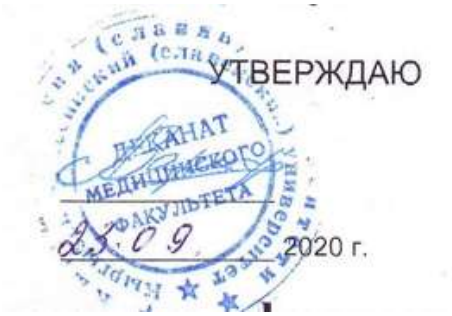
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION, MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, HIGHER EDUCATION AND INNOVATION OF THE KYRGYZ REPUBLIC

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



Nursing

Work program of the discipline (module)

Assigned to the **Therapies No1 (Pediatrics and Dentistry)**

Curriculum 310501_22_4 ld in.plx
Specialty 31.05.01. - Russian Federation, 560001 - KR General Medicine (for foreign students)

Qualification **Specialist**

Form of study **Full-time**

Total labor intensity **2 ZET**

Hours according to the 72

including:

classroom classes 36

independent work 35,7

Types of control in semesters:
Credit with a grade of 2

Distribution of hours of the discipline by semesters

Semester (<Курс>.<Семестр на курсе>)	**2 (1.2)**		Total	
Weeks	16			
Type of classes	UP	WP	UP	WP
Practical	36	36	36	36
Contact work during the period of theoretical training	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3
Including int.	2		2	
Total room.	36	36	36	36
Contact work	36,3	36,3	36,3	36,3
Himself. Work	35,7	35,7	35,7	35,7
Total	72	72	72	72

The program was compiled by:

Senior Lecturer Uvaidillaeva F.T.

Reviewer(s):

Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department of Hospital Therapy with a Course of  *Hematology of the KSMA, Mamatov S.M*

Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor of the Department of Th  *D specialty, Dzhailobaeva K.A.* _

Work program of the discipline

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

Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the Specialty 31.05.01 GENERAL MEDICINE
(Order of the Ministry of Education and Science of Russia dated 09.02.2016 No 95)

Compiled on the basis of the curriculum:

Specialty 31.05.01. - Russian Federation, 560001 - Kyrgyz Republic General Medicine (for foreign 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

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

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

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

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 theprinciples of preparing patients for laboratory and instrumental research.

2. THE PLACE OF THE DISCIPLINE IN THE STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM	
Cycle (section) of the PLO:	B1.B
2.1	**Requirements for the preliminary training of the student:**
2.1.1	Russian Language and Culture of Speech in Medicine
2.1.2	Educational practice for obtaining primary professional skills and abilities, including primary skills and skills of research activities (General care for therapeutic patients)
2.1.3	History
2.2	**Disciplines and practices for which the development of this discipline (module) is necessary as a previous:**
2.2.1	Biochemistry
2.2.2	Pathophysiology, clinical pathophysiology
2.2.3	Epidemiology
2.2.4	Immunology
2.2.5	Pediatric Surgery
2.2.6	Otorhinolaryngology
2.2.7	Topographic Anatomy and Operative Surgery
2.2.8	Medical Law
2.2.9	Forensic Medicine
2.2.10	Basics of Emergency Care
2.2.11	Traumatology, orthopedics
2.2.12	Disaster Medicine
2.2.13	Urology
2.2.14	Phthisiology
2.2.15	Dermatovenereology
2.2.16	Dentistry
2.2.17	Dentistry
2.2.18	Obstetrics and Gynecology
2.2.19	Ophthalmology
2.2.20	Pathological anatomy
2.2.21	Microbiology, virology
2.2.22	Infectious diseases
2.2.23	Hygiene
2.2.24	Public health and health care, health economics

3. COMPETENCIES OF THE STUDENT FORMED AS A RESULT OF MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE (MODULE)	
OPK-11: readiness for use of medical devices provided for by the procedures for the provision of medical care	
Know:	
Level 1	Types and purpose of the main medical devices (syringes, thermometers, blood pressure monitors, etc.).
Level 2	Rules for the operation and storage of medical equipment.
Level 3	Basics of sterilization and disinfection of medical devices.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Use basic medical devices in practical activities.
Level 2	Prepare tools and equipment for work.
Level 3	Follow safety rules when working with medical devices.
Own:	

Level 1	Skills in working with simple medical devices.
Level 2	Skills in processing and disposal of medical devices.
Level 3	Skills in observing infection safety.

OPK-10: readiness to ensure the organization of patient care and the provision of primary pre-medical health care	
Know:	
Level 1	Principles of nursing care for patients of various profiles.
Level 2	Fundamentals of hygiene, prevention of infections and sanitary-epidemiological regime.
Level 3	Algorithms for performing simple medical manipulations.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Take care of patients (hygienic care, change of position, feeding).
Level 2	Measure the main physiological indicators (blood pressure, pulse, temperature).
Level 3	Provide first aid for common conditions.
Own:	
Level 1	Skills in performing nursing manipulations (injections – at the level of theory/simulators, dressings).
Level 2	Skills in monitoring the patient's condition and recording data.
Level 3	Skills in compliance with asepsis and antiseptics.

OK-7: readiness to use first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations	
Know:	
Level 1	Basic principles of first aid in emergency conditions (loss of consciousness, bleeding, injuries).
Level 2	Algorithms of actions in emergency situations (fires, injuries, mass destruction).
Level 3	Personal protective equipment and safety basics for medical personnel.
Be able to:	
Level 1	Provide first aid for life-threatening conditions.
Level 2	Assess the condition of the victim and prioritize assistance.
Level 3	Use protective equipment in emergency conditions.
Own:	
Level 1	Basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) skills.
Level 2	Skills in stopping external bleeding and immobilization.
Level 3	Skills of safe behavior when providing assistance

As a result of mastering the discipline, the student must

3.1	**Know:**
3.1.1	fundamentals of nursing in internal medicine and principles of patient care organization
3.1.2	algorithms for performing basic nursing procedures
3.1.3	principles of asepsis, antisepsis, and infection control
3.1.4	basics of medical documentation and record keeping
3.1.5	principles of pharmacotherapy and rules of drug administration
3.1.6	basics of emergency care for life-threatening conditions
3.2	**Be able to:**
3.2.1	provide basic nursing care for patients in a therapeutic setting
3.2.2	measure and assess vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, temperature, respiration)
3.2.3	perform basic medical procedures (injections at simulation level, dressings, patient care)
3.2.4	prepare patients for laboratory and instrumental examinations
3.2.5	provide first aid in emergency conditions
3.2.6	work with medical documentation
3.3	**Own:**

3.3.1	perform nursing procedures in a simulation training environment
3.3.2	ensure compliance with sanitary and epidemiological standards and infection control
3.3.3	monitor patient condition and document changes
3.3.4	provide first aid and basic cardiopulmonary resuscitation (on simulators)
3.3.5	communicate effectively with patients and healthcare staff

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
	Раздел 1. Section 1. Organization of Nursing and Basic Care							
1.1	Organization of nursing in therapy. Nursing process, structure of healthcare facilities /Пр/	2	2					
1.2	Philosophy, theory and deontology of nursing. Communication in nursing /Пр/	2	2					
1.3	Medical documentation in therapeutic departments. Types and rules of documentation /Пр/	2	2					
1.4	Infection control in healthcare facilities. Prevention of nosocomial infections, HIV/AIDS /Пр/	2	2					
1.5	Viral hepatitis and safe hospital environment. Stages of processing medical devices /Пр/	2	2					
1.6	Disinfection and sterilization. Regulatory documents /Пр/	2	2					
1.7	Use of medicines. Storage, administration routes. Post-injection complications /Пр/	2	2					
1.8	Basic patient care: positioning, transportation, nutrition (including parenteral), diets /Пр/	2	2					
1.9	Sanitary-hygienic regime of healthcare facilities. Patient and staff safety /Пр/	2	2					
1.10	Philosophy and theory of nursing /Ср/	2	2,5					
1.11	Nursing deontology. Communication in nursing /Ср/	2	3					
1.12	Viral hepatitis. Prevention. Safe hospital environment /Ср/	2	2,5					
1.13	Rules for working with medical documentation /Ср/	2	2,5					
1.14	Post-injection complications. Prevention /Ср/	2	3					
1.15	Different patient positions in bed /Ср/	2	3					
1.16	Therapeutic diets and nutrition organization /Ср/	2	3					
	Раздел 2. Section 2. Clinical Skills and Emergency							
2.1	Manipulations in digestive system diseases (gastric lavage, enemas, gas tube) /Пр/	2	2					

2.2	Care of drainage systems and urinary procedures (catheterization, bladder lavage) /Пр/	2	2					
2.3	Preparation of patients for instrumental examinations (X-ray, endoscopy, ECG) /Пр/	2	2					
2.4	Puncture procedures of cavities and organs /Пр/	2	2					
2.5	Preparation for laboratory tests (blood, urine, sputum, etc.) /Пр/	2	2					
2.6	Pain syndrome: assessment, differential diagnosis, emergency care /Пр/	2	2					
2.7	Emergency care in cardiovascular and acute conditions (MI, stroke, shock, collapse) /Пр/	2	2					
2.8	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Clinical and biological death /Пр/	2	2					
2.9	First aid in emergency conditions (bleeding, trauma, anaphylaxis, poisoning) /Пр/	2	2					
2.10	Care of drainage systems /Ср/	2	2,4					
2.11	Puncture procedures of organs and cavities /Ср/	2	2,5					
2.12	Acute vascular insufficiency (shock, collapse, syncope) /Ср/	2	2,8					
2.13	Basic vs advanced resuscitation /Ср/	2	3,5					
2.14	Preparation for instrumental diagnostic methods /Ср/	2	2,5					
2.15	Preparation for laboratory tests /Ср/	2	2,5					
2.16	/СrТО/	2	0,3					

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 Hyppocratica" 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. Introduction injection method (p/c, i/m, i/v, i/c).
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. On the study of parasites, on the 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 an X-ray examination of the biliary tract. X-ray examination 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)

Not provided

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 the discipline
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.
5. Workbook. Didactic complex designed for independent work of the student and allowing to assess the level of assimilation of educational material.
6. Means of control of the learned material, which allows you to assess knowledge. Technological map of the discipline.
Scale for assessing knowledge control

5.4. List of types of assessment tools

Assessment of practical skills and abilities. Quizzes
Report
Abstract and presentations

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

6.1. Recommended Literature

6.3. List of Information and Educational Technologies

6.3.1 Competency-Oriented Educational Technologies

6.3.1.1	Traditional Educational Technologies Traditional educational technologies include lectures and seminars aimed at delivering knowledge and developing standard methods of professional activity. These forms focus on the acquisition, reproduction, and analysis of educational material.
6.3.1.2	Assessment Technologies (Testing) Testing is used to: develop students' skills in working with test tasks of varying complexity; train students to identify correct answers and manage time effectively; serve as a tool for self-assessment and self-study; highlight key concepts and essential elements of the studied material;
6.3.1.3	assess the level of knowledge acquisition and the effectiveness of teaching.
6.3.1.4	Interactive and Simulation Technologies. Interactive and simulation technologies are used to develop professional competencies and practical skills.
6.3.1.5	Simulation technologies: training of practical skills using simulators and phantoms. Non-simulation technologies: multimedia lectures, video demonstrations of practical skills. Interactive Learning Methods . The following interactive methods are used: small group work for mastering practical skills; case-based learning (clinical cases); student presentations (slides and video reports); discussions and analysis of clinical situations.
6.3.1.6	Innovative Educational Technologies. Innovative educational technologies contribute to the development of clinical thinking and problem-solving skills. These include: situational tasks; brainstorming; role-playing games; participation in scientific and practical conferences; analysis of audio and video materials.
6.3.1.7	Information Technologies. Information technologies involve the use of computers and Internet resources for independent learning, preparation of presentations, reports, and essays. Forms of Assessment Intermediate certification is carried out in the form of a credit (pass/fail) to assess the level of mastery of the discipline.

6.3.2 List of information reference systems and software

6.3.2.1	MMBook Medical Library – http://www.mmbook.ru
6.3.2.2	BooksMed Medical Library – http://www.booksmed.com
6.3.2.3	Med-lib Medical Library – http://med-lib.ru
6.3.2.4	Medicine Live – http://medicine-live.ru
6.3.2.5	Medwedi – http://medwedi.ru
6.3.2.6	Sestrinskoe Delo – http://sestrinskoe-delo.ru
6.3.2.7	M-Sister – http://m-sestra.ru

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

7.1	The discipline is delivered on the basis of a clinical training facility.

7.2	City Clinical Hospital No.1 is a tertiary-level healthcare institution. It includes 9 specialized departments, including 4 therapeutic units: cardiology, rheumatology, endocrinology, and emergency therapy. The department has 8 standard equipped classrooms with block desks, couches, and blackboards. The department is equipped with a multimedia complex, including a laptop, personal computer, and projector. Students have access to information stands (4 units), educational posters, an electronic library (15 textbooks), educational films (20 units), clinical databases (ECG records, laboratory test results), as well as diagnostic and functional equipment: ECG machine, spirometer, ultrasound system, body plethysmograph, and photoplethysmograph.

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

Modular control in practice includes ongoing control, midterm control, and credit assessment. Ongoing control involves repetition of educational material on caring for patients with therapeutic diseases and completion of mandatory tasks for independent work.
Midterm control is aimed at assessing the completeness of knowledge and skills on the module content as a whole and includes milestone control tasks. Credit represents a complete, documented part of the internship, which is a set of interrelated credit modules (in the first semester – credit with a grade).
The teacher has the right to assign credit without an oral examination to students who have scored more than 60 points based on the results of current and midterm control. During intermediate control, the student must correctly answer theoretical questions and test tasks, demonstrating knowledge of the material, as well as correctly perform practical tasks, demonstrating skills and competencies. The final result is summarized by analyzing the student's performance throughout the semester.
The assessment system of intermediate control includes several levels. At the first level (knowledge), test questions are evaluated, with a maximum of 10 points for correct answers. At the second level (knowledge), theoretical questions are assessed from 10 to 20 points depending on the accuracy of definitions and understanding of basic concepts. At the third level (skills and competencies), practical tasks are evaluated from 20 to 25 points based on correct identification of the problem and proposed solutions. At the fourth level (skills and competencies), control practical tasks are evaluated from 25 to 30 points for complete and correct execution.
The educational process is organized within one semester, designed for 18 academic weeks. The student is required to complete all tasks provided by the curriculum, comply with internal regulations of the educational organization, observe labor protection, safety, and industrial sanitation rules, be responsible for the quality of performed work, complete assignments in a timely manner according to the discipline's technological map, and pass the final credit.
The study of the discipline Nursing is aimed at forming professional competencies necessary for nursing practice within the healthcare system. The student must master theoretical foundations of nursing, methods of providing care, as well as principles of professional ethics and deontology.
Successful mastery of the discipline requires systematic independent work, active participation in the educational process, completion of all assigned tasks, and study of both basic and additional literature. Recommended learning approaches include initial familiarization with the material for general understanding, analytical reading for deeper comprehension, note-taking in the form of plans or summaries in own words, and focused work with terminology through identification and explanation of new concepts.
Before each class, students are expected to review the material and prepare questions for discussion. Continuous engagement and analytical thinking contribute to successful mastery of the discipline and development of professional competence.
Preparation of a report for the lesson includes selecting a topic from the list provided by the teacher, recording methodological recommendations, and compiling a list of references.