



GENERAL NURSING AND THE FORMATION OF PRACTICAL SKILLS

Course unit title			Code
General Nursing and the Formation of Practical Skills			
Lecturer(s)		Department(s)	
Coordinating: assoc. prof. Jekaterina Šteinmiller Others: and other Institute of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine teachers		Institute of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine M. K. Čiurlionio str. 21, Vilnius G. Vilko str. 29 A, Vilnius Akademijos str. 4, Vilnius	
Study stage	Subject (module) level	Subject (module) type	
Bachelor studies	First	Compulsory	
Form of implementation	Execution period	Execution language(s)	
Auditorium	2nd semester	English	
Prerequisites and corequisites			
Prerequisites: must be taken all the compulsory subjects of 1 st semester		Corequisites (if any): none	
Volume of the subject (module) in credits	Full student workload	Contact hours	Independent working hours
5	135	50	85
Purpose of the course unit			
Programme competences to be developed			
The aim is to deepen students' knowledge about the organization and implementation of the nursing process in personal health care institutions, their principles and features, as well as to strengthen the essential elements of nursing and the principles of organizing the work of nurses in various levels of personal health care institutions; to develop clinical practical skills, assessing the health and nursing needs of the sick, and performing nursing procedures, interventions, actions provided for in the documents defining the competence of a general practice nurse. After completing the course, students will acquire the competence to organize and implement the principles of health care for healthy and sick people.			
Learning outcomes of the subject (module)		Study methods	Methods of assessment
General competences			
1. Social skills 1.1. Will be able to communicate and cooperate with patients, their relatives, colleagues, exchanging information, solving emerging problems, which is necessary to ensure a high-quality and continuous nursing process. 1.2 Will be able to work following the principles of humanistic and holistic philosophy. Will understand the influence of psychological and social factors to the patients' health. Will be able to work in a team. 1.3 Will be able to take responsibility for their professional activities and follow the principles of professional ethics.		Monitoring. Working in groups in simulation classes. Analysis of clinical cases. Practical problem solving.	Case study. Presentation of nursing clinical cases.
Subject-specific competences			

2. Knowledge and its application 2.2. Will be able to use the acquired knowledge about the historical development of nursing, the nursing process, the principles of professional ethics of nursing, philosophy, theories of nursing and science.	Monitoring. Working in groups in simulation classes. Analysis of clinical cases. Practical problem solving.	Case study. Presentation of nursing clinical cases.
Subject-specific competences students (At the end of the study programme graduate will be able):		
Knowledge and its application 3.2. Will be able to critically and systematically analyze and apply the latest knowledge about the nurse's role in controlling the occurrence of infection, health status assessment, nursing process and indicated nursing interventions and procedures, their possible complications, in the presence of various nursing problems. They will know the duty instructions of the nursing staff, the basic principles and features of the organization of nursing care in the hospital, asepsis requirements in medical institutions, occupational safety and hygiene of employees.	Monitoring. Working in groups in simulation classes. Analysis of clinical cases. Practical problem solving.	Case study. Presentation of nursing clinical cases.
Special abilities 5.1. Will be able to collect nursing information (data) about the patient in practice, identify nursing problems (diagnoses), formulate nursing goals, plan nursing actions, evaluate nursing results. 5.2. Will be able to care for patients within the limits of their competence: assess personal health and nursing needs of the sick, perform therapeutic nursing procedures, patient monitoring, interventions and actions provided for in the documents defining the competence of a general practice nurse. 5.3. In clinical practice, they will be able to organize and carry out health education and preventive work for healthy and sick people.	Monitoring. Working in groups in simulation classes. Analysis of clinical cases. Practical problem solving.	Case study. Presentation of nursing clinical cases.

Themes	Contact Hours							Independent study time and tasks	
	Lectures	Consultations	Seminars	Exercises	Laboratory work	Practice	Total contact hours	Self-study	Tasks
Duties of a general practice nurse. Basic principles and features of the organization of care in a personal health care	3			10			13	20	Monitoring. Acquiring the ability to perform practical nursing procedures and actions

facility. Infection control and medical asepsis. The nurse's role in infection control management. Aseptic requirements in personal health care institutions. Room cleaning, disinfection. Aseptic maintenance of instruments and other tools. Aseptic requirements for various nursing procedures. Occupational safety and hygiene of employees. Hand hygiene: washing and disinfection rules. Nursing Data Collection: Types and Sources of Nursing Data. Nursing data collection methods: observation, interviews, counselling, research. Nursing diagnosis: analysis and interpretation of nursing data, determination of patient's nursing needs, formulation of nursing diagnosis, nursing and medical diagnoses. Care planning and care delivery. Nursing methods and their choice. Assessment of care, determination of assessment criteria. Analysis of nursing outcomes. Documentation of the nursing process: oral and written notification, management of nursing documentation. Nursing history. Development of practical skills in communication with patients. Principles of communication with a patient with visual or hearing impairments. Communication with a patient with a tracheostomy.									Analysis of clinical situations, care planning. Studying literature.
Cleaning and washing the patient. Assessment of personal hygiene status and provision of knowledge. Patient toilet: partial and full washing in bed, washing in the shower and bathing in the bath. Washing and care of eyes, nose, ears, mouth, teeth, dentures, hair, beard and moustache, nails, genitals, perineum. Changing linens. Gaps, causes of occurrence, classification, preventive measures.	3		10			13	20	Monitoring. Acquiring the ability to perform practical nursing procedures and actions Analysis of clinical situations, care planning. Studying literature.	

Patient environment and care. Assessing, implementing and maintaining a secure environment. Making the bed. Turning and lifting the patient. Ways and means of moving equipment. Body balance. Methods of arresting the patient. Turning and positioning of a seriously ill patient. Use of aids. Patient transport: transfer from bed to chair, from bed-to-bed methods. Use of aids. Methods of raising a fallen patient. Transporting the patient with a wheelchair, stretcher. Care of respiratory function: measurement and recording of respiratory rate, providing proper positioning, application of oxygen therapy, care of tracheostomy tube. Preparation of the patient for examinations: sputum, nasopharyngeal smear examinations. Patient preparation for diagnostic tests. Examination of the pulse, determination and evaluation of its characteristics, documentation. Training the patient to check the pulse. Arterial blood pressure (BP) test. Methods, indicators, norms, documentation of AKS determination. Training the patient to measure BP. ECG recording. Body temperature measurement, assessment and recording, body temperature regulation problems and nursing. Heat and cold treatments. Hyperthermia and hypothermia.									
Assessment and care of eating disorders. Eating and drinking problems. Assessment of nutritional status. Feeding methods and means: natural feeding, enteral feeding: nasogastric, gastrostomy. Performance of parenteral nutrition (preparation of parenteral solution, injection). Care of the vomiting patient. Problem's urinating. Bladder catheterization. Maintenance of urinary functions.	2			1 0			1 2	2 2	Monitoring. Acquiring the ability to perform practical nursing procedures and actions Analysis of clinical situations. Studying literature.

Catheterization of the bladder with a soft catheter, its care. Bladder washing, instillation. Stimulation of the micturition reflex. Bowel disorders. Enema. Application of gas tube, insert containers. Selection of diapers and pads. Use of disposable sheets. Use of assistive devices. Preparing the patient for tests: taking urine and stool tests. Patient preparation for diagnostic tests. Nursing the patient in pain. Care of the patient suffering from insomnia. Care of the dying. Nursing actions after death. Arrangement of the deceased and preparation of documents.								
Administration of different forms of medicine. The most common medical errors related to medication administration. Monitoring the body's adverse reaction to the drug. Injections. Administration of subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections. Assessment and prevention of complications. Administration of antibiotics. Infusions. Peripheral and central vascular catheters: insertion and care. Taking blood samples with vacuum tubes. Intravenous fluid therapy.	2		10			12	23	Monitoring. Acquiring the ability to perform practical nursing procedures and actions Analysis of clinical situations. Studying literature.
Total:	10		40			50	85	

Evaluation strategy	Weight proc.	Time of evaluation	Evaluation Criteria
Practical test no. 1 (demonstrating practical skills)	20	During the semester	The practical test consists of a practical task, which consists of three parts: preparation for the procedure, performance of the procedure, completion of the procedure. A 10-point system is evaluated: 10 points - excellent knowledge and practical skills; 9 points - very good knowledge and practical skills; 8 points – good knowledge and practical skills; 7 points - average knowledge and ability;

			6 points – satisfactory knowledge and practical skills; 5 points - weak knowledge and practical skills. 4-0 points - the minimum requirements are not met.
Practical test no. 2 (demonstrating practical skills)	20	During the semester	The practical test consists of a practical task, which consists of three parts: preparation for the procedure, performance of the procedure, completion of the procedure. A 10-point system is evaluated: 10 points - excellent knowledge and practical skills; 9 points - very good knowledge and practical skills; 8 points – good knowledge and practical skills; 7 points - average knowledge and ability; 6 points – satisfactory knowledge and practical skills; 5 points - weak knowledge and practical skills. 4-0 points - the minimum requirements are not met.
Nursing clinical case analysis	20	During the semester	Evaluating Nursing Clinical Case Studies Theoretical knowledge and personal knowledge (ability to propose solutions in case analysis) are evaluated. The student performs the case study independently. The description of the nursing clinical case is presented in writing and/or orally. Case study assessment areas: 10% – formulation of nursing diagnoses for the patient. 50% – nursing planning (indicates nursing actions), team building. 10% – assessment of nursing results based on the patient's health status. 20% - providing recommendations related to patient education. 10% - used literature. Scored: 10 points - excellent knowledge and abilities; the case study perfectly presented: nursing data about the patient's health, nursing diagnoses formed, nursing actions described, the team of healthcare members involved in the patient's care indicated, outcome evaluations based on the patient's health status, and recommendations related to patient education. 9-8 points – very good/good knowledge and abilities; the case study presented very well/well: nursing data on the patient's health, nursing diagnoses formed, nursing actions described, the team of health care members involved in the patient's care indicated, outcome evaluations based on the patient's current health status, and recommendations related to patient education. 7-6 points – average/satisfactory knowledge and abilities; the case study moderately/satisfactorily

			presented: nursing data on the patient's health, nursing diagnoses formed, nursing actions described, the team of healthcare members involved in the patient's care indicated, outcome evaluations based on the patient's health status and recommendations related to patient education provided. 5 points – weak knowledge and abilities; the case study weakly (superficially) presents: nursing data about the patient's health, nursing diagnoses formed, nursing actions described, the team of healthcare members involved in the patient's care indicated, results evaluations based on the patient's health status and recommendations related to patient education. 4 points or less - the minimum requirements are not met.
Test	40	At the end of the semester	The theoretical test consists of 40 closed type questions. By circling the correct answers, there may be several correct options. A 10-point system is evaluated: 10 points - after completing the test, 96% and more were answered correctly. questions; 9 points - after completing the test, 86-95% of the answers were correct. questions; 8 points - after completing the test, 76-85% of the answers were correct. questions; 7 points - after completing the test, 66-75% of the answers were correct. questions; 6 points - after completing the test, 56-65% of the answers were correct. questions; 5 points - 50-55% of the answers were correct after completing the test). 4-0 points – the minimum requirements are not met (after completing the test, 49% or less of the questions were answered correctly).
Final assessment - cumulative grade			The cumulative grade of the exam consists of practical test no. 1 (demonstration of practical skills) (K – 0.20), practical test no. 2 (practical skills demonstration) (K - 0.20), individual task (nursing clinical case analysis) (K - 0.20) and test (K - 0.4) ratings.

Author	Year	Title	Periodical no. or volume of publication	Place of publication and publisher or an online link
Compulsory literature				
Istomina N, Kriauzienė V.	2013	Slaugos procesas ir dokumentavimas: metodinė mokomoji knyga (Nursing process and documentation: a methodological textbook)		Klaipėda: „Klaipėdos universiteto leidykla“

Januškevičiūtė Rima, Markevičienė B, Balčiūnienė R.	2015	Slaugos diagnozių formulavimo pagrindai: mokomoji knyga (Fundamentals of formulation of nursing diagnoses: a textbook)		Kaunas: „Kauno kolegijos Leidybos centras“
Balčiūnienė R. ir kt.	2016	Slaugos ir asmens sveikatos priežiūros procedūros: mokomoji knyga (Nursing and Personal Health Care Procedures: A Textbook)		Kaunas: UAB „Vitae Litera“
Šeškevičius A.	2016	Sergančiųjų širdies ir kraujagyslių ligomis slauga (Care of patients with cardiovascular diseases)		Kaunas: UAB „Vitae Litera“
Marilynn E. Doenges, Mary Frances Moorhouse,	2014	Nursing Care Plans Guidelines for Individualizing Client Care Across the Life Span	Edition 9	F. A. Davis Company, Philadelphia https://eclass.teicrete.gr/modules/document/file.php/YN130/Nursing%20Care%20Plans%20Edition%209%20-%20Murr%20Alice%20Doenges%20Marilynn%20Moorhouse%20Mary.pdf
Le May A.	2016	Rapid Mental Health Nursing		Hoboken: John Wiley & Sons
Alice C. Murr	2014	Nursing Care Plans Guidelines for Individualizing Client Care Across the Life Span		
Šakalytė D.	2017	Slaugos propedeutika: Mokomoji knyga		Vilnius: Vaistų žinios.
Additional literature				
Kalibatiene D.	2008	Slaugos teorija (Nursing theory)		Vilnius: UAB „Greita spauda“
Sudaryt. Kalibatiene D.	2008	Klinikinė slauga (Clinical nursing)		Vilnius: UAB „Greita spauda“