

Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation  
Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education  
«Pitirim Sorokin Syktyvkar State University»

(SyktSU)

**Medical Institute**

APPROVE

by the decision of the Academic Council

from «23» may 2018 г. № 15 (503)

**PROGRAM OF THE HOSPITAL PRACTICAL TRAINING:  
Educational practical training (obtaining primary professional abilities and  
skills, including primary abilities and skills of research activity: care after  
patients of therapeutic and surgical profile)**

Educational programme

31.05.01 “General Medicine”

Educational profile of the programme

General Medicine

Qualification: Medical Doctor

Mode of study: Full-time

Admission year 2018

## **1. General provisions**

The program of hospital practical training: practical training of obtaining professional skills and experience of professional activity (further is internship) is developed in accordance of the Federal State Educational Standard for Higher Education (further is FSES HE) demands for the educational profile 31.05.01 General Medicine (approved by the order of Russian Science and Education Ministry 9.02.2016 No.95), with taking into account professional standard of “Medical doctor” (approved by the order of the Russian Labour Ministry 21.03.2017 No. 293n), Provision of practical training and other local acts of the University.

## **2. Practical training place in the structure of the professional training program of higher education**

The practical training refers to the basic part of the educational plan of general professional educational program (further is GPEP) of the educational profile 31.05.01 “General Medicine”, profile “General Medicine”.

Educational practical training is held in form of concentrated practical training in the 2 semester. Labour intensity of the practical training is 3 credits (ECTS) or 108 hours in class.

Educational practical training passes under guidance of the supervisor of practical training from the department of therapy.

## **3. Form and method of conducting hospital practical training; platforms for obtaining practical training**

The form of the practical training is educational. It is referred with the form (forms) of professional activity which a graduate of specialist degree is being prepared to in accordance with the FSES HE and GPEP in the educational profile 31.05.01 “General Medicine”, profile “General Medicine”, in particular: medical, institutional and managerial.

Type of the practical training is a practical training to obtain professional skills and professional experience.

Methods of conducting the practical training is hospital or field.

Platforms of the practical training:

- Health organizations of Syktyvkar and other cities and districts of the Komi Republic which have agreements with the University;
- The simulation centre of the Syktyvkar State University medical institution.

For conducting the hospital practical training there is assigned the supervisor from the department and platform of practical training.

#### **4. Goals and objectives of the hospital practical training**

Goal and objectives of the hospital practical training are defined with the complex of competences which must be mastered by a graduate in accordance with the FSES HE in the educational profile 31.05.05. "General Medicine", profile "General Medicine", and complex of labour functions, which must be mastered by a graduate in accordance with professional standard "Medical Doctor", in particular: organizing activity of medical staff and managing of medical records.

Objectives of the educational practical training:

– *to consolidate knowledge* of ethics principles and deontology in communication with colleagues, patients and their relatives, principles of care after patients, rules of using items for care after patients, principles of healthy life style, healthy diet, regimes of the physical activity according to the age, sex and health status of a patient, methods of aseptic and antiseptic, rules of the sanitary-hygiene regime;

– *to form skills of realization* ethical and deontological aspects of medical activity in communication with colleagues and patients, exercising care after patients, exercising health-promotion intervention in forming healthy life style according to age and sex groups and conditions of their health, healthy diet, regimes of physical activity and physical exercises, training paramedical staff in the rules of patients and their families stay in a surgical hospital, applying of methods of aseptic and antiseptic, using of items for care after patients, conducting of sanitary treatment of premises of medical facilities;

– *instill skills* of possessing ethical and deontological aspects of medical activity in communication with colleagues and patients, possessing technique of care after patients, applying items of care, skills of carrying out activities for the formation of healthy life style according to age and sex groups and health conditions, skills to give recommendation on healthy diet, physical activity and physical exercises, skills of training paramedical staff in the rules of patients and their families stay in a surgical hospital, methods of aseptic and antiseptic, conducting sanitary treatment of premises of medical facilities.

Educational practical training is directed on formation of following general cultural, general professional and professional competences of a graduate in the educational profile 31.05.01 “General Medicine”, profile “General Medicine”:

- GC-1 – the abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis ability;
- GC-2 – the ability to use basics of philosophical knowledge to form a worldview position;
- GC-3 – the ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of the historical development of society for the formation of the civic position;
- GC-4 – the ability to act in nonstandard situations, bear social and ethical responsibility for decisions taken;
- GC-5 – readiness to self-development, self-realization, self-education, applying creativity;
- GC-6 – the ability to apply methods and means of physical education for ensuring proper social and professional activity;
- GC-7 – readiness to use first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations;
- GC-8 – readiness to work in a team, perceive social, ethnical, confessional and cultural differences tolerantly;
- GPC-1 – readiness to solve standard tasks of the professional activity with use of information, bibliographic resources, biomedical terminology, information and communication technologies in accordance with general demands of information security;
- GPC-2 – readiness to communication in oral and written forms in Russian

and foreign languages for solving tasks of professional activity;

– GPC-3 – the ability to apply basics of economic and legal knowledge in professional activity;

– GPC-4 – the ability and readiness to realize ethical and deontological principles in professional activity;

– GPC-5 – the ability and readiness to analyze results of own activity for preventing professional mistakes;

– GPC-6 – readiness to managing medical records;

– GPC-7 – readiness to apply basic physico-chemical, mathematic and other natural sciences concepts and methods in solving professional problems;

– GPC-8 – readiness to medical use of drugs and other substances and their combinations in solving professional problems;

– GPC-9 – the ability to assessment of morphological, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body for solving professional problems;

– GPC-10 – readiness to ensure the organization of patient care and provision of primary pre-medical health care;

– GPC-11 – readiness to applying medical products prescribed by medical procedures;

– PC-15 – readiness to educate patient and their relatives on basic hygienic measures of a health-improving nature, self-monitoring skill based on basic physiological indicators that contribute to maintaining and strengthening health, preventing diseases;

– PC-16 – readiness for educational activity for eliminating risk factors and formation of healthy life style skills.

As a result of passing educational practical training a student must:

- *know*

the concepts and principles of ethics in communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

the principles of collectivism and internationalism;

the concepts and principles of ethics and deontology in communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

the principles of healthy life style and healthy diet, physical activity regimes;

*-be able*

to realize ethical aspects of medical practice in communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

to realize these principles in communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

to realize ethical and deontological aspects of medical practice in communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

to conduct conversations about healthy life style, healthy diet and physical activity regimes;

*- possess*

the ethical principles of communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

at the level of dynamic stereotypes to implement the principles of collectivism and internationalism;

ethical and deontological principles of communication with colleagues, nursing and paramedical staff, adults and teenagers, their parents and relatives;

skills of conducting conversation for the formation of healthy life style, principles of healthy diet.

A student passes the practical training according to the plan approved by the supervisor (supervisors) of the practical training.

## **5. Content of the educational practical training**

The educational practical training is divided into three parts: preparatory (introductory), main, conclusive.

At the first stage, it is planned to hold an **initial (установочная)** conference, introduction of a student with the program of the practical training, the requirements for passing it, the form and content of the reporting documentation and passing safety instructing; drawing up an individual practice plan.

The main stage includes the following kinds of activity: medical, organizational and managerial.

The main stage includes the types and forms of work determined by a supervisor, including the practical training as an assistant to the paramedical staff of the departments of therapeutic and surgical profile:

1. To shift a patient using ergonomic techniques.
2. Use a functional bed.
3. Transport the patient (on a wheelchair, gurney, stretcher).
4. Change underwear and bedding for a patient.
5. To carry out personal hygiene of a patient (washing a body, washing a face).
6. Caring for hair, eyes, ears, nasal and oral cavity.
7. Conduct pressure sores prevention, treat pressure sores depending on the stage of development.
8. Submit the bed-pan, urinal.
9. Feed seriously ill patients through a nasogastric tube and stomas and care for the nasogastric tube and stomas.
10. Participate in the puncture of the pleural cavity: transporting a patient for thoracentesis, ensuring the patient's posture.
11. Transport patients with external drainage of the abdominal and chest cavity.
12. To care for patients with intestinal, biliary, and urinary fistulas.
13. To carry out wet cleaning with the use of disinfectants of the premises of the health facility (chambers, rooms, public places) in accordance with the disinfection regimes.
14. To carry out sanitary treatment of a patient upon admission to the hospital and while in the hospital (disinfection, hygienic bath, shower, rubbing, washing hands and feet, cutting hair, nails).
15. Perform anthropometry.

16. Use external medicines: ointments, patches, drops in the nose, eyes, ears.
17. To supply oxygen (centralized and using an oxygen cushion).
18. Provide first aid to a patient with shortness of breath, suffocation, with pain in the heart, with pain in the abdomen, with vomiting.
19. To carry out the setting of cans(банки), mustard plasters, a heating pad, an ice bladder, a warming compress, a cold compress.
20. Measure body temperature, pulse, blood pressure, respiratory rate (ЧДД) and enter data into the observation sheet.
21. Feed seriously ill patients in accordance with the standard diet system.
22. Observe infectious safety measures during collecting and transporting biological material (sputum, urine, feces, vomit, pleural fluid) for laboratory tests.
23. To carry out various types of enemas.
24. Observe the patient's water balance.
25. Care for patients with a respiratory system disease.
26. Care for patients with a disease of the cardiovascular system.
27. Care for patients with a digestive system disease.
28. Care for patients with endocrine system disease.
29. Care for patients with kidney and urinary tract disease.
30. Conducting sanitary education (conversations with patients and their relatives, preparation of sanitary bulletins).

At the final stage a student make up a report about passing the educational practical training. Results are summarized on the faculty meeting. The report is approved with the protocol of the faculty meeting; (differentiated) credit as a form of practical training control is graded by the supervisor based on the result of report defence.

## **6. Forms of the practical training reporting.**

Based on the results of the practical training a student presents the following reporting documentation to the department:

- a diary of the educational practical training (appendix 1);
- a report about passing the educational practical training (appendix 3);



- materials of the practical training.

The defining reasons for attestation of a student on the base of passing the educational practical training are references of the practical training supervisor and a reference from the medical organization where a student has passed the practical training.

An assessment of work result in the process of the educational practical training is equated to credits in theoretical studying and taken into account during summing up his or her general progress.

### **7. Assessment means for conducting current control and mid-term attestation of a student in the practical training**

*The passport on the assessment means fund in a practical training – Appendix 2.*

Based on the results of the practical training a student presents to the Department for the supervisor of the practical training documents and materials formalized in appropriate way.

*An assessment criterion:*

– «*excellent*» – the mark is graded if materials of a research and the work report are handed to the Department in time, formalized correctly and carefully. In the report it is necessary to highlight the results of a student's activity on the practical training, certain forms of conducted work, acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;

– «*good*» – the mark is graded if the report reflects the results of the practical training not fully and there are some insignificant inaccuracies in the formalizing;

– «*satisfactory*» – the mark is graded if the report reflects the results of a student's work in the practical training poorly. Besides, the mark lessens if the materials are formalized inappropriately.

– «*unsatisfactory*» – the mark is graded if in the conclusion a student does not carry out the plan of the work and does not present the report about performed work.

In addition, assessing the results of the educational practical training during the defense of the report about the practical training by a student following aspects are taken into account: level of theoretical preparedness, degree of formation of professional skills, characteristic from the supervisor of the practical training etc.

## **8. Features of the practical training organization for disabled and people with special health needs**

Organization of the practical training for disabled and people with special health needs is carried out in accordance to the law of the Russian Federation. Choice of a platform and method of passing the practical training for disabled and people with special health needs is established by the University taking into account the peculiarities of their psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health status, as well as accessibility requirements.

## **9. Material, technical provision and teaching methodology materialsof the practical training:**

### *a) basic literature:*

1. Obshhij uhod za bol'nymi v terapevticheskoj klinike: uchebnoe posobie. / Oslopov V.N., Bogojavlenskaja O.V. 3-e izd., ispr. i dop. M.: GJeOTAR-Media, 2013. – 464 s.
2. Uhod za hirurgicheskimi bol'nymi: uchebnik/ N.A. Kuznecov, A.T. Brontvejn. M.: GJeOTAR-Media, 2013. - 288 s.

### *b) additional litelature:*

1. Uhod za hirurgicheskimi bol'nymi. Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zanjatijam: uchebnoe posobie./ Kuznecov N.A., Brontvejn A.T., Grickova O.V. i dr. / Pod red. N.A. Kuznecova. M.: GJeOTAR-Media, 2012. - 192 s.
2. Uchebnaja praktika po obshhemu uhodu za bol'nymi terapevticheskogo i hirurgicheskogo profilja. Proizvodstvennaja praktika «Pomoshhnik mladshego medicinskogo personala» [Jelektronnyj resurs]: uchebno-metodicheskoe posobie: tekstovoe uchebnoe jelektronnoe izdanie na kompakt-diske / Sost.: Ivanov S.V., Kurochkina O.N. FGBOU VO «SGU im. Pitirima Sorokina». –

Jelektron.tekstovye dan. (1,0 Mb). – Syktyvkar: Izd-vo SGU im. Pitirima Sorokina, 2015. – 1 opt. Kompakt-disk (CD-ROM). – 101 s.

*c) software and the Internet resources*

universal base of electronic periodical edition Ltd “IVIS”,

law reference system “Consultant-Plus”,

law reference system «Garant»,

Microsoft Windows,

Microsoft Office,

System of webinars «Mirapolis».

## **10. Material and technical base for conducting the practical training**

Material and technical base of the practical training represents the complex of necessary equipment and software (computer equipment, office equipment, access to the Internet, databases etc).

Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation  
Federal State Budgetary  
Educational Institution of Higher Education  
«Pitirim Sorokin Syktyvkar State University» (SyktSU)

Institute \_\_\_\_\_  
Department \_\_\_\_\_

**PRACTICAL TRAINING **DIARY****

Of a student \_\_\_\_\_

Surname Name Patronimic

Group \_\_\_\_\_ Course \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_ / 20 \_\_\_\_ admission year

Mode of study – \_\_\_\_\_

Code, educational profile of the programme \_\_\_\_\_

Qualification \_\_\_\_\_

Syktyvkar

20\_\_

## First paragraph General provisions

Kind of the practical training

\_\_\_\_\_

educational / hospital (prediploma **преддипломная**)

Type of the practical  
training \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Form of the practical training

\_\_\_\_\_

Continuous / discrete

Period of passing the practical training: from \_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_ till \_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_

Volume of the practical training (ESTC., number of hours, weeks)

\_\_\_\_\_

Name of a platform for passing the practical training

\_\_\_\_\_

Location of a platform for passing the practical training

\_\_\_\_\_

## Second paragraph Date of passing practical training

Departed from the University

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Signature, decoding of a signature, stamp

« \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_

Arrived to a platform of the practical training

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Signature, decoding of a signature, stamp

« \_\_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_











**Fifth paragraph**

**List of materials collected during the practical training**  
(copies of documents, working versions of projects, reprints of articles,  
field material etc)

Sixth paragraph  
**Characteristics of a student**

Supervisor of the practical training from an organization

---

The structural unit of the platform for the practical training

---

post

signature

Name

place for the stamp

**Paragraph seven**  
**CHARACTERISTIC-REFERENCE**  
**from the supervisor of practical training from the institute**

Supervisor of the practical training form the  
institute

---

Name of the department

---

post

signature

name

place for the stamp

## Notes

## ASSESSMENT MEANS FUND

## The passport of assessment means of scientific research work

№ п/п	Controlled kinds of activity	Code of a controlled competence (or its part)	Name of an assessment mean
1	The initial conference, familiarity with the requirements of passing the hospital practical training, with the form and content of reporting documentation, safety briefing, forming an individual plan of the practical training	GC-1 GC-2 GC-3 GPC-1 GPC-2	Plan of the practical training
2	Participation in <b>production activity</b> of the unit – platform for the practical training	GC -1 GC -4 GC -5 GC -6 GC -7 GC -8 GPC -3 GPC -4 GPC -5 GPC -6 GPC -7 GPC -7 GPC -8 GPC -9 GPC -10 GPC -11 PC-15 PC-16	Report about performed work
3	Implementation of individual tasks with the effective use of equipment and software	GC-1 GC-4 GC-4 GPC -4 GPC -5 GPC -7 GPC -8 GPC -9 GPC -10 C -11 PC-15 PC-16	Testing the results

4	Report about passing the practical training	GC-1 GC-4 GC-4 GPC -4 GPC -5 GPC -7 GPC -8 GPC -9 GPC -10 GPC -11 PC-15 PC-16	Report
---	---	--	--------

### Control questions for monitoring

No.	Paragraph of the subject	Control questions
1.	Theoretical preparation of student	<p>Questions for the theoretical part of the test in therapeutic profile:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of medical institution</li> <li>2. Kinds of patients positions in bed</li> <li>3. Kinds of physical activity</li> <li>4. Sanitary and anti-epidemiological regime in the department</li> <li>5. Medical and security regime in the department</li> <li>6. Work organization of the admission department in a hospital</li> <li>7. The use of external medicinal substances</li> <li>8. Pediculosis, treatment of the patient in the detection of pediculosis</li> <li>9. Types of medical nutrition</li> <li>10. List the features of care for febrile patients at different periods of fever.</li> <li>11. Rules of using the inhaler</li> <li>12. Statement of death and the procedure for medical staff in case of patients death</li> <li>13. The rules of collecting sputum for various studies</li> <li>14. The order and goals of pleural puncture, the role of paramedical staff</li> <li>15. The technique of the first aid: indirect heart massage, artificial lung ventilation by the method of "mouth-to-mouth" and "mouth-to-nose".</li> <li>16. Water balance monitoring</li> <li>17. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and ultrasound examination of the urinary organs</li> <li>18. Methods of collecting urine for laboratory tests</li> <li>19. The procedure for collecting and sending feces for laboratory research</li> <li>20. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and endoscopic examination of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.</li> </ol> <p>In surgical profile:</p>

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The main tasks, types and rules of sanitary treatment of patients.</li> <li>2. Techniques of ergonomics.</li> <li>3. The frequency of patients receiving a hygienic bath and shower in a hospital?</li> <li>4. What are bedsores?</li> <li>5. What causes of pressure sores do you know?</li> <li>6. Describe the stages of pressure sores.</li> <li>7. List measures for the prevention of pressure sores.</li> <li>8. What positions of a patient in bed do you know?</li> <li>9. Describe the active position of a patient in bed.</li> <li>10. Describe the patient's passive position in bed.</li> <li>11. Describe the patient's forced position in bed.</li> <li>12. What does the patient's sanitation include?</li> <li>13. The frequency, the rules of taking a hygienic bath and shower for patients in a hospital?</li> <li>14. How many times a week is a hygienic bath taken?</li> <li>15. Describe the first way to change bed linen.</li> <li>16. Describe ear care.</li> <li>17. Describe the care of the nasal cavity.</li> <li>18. Describe oral care.</li> <li>19. Describe eye care.</li> <li>20. Describe skin care, prevention of pressure sores.</li> <li>21. What measures are included in the concept of care for patients with diseases of the urinary system?</li> <li>22. What is the urine collection algorithm for general clinical analysis.</li> <li>23. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to Nechiporenko.</li> <li>24. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to Zimnitsky.</li> <li>25. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to the Addis-Kakovsky method.</li> <li>26. What is the urine collection algorithm according to Amburge.</li> <li>27. What is the algorithm for collecting urine for bacteriological analysis.</li> <li>28. The procedure for disinfection and storage of urinals.</li> <li>29. The procedure for preparing the patient for x-ray examination of the kidneys, the role of paramedical staff.</li> <li>30. The procedure for preparing the patient for ultrasound examination of the kidneys, the role of paramedical staff.</li> <li>31. Carrying out water balance control.</li> <li>32. Define dysuria, list the types of dysuric disorders.</li> </ol>
2.	Practical training as an assistant for paramedical staff of the surgical departments	<p><b>Practical development of a patient care skills</b></p> <p><b>In therapeutic profile:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Types of medical institution</li> <li>2. Kinds of patients positions in bed</li> <li>3. Kinds of physical activity</li> <li>4. Sanitary and anti-epidemiological regime in the department</li> </ol>



5. Medical and security regime in the department
6. Work organization of the admission department in a hospital
7. The use of external medicinal substances
8. Pediculosis, treatment of the patient in the detection of pediculosis
9. Types of medical nutrition
10. List the features of care for febrile patients at different periods of fever.
11. Rules of using the inhaler
12. Statement of death and the procedure for medical staff in case of patients death
13. The rules of collecting sputum for various studies
14. The order and goals of pleural puncture, the role of paramedical staff
15. The technique of the first aid: indirect heart massage, artificial lung ventilation by the method of "mouth-to-mouth" and "mouth-to-nose".
16. Water balance monitoring
17. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and ultrasound examination of the urinary organs
18. Methods of collecting urine for laboratory tests
19. The procedure for collecting and sending feces for laboratory research
20. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and endoscopic examination of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.

**In surgical profile:**

1. The main tasks, types and rules of sanitary treatment of patients.
2. Techniques of ergonomics.
3. The frequency of patients receiving a hygienic bath and shower in a hospital?
4. What are bedsores?
5. What causes of pressure sores do you know?
6. Describe the stages of pressure sores.
7. List measures for the prevention of pressure sores.
8. What positions of a patient in bed do you know?
9. Describe the active position of a patient in bed.
10. Describe the patient's passive position in bed.
11. Describe the patient's forced position in bed.
12. What does the patient's sanitation include?
13. The frequency, the rules of taking a hygienic bath and shower for patients in a hospital?
14. How many times a week is a hygienic bath taken?
15. Describe the first way to change bed linen.
16. Describe ear care.
17. Describe the care of the nasal cavity.
18. Describe oral care.
19. Describe eye care.
20. Describe skin care, prevention of pressure sores.

		<p>21. What measures are included in the concept of care for patients with diseases of the urinary system?</p> <p>22. What is the urine collection algorithm for general clinical analysis.</p> <p>23. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to Nechiporenko.</p> <p>24. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to Zimnitsky.</p> <p>25. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to the Addis-Kakovsky method.</p> <p>26. What is the urine collection algorithm according to Amburge.</p> <p>27. What is the algorithm for collecting urine for bacteriological analysis.</p> <p>28. The procedure for disinfection and storage of urinals.</p> <p>29. The procedure for preparing the patient for x-ray examination of the kidneys, the role of paramedical staff.</p> <p>30. The procedure for preparing the patient for ultrasound examination of the kidneys, the role of paramedical staff.</p> <p>31. Carrying out water balance control.</p> <p>32. Define dysuria, list the types of dysuric disorders.</p>
--	--	--

### **Control questions for the mid-term monitoring**

Questions for the theoretical part of a test

In therapeutic profile:

1. Types of medical institution
2. Kinds of patients positions in bed
3. Kinds of physical activity
4. Sanitary and anti-epidemiological regime in the department
5. Medical and security regime in the department
6. Work organization of the admission department in a hospital
7. The use of external medicinal substances
8. Pediculosis, treatment of the patient in the detection of pediculosis
9. Types of medical nutrition
10. List the features of care for febrile patients at different periods of fever.
11. Rules of using the inhaler
12. Statement of death and the procedure for medical staff in case of patients death
13. The rules of collecting sputum for various studies
14. The order and goals of pleural puncture, the role of paramedical staff
15. The technique of the first aid: indirect heart massage, artificial lung ventilation by the method of "mouth-to-mouth" and "mouth-to-nose".
16. Water balance monitoring
17. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and ultrasound examination of the urinary organs
18. Methods of collecting urine for laboratory tests
19. The procedure for collecting and sending feces for laboratory research
20. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and endoscopic examination of the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.

In surgical profile:

1. The main tasks, types and rules of sanitary treatment of patients.
2. Techniques of ergonomics.
3. The frequency of patients receiving a hygienic bath and shower in a hospital?
4. What are bedsores?
5. What causes of pressure sores do you know?
6. Describe the stages of pressure sores.
7. List measures for the prevention of pressure sores.
8. What positions of a patient in bed do you know?
9. Describe the active position of a patient in bed.
10. Describe the patient's passive position in bed.
11. Describe the patient's forced position in bed.
12. What does the patient's sanitation include?
13. The frequency, the rules of taking a hygienic bath and shower for patients in a hospital?
14. How many times a week is a hygienic bath taken?
15. Describe the first way to change bed linen.
16. Describe ear care.
17. Describe the care of the nasal cavity.
18. Describe oral care.
19. Describe eye care.
20. Describe skin care, prevention of pressure sores.
21. What measures are included in the concept of care for patients with diseases of the urinary system?
22. What is the urine collection algorithm for general clinical analysis.
23. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to Nechiporenko.
24. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to Zimnitsky.
25. What is the algorithm for collecting urine according to the Addis-Kakovsky method.
26. What is the urine collection algorithm according to Amburge.
27. What is the algorithm for collecting urine for bacteriological analysis.
28. The procedure for disinfection and storage of urinals.
29. The procedure for preparing the patient for x-ray examination of the kidneys, the role of paramedical staff.
30. The procedure for preparing the patient for ultrasound examination of the kidneys, the role of paramedical staff.
31. Carrying out water balance control.
32. Define dysuria, list the types of dysuric disorders.

### **Test tasks for the mid-term attestation**

1. Change of a bed linen and underwear for a seriously ill patient:
  - a) 1 time in 10 days
  - b) 1 time in 7 days
  - c) as needed
  - d) 1 time in 5 days
  
2. What purpose has a wiping the armpit dry before measuring body temperature:
  - a) because of hygiene reasons
  - b) for a more stable position of a thermometer
  - c) in order not to get underestimated results
  
3. A healthy woman 30 years old at rest breathing has a rate of breathing in a minute
  - a) 4-6
  - b) 16-20

- c) 30-40
- d) 70-80

4. Contraindication to the setting of a cleansing enema:

- a) preparation for childbirth
- b) flatulence
- c) constipation for 2 days
- d) gastrointestinal bleeding

5. Indication for gastric lavage:

- a) acute appendicitis
- b) gastric bleeding
- c) food poisoning
- d) severe headaches

6. Spatum is:

- a) pathological discharge of mucus from the nasopharynx
- b) pathological discharge from the oral cavity and pharynx
- c) secreted saliva with mucus from the oral cavity
- g) pathological discharge of the bronchi, secreted during coughing with expectoration

7. For a general analysis of urine, the following is sent to the laboratory:

- a) the entire portion of the morning freshly released urine in a dry clean container
- b) an average portion of a stream of urine
- c) 10-20 ml of an average portion of urine in a sterile container
- d) daily urine

8. In the analysis of urine according to Nechiporenko, is studied:

- a) excretory and concentration ability of the kidneys
- b) the amount of sugar in the urine
- c) the number of **shaped elements** (red blood cells, white blood cells, cylinders) in 1 ml of urine
- d) the number of microbial bodies in 1 ml of urine

9. Развернуть

Equipment for moving a patient from a sitting position to a standing position includes:

- a) walkers
- b) sliding boards
- c) handrails
- d) sheets

10. Sims' Position:

- a) half-sitting, half-lying
- b) sitting on the bed with legs dangling
- c) lying on a stomach
- d) intermediate - between lying on a stomach and lying on a side.

11. Activities carried out by nurses when a patient has gastrointestinal bleeding:

- a) provide complete peace
- b) provide food temperature 18C

- c) administration of vicasol, calcium chloride
- d) urgent x-ray and endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract

12. Actions of paramedical staff in case of vomiting in a patient:

- a) leave the chamber
- b) turn the head on its side or seat the patient
- c) provide a tray or spittoon
- d) call a doctor
- e) b, c, d

13. With enteritis, diet No. is recommended:

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

14. Your recommendations to a patient with chronic cholecystitis for the purpose of a therapeutic diet:

- a) No. 9
- b) No. 15
- c) No. 5
- d) No. 4

15. Disinfection of feces, vomit is carried out with:

- a) filling up with sulfachlorantin in a ratio of 1: 1 for 1 hour
- b) filling up with sulfachlorantin in a ratio of 1: 5 for 1 hour
- c) 70% alcohol solution for 1 hour
- d) 0.5% hydrogen peroxide solution for 15 minutes

16. The main complaints in diseases of the gastrointestinal tract: a) abdominal pain; b) shortness of breath; c) nausea, vomiting; d) heartburn; e) swelling; f) constipation, diarrhea; g) pain behind the sternum. Choose the best combination of answers.

- 1) a, b, c, d, e, f
- 2) a, c, d, f
- 3) c, d
- 4) a, b, g

17. Vomiting with gastrointestinal bleeding looks like:

- 1) meat slops
- 2) coffee grounds
- 3) rice broth
- 4) raspberry jelly

18. A hospital-wide regimen is assigned to a patient with:

- 1) gastritis with secretory insufficiency
- 2) gastrointestinal bleeding
- 3) exacerbation of duodenal ulcer
- 4) all of the above is true

19. Assistance to the patient during bowel movements: a) shield with a screen, b) perineal hygiene, c) setting an enema, d) supply of a bed-pan:

1) a, b, d

2) a, b, c, d

3) c, d

4) a, b

20. Help for a patient with jaundice includes:

1) feasible physical activity

2) diet No. 5

3) cleansing enema

4) cold on the stomach

### **Criteria for evaluating test results**

The "passed" rating is graded if a student correctly answered at least 50% of the questions, the "not passed" - less than 50% of the questions