

**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



## PROFESSIONAL CYCLE Nursing

### Work program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the	<b>Therapies No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)</b>		
Qualification	310501_24_2.Ld.in.plx Specialty 560001 - Kyrgyz Republic General Medicine (for foreign students) <b>Doctor</b>		
Form of study	<b>Full-time</b>		
Total labor intensity	<b>2 ZET</b>		
Hours according to the including:	72	Types of control in semesters:	
classroom classes	32	Credit 1	
independent work	39,7		

#### Distribution of hours of the discipline by semesters

Semester (<Курс>. <Семестр на курсе>)	1 (1.1)		Total	
	UP	WP	UP	WP
Weeks	21			
Type of classes				
Practical	32	32	32	32
Contact work during the period of theoretical training	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including int.	2	2	2	2
Total room.	32	32	32	32
Contact work	32,3	32,3	32,3	32,3
Himself. Work	39,7	34,7	39,7	34,7
Total	72	67	72	67

The program was compiled by:

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Reviewer(s):

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Work program of the discipline

developed in accordance with the Federal State Educational Standard 3++:

Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education - Specialist in the Specialty 31.05.01

General Medicine (Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated 21.09.2021 No 1578/1)

Compiled on the basis of the curriculum:

Specialty 560001 - KR General Medicine

(for international students)

approved by the Academic Council of the University of \_\_\_\_\_ Minutes No \_\_\_\_\_

The work program was approved at the meeting of the department

Minutes of \_\_\_\_\_ 2025 No \_\_\_\_\_

Program duration: academic year

Head. Head of the Department

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**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. Head of the Department

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**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. Head of the Department

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**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. Head of the Department

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**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. Head of the Department

### 1. OBJECTIVES OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

1.1	The purpose of mastering the discipline "Nursing in therapy" is to teach students the main aspects of nursing manipulations of the therapeutic profile in diseases of internal organs. To help students master the knowledge of nursing manipulations of the therapeutic profile. To teach students to provide first aid in emergency diseases of the therapeutic profile; To help students in mastering the principles of preparing patients for laboratory and instrumental research.
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### 2. THE PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Cycle (section) of the PLO:	B1.O.03
<b>2.1</b>	<b>Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:</b>
2.1.1	Human Anatomy
2.1.2	Chemistry
2.1.3	General and Medical Psychology
2.1.4	General Care for Therapeutic Patients
2.1.5	Kyrgyz Language and Literature
2.1.6	Russian Language and Literature (Beginner Level)
2.1.7	Mathematical and natural science cycle
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous:</b>
2.2.1	Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology
2.2.2	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
2.2.3	Propaedeutics of Internal Diseases
2.2.4	Faculty Therapy
2.2.5	Hospital Therapy
2.2.6	Infectious diseases with a course of tropical infectious diseases
2.2.7	Medical Rehabilitation
2.2.8	Family Medicine
2.2.9	Faculty Surgery
2.2.10	Hospital surgery
2.2.11	Outpatient surgery
2.2.12	Basics of Emergency Care
2.2.13	General Care for Therapeutic Patients
2.2.14	General Care for Surgical Patients
2.2.15	Ward Nurse Assistant
2.2.16	Procedural Nurse Assistant
2.2.17	Obstetrics and Gynecology Physician Assistant
2.2.18	Surgical Assistant
2.2.19	Assistant Emergency Medical Doctor
2.2.20	Assistant doctor of an outpatient clinic
2.2.21	Obstetrics and Gynecology Physician Assistant

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

**SLK-4: Able and willing to carry out its activities taking into account the moral and legal norms accepted in society, to comply with laws and regulations on working with confidential information, to bear social and ethical responsibility for the decisions made.**

**Know:**

Level 1	Knows moral and legal norms in professional activities
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**Be able to:**

Level 1	Observes moral and legal norms in professional activities
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**Own:**

Level 1	Uses modern information and communication technologies and software to present information in the formulation and solution of professional tasks
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**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.**

<b>Know:</b>	
Level 1	the basics of moral and legal knowledge and the basic ethical and deontological principles of the work of medical workers and their specifics.
Level 2	Ethical and deontological aspects of the problems of modern medical activity
Level 3	skills of legal thinking and legal analysis.
<b>Be able to:</b>	
Level 1	- To determine the specifics of legal knowledge in various spheres of life; - To reveal the meaning of the basic ethical and deontological principles of the work of a medical doctor;
Level 2	- to form legal knowledge; - To compare various features of the ethical and deontological principles of the work of medical staff depending on the specialty
Level 3	- Use legal information necessary to make informed decisions in various areas of professional activity; - To determine the practical value of certain ethical and deontological principles of the work of a medical doctor;
<b>Own:</b>	
Level 1	- Skills of communication with the patient, in a medical team in compliance with the ethical and deontological principles of work; - Methods of searching and comparing various features of the ethical and deontological principles of the work of
Level 2	- Skills of expressing and substantiating one's own position regarding the ethical principles of work. - Skills in the use of legal knowledge;
Level 3	- Skills that help demonstrate basic knowledge of the specifics of legal knowledge in various spheres of life; - the ability to independently make lawful, law-abiding decisions.

**PC-17: Able and ready to perform basic therapeutic measures for the most common diseases and conditions in the adult population and children on an outpatient and inpatient basis.**

<b>Know:</b>	
Level 1	- Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation of the main diseases with various nosological forms.
Level 2	- Main types and methods of treatment of patients with various nosological forms.
Level 3	- Methods of management and treatment of patients with various nosological forms on an outpatient basis and in a day hospital.
<b>Be able to:</b>	
Level 1	- Correctly identify this disease.
Level 2	- To compare different types and methods of treatment of patients with different nosological forms, to develop a treatment plan for diseases.
Level 3	- To compare different types and methods of treatment of patients with different nosological forms, to develop a treatment plan for diseases.
<b>Own:</b>	
Level 1	- Skills in analyzing various types of treatment of patients with different nosological forms
Level 2	- Methods of searching for and comparing different methods of treatment of patients with different nosological forms
Level 3	- Skills in managing and treating patients with various diseases on an outpatient basis and in a day hospital.

**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.**

<b>Know:</b>	
Level 1	- Clinical manifestations of acute and chronic diseases in patients in need of medical rehabilitation and sanatorium-resort treatment
Level 2	- Indications and contraindications for non-drug methods of treatment, give specific recommendations for their practical use.
Level 3	- Methods for assessing the effectiveness of therapeutic measures at all stages of patient rehabilitation
<b>Be able to:</b>	
Level 1	- Link symptoms, examination data and indicators of laboratory and instrumental examination methods into a single whole and make the correct diagnosis.
Level 2	- Independently select complexes of rehabilitation measures for patients with various diseases

Level 3	- Assess the stage of the disease and prescribe the necessary rehabilitation complexes, taking into account the form, stage and phase of the disease
<b>Own:</b>	
Level 1	- Skills to identify signs of acute illness or exacerbation of chronic disease in patients.
Level 2	- Skills and methods of providing medical care for acute and chronic diseases.
Level 3	- Skills in prescribing non-drug methods of treatment for patients of various profiles, correctly assessing the tolerability, adequacy and effectiveness of rehabilitation measures.
<b>PC-28: Able and ready to ensure the rational organization of the work of middle and junior medical personnel of medical institutions.</b>	
<b>Know:</b>	
Level 1	- Fundamentals of management in the field of public health and principles of organization in the field of health care. - Principles of management in the field of public health by medical organizations and their structural divisions .
<b>Be able to:</b>	
Level 1	- Apply the principles of organization and management in the field of health
Level 2	- Application of the basic principles of organizing medical examination and participation in the organization of the assessment of the quality of medical care for patients;
Level 3	- Management of medical organizations and their structural divisions.
<b>Own:</b>	
Level 1	- Basic principles of organization and management, and their structural subdivisions in the field of public health .

#### 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
	<b>Section 1. Organization of nursing in therapy. Medical documentation. Infection control. Disinfection, sterilization. Use of medicines</b> .							
1.1	Organization of nursing in therapy - goal and objectives. Structure and organization of the work of the therapeutic department, polyclinic, hospital, office of the district doctor, FAP, health center of an industrial enterprise. Goals and Objectives of the Nursing Department. /Pr/	1	3		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4			
1.2	Medical documentation. Documentation in the therapeutic departments. /Pr/	1	3		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4	2		

1.3	Infection control. Control and safety measures in the prevention of nosocomial infection. Organization of infection control in health care facilities. Orders of the Ministry of Health concerning nosocomial infections /PR/	1	2		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4			
1.4	Infection control. Measures to prevent the incidence of viral hepatitis in the population, infectious and parasitic diseases in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation. Main measures in the foci of individual infectious diseases. Precautions against HIV /AIDS. Measures in case of an emergency when working with blood in a medical institution /Pr/	1	2		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4			
1.5	Disinfection and sterilization. Basic rules and regulations. Orders of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Russian Federation on disinfection and	1	2		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4			
1.6	Use of medicines. Types of medicines. Extraction, receipt, storage, accounting, distribution. Ways and methods of administration of medicines. Ways of administration of medicines	1	2		L1.1 L1.2 L1.3 L1.4			
1.7	1. Philosophy and theory of nursing. 2. Nursing deontology. Communication in nursing. 3. Viral hepatitis. Preventive measures  4. Stages of processing medical devices  Safe hospital environment 5. Post-injection complications. Prevention of complications 6. Rules for working with medical documentation. Types of documentation 7. Ways of transmission of HIV-AIDS. Rules and anti-epidemic regime for HIV serological	1	20					
	<b>Section 2. Biomechanics of the body. Feeding the patient. Preparation for laboratory and instrumental research methods . Principles of emergency care.</b>							

2.1	Moving the patient in bed. Methods and principles of patient movement /Pr/	1	2					
2.2	Nutrition and feeding of the patient. Parenteral nutrition /Pr/	1	2					
2.3	Manipulations associated with impaired kidney and urinary tract function. Bladder catheterization . Bladder lavage through an epicystostomy /Pr/	1	2					
2.4	Manipulations associated with diseases of the digestive tract. Gastric lavage, enemas, gas tube /Pr/	1	2					
2.5	Patient preparation for instrumental research methods . X-ray examination. Endoscopic examinations . ECG /PR/	1	2					
2.6	Patient preparation for Laboratory research methods . blood, urine, feces, sputum, pleural fluid /Pr/	1	2					
2.7	Pain syndrome. Differential diagnosis of pain syndrome in the chest and abdomen. Emergency Care for Pain Syndrome /PR/	1	2					
2.8	Emergency pre-medical Help with diseases of the cardiovascular system, with acute impairment of cerebral blood circulation. Angina pectoris, acute myocardial infarction , cardiac asthma. CPR /PR/	1	2					
2.9	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation outside medical institution. Signs clinical and biological death. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) /PR/	1	2					

2.10	1. Different types of horizontal position of the patient in bed. 2. Characteristics of diets. Organization of therapeutic nutrition in the hospital 3. Care for body cavity drains  4. Patient care for vomiting. Principles of colon cleansing  5. Echocardiographic examination 6. Puncture examinations cavities and internal organs 7. Pain syndrome in pulmonology, cardiology, nephrology, gastroenterology 8. Acute vascular insufficiency: fainting, shock, collapse. Types of stroke 9. The difference between basic resuscitation and extended resuscitation /Wed/	1	14,7					
2.11	Test /CrTO/	1	0,3					
2.12	Pass /Pass/	1						

## 5. FUND OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

### 5.1. Control questions and tasks

1. What are the functions of the staff of the admission department?
2. What is the work of a nurse in the admission department?
3. How is anthropometry performed?
4. What is pediculosis?
5. What measures are taken when pediculosis is detected?
6. What is the sanitization of the patient?
7. What should a nurse do if a patient in the bath becomes ill?
8. What should medical personnel do if a patient is diagnosed with an infectious disease?
9. What are the ways to transport patients to the department?
10. What is the patient's personal hygiene?
11. In what condition should the patient's bed be?
12. What are the ways to change bed and underwear?
13. How is the morning toilet carried out for the patient?
14. What measures should be taken to prevent bedsores?
15. What disinfectant solutions are used to wipe the skin?
16. How to wash the head and feet of a sick person in bed?
17. In what cases should a rubber circle be used?
18. What measures should be taken when pediculosis is detected?
19. What disinfectant solutions are used for wet cleaning of the room?
20. What is the daily observation of the patient?
21. What changes in skin color can indicate a deterioration in the patient's condition?
22. How to determine the appearance of edema in a patient?
23. What can "facies Hippocratica" indicate and what urgently needs to be done?
24. How should a thermometer be stored?
25. What are the types of fevers?
26. How does the care of febrile patients change depending on the stage of fever?
27. What are the options for dropping the temperature?
28. What urgent measures need to be taken in times of crisis?
29. What is the general care for feverish patients?
30. What are the symptoms of respiratory disease?
31. What is the peculiarity of caring for patients with cough and chest pain?
32. What are the indications for the use of oxygen?
33. How to count the number of breathing movements?
34. What is the name of breathing with long pauses and what does it indicate?

35. What symptoms occur in patients with diseases of the circulatory system?
36. What changes in the pulse are considered dangerous?
37. What emergency care should be provided to a patient with pain in the heart area?
38. What position should be given to the patient if he has increased shortness of breath and symptoms of suffocation?
39. What can weight gain indicate a week after admission to the hospital?
40. What is the care of patients with diseases of the circulatory system?
41. How should patients who have strict bed rest be fed?
42. What are the main symptoms of stomach and intestinal diseases?
43. What is the care for vomiting?
44. What are the indications for gastric lavage and how is it performed?
45. How to insert the gas pipe correctly?
46. What is the general care for patients with gastrointestinal diseases?
47. What should a nurse do if a patient with a stomach disease has bleeding?
48. What help should be provided to a patient with bloating?
49. Is it possible to give painkillers to a patient with abdominal pain before the arrival of a doctor?
50. What are the main symptoms of kidney disease?
51. For what purpose is daily diuresis measured?
52. What is the peculiarity of urine collection in women?
53. What are the manifestations of urinary disorders?
54. What is the general care of patients with kidney disease?
55. What measures should be taken in case of urinary incontinence?
56. How to collect urine for research?
57. How to prepare a patient for instrumental examinations?
58. How is indirect heart massage and artificial respiration performed?
59. The concept of allergic reactions and their origin.
60. How do allergic reactions manifest themselves?
61. Features of hygiene and care for patients with allergic reactions.
62. The concept of the functions of the hematopoietic and endocrine systems.
63. What are the symptoms of blood diseases?
64. Care for patients with blood clotting disorders and anemia.
65. Symptoms characteristic of diseases of the endocrine system. Functions of the endocrine glands.
66. Care for patients with endocrine pathology.
67. The concept of AIDS and HIV. Main routes of transmission.
68. Features of care for patients with immunodeficiency.
69. Disinfection. Types and methods. Preparation of disinfectant solutions.
70. Sterilization, types, preparation of instruments for sterilization.
71. Current orders for the processing of medical instruments.
72. Legislative aspects of especially dangerous infections.
73. External method of administration, injection of drugs into the nose, into the eyelid.
74. Administration of medicines by inhalation, through the mouth, under the tongue, into the rectum. Administration by injection (subcutaneously, intramuscularly, intravenously, intravenously, intravenously).
75. Intravenous infusions and nursing of patients receiving intravenous infusions.
76. Blood sampling for biochemical, serological and bacteriological studies, for general analysis.
77. Urine sampling for general clinical analysis, for analysis according to Nechiporenko, Zimnitsky.
78. Taking sputum for bacteriological examination. Taking the contents of the nose, nasopharynx and pharynx for bacteriological examination.
79. Fecal sampling for the detection of occult blood, for coprological examination. For parasite research, for bacteriological examination.
80. Endoscopic research methods.
81. Preparation of the patient for endoscopic examination of the esophagus, stomach and intestines.
82. Preparation of the patient for X-ray examination of the biliary tract. X-ray examination of the gallbladder and biliary tract (cholegraphy and cholecystography).
83. Preparation of the patient for X-ray examination of the kidneys and urinary tract. X-ray examination of the kidneys and urinary tract (intravenous urography, retrograde urography).
84. How to prepare a patient for an ultrasound examination of internal organs?
85. The concept of resuscitation and the work of the resuscitation department.
86. Care for agonizing patients.
87. Rules for handling a corpse.

## 5.2. Topics of term papers (projects)

are not provided for by the subject

## 5.3. Fund of Assessment Tools

### TYPES AND CHARACTERISTICS OF SETS OF CONTROL AND EVALUATION TOOLS

1. Test tasks for current academic performance. A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure for measuring the level of knowledge of a student.
2. Situational tasks. A means of checking the learned theoretical material.
3. Practical skills. A means of checking the formation of competencies in students as a result of mastering

<p>Disciplines</p> <p>4. Theoretical issues of practical (clinical) classes. A means of controlling the learned material of the topic, section (s), module(s) of the discipline by students.</p> <p>5. Workbook. Didactic complex designed for independent work of the student and allowing to assess the level of assimilation of educational material.</p> <p>6. Means of control of the learned material, which allows you to assess knowledge.</p> <p>Technological map of the discipline.</p> <p>Scale for assessing knowledge control</p>
<b>5.4. List of types of assessment tools</b>
<p>Assessment of practical skills and abilities.</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <p>Report</p> <p>Abstract and presentations</p>

<b>6. EDUCATIONAL, METHODOLOGICAL AND INFORMATION SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)</b>			
<b>6.1. Recommended Literature</b>			
<b>6.1.1. References</b>			
	Authors, compilers	Title	Publisher, year
L1.1		Nursing care for airborne diseases: Educational and methodological manual for students of medical schools, faculties of higher nursing education	2004
L1.2	Mukhina S.A., Tarnovskaya I.I.	Practical guide to the subject "Fundamentals of Nursing "	GEOTAR-MEDIA. 2014
L1.3	Chubakov T.Ch., Fricke E.B., Khaliki V.	Fundamentals of Nursing in Family Medicine	Bishkek. Al Salam 2011
L1.4	Shirokova N.V.	Fundamentals of nursing. Manipulation algorithms.	2010
<b>6.3. List of Information and Educational Technologies</b>			
<b>6.3.1 Competency-Oriented Educational Technologies</b>			
6.3.1.1	Traditional educational technologies are seminars focused primarily on communicating knowledge and methods of action that are transferred to students in a ready-made form and are intended for reproducing the assimilation and analysis of specific samples.		
6.3.1.2	The tests are designed to solve the following tasks:		
6.3.1.3	- to teach (accustom) the student to work with tests of varying complexity: firstly, by isolating in the proposed answers only those that will be correct and, secondly, by teaching the student to rationally distribute the regulated time allotted for working with tests.		
6.3.1.4	- use tests as: self-learning test material (in the form of an appendix to homework),		
6.3.1.5	helping students to single out from the entire content of the textbook only the main, criterion provisions that reveal the main idea of the topic being studied.		
6.3.1.6	- assessment of students' knowledge, which helps the teacher to find out the quality of the student's independent preparation and the effectiveness of the lesson conducted by the teacher himself.		
6.3.1.7	Non-imitation technologies are used in the amount of 5% of interactive classes from the volume of classroom classes. Simulation technologies: training of practical skills on phantoms. Non-simulation technologies: multimedia lectures, videos on teaching practical skills.		
6.3.1.8	Interactive forms:		
6.3.1.9	work in small groups to master practical skills,		
6.3.1.10	case learning,		
6.3.1.11	presentation of students with slide or video reports on the topic of SRS.		
6.3.1.12	Modular (block)-rating system for assessing students' knowledge (in the appendix).		
6.3.1.13	Intermediate certification (credit in the discipline). To control the degree of mastery of the discipline , an exam in the discipline with a final grade is provided.		

6.3.1.14	Innovative educational technologies form systematic thinking and the ability to generate ideas when solving various situational problems. These include situational tasks, brainstorming, role-playing games, work in small groups, scientific and practical conferences, analysis of audio and video tasks, analysis of specific clinical situations) in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop professional skills of students. Information educational technologies are the independent use of computer equipment and Internet resources by a student to perform practical tasks and independent work. For better assimilation of the material and independent work, students prepare essays, reports and presentations.
6.3.1.15	<b>STRUCTURE OF THE PRACTICAL LESSON:</b> The duration of the lesson is 2 hours. 1. Greeting, setting goals and objectives of the lesson – 5 min. 2. Control of the initial level of students' knowledge and the degree of quality of homework – 20 min. 3. Work in small groups – 20 min. 5. Listening to the presentation of the student's classroom independent work – 15 min. 6. Final control of knowledge – 10 min. After each academic hour, a 5-minute break is provided.
<b>6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software</b>	
6.3.2.1	<a href="http://www.mmbook.ru">http://www.mmbook.ru</a>
6.3.2.2	<a href="http://www.booksmed.com/">http://www.booksmed.com/</a>
6.3.2.3	<a href="http://med-lib.ru/">http://med-lib.ru/</a>
6.3.2.4	<a href="http://medicine-live.ru">http://medicine-live.ru</a>
6.3.2.5	<a href="http://medwedi.ru">http://medwedi.ru</a>
6.3.2.6	<a href="http://sestrinskoe-delo.ru/">http://sestrinskoe-delo.ru/</a>
6.3.2.7	<a href="http://m-sestra.ru">http://m-sestra.ru</a>

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

7.1	7.1 The discipline is taught on the basis of:
7.2	7.2 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).
7.3	7.3 There are 8 standard equipped classrooms (block desks, couches, blackboards).
7.4	7.4 The department is equipped with a multimedia complex (laptop, personal computer, projector). Students have access to information stands (4 pcs.), posters, electronic library (15 textbooks), educational films (20 pcs.), database of clinical material (ECG, tests), ECG machine, spirometer, ultrasound machine, body plethysmograph, photoplethysmograph

### 8. METHODOICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR STUDENTS ON MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)

#### MODULAR CONTROL IN PRACTICE INCLUDES:

1. Current control – repetition of educational material on caring for patients with therapeutic diseases 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, performing milestone control tasks.
3. Intermediate control is a complete, documented part of the practice (I semester – credit with a grade), which is a set of interrelated credit modules.

#### BASIC REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERMEDIATE CONTROL

When appearing for the test, students are required to have their grade books, which are presented to the examination committee. The commission is given the right to give a credit without an oral survey to students who scored more than 60 points according to the results

of the current and midterm control.

During the intermediate control, the student must:

- correctly answer the theoretical questions of the ticket and test tasks (know);
- correctly perform a practical task (to be able, to possess).

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

Assessment system of intermediate control:

Level of verification Task content Points Conditions for receiving

Level I (KNOW) Test questions 10 points Correct answers to all test questions

Level II (KNOW) Theoretical questions 10–20 points The student correctly formulates the basic concepts and definitions

Level III (BE ABLE, OWN) Practical task 20–25 points Correct definition of the essence of the problem and recommendations for its solution

Level IV (BE ABLE, OWN) Control practical task 25–30 points Full and correct completion of the control task

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS

Classes are held in the first semester and are designed for 18 academic weeks.

The student is obliged to:

- perform all the tasks provided for by the curriculum of the discipline;

- comply with the internal regulations of the educational organization;
- study and strictly comply with the requirements for labor protection, safety and industrial sanitation;
- be responsible for the quality and results of the work performed;
- to perform tasks in a timely manner in accordance with the technological map of the discipline;
- at the end of the course, pass the test.

#### METHODICAL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STUDENTS

The study of the discipline "Nursing" is aimed at the formation of students' professional competencies necessary for the implementation of nursing activities in the health care system.

The student must master the theoretical foundations of nursing, methods of providing assistance, the principles of professional ethics and deontology.

Successful mastering of the discipline requires:

- systematic and responsible independent work;
- active participation in the educational process;
- performing all the tasks of the teacher;
- study of basic and additional literature.

Recommendations for working with educational material:

1. Initial acquaintance – read the entire material for a general idea.
2. Analytical reading is a repeated, deeper study of the text.
3. Note-taking is the compilation of a plan, theses or a brief retelling in your own words.
4. Work with terminology – highlighting and explaining new concepts.

Before each lesson, the student must review the material and prepare questions for discussion with the teacher.

Constant activity and the ability to analyze professional situations contribute to the successful development of the discipline and the formation of professional competence.

#### PREPARATION OF A REPORT FOR THE LESSON

1. The student chooses a topic from the list proposed by the teacher.
2. Writes down the teacher's recommendations and a list of references.
3. Draws up a report plan, works with sources and formats the text according to the established sample.
4. The teacher conducts a consultation and checks the finished text.
5. The student can prepare a presentation on the topic of the report.
6. After the speech, the student answers the questions of the group.

Structure of the report with elements of research work:

1. Relevance of the topic.
2. Literature review.
3. Case study (description of the situation, case from work, patient, analysis of positive and negative aspects).
4. References and Internet resources.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PREPARING A PRESENTATION

Multimedia presentation is a form of independent work of the student, aimed at developing the skills of analysis, selection and visualization of information. Presentations are made using Microsoft PowerPoint and are presented in the form of slides (up to 15 pieces).

Basic requirements:

- the topic is selected from the list of WCF and agreed with the teacher;
- the presentation should reflect the main issues of the topic and be accompanied by an oral report;
- the number of lines on the slide — from 6 to 11;
- one slide should be shown for 1-2 minutes;
- the use of illustrations, tables, graphs and animation is allowed;
- it is necessary to correctly format the text (preferably Arial font);
- the presentation should have a title slide indicating the topic, full names of the student and the group.

Structure of oral presentation:

- Introduction: title, purpose, relevance and main issues.
- Main part: disclosure of the topic, analysis of information, use of visual materials.
- Conclusion: conclusions and a brief summary.

Speaking time limit:

- report – up to 10 minutes;
- discussion – up to 5 minutes.

The speaker must be confident in the topic, master the material of the presentation, be able to discuss and answer questions.