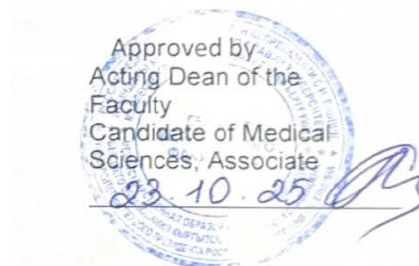


**MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, MINISTRY
OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION
OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC**

Kyrgyz-Russian Slavic University
named after the first President of the Russian Federation B.N. Yeltsin



Ward Nurse Assistant

Work program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the **Therapies No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**
 Curriculum 310501_24_2 ld in.plx
 Specialty 560001 - KR General Medicine
 (for international students)
 Qualification **Doctor**
 Form of study **Full-time**
 Total labor intensity **3 ZET**

Hours according to the including:
 classroom classes 0
 independent work 108

Types of control in semesters:
 Credit with a grade of 4

Distribution of hours of the discipline by semesters

Semester (<Course>.<Semester of course>)	4 (2.2)		Total	
	18			
Weeks	UP	WP	UP	WP
Himself. Work	108	108	108	108
Total	108	108	108	108


The program was compiled by:

Teacher of the KRSU, Alieva U.A. ;

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Suranova G. Zh. 

Reviewer(s):

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Hospital Therapy of KSMA, Mamatov S.M. ;

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Therapy No 2 of the KRSU, Dzhailobaeva K.A. 

Work program of the discipline

Compiled on the basis of the curriculum:

Specialty 560001 - KR General Medicine
(for international students)

approved by the Academic Council of the University of 30/06/2025 Minutes No 13

The work program was approved at the meeting of the department

Minutes of **29.08.2025 No 1**

Program duration: 2025-2030 academic year.

Head. Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Therapy No. 1 of KRSU Suranova G.Zh.



Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

__ _____ 2026

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for
in the 2026-2027 academic year at the meeting of the Department

Minutes of __ _____ 2026 № __

Head. Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Therapy No. 1 of
KRSU Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

__ _____ 2027

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for
in the 2027-2028 academic year at the meeting of the Department

Minutes of __ _____ 2027 № __

Head. Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Therapy No. 1 of
KRSU Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

__ _____ 2028

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for
in the 2028-2029 academic year at the meeting of the department

Minutes of __ _____ 2028 № __

Head. Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Therapy No. 1 of
KRSU Suranova G.Zh.

Approval of the RPD for execution in the next academic year

Chairman of the International Council

__ _____ 2029

The work program was revised, discussed and approved for
in the 2029-2030 academic year at the meeting of the department

Minutes of __ _____ 2029 № __

Head. Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor, Head of the Department of Therapy No. 1 of
KRSU Suranova G.Zh.

1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

1.1	Formation of skills and abilities in patient care, manipulation and use of medical equipment, tools in the scope of duties of a ward nurse through direct participation in the activities of the hospital, gaining experience in independent professional activity. Method of conduct: inpatient.
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2. THE PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Cycle (section) of the PLO:	B2.O
2.1	Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:
2.1.1	Latin
2.1.2	Medical Biology
2.1.3	Biochemistry
2.1.4	Human Anatomy
2.1.5	Histology, embryology, cytology
2.1.6	Normal physiology
2.1.7	Hygiene
2.1.8	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases
2.1.9	General Care for Therapeutic Patients
2.1.10	General Care for Surgical Patients
2.2	Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous:
2.2.1	Pharmacology
2.2.2	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases
2.2.3	Faculty Therapy
2.2.4	Hospital Therapy
2.2.5	Endocrinology
2.2.6	Infectious diseases with a course of tropical infectious diseases
2.2.7	Outpatient therapy with a course of gerontology
2.2.8	Medical Rehabilitation
2.2.9	Occupational diseases

3. COMPETENCIES OF THE STUDENT FORMED AS A RESULT OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

PC-1: Able and willing to comply with the rules of medical ethics, laws and regulations on working with confidential information, and maintain medical confidentiality.

To know:

Level 1	is able and willing to comply with the rules of medical ethics, laws and regulations to work with confidential information, to maintain medical confidentiality;
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PC-2: Able and willing to analyze the results of his/her own activities to prevent medical errors, while being aware of disciplinary, administrative, civil, and criminal liability.

To know:

Level 1	is able and ready to analyze the results of their own activities for prevention of medical errors, being aware of disciplinary at the same time, administ, uzhdtnsko-pravov}.yu, ucriminal).yu liabilityEEst;
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PC-7: Able and ready to work with medical and technical equipment used in working with patients, to apply the capabilities of modern information technologies to solve professional problems.

To know:

Level 1	capable and ready to work with medical and technical equipment used in work with the patient, and apply the capabilities of modern information technologies to solve professional problems;
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PC-8: Able and willing to apply up-to-date information on health indicators at the health care facility level.

To know:

Level 1	is able and ready to apply modern information about health indicators population at the level of health care facilities;
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PC-22: Able and willing to apply rehabilitation measures (medical, social and professional) to the population for the most common pathological conditions and injuries of the body.

To know:

Level 1	is able and ready to apply rehabilitation measures (medical, social and professional) among the population with the most widespread pathological conditions and injuries of the body;
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As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	To know:
3.1.1	- Duties of a nurse.
3.1.2	- The concept of nosocomial (nosocomial) infection and measures for its prevention.
3.1.3	- Issues of deontology and medical ethics;
3.1.4	- Hygiene of the medical staff of the hospital departments.
3.1.5	- Rules for wearing medical clothing.
3.1.6	- Duties of a nurse.
3.1.7	- The concept of nosocomial (nosocomial) infection and measures for its prevention.
3.1.8	- Principles of antiseptics and asepsis in hospital departments;
3.1.9	- Issues of deontology and medical ethics;
3.1.10	- Hygiene of the medical staff of the hospital departments.
3.1.11	- Rules for wearing medical clothing.
3.1.12	- Rules for working with biological materials, personal protective measures for medical personnel during invasive procedures.
3.1.13	- Emergency measures for the prevention of HIV infection and hepatitis when working with biological fluids;
3.1.14	- Hygienic requirements for the placement, planning and organization of the work of the hospital.
3.1.15	- Treatment and protection regime in departments of various profiles;
3.1.16	- Principles of work of a ward nurse in various departments;
3.1.17	- List and maintenance of medical records at the nursing station;
3.1.18	- Procedure for storage and accounting of medicines, ways and methods of using medicines;
3.1.19	- Features of observation and rules of care for patients with diseases of various body systems;
3.1.20	- Diet therapy. Nutrition of therapeutic patients. Tube feeding. Principles of parenteral nutrition;
3.1.21	- Features of patient care after various types of surgical interventions, care for patients with
3.1.22	tracheostomy, with fistulas of the gastrointestinal tract;
3.1.23	- Types of sanitation and methods of transporting patients;
3.1.24	- Features of observation and care for elderly and senile patients;
3.1.25	- Structure and functions of the intensive care unit.
3.1.26	- Functional responsibilities of the department's medical staff.
3.1.27	- Features of care for intensive care patients;
3.1.28	- Principles and algorithm for providing pre-medical care to patients with critical conditions;
3.1.29	- Rules for working with biological materials, personal protective measures for medical personnel during invasive procedures.
3.1.30	- Emergency measures for the prevention of HIV infection and hepatitis when working with biological fluids;
3.1.31	- Hygienic requirements for the placement, planning and organization of the work of the hospital.
3.1.32	- Treatment and protection regime in departments of various profiles;
3.1.33	- Principles of work of a ward nurse in various departments;
3.1.34	- List and maintenance of medical records at the nursing station;
3.1.35	- Procedure for storage and accounting of medicines, ways and methods of using medicines;
3.1.36	- Features of observation and rules of care for patients with diseases of various body systems;
3.1.37	- Diet therapy. Nutrition of therapeutic patients. Tube feeding. Principles of parenteral nutrition;
3.1.38	- Features of patient care after various types of surgical interventions, care for patients with tracheostomy, with gastrointestinal fistulas;
3.1.39	- Types of sanitation and methods of transporting patients;
3.1.40	- Features of observation and care for elderly and senile patients;

3.1.41	- Structure and functions of the intensive care unit.
3.1.42	- Functional responsibilities of the department's medical staff.
3.1.43	- Features of care for intensive care patients;
3.1.44	- Principles and algorithm for providing pre-medical care to patients with critical conditions;
3.1.45	- Principles of teaching patients and their relatives the elements of care, self-care and self-control.
3.2	Be able to:
3.2.1	- carry out medical activities in accordance with the deontological principles of the work of medical personnel;
3.2.2	- to ensure air, temperature conditions in the room, favorable psychological and
3.2.3	physiological living conditions for patients in health care institutions, at home;
3.2.4	- carry out sanitary treatment of the patient upon admission to the hospital and during his stay in it;
3.2.5	- change the patient's underwear and bed linen, treat bedsores;
3.2.6	- carry out pre-medical manipulations (anthropometry, thermometry, pulse rate, respiration, blood pressure measurements);
3.2.7	- provide first aid in emergency conditions (hyperthermia, convulsions, respiratory and cardiac disorders; bleeding, vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, acute urinary retention);
3.2.8	- monitor hemodynamic and respiratory indicators, measure daily diuresis;
3.2.9	- collect biological material from patients for laboratory research;
3.2.10	- use various methods of administering drugs (on phantoms);
3.2.11	- to take care of patients of different ages with diseases of organs and systems;
3.2.12	- prepare disinfectants and carry out all types of sanitary treatment of the premises, patient care items in health care institutions, at home;
3.2.13	- to provide hygienic care for the patient, to assist in eating;
3.2.14	- provide first aid in case of emergencies;
3.2.15	- perform pulmonary-cardiac resuscitation (on phantoms);
3.2.16	- Carry out oxygen therapy, gastric lavage, various enemas, catheterization of the bladder with a soft catheter (on phantoms);
3.2.17	- carry out disinfection and pre-sterilization preparation of medical instruments, materials and means of patient care;
3.2.18	- Treat hands with disinfectant solutions;
3.2.19	- carry out medical procedures (inhalations, mustard plasters, etc.);
3.2.20	- keep medical records of the ward nurse of the hospital.
3.3	Possess:
3.3.1	- assistance with the patient's morning toilet (hygienic care of the skin, hair, ears, nose, eyes, oral cavity);
3.3.2	- transportation of the patient in a health care institution;
3.3.3	- receiving medicines from the pharmacy;
3.3.4	- use of a functional bed and other devices to ensure a comfortable position for the patient, preparation of the bed for the patient;
3.3.5	- Body thermometry in the patient's armpit, disinfection of a medical thermometer;
3.3.6	- assistance in eating, feeding seriously ill patients;
3.3.7	- giving the vessel to the patient's bed;
3.3.8	- disinfection of used medical care items (probe, tip vessel, Esmarch's mug);
3.3.9	- disinfection, storage and supply of a urinary bag to the patient;
3.3.10	- performing indirect heart massage;
3.3.11	- Mouth-to-mouth and mouth-to-nose artificial respiration;
3.3.12	- ventilation of the lungs with an Ambu bag;
3.3.13	- assistance to the patient in case of vomiting;
3.3.14	- fixation of the patient during excitement;
3.3.15	- ECG recording.

4. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

Lesson code	Name of sections and topics /type of lesson/	Semester / Course	Hours	The competence	References	Inté Rakt.	Pr. podg.	Note
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	Section 1. Practical work in the therapeutic department							
1.1	Introduction to the course of practical training, safety instruction. Introduction to the structure and organization of the work of the medical institution. The sanitary and epidemiological regime of the hospital, the peculiarities of its observance in various departments and premises /Wed/	4	36	PK-1 PK-7 PK-8 PK-22	L3.1			
1.2	Organization of work of a ward nurse. Organization of the work of the post of a hospital nurse. Duties of a ward nurse. Peculiarities of the work of the ward nurse in the departments of the therapeutic profile. Regulatory documents. Journal of registration of patients, medical appointments. Ethics and deontology in the work of a ward nurse. Rules of admission and registration of patients entering the department. Transportation of patients, kinds of it. Rules of work with medical appointments. Registration of medical appointments in the journals of the ward nurse. Thermometry and filling in of the temperature plate. The concept of diet tables according to Pevsner. Control of patients nutrition. Differentiated therapeutic nutrition of patients. Rules of storage and transportation of medicines. Control over the execution of medical appointments. /Cp/	4	30	PK-1 PK-7 PK-8 PK-22	L3.1			
	Раздел 2. Practical work in surgical department							

2.1	<p>Peculiarities of the work of a ward nurse in surgical departments. Preparation of patients for surgery. Personal hygiene of the patient. The patient's restocking, transportation of the postoperative patient. Sanitary and hygienic treatment of wards and rooms of the operating unit. Peculiarities of the work of a ward nurse in intensive care and therapy wards. Diagnostics of emergency conditions, rules of notification of the occurrence of emergency conditions. First aid and immediate actions of a ward nurse in case of emergencies. Preparation of patients for diagnostic and therapeutic procedures. Monitoring the collection of urine and sputum tests. Prescription of directions for laboratory research. Preparation of patients for endoscopic procedures Preparation of patients for radiation and ultrasound diagnostic procedures. Prevention of postoperative complications: prevention of pulmonary complications, control of negative effects of anesthesia. Prevention and control of gastrointestinal paresis. Prevention and control of urinary retention. General rules of the care of severe and agonizing patients. The concept of resuscitation. Individual post. Care for unconscious patients. The technique of first medical aid. /Cp/</p>	4	42	PK-1 PK-7 PK-8 PK-22	L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4 L1.5 L1.6 L1.7 L1.8			
2.2	/Credits/	4						

5. FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

5.1. Control questions and tasks

Questions to check the level of competences: KNOWLEDGE:

List of questions submitted for study by students:

1. What functions are performed by the staff of the reception department?
2. What is the work of a nurse of the emergency department?
3. How is anthropometry performed?
4. What is pediculosis?
5. What measures are taken when pediculosis is detected?
6. What is the sanitary treatment of the patient?
7. What should a nurse do if a patient who is in the bath has become ill?
8. How should medical personnel act if an infectious disease is detected in a patient?
9. What are the methods of transporting patients to the department?
10. What concerns the patient's personal hygiene?
11. In what condition should the patient's bed be?
12. What ways can I change my bed and underwear?
13. How is the morning toilet of the patient carried out?
14. What measures should be taken to prevent bedsores?
15. What disinfectant solutions are used to wipe the skin?
16. How to wash a patient's head and feet in bed?
17. In what cases should a rubber circle be used?
18. What measures should be taken at the initial stages of bedsores?
19. What disinfectant solutions are used during wet cleaning of the room?
20. What is the daily monitoring of the patient?
21. What changes in skin color can indicate a deterioration of the patient's condition?
22. How to determine the appearance of edema in a patient?
23. What is a therapeutic and protective regime?
24. How should the thermometer be stored?
25. What are the types of fevers?
26. How does the care of feverish patients change depending on the stage of fever?
27. What are the variants of temperature drop?
28. What urgent measures should be taken during a crisis?
29. What is the general care of patients with fever?
30. What are the symptoms characteristic of respiratory diseases?
31. What is the peculiarity of caring for patients with cough, chest pain?
32. What urgent care should be provided to the patient with hemoptysis and pulmonary bleeding?
33. What are the indications for the use of oxygen?
34. How to count the number of respiratory movements?
35. What is shortness of breath, suffocation, cyanosis?
36. What are the symptoms that occur in patients with diseases of the circulatory system?
37. How is the pulse count carried out, what pulse characteristics should be determined?
38. What emergency care should be provided to the patient with pain behind the sternum?
39. What position should be given to the patient if he has increased shortness of breath and symptoms of suffocation appear?
40. How is blood pressure measured?
41. What is the care of patients with diseases of the circulatory system?
42. How should patients who have strict bed rest be fed?
43. What are the main symptoms of diseases of the gastrointestinal tract?
44. What is the care for vomiting?
45. What are the indications for gastric lavage and how is it performed?
46. How to insert the exhaust pipe correctly?
47. What is the general care of patients with gastrointestinal diseases?
48. What should a nurse do if a patient has gastrointestinal bleeding?
49. How to provide first aid for diarrhea, constipation, flatulence?
50. Is it possible to give painkillers to a patient with abdominal pain before the arrival of a doctor?
51. What are the main symptoms of kidney disease?
52. For what purpose is the daily diuresis measured?
53. What is the peculiarity of collecting urine in women?
54. What are the symptoms of urination disorders?
55. What is the general care of patients with kidney disease?
56. What measures should be taken for urinary incontinence?
57. How to collect urine for examination?
58. How to prepare the patient for instrumental studies?
59. How is indirect heart massage and artificial respiration performed?
60. The concept of allergic reactions and their origin.
61. How do allergic reactions of the immediate type manifest themselves?
62. Features of caring for patients with allergic reactions.
63. The concept of the functions of the hematopoietic and endocrine systems.
64. What are the symptoms characteristic of blood diseases?
65. Care for patients with blood clotting disorders and anemia.
66. Symptoms characteristic of diseases of the endocrine system. Functions of the endocrine glands.

67. Care for patients with thyroid diseases. Care for patients with diabetes mellitus.
 68. The concept of HIV infection and AIDS. The main transmission paths. Risk groups.
 69. Features of the care of patients with immunodeficiency.
 70. Infection control. Current orders on infection control.
 71. Disinfection. Types and methods. Preparation of disinfectant solutions.
 72. The importance of hand treatment for the prevention of nosocomial infections. The algorithm of hand washing.
 73. Classification of medical waste. Rules for collection, sorting and disposal.
 74. Medicinal products. Dosage forms.
 75. Methods of administration of medicines.
 76. Factors affecting the effect of medicines. The concept of the side and toxic effects of drugs.
 77. Taking blood for biochemical, serological and bacteriological studies, for general analysis.
 78. Taking urine for general clinical analysis, for analysis by Nechiporenko, Zimnitsky.
 79. Sputum collection for bacteriological examination. Taking the contents of the nose, nasopharynx and pharynx for bacteriological examination.
 80. Taking feces for the detection of hidden blood, for coprological examination, for examination for the presence of parasites, for bacteriological examination.
 81. Endoscopic research methods.
 82. Preparation of the patient for endoscopic examination of the esophagus, stomach and intestines.
 83. Preparation of the patient for X-ray examinations of bones, lungs, organs of the gastrointestinal tract, urinary tract.
 84. Preparation of the patient for ultrasound examination methods.
 85. The concept of resuscitation and the work of the intensive care unit.
 86. Care for agonizing patients.
 87. Rules for handling a corpse.
- A list of typical assignments to check the level of competences: **SKILLS and EXPERTISE:**
1. Determination of the patient's height and body weight
 2. Determination of the chest circumference
 3. Counting the number of breathing movements
 4. Transportation of the patient in a wheelchair, on a stretcher and a hand stretcher.
 5. Change of underwear and bed linen to a seriously ill person.
 6. Ship feed.
 7. Washing the patient.
 8. Hygienic care of the eyes, nose, ears, and mouth of a seriously ill patient.
 9. Measurement of body temperature and registration of measurement data in the temperature sheet.
 10. Setting up a warming compress.
 11. Preparation and delivery of a heating pad to the patient.
 12. Preparation and delivery of an ice bubble to a patient.
 13. Carrying out rubbing, rubbing, lubricating the skin with a drug.
 14. Calculation of arterial pulse and determination of its main characteristics.
 15. Measurement of blood pressure.
 16. Hand washing according to the algorithm.
 17. Collection of urine for laboratory testing
 18. Performing subcutaneous injections
 19. Performing intramuscular injections
 20. Performing intravenous infusions

5.2. Topics of term papers (projects)

The discipline does not provide for the implementation of term papers and projects.

5.3. Fund of Assessment Tools

CURRENT CONTROL:

Daily filling of the internship diary Attendance

Active participation in the implementation of manipulations under the control of the manager

MIDTERM CONTROL 1:

Theoretical issues:

1. What is medical ethics and deontology? Rules of communication with the patient.
2. What is infection control, what is it for.
3. Types of room cleaning, disinfectants used.
4. Safety precautions when working with disinfectants, personal protective equipment.
5. Medical waste management, sorting and neutralization.
6. Care for seriously ill patients, hygienic measures.
7. Prevention of bedsores and diaper rash.
8. Algorithm for washing hands.
9. Hygienic hand antiseptics.
10. Methods of transporting the patient.

Independent performance of manipulations:

1. Determination of the patient's height and body weight
2. Determination of chest circumference
3. Counting the number of respiratory movements
4. Transportation of the patient on a wheelchair, on a stretcher and a hand stretcher.

5. Change of underwear and bed linen for a seriously ill person.
 6. Vessel feeding.
 7. Washing the patient.
 8. Hygienic care of the eyes, nose, ears, oral cavity of a seriously ill patient.
 9. Measurement of body temperature and registration of measurement data in the temperature sheet.
 10. Arterial pulse counting.
 11. Measurement of blood pressure.
- Keeping a diary (Appendix 2);
Abstract with elements of SRWS (Appendix 3)
- MIDTERM CONTROL 2:**
Theoretical issues:
1. Organization of the work of the surgical hospital;
 2. Types of sanitary treatment of patients in a surgical hospital;
 3. Rules of asepsis and antiseptics;
 4. Methods of drug administration;
 5. Features of preoperative preparation for emergency and planned operations;
 6. Types of bleeding and methods of temporary bleeding control;
 7. Types and methods of transport immobilization.
 8. Pre-sterilization preparation of medical instruments, materials and means of patient care;
 9. Procedure for applying and removing a pouch, transport splints, soft bandages;
 10. Prevention of occupational infections
 11. Technique of subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections.
 12. Post-injection complications and their prevention.
- Independent performance of manipulations:
1. Perform various types of enemas;
 2. Perform preoperative preparation of the surgical field;
 3. Provide first aid in emergency conditions.
 4. Counting the number of respiratory movements
 5. Transportation of the patient on a wheelchair, on a stretcher and on a hand stretcher.
 6. Change of underwear and bed linen for a seriously ill person.
 7. Vessel feeding.
 8. Washing the patient.
 9. Hygienic care of the eyes, nose, ears, oral cavity of a seriously ill patient.
 10. Measurement of body temperature and registration of measurement data in a temperature sheet.
 11. Setting a warming compress.
 12. Preparation and delivery of a heating pad to the patient.
 13. Preparation and delivery of an ice bladder to the patient.
 14. Rubbing, rubbing, lubricating the skin with a drug. 15.Counting arterial pulse and determination of its main characteristics.
 16. Measurement of blood pressure. 17.Washing according to the algorithm.
 18. Urine collection for laboratory research
 19. Performing subcutaneous injections
 20. Intramuscular injections
 21. Performing intravenous infusions
- Keeping a diary (Appendix 2);
Abstract with elements of SRWS (Appendix 3).

5.4. List of types of assessment tools

1. Keeping a diary;
 2. Abstracts with elements of SRWS;
 3. Frontal questioning (list of questions p.5.1)
- Assessment scale.

6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

6.1. Recommended Literature

6.1.1. References

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1	Compilers: S.S. Baizakova, T.Sh. Akaeva	Patient Care: Educational and Methodological Manual	Bishkek: KRSU Publ., 2005
L1.2	Shevchenko A.A.	Clinical Care for Surgical Patients. "Lessons of Kindness": Textbook	Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2007
L1.3	V.N.Oslopov, O.V.Bogoyavlenskaya	General Patient Care in the Internal Medicine Clinic	MOSCOW: GEOTAR MEDIA, 2013

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.4	Nurmanbetov D.N., Osmonov T.A., Funloer I.S.	Desmurgy: the Doctrine of Bandages: A Teaching Aid	Bishkek: KRSU Publishing House, 2012
L1.5	Evseev M.A.	Patient Care in the Surgical Clinic	GEOTAR-Media 2008
L1.6	Sarbagysheva N.	A practical guide to the subject of the basics of nursing	Bishkek 2010
L1.7	Stetsyuk V.G.	Nursing in surgery.	Uch. Pos. M., GEOTAR-Media 2009
L1.8	Yaromich I.V.	Nursing and Manipulation Techniques	Minsk: Higher School 2014

6.1.3. Methodological developments

	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L3.1		Nursing care for airborne diseases: Educational and methodological manual for students of medical schools, faculties of higher nursing education	2004

6.3. List of Information and Educational Technologies

6.3.1 Competency-Oriented Educational Technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies are reproductive-type occupations focused primarily on communicating knowledge and methods of action that are passed on to students in a ready-made form and are intended for the reproducing assimilation and analysis of specific samples.
6.3.1.2	Innovative educational technologies are classes that form systematic thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various creative problems.
6.3.1.3	Information educational technologies are the independent use by a student of computer equipment and Internet resources for independent work, as well as for familiarization with Internet sources, photo and video materials in the relevant section.

6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software

6.3.2.1	- Electronic library of the KRSU http://lib.krsu.edu.kg
6.3.2.2	- Student Electronic Library: http://www.studentlibrary.ru
6.3.2.3	- Scientific Electronic Library: https://elibrary.ru
6.3.2.4	- Electronic library: http://www.studmedlib.ru
6.3.2.5	- All about medicine: http://www.meduniver.com
6.3.2.6	- Medical literature: http://www.booksmed.com
6.3.2.7	- Medical database: http://www.medline.com
6.3.2.8	- International Scientific Surgical Association http://surgeryserver.com/

7. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

7.1	Practical training to obtain professional skills and professional experience (Ward Nurse Assistant) is carried out on the basis of the City Clinical Hospital No1 (tertiary level health care facility). It has 9 specialized departments, 4 of which are therapeutic (departments of cardiology, rheumatology, endocrinology, emergency therapy). There are 8 standard equipped classrooms with 100 seats, with a total area of 200 sq.m. (block of desks, couches, blackboards). The department is equipped with a multimedia complex (laptop, personal computer, projector). Students have access to information stands (4 pcs.), posters, an electronic library (30 textbooks), educational films (20 pcs.), a database of clinical material (ECG, ultrasound).
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8. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNSHIP

Practical training is carried out in the 4th semester and has a duration of 2 weeks. Educational, methodological, scientific guidance and control over the clinical practice "Ward Nurse Assistant" is carried out by teachers of the Faculty of Medicine of the KRSU, control is also carried out by senior nurses of clinical departments.

PRACTICE BASES

Clinical practice is carried out on the basis of the National Hospital of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, the National Center of Oncology,

the Republican Clinical Infectious Diseases Hospital, and the Chui Regional Hospital.

HEAD OF THE PRACTICE:

- ensures the implementation of all preparatory, organizational activities, assignments, instructions on the procedure for internship, safety, etc.;

- provides a high educational and methodological level of internship by students in accordance with the curriculum and this program;

- organizes consultations, lectures and seminars on individual sections of the program, the latest achievements of science and technology;

- supervises the work of interns;

• checks all internship tasks, gives feedback on the work in practice.

DURING THE INTERNSHIP, THE STUDENT MUST:

- fully complete the tasks provided for by the internship program;

- obey the internal labor regulations in force in the institution, organization;

- study and strictly observe the rules of labor protection, safety and industrial sanitation;

- be responsible for the work performed and its results;

- regularly perform all practical tasks according to the technological map of the discipline;

- pass the internship test.

During the working day, the student

follows all the instructions of the head nurse and the head of the practice. During the internship, the student is obliged to perform 2 night shifts of 12 hours each.

Successful mastering of the material requires active work in the classroom, completing all the tasks of the teacher,

familiarization with the main and additional literature. When working with literature, the student must find answers to all the questions posed to him, highlight the main thing in the studied material and make a consistent, logically

built synopsis.

general idea of what is being studied (not to memorize, but to understand the general meaning of what is read). Then read it again, more slowly, in order to understand and remember the meaning of each phrase, each statement and the question as a whole in the course of reading. Make an

outline of the text you have read, then make theses or make extracts and take notes of the text you have read in your own words.

write them down to ask the teacher in class. Constant activity in the classroom, readiness to pose and discuss

topical problems, perform all the necessary procedures for patient care is the key to successful work and

positive assessment

or on top of each other. If necessary, the student can get advice from the teacher.

MODULAR CONTROL IN PRACTICE INCLUDES:

1. Current control: repetition of educational material on patient care and the performance of mandatory tasks for independent work

2. Midterm control: checking the completeness of knowledge and skills on the material of the module as a whole. Performance of milestone control tasks

3. Intermediate control - a completed documented part of the practice (4th semester - credit with a grade) - a set of closely related credit modules

BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONTROL

At the intermediate control, students are required to have their record books and practice diaries, which they present to the

commission. The commission is given the right to give a test without questioning to those students who scored more than 60 points for the current and midterm control.

The commission sums up the results of the fulfillment of all control requirements by the student during the internship.

Assessment of intermediate control:

- 10-20 points - Questions to check the level of learning to know (if the

student correctly formulates the basic concepts when answering the theoretical questions asked)

- 20-25 points – Tasks to check the level of learning to BE ABLE and POSSESS (if the student correctly

formulates the essence of the problem set in the ticket and gives recommendations for its solution)

- 25-30 points - Tasks to check the level of learning to BE ABLE and POSSESS (in case of complete completion

of the control task).

STUDENT'S RESPONSIBILITIES DURING THE INTERNSHIP

1. To get acquainted with the structure and organization of the treatment and diagnostic process, both in the departments and in the hospital as a whole.

2. Familiarize yourself with the safety instructions for working in a medical institution, with the organization of the work of the admission department, operating unit, intensive care and resuscitation department, blood transfusion department, dressing room.

3. Strictly adhere to the work schedule of the intern in the departments and comply with the internal regulations of the medical institution, report to the immediate supervisor and assistant head of the university.

4. The student must learn to independently perform the practical skills and manipulations specified in the list (see below), constantly improve their performance.

5. Keep a daily diary of industrial practice, which records the amount of work performed. Entries in the diary must be signed by the head nurse and the head of the practice.

6. To comply with all the requirements of medical ethics and deontology.

7. At the end of the internship, provide the diary in a finalized form to the head of the

internship. At the end of the internship, the student receives a description of the senior nurse and a review of

the internship. The internship ends with a differentiated test, which is taken by a

commission consisting of the senior nurse of the department, the head of the practice, the head of the practice.

Those who have completed the internship or have not passed the diff test within the terms established by the educational department of the university are not allowed to

study in the new academic year until the debt is eliminated.

KEEPING AN INTERNSHIP DIARY

During practical classes, students must keep a daily diary of clinical practice, which notes the date, time of the beginning and end of work and describes all the actions of the student during the working day. At the end of the working day

, the diary is signed by the head nurse and the head of the practice. The head of the practice checks the regularity of entries in the diary. At the end of the diary there is a list of practical skills for second-year students.

The student must master all these skills, indicate in the diary the level of their development and the number of manipulations performed. The first level of mastery means that the student knows and can tell how the manipulation is carried out.

The second level – the student can carry out this manipulation under the supervision of a nurse or the head of the practice.

The third level is that the student can perform the manipulation on his own.

LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS:

1. Work with documents: maintaining a list of medical prescriptions, preparing case histories for medical rounds, preparing referrals for laboratory and instrumental tests and consultations with other specialists.

2. Maintenance of the workplace of the duty nurse (cabinets with medicines, medical histories and other medical documentation) in the working order.

3. Collection of sputum, urine, feces from the patient and their transfer to the laboratory.

4. Obtaining the results of various studies from the laboratory.

5. Preparation of various solutions for disinfection of premises. Cleaning of premises.

6. Hand washing and hygienic hand sanitizer.

7. Measuring body temperature and recording the results in a temperature sheet.

8. Measuring blood pressure and recording the results in a temperature sheet.

9. Determination of pulse and respiratory rate and registration of the results in the temperature sheet.

10. Feeding seriously ill patients. Feeding through a tube.

11. Delivery of bixes with dressings, linen to the centralized sterilization department and their return

12. The use of heating pads and an ice bubble.

13. Transportation of the patient on a gurney, wheelchair, stretcher and manually.

14. Accompanying patients to X-ray, endoscopic, physiotherapy rooms.

15. Prevention of bedsores.

16. Setting cleansing, therapeutic enemas, a gas tube.

17. Preparation of dressings.

18. Participation in dressings.

19. Patient care with drains.

20. Nursing in the intensive care unit.

21. Mastering the technique of subcutaneous injections.

22. Mastering the technique of intramuscular injections.

23. Preparation of the system for intravenous drip infusions.

24. Mastering the technique of intravenous infusions.

25. Taking blood from a vein.

PREPARATION OF THE ESSAY FOR THE LESSON

The student chooses one of the topics proposed by the teacher. Writes down the teacher's instructions for the preparation of the essay and the recommended literature. Then the plan of the essay is drawn up, the student works with the literature and composes the text of the essay according to the established sample. The teacher advises him on the issues that have arisen, then checks the text of the report. It is important that the abstract covers all aspects of the problem posed, it is desirable that there are specific examples from the surrounding life are presented. The abstract should be based on the study of additional sources to the main literature. The plan of the abstract should be the author's. It shows the author's approach, his opinion, analysis of the problem. All facts given in the abstract and borrowed considerations should be accompanied by references to the source of information.

All quotations should be in quotation marks with the source and page indicated in parentheses.

The abstract is drawn up in the form of a text on sheets of standard format (A-4). It begins with the title page, which indicates the name of the university, academic discipline, the topic of the essay, the surname and initials of the student, the group number, the year and geographical location of the university.

This is followed by a table of contents indicating the pages and sections. The text can also be divided into chapters.

The abstract ends with the sections "Conclusion" and "List of references". The conclusion presents the main conclusions formulated in the abstract form.

The list of references should be compiled in accordance with the current standard, including the placement of punctuation marks. For example, you can use any book published by large scientific publishers.