- Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of disorders of male reproductive system.
- Congenital malformations; cryptorchidism
- Hypospadiasis, Epispadiasis
- Infections
- Testis and adjacent structures
- Penis
- Prostate: inflammation, infection, hypertrophy, tumour
- Sexual Dysfunction
- Infertility
- Contraception
- Breast; gynecomastia, tumour
- Climacteric changes special therapies, alternative therapies
- Special therapies, alternative therapies
- Nursing procedures
- Drugs used in treatment of disorders of male reproductive system

IV NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENTS WITH DISORDERS OF FEMALE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM

- Review of anatomy and physiology of the female reproductive system
- Nursing assessment – history and physical assessment
- Breast Self Examination
- Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of disorder of female reproductive system.
- Congenital abnormalities of female reproductive system.
- Sexuality and Reproductive Health.
- Sexual Health Assessment.
- Menstrual Disorders; Dysmenorrhea, Amenorrhea, Premenstrual Syndrome
- Abnormal Uterine Bleeding; Menorrhagia, Metrorrhagia
- Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
- Ovarian and fallopian tube disorders; infections, cysts, tumours

Uterine and cervical disorders; Endometriosis, polyps, Fibroids, Cervical and uterine tumours, uterine displacement, Cystocele/Urethocele/Rectocele
 Vaginal disorders; Infections and Discharges, Fistulas
 Vulva Disorder; infection, cysts, tumours
 Diseases of breasts; Deformities, Infection, Cysts and Tumours
 Menopause and Hormonal Replacement Therapy
 Infertility
 Contraception; Type Methods, Risk and effectiveness

- Spacing Methods – Barrier methods, Intra Uterine Devices, Hormonal, Post Conceptional Methods, etc.
- Terminal methods – sterilization

 Emergency contraception methods
 Abortion- Natural, Medical and surgical abortion – MTP Act
 Toxic Shock Syndrome
 Injuries and Trauma; Sexual violence
 Special therapies
 Nursing procedures
 Drugs used in treatment of gynaecological disorders
 National family welfare programme.

NURSING MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT WITH MUSCULOSKELETAL PROBLEMS

Review of anatomy and physiology of musculoskeletal system,
 Nursing assessment history and physical assessment
 Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical, surgical, dietetics & nursing management of –
 Disorders of:

- Muscles, Ligaments and Joints – inflammation, infection, trauma
- Bones-inflammation, infection, dislocation, fracture, tumour and trauma ○
- Osteomalacia and osteoporosis
- Arthritis
- Congenital deformities
- Spinal column – defects and deformities, tumor, prolapsed inter vertebral disc, pott,s spine
- Paget’s disease

 Amputation
 Prosthesis
 Transplant & replacement surgeries
 Rehabilitation. Special therapies, alternatives therapies Nursing procedures
 Drugs used in treatment of disorders of musculoskeletal system

VI NURSING MANAGEMENT OF A PATIENT WITH BURNS, RECONSTRUCTIVE & COSMETIC SURGERY

Review of anatomy and physiology of the skin and connective tissues and various deformities
 Nursing assessment – history and physical assessment and assessment of burns and fluid and electrolyte loss

Etiology, classification, Pathphysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of Burns and Re-constructive and Cosmetic surgery;

Types of Re-constructive and Cosmetic surgery; for burns, congenital deformities, injuries and cosmetic purposes

Role of Nurse

Legal aspects

Rehabilitation

Special therapies

○ Psycho social aspects

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of Burns, reconstructive and cosmetic surgery

VII NURSING CARE OF THE ELDERLY

Nursing assessment- history and Physical assessment

Ageing;

Demography; Myths and realities

Concepts and theories of ageing

Cognitive Aspects of Ageing

Normal biological ageing

Age related body systems changes

Psychosocial Aspects of Aging

Medications and elderly

Stress & coping in older adults

Common Health Problems & nursing management

Cardiovascular, Respiratory, Musculoskeletal,

Endocrine, genito-urinary, gastrointestinal

Neurological, Skin and other Sensory organs

○ Psychosocial and Sexual

○ Abuse of elderly

Role of nurse for care of elderly: ambulation, nutritional, communicational, psychosocial and spiritual

Role of nurse for caregivers of elderly

Role of family and formal and non formal caregivers

Use of aids and prosthesis(hearing aids, dentures,

Legal & Ethical Issues

Provisions and Programmes for elderly; privileges, Community programs and health services;

Home and institutional care

**VIII NURSING MANAGEMENT OF PATIENT (ADULTS INCLUDING ELDERLY)
WITH OCCUPATIONAL & INDUSTRIAL DISORDERS**

Nursing assessment – history and physical assessment

Etiology, Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, diagnosis, treatment modalities and medical & surgical nursing management of occupational and industrial health disorders

Role of nurse

Special therapies, alternatives therapies

Nursing procedures

Drugs used in treatment of Occupational and Industrial disorders

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

SUGGESTED READING

Brunner & Suddarth's Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing 11th Edition, New Delhi :
Lippincott. Publication, 2008.

Sandra M. Neetina. Manual of Nursing Practice 7th Edition, India: Lippincott, 2001.

Phipps & Long & wood. Shaffer's Medical Surgical Nursing. 7th Edition, USA:
Mosby, 1980.

Joyce M. Black. Medical Surgical Nursing Clinical Management for Continuityof Care. 5th
Edition, India: W.B. Saunders. Company, 1997.

Luckman, J. Medical Surgical Nursing- A Psychophysiological Approach. 3rd Edition,
Philadephia WB Saunders Publishers.

NSHP III
PRACTICAL PAPER – III
MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING - II

Time: 400 Hours

ENT

Perform examination of ear, nose and throat.
Assist with diagnostic procedures.
Assist with therapeutic procedures.
Instillation of drops.
Perform/assist with irrigations.
Apply ear bandage.
Perform tracheostomy care.
Teach patients and families.

OPHTHAMOLOGY

Perform examination of eye.
Assist with diagnostic procedures.
Assist with therapeutic procedures.
Perform/ assist with irrigations.
Apply eye bandage.
Apply eye drops/ointments.
Assist with foreign body removal.
Teach patients and families.

GYNECOLOGY WARD

Assist with gynecological examination.
Assist with diagnostic procedures.
Assist with therapeutic procedures.
Teach patients families.
Teaching self Breast Examination.
Assist with PAP smear collection.

IV. BURNS UNIT

Assessment of the burns patient.
○ Percentage of burns.
○ Degree of burns.
Fluid and electrolyte replacement therapy.
○ Assess.
○ Calculate
○ Replace
○ Record intake/output.
Care of Burn wounds.

Bathing.
Dressing.
Perform active and passive exercises.
Practice medical and surgical asepsis.
Counsel and Teach patients and families.
Participate in rehabilitation program.

V. ONCOLOGY UNIT

- Screen for common cancers – TNM classification.
Assist with diagnostic procedures.
Biopsies.
Pap smear.
Bone – marrow aspiration.
- Breast examination.
 - Assist with therapeutic procedures.
 - Participate in various modalities of treatment.
 - Chemotherapy.
 - Radiotherapy.
 - Pain management.
 - Stomalththerapy.
 - Hormonal therapy.
 - Immuno therapy. ○
 - Gene therapy.
 - Alternative therapy.
 - Participate in palliative care.
 - Counsel and teach patients families.
 - Self Breast Examination.
 - Warning signs.
 - Participate in rehabilitation program.

VI. CRITICAL CARE UNIT

Monitoring of patients in ICU.
Maintain flow sheet.
Care of patient on ventilators.
Perform Endotracheal suction.
Demonstrates use of ventilators, cardiac monitors etc.
Collect specimens and interprets ABG analysis.
Assist with arterial puncture.
Maintain CVP line.
Pulse oximetry.
CPR – ALS.
Defibrillators.
Pace makers.
Bag – mask ventilation.
Emergency tray/trolley – crash Cart.
Administration of drugs.

- Infusion pump.

Epidural.
Intra thecal.
Intracardiac.
Total parenteral therapy.
Chest physiotherapy.
Perform active and passive exercises.
Counsel the patient and family in dealing with grieving and bereavement.

VII. CASUALTY/ EMERGENCY

Practice ‘triage’.
Assist with assessment examination, investigations and their interpretations, in emergency and disaster situations.
Assist in documentations.
Assist in legal procedures in emergency unit.
Participate in managing crowd.
Counsel patient and families in grief and bereavement.

VIII. ORTHOPEDIC WARD

Assessment of orthopaedic patients.
Assist in application of plaster cast and removal of cast.
Apply skin traction – buck’s extension traction.
Assist in application and removal of prosthesis.
Physiotherapy – Range of motion exercise (ROM), muscle strengthening exercises.
Crutch maneuvering technique.
Activities of daily living.
Ambulation.
Teach and counsel patients and families.

IX. OPERATION THEATRE

Scrubbing, gowning, gloving.
Identify instruments, suturing materials for common operations.
Disinfection. Carbolization, fumigation.
Preparation of instrument sets for common operations.
Sterilization of sharps and other instruments.
Prepare the OT table depending upon the operation.
Positioning and monitoring of patients.
Endotracheal intubation.
Assisting in minor and major operations.
Handling specimens.
Disposal of waste as per the guidelines

PAPER XV- NSHT 415- EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

Theory - 60 hours

I Principles of education and teaching learning process:-

Education: Meaning, philosophy, aims, functions & principles.
Nature and characteristics of learning.
Principles and maxims of teaching.
Formulating objectives: general and specific.
Lesson planning and class room management.

II Methods of teaching:

Lecture, demonstration, group discussion, seminar, symposium, panel discussion, role play, project, field trip, workshop, exhibition, programmed instruction, computer assisted learning, micro teaching, problem based learning, self instructional module and simulation.

Clinical teaching methods: case method, nursing round and reports, bed side clinic, conference (individual and group), process recording.

III Educational Media:-

Purposes, principles and types of A.V. Aids.
Graphic Aids: chalk Board, Chart, Graph, Poster, Flash card, flannel graph, bulletin, cartoon.
Three dimensional aids: objects, specimens, models, puppets.
Pristed aids:
Project aids: slides, OHP, films, TV, VCR/VCD, Camera, Microscope, LCD.
Audio Aids: Tape Recorder, public address system.
Computer.

IV Assessment

Purpose & scope of evaluation & assessment.
Criteria for selection of assessment techniques and methods.
Assessment of knowledge: essay type questions, Short answer questions(SAQ), Multiple choice questions (MCQ).
Assessment of skills: observation checklist, practical exam, Viva, Objective structures clinical examination (OSCE).
Assessment of Attitudes : Attitude scales.

V- Information education and communication for health (IEC)

Health Behavior and health education.
Planning for Health Education.
Health Education with individuals, groups and communities.
Communicating health messages.
Methods and media for communicating health messages.
Using mess media

EDUCATIONAL TECHNOLOGY

SUGGESTED READINGS

Gillbret, J.J., "Educational Handbook For Health Personnel, W.H.O. Geneva, 1997.

Heidgerken, E. Loretta, "Teaching & Learning in Schools of Nursing" 12th impression, Konark Publishers, 2003.

Neerja K. P., "Textbook of Nursing Education" Jaypee Brothers, 2003, New Delhi.

Bhatia K. & Bhatia B. D., "The Principles and Methods of Teaching" DOABA HOUSE, 1994, Nai Sarak, New Delhi.

Bastable, Susan B., "Nurse As a Educator-Principles Of Teaching & Learning For Nursing Practice" II edition, Jones & Bartlett, Publishers, 2003, Canada.

PAPER XVI- NSHT 416- INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS

PART A **INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS**

TOTAL –
THEORY – 30 HRS
PRACTICAL – 15 HRS

- I
Concepts of computers, hardware and software; trends and technology.
Application of computers in nursing.
- II
Introduction to disk operating system
Dos.
Windows (all version)
Ms-Word.
Ms- Excel with pictorial presentation.
Ms- Access.
Ms- Power Point.
- III
Multimedia; types & uses.
Computer aided teaching & testing.
Use of internet & E-mail.
- IV
Statistical packages: types and their feature.
- V
Hospital Management system: - types and use.

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

SUGGESTED READINGS

Prasad M.V.S., “Introduction to computers for B.Sc Nursing” Radiant Publishers 2009.

Kapoor Renu, “Introduction to computers” Lotus Publishers 2008.

Puri Bhawana, “Textbook of computers in nursing” A.I.T.B.S Publishers 2010.

Sinha, “Computers Fundamentals” BPB Publishes 2008.

Jain, “Computers in Nursing” A.I.T.B.S. Publishers 2010.

PART B
COMMUNICATION SKILLS

THEORY 30 HRS

Unit Review of communication process:

Process, elements and channel.
Facilitations.
Barriers.
Techniques.

Unit Interpersonal relations.

Purposes and types.
Phases.
Barriers.
Concept of self awareness.

Unit Human Relation

Social Behavior, motivation, social attitudes.
Group dynamics.
Team Work.
Importance of Human Relations in Nursing.

Unit Guidance and counseling

Definition, purpose, scope and need.
Basic principles.
Organization of counseling services.
Approaches and types of counseling.
Role and preparation of counselor.
Counseling process – steps, tools and techniques of counseling.
Developing counseling services for students.

COMMUNICATION SKILLS

SUGGESTED READINGS

Jones, Arthur J., "Principles Of Guidance" McGraw Hill, 1951, New York.

Pasricha, Prem, "Guidance & Counselling in Indian Education" N.C.E.R.T., 1976, New Delhi.

Crow L.D & Crow Alice, "An Introduction of Guidance – Principles & Practice" American Book Company, 1951, USA.

Berlo David K., "The Process Of Communication" Holt, Rinehart & Winston, Inc. 1964, USA.

R. Diwedi, "Human Relation and Organization Behavior" 5th Edition, Macmillan Publication India, 2006.

PAPER-XVII -NSHT 517- OBSTETRICAL NURSING & GENETICS

THEORY: 100 hrs

Clinical Hours : 216

OBSTETRICAL NURSING

Introduction to Obstetrical Nursing:-

Introduction to concepts of midwifery & Obstetrical nursing. Trends in midwifery and obstetrical nursing, Historical perspectives & current trends role of nurse in midwifery & obstetrical care.

Anatomy & Physiology:-

Review and elaboration; Gynaecoid pelvis and developmental variations in pelvis.

The female generative organs, the pelvic floor, the breasts, the foetal skull.

III. Embryology and foetal development.

Maturation and fertilization of ovum, Implantation, formation of placenta, Membranes and cord foetal development, foetal circulation, functions of placenta and its abnormalities. Genetics and genetic counseling, PNDT act.

IV. Normal pregnancy:

The physiology of pregnancy, signs and symptoms of pregnancy. Diagnosis of pregnancy biological tests, radiological diagnosis and Ultrasonic devices, influence of hormones. Emotional aspect of pregnancy. Minor disorders of pregnancy and management. Antenatal care and management. Psychosocial and cultural aspects of pregnancy adjustment to pregnancy, unwed mother, single parent, teenage/adolescent pregnancy, sexual violence.

Normal labour:-

Physiology, mechanism and management of normal labour. Asepsis and antisepsis in midwifery, Analgesia and anaesthesia related to labour, midwife's role in its use.

VI. Normal Puerperium:-

Physiology and management.

VII. Trends in neonatology:-

Review and elaboration, Essential newborn care, levels of neonatal care, Physiology & management of the newborn infant both nature and premature. Breast and artificial feeding, Diseases and management of high risk newborn.

VIII. Abnormal Pregnancy:-

Effects of diseases associated with pregnancy, Diagnosis and management. Diagnosis and management of high risk conditions of pregnancy like vesicular mole, hydramnios hyperemesis, pre-eclampsia and eclampsia haemorrhages during pregnancy.

IX. Abnormal Labour;-

Diagnosis and management of abnormal cephalic presentations, breech presentation, transverse or oblique lie, cord presentation and cord prolapse.

Abnormal uterine action, post maturity, induction of labour. Complications of third stage of labour, injuries to birth canal. Obstetrical emergencies-shock, Inversion of uterus etc.

Obstetrical Operations & Techniques;-

Episiotomy, Caesarian section, Ob. forceps, vacuums, versions etc. Destructive operations.

XI. Abnormal puerperium;-

Diagnosis and management of abnormal puerperium. Review of nursing care of gynecological complications following labour with special stress on their prevention. Psychiatric disorders of puerperium.

XII. Drugs used in obstetrics;-

Drugs permitted for use by midwife. Standing orders (oxytocin, antihypertensives, diuretics, tocolytics, anti convulsants) Analgesia & anaesthesia.

XIII. Family welfare Programme & nurse's responsibilities;-

Population trends and problems in India concept, avms, importance and history of family welfare Programme.

National family welfare programme, RCH, ICDS, MCH, Safe motherhood, PNMT act. Methods of contraception, Emergency contraception.

XIV. Vital Statistics;-

Statistical indices relating maternal & child health.

XV. Professional Responsibilities;-

Professional conduct. Law regarding notification of births and vaccination. Record keeping, legal aspect of maternity nursing.

XVI GENETICS

Introduction

- Practical application of genetics in nursing
- Impact of genetic condition on families
- Review of cellular division mitosis and meiosis
- Characteristics and structure of genes
- Chromosomes – sex determination
- Chromosomal aberrations pattern of inheritance
- Mendelian theory of inheritance
- Multiple allots and blood groups ○
- Sex linked inheritance
- Mechanism of inheritance
- Errors in transmission (Mutation)

Maternal, prenatal and genetic influences on development of defects and diseases

- Conditions affecting the mother: genetic and infections
- Consanguinity atopy.
- Prenatal nutrition and food allergies
- Maternal Age
- Maternal drug therapy
- Prenatal testing and diagnosis
- Effect of Radiation, drugs and chemicals
- Infertility
- Spontaneous abortion
- Neural tube defects and the role of folic acid in lowering the risks
- Down syndrome (Trisomy 21)

NSHP IV

PRACTICAL PAPER IV- OBSTETRICAL NURSING

Clinical Hours : 216

Student will have experience in all the areas of maternity department and will be rotated in different areas as follows:

Antenatal clinic and wards.
Labour room.
Clean & septic post natal wards.
Clean & septic newborn nursery.
Family planning clinic.
Operation theatre.
Emergency ward.

Requirement for registration as midwife :-

Abnormal delivery witness ---5
Antenatal examination ---- 30
Vaginal examination ----- 5
Conduct normal deliveries in hospital ---- 20.
Episiotomy & suturing ----- 5
Assist with caesarean section / witness -2
Postnatal cases nursed in hospital --- 20.
Motivation for planned parenthood / witness / insertion – 5.
Neonatal resuscitation – 5.

OBSTETRICAL NURSING

SUGGESTED READINGS

Bennett Ruth V., Myles Textbook for Midwives 13th edition. Churchill Livingstone London, 2001.

Dutta D.C., Text book of Obstetrics, 5th edition. 2007, New Central Book Agency Calcutta.

Salhan Sudha, “Textbook of Obstetrics, 1st edition Jaypee Publishers New Delhi.2007.

Basvanthappa B.T., Midwifery and Reproductive Health Nursing. 1st edition, Jaypee Publishers 2006.

Wong etal, “Maternal Child Nursing Care, “ 1st edition, Mosby Inc., 1998.

GENETICS

SUGGESTED READINGS

Lashley Felissa R, Essential of Clinical Genetics in Nursing Practice, Springer Publishing Company 2007.

Lashley Felissa R, Clinical Genetics in Nursing Practice 3rd edition, Springer Publishing Company 2005.

King Robert C, “Genetics”, 2nd edition, Oxford University Press. 1965.

Cohen F.C. ‘Clinical Genetics in Nursing’ J.B. Lppincot Co Philadipia.

Sharma Suresh Kumar, ‘Human Genetics in Nursing’ Jaypee Publishing 2006.

PAPER XVIII- NSHT 518- CHILD HEALTH NURSING

THEORY HOURS – 100
Clinical – 216 hrs

UNIT

TOPICS

Introduction to Paediatric Nursing

Development of Paediatric Nursing.
Philosophy and present concept of child care.
Vital statistics neonatal and infant mortality and morbidity.
Child development – Physical, gross motor growth & development of Child
– during infancy, early childhood, middle childhood and adolescence.

Child development and child psychology:

Child psychology and methods of studying children's behavior, meaning, principal,
Determinants of growth and development prenatal growth and development, Physical.
Socio – emotional, mental, motor growth and development during infancy, early childhood, middle childhood and adolescence.
Fundamental needs of children, Play and toys for children.
Behavior problems of children problem of feeding, enuresis nervousness, nail biting, thumb sucking.
Temper tantrums, fears, shyness, stealing, aggressiveness, Juvenile delinquency.

Preventive Paediatric & IMNCI:

Immunization, Children Act, Accidents and hazards, Child Welfare agencies in India.

IV

Neonatal Paediatric :-

Newborn: Appraisal, physical characteristics feeding – breast feeding, artificial feeding, calculation of formula, technique of feeding.
Nursing management: common disorders congenital malformations.
Infections, Jaundice, asphyxia, Low Birth Weight babies: Causes, Physical characteristics, handicaps, management and nursing care Prevention.

Hospitalization of children:

Fundamental difference between children and adults which affect response to illness, to child and family. Response to illness and effect on growth and development, Nurse – child – Parent relationship.

- VI Management and nursing care of children with conditions of Respiratory System: Acute Naso – pharyngitis, larynotracheo Bronchitis, spasmodic Bronchitis, tonsillitis, otitis media, Pneumonia.
- VII Management and nursing care of children with conditions of Digestive System: Gastro – enteritis, malabsorption, Syndromes.
- Cleft lip and palate, congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, Intestinal parasites. Intestinal obstruction, mega colon, Hepatic diseases.
- VIII Management and nursing care of children with conditions of cardio vascular system: Congenital heart diseases cyanotic and acyanotic Heart diseases rheumatic fever, congestive cardiac failure.
- IX Management and nursing care of children with conditions of Genito – Urinary system Nephritic syndrome, acute glomerulonephritis.
- Wilm’s tumor, extrophy of bladder, hypospadias, Epispadias, Ano rectal malformation.
- Management and nursing care of children with conditions of nervous system, meningitis, convulsive disorders, Cerebral palsy.
- Mental deficiency, encephalitis.
- Management and nursing care of children with conditions of nervous system: Spinabifid, Hydrocephalus.
- XI Management and Nursing care of children with conditions of Endocrine system: Diabetes Mellitus, hyper and hypothyroidism.
- XII Management and nursing care of children with conditions of blood: Anemia, Leukemia, Thalassemia, Idiopathic – thrombo – cytopenic Purpura.
- XIII Management and nursing care in Deficiency Diseases: Malnutrition Vitamin deficiencies Rickets, scurvy, and Vit A deficiency.
- XIV Management and nursing care in communicable diseases: Measles, small – pox, chickenpox, mumps, poliomyelitis, diphtheria, Tetanus, pertussis and T.B. Miliary Tuberculosis. Paediatric HIV
- XV Techniques in Paediatric Nursing:
- Admission observation and discharge of child.
 - Computation and calculation of drug dosage.
 - Administration of Medicines and Injections.
 - Steam inhalation by tent methods.
 - Restraints.

Administration of O₂ inhalation – catheter, Mask, hood,
physical examination of child.
Bed making – infant and child.
Baby Bath and diaper changing.
Handling and weighing of newborn child.
Taking rectal temperature including – Pulse (Heart rate
infant), Respiration.
Collection of specimens/formula preparation / bottle feeding and hygiene.
Intragastic tube feeding.
Enema and bowel wash.
Care of eye and Instillation of drops.
Instillation of ear and nasal drops.
Colostomy care.

XVI GENETICS

Genetics testing in the neonates and children

Screening for
Congenital abnormalities
Development delay
Dysmorphism

Genetic conditions of adolescents and adults

Cancer genetics – Familial cancer
Inborn errors of metabolism
Blood group alleles and haematological disorder
Genetic haemochromatosis
Huntington's disease
Mental illness

Services related to Genetics

Genetics testing
Human genome project
Gene therapy
The Eugenics movement
Genetics Counseling
Legal and Ethical issues Role of nurse.

NSHP V
PRACTICAL PAPER V
CHILD HEALTH NURSING

PRACTICAL – 216 HRS

Practical Work

Clinical experience in children's surgical, children's medical ward, neonatal nursery, under five clinic, child guidance clinic and visit to community health centre and child welfare agencies.

Students will learn and develop beginning skills in providing comprehensive nursing care for neonates and children of all age groups with different medical and surgical conditions. Assess growth and development of normal and sick children. Students will develop knowledge of some of the community resources available for the care of the children.

Areas

Nursery Posting

Skills

- Taking new born history
- Physical assessment of new born
- Thermoregulation
- Care of LBWS and KMC
- Feeding of New Born, Breast feed, paladai feed, Og, NG feed
- Care Newborn in incubator/Warmer
- Care of New born in phototherapy
- Administration of IV fluid by different method
- Assisting in Exchange transfusion
- Care of newborn on ventilator
- Endo-tracheal suctioning
- NRP
- Hygienic Care
 - Eye Care
 - Cord care
 - Care of Buttock
 - Sponge bath
- Monitoring
- Pulse-Oximetry/Cardiac Monitor
- Taking Pediatric History

Pediatric Medical Ward

Physical Examination & assessment Of Children
Administration Of Oral, IM IV Medicines/fluids
Calculation of fluid requirement
Prepare different strengths of IV fluids
Use infusion pumps
Apply restraints
Assisting for venesection
Administration of O2 by different methods
Nebulization
Give baby bath
Feeding of Children Kattori spoon etc
Collection of Specimen for common investigation
Assist with common Diagnostic procedures.
 Bone Marrow B.
 L.P.
 Liver Biopsy
 Thoracentesis
 Kidney Biopsy
 Bronchoscopy
 Health Talk with Mothers/ Parents
 Malnutrition
 Oral rehydration
 Feeding & Weaning
 Immunization
 Prevention of Communicable diseases

Pediatric Surgery Ward

Feeding
 Katori Chamach
 Naso-gastric feeding
 Gastrostomy feeding
 Jejunostomy feeding
Care for ostomies
 Colostomy
 Ureterostomy
 Enterostomy
 Illiostomy
 Urinary catheterization & drainage
 Care of children with water seal drainage
 Bowel wash
 Wound dressing
 Nebulization
 Incentive spirometry

Well Baby Clinic - Anthropometric

- Developmental

- Immunization

Peds Medical

Care of child on ventilator

ICU/Paeds

Endotracheal Suctioning

Surg ICU

Total parenteral nutrition

Paediatric resuscitation

Field Trips –

Visit to an orphanage

Visit to a child guidance clinic

Visit to a remand home/mentally challenged children-home.

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

SUGGESTED READINGS

Marlow, Dorothy et al R. “Text book of Paediatrics” 6th Edition, W.B. Saunders’s Company, Philadelphia.

O P Ghai et al, Essential Pediatrics 6th ed CBS Publisher and Distributor Delhi 2008.

3. Singh Meherban, Care of New Born, 3rd Edition Sagar Publication, New Delhi 1985.

Wong I. Dona, Nursing care of infants and children, Mosby,s, 7th Edition

Behrman E. Richard, Nelsons Textbook of Pediatrics, 18th Edition W.B. Saunders Company.

GENETICS

SUGGESTED READINGS

Lashley Felissa R, Essential of Clinical Genetics in Nursing Practice, Springer Publishing Company 2007.

Lashley Felissa R, Clinical Genetics in Nursing Practice 3rd edition, Springer Publishing Company 2005.

King Robert C, “Genetics”, 2nd edition, Oxford University Press. 1965.

Cohen F.C. ‘Clinical Genetics in Nursing’ J.B. Lippincot Co Philadelphia.

Sharma Suresh Kumar, ‘Human Genetics in Nursing’ Jaypee Publishing 2006.

PAPER XIX – NSHT 619- PSYCHIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Theory – 90 hrs
Clinical – 250 hrs

I. Concepts of Normalcy and Abnormalcy.

Perspectives of mental health & mental health nursing. Historical perspectives of mental health & mental illness. Evolution of mental health services, treatment and nursing practices. Nature & Scope of mental health nursing.

Prevalence and incidence of mental health problem and disorders.

National Mental Health Policy.

National Mental Health Programme.

Mental Health Team and role and function of mental health nurse.

II. Psychopathology.

Review of structure of brain, limbic system and abnormal neurotransmission.

Psychopathology of human behavior & neurological disorders. Etiology of mental disorders.

Classification of mental disorders : ICD.

Review of personality development, defense mechanism.

Principles and concepts of Mental Health Nursing.

Definition : Mental health nursing & terminology used.

Principles of Psychiatric nursing.

Standards of Mental Health Nursing Practice.

Nurse Patient Relationship: goals, tasks, barriers, therapeutic impasse and its intervention.

Conceptual models of Psychiatric Nursing Practice.

Existential models, psychoanalytical model behavioral model, interpersonal model.

IV. Psychiatric Nursing Assessment.

Psychiatric History Taking.

Mental Status Examination & Mini MSE.

Review of Psychological test & other investigations.

Therapeutic communication.

Interview technique & Process Recording.

Treatment modalities & therapies used in mental disorders and role of nurse.

Psychopharmacology.

Psychological therapies: Individual therapy, group therapy, family therapy, behavioral therapy, activity therapy, relaxation therapies, occupational therapy.

Therapeutic community.

Physical therapy: Electro convulsive therapy.

VI. Nursing management of patient with schizophrenia & other psychotic disorders.

Classification, psychopathology, types, clinical manifestations, diagnosis.
Nursing Assessment: History taking, physical & mental status assessment.
Treatment modalities.
Nursing management, follow -up & home care and rehabilitation.

VII. Nursing management of patient with mood / affective disorders.

Affective disorders.
Etiology, psychopathology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis.
Treatment modalities.
Nursing management: assessment, intervention, follow – up & home care and rehabilitation.

VIII. Nursing management of patient with neurotic, stress related & somatization disorders.

Anxiety disorders, phobias, dissociative disorders, obsessive – compulsive disorders, somatoform disorder, post – traumatic stress disorder.
Etiology Psychopathology, clinical manifestations, diagnosis.
Treatment modalities.
Nursing management : assessment, nursing intervention, follow – up & home care & rehabilitation.

IX. Nursing management of patient with substance use disorders.

Commonly abused drugs: classification/ types, forms routes, action, intoxication & withdrawal.
Psychodynamics of dependence:
Treatment (detoxification, antabuse & narcotic antagonist therapy & harm reduction).
Nursing assessment for substance use disorder, follow – up & home care and rehabilitation.

Nursing Management of patient with personality, sexual and eating disorders.

Sexual & eating disorders.
Classification of disorders & features.
Etiology, psychopathology, characteristics, diagnosis.
Treatment modalities.
Nursing management: Assessment, intervention follow – up & home care & rehabilitation.

XI. Nursing management of childhood & adolescent disorders including mental deficiency.

Classification.
Etiology, psychopathology, characteristics, diagnosis.

Treatment modalities.

Nursing management: assessment, intervention, follow – up & home care & rehabilitation.

XII. Nursing management of organic brain disorders.

Classification.

Etiology, psychopathology, clinical features, diagnosis.

Treatment modalities.

Nursing management: Assessment, intervention, follow – up & home care & rehabilitation.

XIII. Psychiatric emergencies & crisis intervention.

Types of psychiatric emergencies & their management.

Stress adaptation model, coping, resources & mechanism.

Grief : Theories, principles, techniques of counseling.

Crisis: Types, principles, techniques & process of crisis intervention.

Role & responsibilities of a nurse.

XIV. Legal issues in mental health nursing.

The mental Health Act 1987.

Indian Lunacy Act 1912.

Rights of mentally ill clients.

Forensic Psychiatry.

Acts related to narcotic & psychotropic substances & illegal drug trafficking.

Admission & discharge procedures.

Role & responsibilities of a nurse.

XV. Community Mental Health Nursing.

Development of Community Mental Health Services.

National Health Policy & National Health Programme.

Institutionalization versus deinstitutionalization.

Model of preventive psychiatry.

Mental Health Services available.

Mental Health Agencies.

Mental Health nursing issues for special populations: Children, Adolescence, women, elderly, victims of violence & abuse, disabled HIV/AIDS etc.

NSHT VI

PRACTICAL PAPER – VI

PSYCHIATRIC MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Time : 250 hrs

Practical Work

Students learn to:-

Establish therapeutic relationship with patients using interview and communication skills.

Prepare the patients and assist in psychometric assessment and in various treatment procedures – ECT.

Perform neurological examination

Participate in therapeutic community, observe and understand group therapy, learn to observe and report patient's deviated behavior.

Identify the various psychopharmacological drugs used, expected changes in behaviour and side effects.

Identify patient's need and interview accordingly.

Take Psychiatric History. Do mental status examination and case study. Conduct survey, Write a process recording, nursing care plan, observation report of OPD cases/ different therapies/ field visit. Give Health Education and Care. Maintain drug book.

Participate in various therapies. Prepare patients for Activities of Daily Living (ADL). Conduct admission and discharge. Assist in mental health camps and clinics. Counsel and teach family members, patients and community.

PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

SUGGESTED READING

Stuart, G.W. and Laraia, M.T. Principles and Practice of Psychiatric Nursing. 8th Edition, India : elesvier, 2008.

WHO, ICD – 10, Classification of Mental and Behavioural disorders Geneva 2007.

Kapoor Bimla, Textbook of psychiatry Nursing. Vol. I and II, 2nd Edition, New Delhi: Kumar publishing house, 2001.

Townsend , M, Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing Concepts of Care in Evidence – based practice, 5th Edition New Delhi : Jaypee Brothers ,2007.

Shives, Basic Concepts in Mental Health Nursing, 2nd Edition, Philadelphia : J.B. Lippincott, 1990.

PAPER XX - NSHT 620- COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

THEORY – 90 HRS
Clinical – 250 hrs

Introduction to community and community health nursing.

Definition, concept and scope of community health and community health nursing

Goals, objectives and principles of community health and community health nursing.

Determinants and indicators of community health.

Historical Development of Community Health and Community Health Nursing

Pre - independence.

Post - independence.

Community identification, community health nursing care process.

Community Health Nursing approaches, concepts and roles and responsibilities of Nursing Personnel.

Approaches – Nursing theories, Epidemiological approach, Problem solving approach, Evidence based approach, empowering people to care for themselves.

Roles and responsibilities of community health nurse.

Role and responsibilities of community health nursing personnel in:

Information education communication (IEC).

Management information system (MIS) – maintenance of records and reports.

Training and supervision of various categories of health workers.

Environmental sanitation.

National Health Programmes.

Maternal and child health and family welfare.

Treatment of minor ailments.

School Health Services.

Occupational Health.

Organization of clinics, camps: types, preparation, planning, conduct and evaluation.

Waste management in the centre, clinics etc.

Home visit: concept, principles, process, Techniques, bag technique.

Qualities of community health nurse.

Job Description of community health nursing personnel.

Family Health Nursing Care. Family

Health Services.

Family Health concepts, Determinants of Family health, definition of family health Nursing, Goals, objectives and principles of family health nursing care, family health nursing process, Roles and responsibilities of community health nurse in family health services.

Assisting individual and groups to promote and maintain their health.

Empowerment for self care of individuals, families and groups in –

Assessment of self and family

Monitoring growth and development.

Mile stones

Weight measurement.

Social development.

Temperature and Blood pressure monitoring.

Menstrual cycle.

Breast self examination and testicles.

Warning signs of various diseases.

Tests: Urine for sugar and albumin, blood sugar.

Seek health services for

Routine checkup.

Immunization.

Counseling.

Diagnosis.

Treatment.

Follow up.

Maintenance of health records for self and family.

Continue medical care and follow up in community for various diseases and disabilities.

Carryout therapeutic procedures as prescribed/ required for self and family.

Waste management.

Collection and disposal of waste at home and community.

Sensitize and handle social issues affecting health and development for self and family.

Women Empowerment.
Women and child abuse.
Abuse of elders.
Female Foeticide.
Commercial sex workers.
Food Adulteration.
Substances abuse.

Utilize community resources for self and family.

Trauma services.
Old age homes.
Orphanage.
Homes for physically and mentally challenged individuals.
Homes for destitute.

IV Health Planning and policies and problems.

National health Planning in India.
National Rural Health Mission. (NRHN).
Five years plans.

Various committees and commission on health and family welfare.
- Central Council for health and family welfare (CCH and FW).
- National Health Policies (1983, 2002). -
National population policy.
Health problems in India.
Health care management, supervision and programme evaluation.

Delivery of community health services.

Concepts of primary health care.
Planning, budgeting and material management of SCs, PHC and, CHC.
- **Rural:** Organization, staffing and functions of rural health services provided by government at:
Village.
Subcentre.
Primary health centre.
Community health center/ sub divisional.
Hospitals.
District.
State.
Centre.
Urban: Organization, staffing and functions of urban health services provided by government at:

Slums.
Dispensaries.
Maternal and child health centres.
Special Clinics.
Hospitals.
Corporation/ Municipality/ Board.

Components of health services.

- Environmental sanitation.
- Health education. -
- Vital statistics.
- M.C.H. – antenatal, natal, postnatal, MTP Act, female foeticide act, child adoption act.
- Family Welfare.
- National Health Programmes. -
- School health services.
- Occupations health. -
- Defence services.
- Institutional services.

Systems of medicine and health care.

Allopathy.
Indian system of Medicine and Homeopathy.
Alternative health care systems like yoga, meditation, social and spiritual healing etc.
Referral system.

VI National Health and Family Welfare Programme and the role of a Community Health Nurse.

1. National ARI Programme.
2. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme (RNTCP).
3. National Anti – Malaria Programme.
4. National Filaria control programme.
5. National Guinea worm eradication programme.
6. National Leprosy eradication programme.
7. National AIDS control programme.
8. STD control programme.
9. National programme for control of blindness.
10. Iodine deficiency disorder programme.
11. Expanded programme on immunization.
12. National Family Welfare Programme; RCH Programme historical development, organization, administration, research, constraints.
13. National water supply and sanitation programme.
14. Minimum Need Programme.
15. National Diabetics control programme.
16. Polio Eradication: Pulse Polio Programme.
17. National Cancer Control Programme.
18. Yaws Eradication Programme.
19. National Nutritional Anemia Prophylaxis programme.
20. 20 point programme.

ICDS Programme.
Mid – day meal applied nutritional programme.
National mental health programme..
Integrated management of neonatal and childhood illness.
Disaster management.
 Health schemes.
 ○ ESI
 ○ CGHS
 ○ Health insurance

VII Health Agencies.

International – WHO, UNFPA, UNDP, World Bank, FAO, UNICEF, DANIDA, European Commission (EC), Red cross, USAID, UNESCO, Colombo Plan, ILO, Care etc.

National – Indian Red Cross, Indian Council for child welfare, family Planning Association of India.

(FPAI), Tuberculosis Association of India, Hindu Kusht Nivaran Sangh, Central Social Welfare Board, All India women’s conference, Blind Association of India etc.

NSHP VII

PRACTICAL PAPER VII **COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING**

TIME : 250 HRS

Clinical experience in the urban and rural community health fields/agencies and guided observational visit to community health related agencies.

Community identification (community health survey, community diagnosis, plan and conduct health education programmes.

Participate in on going National Health Programmes.

Provide community health care services to selected individual, family and community with special emphasis to support national health programmes. Provide school health services.

Conduct delivery at centre – Episiotomy and suturing, provide family welfare services – IUD insertion.

Participate in maintaining vital health statistics.

Maintain individual, family and administrative records and write reports as per national health programmes.

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

SUGGESTED READING

J.E. Park, Textbook of Preventive and Social Medicine. Edition 20th, Jabalpur: Banarsidas Bhanot Publishers, 2009.

Gulani, Krishna Kumari, Community Health Nursing Principles and Practices. First Edition, Delhi: Kumar Publishing House, 2006.

Patney, Sunita., Text book of Community Health Nursing, First Edition, Delhi : Modern Publishers , 2005.

Stanhope, M. and Lancaster, J. Community Health Nursing: Process and Practice for Promoting Health. 3rd Edition Toronto: Mosby Year Book,

Rao, Dr (Mrs.) K.S, An Introduction to Community Health Nursing, 3rd Edition, Chennai, B.I., Publications, 2002.

PAPER XXI -NSHT 621- SOCIOLOGY

THEORY – 60 HRS

Introduction

Definition, Nature and Scope.
Importance of sociology in the field of Nursing.

II The Individual and society.

Human growth and development, effect of environment on different stages of human life.
Rights and responsibilities of individual in a democratic society.
Socialization – Meaning, factor influencing the process of socialization, interdependence of individual and society.
Personal Disorganization – Meaning, causes and implications, prevention.

The Society.

Concept, Nature.
Socialization – Meaning, interdependence of individual and society process of socialization, interdependence of individual and society. Socializations and Health.
Rural and Urban society and its effect on health.

IV The Family.

Concept, Types: - Joint, Nuclear, Extended, Blended.
Family as a basic unit for health and services.
Basic needs of the family, its structure and relationship.
Family life education: Pre- Martial, Marriage and parenthood.

Marriage

Forms and Functions.
Marriage and family problem in India. Women's Rights.
Family, marriage and their influence on health and health practices.

VI Social Stratification

Caste and Class and Race.
Effect on health.

VII Culture

Nature.
Culture and socialization.
Social culture and customs with special reference to personal and community health and diseases, and Medical Care.

VIII Social Change.

Definition, Meaning.
Causes, Process and Factors.
Resistance to social change – Causes and significance.
Role of a Nurse as a change agent.

IX Social Problem.

Social Disorganization.

Social Problem – Meaning, Causes.

Poverty, Housing, illiteracy, food supplies, Prostitution, Child Labour, Child abuse, crime and delinquency, HIV/AIDS.

Population Explosion – Causes, Control, Population explosion in India and its impact on health status.

Family welfare programmes.

X Social Control and Planning.

Meaning, agencies and significance of social planning.

Social control – Meaning and need.

Agencies of social control, social legislation.

Welfare services for children, woman, old age, handicaps and other social deviant.

XI Medical and social Welfare.

The scope and function of social work: Techniques used in case work, Social case work as a helping process – Intake, Study, diagnosis, treatment, follow up, Team work in Medico Social work.

Practical work

Observational visits to the following institution in Delhi to inculcate the spirit of social work and welfare among the students to become more sensible towards the society – Nari Niketan, Bal Sehyog, Prayas, Visits to special institution for handicaps and mentally retarded.

SOCIOLOGY

SUGGESTED READING

Sachdeva D.R. and Vidhya Bhushan An Introduction to Sociology : Kitab Mehal.

Madan G.R., Indian Social Problems – Vol. I – Allied Publishers Ltd.

Neereja K.P., Textbook of Sociology for Nursing Students Jaypee Brothers, Medical Publications (P) Ltd.

Sanjay Bhattacharya, Social Work- An Integrated Approach Deep & Deep Publication (P) Ltd.

Kapadia K.M. Marriage and Family in India: Oxford University Press.

PAPER XXII - NSHT 722- INTRODUCTION TO NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

THEORY – 60 HRS

Research Process: -

Introduction and need for Nursing Research.

Definition of research related terms.

Steps of scientific method.

Characteristics of good research.

Steps of research process – overview.

Statement of Research Problem & Review of Literature

Identification of problem area.

Problem statements.

Criteria of a good research problem.

Writing objectives.

Review of Literature: Sources & purpose.

Research approaches and Designs

Historical, Survey and Experimental.

Qualitative & Quantitative Design.

IV Sampling Technique and Data Collection.

Sampling criteria, factors influencing sampling process, types of sampling technique.

Data Collection Techniques and Instruments.

Questioning, interviewing, observation, record analysis and measurements.

Validity and Reliability of the Instrument.

Pilot Study

Data Collection Procedure.

Analysis of Data: - Complication, tabulation, classification, summarization, presentation, interpretation of data.

VI Writing Report: - Organizing materials for writing report, format of the report and use of reference materials.

Writing scientific article/paper – critical review of published research, utilization of research findings.

STATISTICS

VII Introduction to statistics: - Definition, use of statistics, scales of measurement. Frequency distribution and graphical presentation of data.

VIII Measures of Central Tendency & Variability

Mean median and mode.

Range and standard deviation.

Coefficient of co-relation.

Statistical packages and its application.

IX Group work: - Group project (5-10 students in a group) in any areas of clinical nursing. Group studies may include study of existing health practices, improve practices of nursing (procedures health record & patients records and survey of nursing literature). Written project reports will be submitted to the University.

NURSING RESEARCH

SUGGESTED READING

- Polit D.& Hungler B. Nursing Research Principles and Methods. 6th Edition, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 1999.
- Nancy Burns & Susan K. Grove Understanding Nursing Research, WB Saunders Co.1995.
- Treece E.W. & Treece J.W. Elements of Research in Nursing, 4th Edition, C.V. Mosby Co, 1986.
- Nieswiadomy R.M. Foundations of Nursing Research 5th Edition India pearson Education 1993.
- Best J.W. & Kahn J.V. Research in Education, 9th Edition, Pearson Education. 2003

STATISTICS

SUGGESTED READINGS

- Henry E. Garrett, Statistics in Psychology and Education: Paragon International Published, 12th Edition. Reprint 2005-2007.
- Sidney Seigel, N.J. Castella Jr, Non Parametric Statistics: 3rd Edition, Mc Graw Hill Book Company 2000.
- Barbara Hazand Micro, Statistics Methods for Health Care Research : 5th Edition, Cippincott willams & wilicias, 2005.
- Negi K.S., Biostatistics : A.I.T.B.S Published & Distribution, Delhi, 2005.
- Kumar Jyoti , Biostatistics : A.I.T.B.S Publication 1st Edition, 2005.

PAPER XXIII - NSHT 723- MANAGEMENT OF NURSING SERVICES AND EDUCATION

THEORY – 60 + 30 HRS

Introduction to management and administration in nursing.

Definition, concepts and theories of administration.

Functions and classification of management.

Principles of management and responsibilities.

Role of a nurse as a manager.

Organization, policies, difference departments (with special emphasis to department of nursing) of hospitals.

Management Process:

Planning: Mission, Philosophy, Objectives, operational plan.

Staffing: Philosophy, norms, activities, classification, systems, scheduling.

Human Resources management: recruiting, selecting, deployment, retaining, promoting superannuation etc.

Budgeting: concept, principles, types, lost benefit analysis, audit.

Malarial management: equipment and supplies.

Directing process (Leading)

Controlling: Quality management.

Program Evaluation Review Technique (PERT), Bench marking, Activity Plan (Gantt chart).

Management of Nursing Services in the Hospital and Community.

Planning: Hospital and patient care units including ward management, emergency and disaster management.

Human Resources Management: Recruiting, selecting, deployment, retaining, promoting, superannuation. Categories of nursing personnel including job description of all levels. Patient/ population classification systems. Patient / population assignment and nursing care responsibilities. Staff development and welfare.

Budgeting: Proposal, projecting requirements for staff, equipments and supplies for hospital, patient care units, emergency and disaster management.

Material management: Procurement, inventory control, auditing, and maintenance in hospital, patient care units, emergency and disaster management.

Directing and leading: Delegatory and participatory management including assignments, rotations, delegations, supervision and guidance, implementing standards, policies, procedures and practices. Staff development and welfare; maintenance of discipline.

Control/ Evaluation: Nursing Rounds/ Visits, nursing protocols, manuals, quality assurance model, documentation, records and reports, performance appraisal.

IV Organizational behavior and human relations.

Concepts and theories.
Review of channels of communication.
Leadership styles.
Review of motivation: concepts and theories.
Group dynamics.
Techniques of communication, interpersonal relationships and human relations.
Public relations in context of nursing.
Relations with professional associations and employee unions and collective bargaining.

V- Inservice Education.

Nature and scope of inservice education programme.
Organization of in service education.
Principles of adult learning.
Planning for inservice education programme, techniques, methods and evaluation of staff education programme.
Preparation of report.

VI Management of nursing educational institutions.

Establishment of nursing educational institutions – INC norms and guidelines.
Co- ordination with regulatory bodies.
Budgeting.
Equipment and supplies: audio visual, laboratory, books, journals.
Curriculum: Planning, implementation and evaluation.
Clinical facilities.
Transport facilities.
Institutional records and reports: administrative, faculty, staff and students.

VII Nursing as a profession.

Nursing as a profession: Philosophy, aims and objectives, characteristics of a professional nurse, regulatory bodies, current trends and issues in nursing.
Professional ethics: code of ethics and professional conduct.
Practice standards for nursing: INC.
Consumer protection Act.
Legal Aspects in Nursing: Legal terms used, registration and licensing, laws related to nursing practice, breach and penalties, Right to information Act.
Malpractice and negligences.

VIII Professional Advancement.

Continuing education.
Career opportunities.
Collective bargaining.
Membership with professional organization: National and international.
Participation in research activities.
Publication: Journals, newspaper, bulletin.

MANAGEMENT OF NURSING SERVICES AND EDUCATION

SUGGESTED READINGS

NURSING SERVICES

TNAI, Nursing Administration and Management; 1st Edition: 2000.

Swans burg Russell C and Swans brug, Richard S; Introduction to Management And Leadership for Nurse Managers; 3rd Edition; Toronto: Jones and Barteett Publishers: 2002.

Awasthi and Maheshwari, 'Public Administration', Lakshmi Narayan Aggarwal Educational Publishers, Agra.

Davies and Macaulay, 'Hospital Planning and Administration', World Health Organization, Geneva.

Goddard, H.A., 'Principles of Administration Applied to Nursing Service', World Health Organization, Geneva.

NURSING EDCUATION

Gillbret, J.J., "Educational Handbook For Health Personnel, W.H.O. Geneva, 1997.

Heidgerken, E. Loretta, "Teaching & Learning in Schools of Nursing" 12th impression, Konark Publishers, 2003.

Bhatia K. & Bhatia B. D., "The Principles and Methods of Teaching" DOABA HOUSE, 1994, Nai Sarak, New Delhi.

Safaya R. & Shaida B. D., "Development of Educational Theory and Practice." Dhanpat Rai & Sons., 1989, Jalandhar, Punjab, India.

Conley, Virginia, 'Curriculum and Instruction in Nursing', Little, Brown and Company, Boston.