

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)

**THE PROGRAMME OF THE WORK PRACTICE  
(CLINICAL PRACTICE:  
ASSISTANT OF JUNIOR MEDICAL STAFF)**

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 positions**

The programme of the practical training: practice for obtaining professional skills and experience of professional activity (further – practical training) is developed in accordance with the requirements of Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education (further –FSES HE) in the direction of training 31.05.01 General Medicine (app. by order of the Ministry of Education and Science from 9.02.2016 No. 95), on the basis of professional standard "the Doctor" (app. by order of the Ministry of labor of Russia from 21.03.2017 No. 293H), the Regulation on practice and other local acts of the University.

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

Practical training refers to the basic part of the curriculum of the main professional educational program (further-MPEP) in the direction of training 31.05.01 "General Medicine", the direction (profile) "General Medicine".

Practical training is conducted in the form of a concentrated practice in the 2nd semester. The complexity of the practice is 3 credits or 108 academic hours.

Practical training is conducted under the guidance of the Head of the practice from the Department of therapy.

## **3. Type and methods of the practical training conducting; bases of conducting practice**

Type of practice – practical training – is determined by the type (types) of professional activities, which the graduate of the specialization prepares in accordance with FSES HE and MPEP in the direction of training 31.05.01. "General Medicine", direction (profile) "General Medicine", namely: medical, organizational and managerial.

Type of practice – clinical.

Methods of the practice conducting – stationary or mobile.

Bases of practice:

– medical organizations of Syktyvkar and other towns and districts of the Komi Republic, with which the University has contracts.

The Head of the Department and the base of practice are appointed to conduct practical training.

#### **4. Purposes and objectives of practical training. Planned results.**

The purpose and objectives of practical training are defined by a set of competencies that should be taught to graduate in accordance with FSES HE on direction of training / specialization 31.05.01. "General Medicine", direction (profile) "General Medicine", as well as a complex job functions that should be taught to graduate in accordance with the professional standard "Medical Doctor", namely: organization of activities of medical staff and medical records.

Objectives of practical training:

– *to consolidate knowledge* of practical deontology of general care for therapeutic and surgical patients, rules of personal hygiene of the patient, prevention of VBI, feeding of patients, the main elements of individual care for patients with diseases of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary systems, features of care for seriously ill and agonizing patients. Types of sanitary treatment of patients, types of fevers, features of observation and care of patients with diseases of various body systems.

– *develop the ability* to communicate with patients, relatives of the patient and colleagues in accordance with the principles of professional ethics and deontology, care for therapeutic and surgical patients depending on the lack of self-care, independently conduct anthropometry, thermometry. Participate in the transportation of patients, in the conduct of sanitary and hygienic treatment of patients, in the implementation of the sanitary and hygienic regime of departments, in feeding the seriously ill. Change bed and underwear, wash the seriously ill, and take care of the eyes, nose, mouth, ears, skin, and hair of the seriously ill. Perform sanitary treatment of the patient upon admission to the hospital and during the stay in the hospital, change of underwear and bed linen of the patient, treat bedsores; care for patients of various ages suffering from diseases of various organs and systems, and their transportation; measure body temperature, diuresis, collect biological material from patients for laboratory research; to carry out feeding of patients; to carry out anthropometry, various types of enemas, to carry out

disinfection and pre-sterilization preparation of medical instruments, materials and means of patient care.

– *to instill skills* in the technique of measuring blood pressure, pulse, counting the number of respiratory movements, the method of three-level treatment of hands of medical staff; the use of protective clothing (cap, robe, mask, shoe covers, gloves); conducting simple physiotherapy, thermometry, first aid; wet cleaning of wards with the use of disinfectants, disinfection of patient care products; prevention of bedsores in seriously ill patients. Care for patients with therapeutic and surgical profiles, taking into account their age, nature and severity of the disease, including those who are seriously ill and agonizing.

Practical training is aimed at the formation of the following general cultural, general professional and professional competencies of the graduate in the field of training 31.05.01. "General Medicine", direction (profile) "General Medicine“:

- GC - ability to abstract thinking, analysis, synthesis;
- GC-2-ability to use the basics of philosophical knowledge to form a worldview
- GC-3-ability to analyze the main stages and patterns of historical development of society for the formation of a civil position;
- GC-4-ability to act in non-standard situations, bear social and ethical responsibility for the decisions made;
- GC-5-readiness for self-development, self-realization, self-education, use of creative potential;
- GC-6-ability to use methods and means of physical culture to ensure full social and professional activities;
- GC-7-readiness to use first aid techniques, methods of protection in emergency situations;
- GC-8-readiness to work in a team, tolerant of social, ethnic, religious and cultural differences;
- GPC-1 – readiness to solve standard tasks of professional activity with the use of informative, bibliographic resources, medical and biological terminologies, information and communication technologies and accounting of main requirements

of information security;

– GPC-2 – readiness to oral and written communication in Russian and foreign languages by solving tasks of professional activity;

– GPC-3 – ability to use basics of economic and lawful knowledge in professional activity;

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

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

– GPC-7 – readiness to use basic physical and chemical, mathematical and other natural science concepts and methods by solving professional tasks;

– GPC-8 – readiness to medical appliance of drugs and other substances and their combinations by solving professional tasks;

– GPC-9 – ability to assess morphofunctional, physiological states and pathological processes in the human body by solving professional tasks;

– PC-15 – readiness to teach patients and their relatives basic hygiene measures of a health-improving nature, skills of self-control of basic physiological indicators that contribute to the preservation and promotion of health, disease prevention;

– PC-16 – readiness for educational activities to eliminate risk factors and develop healthy lifestyle skills.

As a result of practical training, the student must:

- *to know*

- fundamentals of medical ethics and deontology
- principles of asepsis and antiseptics, basic hygiene of medical organizations
- basics of organizing preventive measures
- principles of first aid in emergency situations
- methods of sanitary and educational work, basics of hygiene of medical organizations
- organization of work of secondary medical staff
- physical, chemical and biological bases of the body's vital activity

- *be able to*

- observe ethical and deontological principles when communicating with patients and medical staff
- perform anti-epidemic and hygiene measures
- perform preventive measures
- provide first aid in emergency situations
- conduct sanitary and hygienic treatment of patients
- conduct anthropometry;
- calculate BH, heart rate, pulse rate, measure blood PRESSURE;
- observe the appearance of patients, assess their condition;
- prepare the patient for laboratory and instrumental examinations
- apply the principles of evidence-based medicine in various aspects of professional and social activities

- *to master*

- ability to communicate ethically with patients and medical staff
- skills of observance of asepsis and antisepsis
- skills for conducting preventive measures
- basic first aid measures
- skills of sanitary and hygienic treatment of patients
- skills in performing injections, probing and gastric lavage, enema setting,
- skills of applying and removing bandages and bandages, transport tires, colostomy bag.
- special terminology.

The student passes the practical training according to the plan approved by the head (-s) of the practice.

### **5. The content of practical training**

Practical training takes place in three stages: preparatory (introductory), main, and final.

At the first stage, it is planned to hold an installation conference, familiarize

the student with the practice program, with the requirements for its passage, with the form and content of reporting documentation, pass a safety briefing, and draw up an individual practice plan.

This main stage includes the following types of activities: medical, organizational and managerial.

The main stage includes the types and forms of work determined by the scientific supervisor, including practical preparation as an assistant to junior medical staff of therapeutic and surgical profiles:

1. In his/her activities, the assistant junior nurse must be guided by the orders of the head of the medical institution, the instructions of the curator of practice from the University and report directly to the senior nurse of the unit.
2. Observe the rules of internal labor regulations of the health care facility.
3. Observe safety precautions at the workplace.
4. Clean areas in the healthcare institution in accordance with the sanitary standards.
5. Assist the ward nurse and ward junior nurse in caring for patients of various ages (to perform personal hygiene, feed the patient).
6. Participate in the preparation of the patient in conducting medical and diagnostic procedures in frames of their competence.
7. Change underwear and bed linen
8. Participate in the transportation of patients.
9. Monitor the performance of patients and visitors of the day mode of the department.
10. Ensure proper use and storage of patient care items
11. Participate in the classroom for sanitary and hygienic minimum.
12. Carry out simple medical manipulations (anthropometry, setting, ice bubble, measuring body temperature, pulse, blood pressure, counting the frequency of respiratory movements, collecting and transporting biological material).
13. Carry out sanitary and educational work among the adult population, adolescents and their relatives on the main hygienic measures of a health-improving nature that promote health promotion and prevent the occurrence

of diseases, on the formation of healthy lifestyle skills that help maintain a proper level of motor activity, eliminate bad habits.

14. The student makes a daily diary of the internship, which reflects: date, number of hours, amount of work done, notes, remarks, signature of the head of the practice. All records at the end of the working day are certified by the senior nurse of the Department.

### **Practical skills (practical minimum)**

1. Carry out wet cleaning of medical facilities, wards, offices, common areas with the use of disinfectants
2. Carry out sanitary treatment of the patient upon admission to the hospital and during the stay in the hospital (disinsection, washing, preparation of the bath (shower), wiping, cutting hair, nails)
3. Carry out anthropometry
4. Shift the patient with the use of the techniques of ergonomics
5. Use a functional bed
6. Transport the patient (on a wheelchair, stretcher)
7. Change the patient's underwear and bed linen
8. Carry out personal hygiene of the patient (washing, washing hands and feet)
9. Take care of the hair
10. Take care of eyes
11. Take care of ears
12. Take care of the nasal cavity
13. Take care of the oral cavity
14. Carry out the prevention of bedsores
15. Treat bedsores depending on the stage of development
16. Submit the vessel, urinal, colostomy bag
17. Apply external medicines: ointments, plasters
18. Apply external medicines: drops in the nose, ears
19. Apply a nebulizer, provide oxygen
20. Provide first aid to the patient with shortness of breath, suffocation
21. Provide first aid to the patient with heart pain

22. Provide first aid to the patient with abdominal pain
23. Provide first aid to the patient with vomiting
24. Carry out the bladder with ice
25. Carry out the hot compress
26. Carry out the cold compress
27. Measure body temperature and perform its graphical recording
28. Measure pulse and perform its graphical recording
29. Measure blood pressure and perform its graphical recording
30. Measure the frequency of respiratory movements and perform its graphical recording
31. Feed the seriously ill in accordance with the diet
32. Observe infectious safety measures when collecting and transporting biological material (sputum, urine, feces, vomit, pleural fluid) for laboratory research
33. Participate in the puncture of the pleural cavity (transporting the patient to the thoracocentesis, ensuring the patient's posture)
34. Prepare the patient for x-ray examination of the lungs, esophagus, stomach
35. Prepare the patient for x-ray examination of the intestine
36. Prepare the patient for x-ray examination of the gallbladder and bile ducts
37. Prepare the patient for x-ray examination of the kidneys
38. Prepare the patient for IV urography
39. Prepare the patient for ultrasound of the abdominal cavity
40. Prepare the patient for ultrasound of the kidneys and bladder
41. Prepare the patient for colonoscopy
42. Prepare the patient for bronchoscopy
43. Perform various types of enemas
- 44.. Carry out pre-sterilization preparation of medical instruments, disinfection of materials and means of patient care
45. Monitor the patient's water balance
46. To care for patients of different ages with respiratory system disease
47. To care for the patients of different age with the disease of the cardiovascular

system

48. To care for the patients of different age with disease of the digestive system

49. To care for patients of different ages with kidney disease and urinary tract

50. To care for patients of different ages with diseases of the endocrine system

At the final stage, the student makes a report of the passage of practical training. The results of the practice are summed up at the meeting of the Department of therapy. The report is approved by the protocol of the Department meeting; (differentiated) test as a form of control in practice is set by the head of the student based on the results of the defense of the report.

### **6. The reporting forms in practice.**

Based on the results of practical training, the student performs the following reporting documentation to the Department:

- Practical training diary (Appendix 1);
- Practical training report (Appendix 3);
- Practice materials.

The determining basis for certification of a student based on the results of practical training is the reviews of the practice head and the review from the educational organization where the student was trained.

Assessment of the student's performance in the course of practical training is equal to the credits for theoretical training and is taken into account when summing up his overall performance.

### **7. Assessment tools for conducting current control and intermediate certification of the student in the practical training**

*Passport of the Fund of assessment tools for practical training - see Appendix 2.*

According to results of the practice, students perform to the Department head of the practice the appropriate documents and materials.

Assessment criteria:

–"excellent" - the assessment is given if the research materials are performed

to the Department on time, correctly and accurately designed, as well as a report on the work. The report should reflect the results of the student's activity in practice, the specific forms of work performed, the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities;

–"good" - the assessment is given if the report does not fully reflect the results of the student's practice and there are minor inaccuracies in the design;

–"satisfactory" - the assessment is given if the report poorly reflects the results of the student's work in practice. In addition, the assessment is reduced if the materials are not properly designed.

–"unsatisfactory" - the assessment is given if the student did not complete the work plan and did not perform a report on the work done.

In addition, by evaluating the results of practical training during the defense of the report on practice, students take into account following factors: the level of theoretical training, the degree of formation of professional skills, the characteristics of the practice head, etc.

## **8. Specific features of organization of practice for the disabled and people with disabilities**

The organization of practice for disabled people and people with disabilities is carried out in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation. For people with disabilities and people with disabilities, the choice of place and method of practice is determined by the University, taking into account the peculiarities of their psychophysical development, individual capabilities and health status, as well as accessibility requirements.

## **9. Educational, methodological and informational support of the practice:**

*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.
2. Uhod za hirurgicheskimi bol'nymi: uchebnik / N.A. Kuznecov, A.T. Brontvejn.

M.: GJeOTAR-Media, 2013.

*б) additional literature:*

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.
2. Uchebnaja praktika po obshhemu uhodu za bol'nymi terapevticheskogo i hirurgicheskogo profilja. Proizvodstvennaja praktika «Pomoshhnik mladshogo 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).
3. Obshhij uhod za bol'nymi: uchebnoe posobie/ L. A. Frolov. Minsk: Tovarishhestvo nauchnyh izdanij KMK, 2012.
4. Uhod za bol'nymi v hirurgicheskoy klinike: uchebnoe posobie/ Evseev M.A. M.: GJeOTAR-Media, 2010.
5. Gospital'naja hirurgija. Sindromologija: [jelektronnyj resurs]: uchebnoe posobie / Abdulaev A.G. i dr.; pod red. N.O. Milanova, Ju.V. Birjukova, G.V. Sinjavina. – M., 2013.
6. Krivenja M. S. Hirurgija: [jelektronnyj resurs]. - Minsk: Vyshnejshaja shkola, 2014.

*в) software and Internet resources:*

Universal'naja baza dannyh jelektronnyh periodicheskikh izdanij OOO «IVIS»,  
Spravochno-pravovaja sistema «Konsul'tant Pljus»,  
Spravochno-pravovaja sistema «Garant»,  
Microsoft Windows,  
Microsoft Office,  
Sistema vebinarov «Mirapolis».

## **10. Material and technical base of the practice**

The material and technical base of the practice is a complex of necessary

equipment and software (computer equipment, office equipment, Internet access, databases, etc.).

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

### Practical training diary

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

Last name First name Patronymic

Group \_\_\_\_\_ Course \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_\_\_ / 20\_\_\_\_ academic year

Mode of study – \_\_\_\_\_

Code, name of direction \_\_\_\_\_

Direction (profile) of the programme \_\_\_\_\_

Syktyvkar

20\_\_

## The first chapter General information

The kind of practice \_\_\_\_\_  
Educational / practical training (pregraduation practice)

The type of practice \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The form of practice \_\_\_\_\_  
Continuous / discrete

Terms of practical training: from \_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_ till \_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_

The volume of practice (credits, hours, weeks) \_\_\_\_\_

The name of base of practice \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

The location of base of practice \_\_\_\_\_

## The second chapter Dates of practical training

Dropped out of the University

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ « \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.  
Signature, transcript of the signature, stamp

Arrived at the base of practice

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ « \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.  
Signature, transcript of the signature, stamp

Dropped out of the base of practice

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ « \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.  
Signature, transcript of the signature, stamp

Arrived at the University

\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_ « \_\_\_\_ » \_\_\_\_\_ 20\_\_ г.  
Signature, transcript of the signature, stamp









**The fifth chapter**

**List of materials gathered during the practice**

(copies of documents, working versions of projects, impressions of articles,  
field material, etc.)

The sixth chapter  
**Characteristics of the student work**

The Head of practice from organization

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Structural division of the practice base

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Position

Signature

First name Patronymic Last name

MP

**The seventh chapter**  
**CHARACTERISTIC-REVIEW**  
**Of Head of practice from the Institute**

The Head of practice from Institute

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Name of Department

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Position	Signature	First name Patronymic Last name
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MP

## Notes

**FUND OF ASSESSMENT METHODS****Паспорт фонда оценочных средств научно-исследовательской работы**

№	Controlled types of activities	The code of controlled competence (or its part)	Name of assessment method
1	Installation conference, familiarization with the requirements for practical training, with the form and content of reporting documentation, passing safety instructions, drawing up an individual practice plan	GC-1 GC-2 GC-3 GPC-1 GPC-2	Plan of practice
2	Participation in the production activities of the unit-practice base	GC-1 GC-4 GC-5 GC-6 GC-7 GC-8 GPC-3 GPC-4 GPC-5 GPC-7 GPC-7 GPC-8 GPC-9 GPC-10 GPC-11 PC-15 PC-16	The report on the work done
3	Conducting individual tasks with effective use of hardware and software	GC-1 GC-4 GC-4 GPC-4 GPC-5 GPC-7 GPC-8 GPC-9 GPC-10 GPC-11 PC-15 PC-16	Testing results

4	Practical training report	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
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### Control questions of current control

№	Charters of the subject	Control questions
1.	Work in the emergency room	Procedure for working in the emergency room Functions of the reception department, Schedule and responsibilities of the Junior nurse. Medical documentation for admission and discharge of patients. Procedure for receiving patients, Sanitary treatment of patients. Transportation of patients from the emergency department to the ward. Thermometry, measurement of height, weight, and chest circumference of the patient. Emergency therapeutic care for shortness of breath, emergency therapeutic care for suffocation, emergency therapeutic care for heart pain, Emergency therapeutic care for abdominal pain, Emergency therapeutic care for gastrointestinal bleeding, hemoptysis. Wet cleaning. Processing of tools with desolutions
2	Working in the treatment room	Procedure for working in the treatment room, Responsibilities of junior medical staff while working in the treatment room. Technique of performing medical appointments by a procedural nurse: intradermal and subcutaneous injections. Technique of performing intramuscular and intravenous injections by a procedural nurse. Technique of performing a procedural nurse drip infusion of drugs. Technique of taking blood from a vein. Wet cleaning of the treatment room. Disinfection of medical instruments: methods, means, modes. Transportation of biological fluids to the laboratory.
3.	Work in hospital departments	Practical development of patient care skills therapeutic profile: 1. Types of medical institutions

2. Types of patient's position in bed
3. Types of motor activity
4. Sanitary and anti-epidemiological regime in the department
5. Medical and protective regime in the department
6. Organization of the hospital's reception department
7. The external application of medicinal substances
8. Pediculosis, treatment of the patient in the identification of head lice
9. Types of medical feed
10. List the features of care for febrile patients in different periods of fever.
11. Rules for using the inhaler
12. Statement of death and procedure of medical personnel's actions in case of patient's death
13. Rules of sputum collection for various studies.
14. Procedure and purposes of pleural puncture, the role of junior medical staff.
15. First aid techniques: indirect heart massage, artificial lung ventilation using the "mouth-to-mouth" and "mouth-to-nose" method.
16. Water balance monitoring
17. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and ultrasound examination of the urinary organs
18. The method of urine collection for laboratory tests
19. Procedure for collecting and sending feces for laboratory research
20. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract.

Surgical profile:

1. Main tasks, types and rules of sanitary treatment of patients.
2. Techniques of ergonomics.
3. Frequency of taking a hygienic bath and shower by patients in the hospital?
4. What are bedsores?
5. What causes the formation of pressure ulcers do you know?
6. Describe the stages of pressure ulcers.
7. List measures to prevent bedsores.
8. What positions of the patient in bed do you know?
9. Describe the active position of the patient in bed.
10. Describe the passive position of the patient in bed.

11. Describe the forced position of the patient in bed.
12. What does medical treatment of the patient include?
13. What are the rules for 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 method of changing the bedding.
16. Describe the care of the ears.
17. Describe the care of the nasal cavity.
18. Describe the care of the oral cavity.
19. Describe the care of eyes.
20. Describe the care of skin, prevention of bedsores.
21. What activities are included in the concept of care for patients with diseases of the urinary system?
22. Name the algorithm for collecting urine for general clinical analysis.
23. Name the algorithm for collecting urine according to Nechiporenko.
24. Name the algorithm for collecting urine according to Zimnitsky.
25. Name the algorithm for collecting urine according to the Addis-Kakovsky method.
26. Name the algorithm for collecting urine urine according to Hamburge.
27. Name the algorithm for collecting urine for bacteriological analysis.
28. The procedure for conducting disinfection and storage of catheters.
29. The procedure for preparing the patient for x-ray examination of the kidneys, the role of junior medical staff.
30. The procedure for preparing the patient for ultrasound examination of the kidneys, the role of junior medical staff.
31. Control of water balance.
32. Give the definition for dysuria, list the types of dysuric

		disorders.
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**Control questions for intermediate control (credit test)**

1. Procedure for working in the treatment room
2. Functions of the reception department,
3. Schedule and responsibilities of the junior nurse.
4. Medical documentation for admission and discharge of patients.
5. Procedure for receiving patients,
6. Sanitary treatment of patients.
7. Transportation of patients from the emergency department to the ward. Thermometry, measurement of height, weight, and chest circumference of the patient.
8. Emergency therapeutic care for shortness of breath, emergency therapeutic care for suffocation, emergency therapeutic care for heart pain,
9. Emergency therapeutic care for abdominal pain,
10. Emergency therapeutic care for gastrointestinal bleeding, hemoptysis.
11. Wet cleaning.
12. Processing of tools with desolutions.
13. Procedure for working in the treatment room,
14. Responsibilities of junior medical staff while working in the treatment room.
15. Technique of performing medical appointments by a procedural nurse: intradermal and subcutaneous injections.
16. Technique of performing intramuscular and intravenous injections by a procedural nurse.
17. Technique of performing a procedural nurse drip infusion of drugs.
18. Technique of taking blood from a vein.
19. Wet cleaning of the treatment room. Disinfection of medical instruments: methods, means, modes.
20. Transportation of biological fluids to the laboratory.
21. Types of medical institutions
22. Types of patient's position in bed
23. Types of motor activity
24. Sanitary and anti-epidemiological regime in the department

25. Medical and protective regime in the department
26. Organization of the hospital's reception department
27. The external application of medicinal substances
28. Pediculosis, treatment of the patient in the identification of head lice
29. Types of medical feed
30. List the features of care for febrile patients in different periods of fever.
31. Rules for using the inhaler
32. Statement of death and procedure of medical personnel's actions in case of patient's death
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34. Procedure and purposes of pleural puncture, the role of junior medical staff.
35. First aid techniques: indirect heart massage, artificial lung ventilation using the "mouth-to-mouth" and "mouth-to-nose" method.
36. Water balance monitoring
37. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and ultrasound examination of the urinary organs
38. The method of urine collection for laboratory tests
39. Procedure for collecting and sending feces for laboratory research
40. Preparation of the patient for x-ray and endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract.
41. Main tasks, types and rules of sanitary treatment of patients
42. Techniques of ergonomics.
43. Frequency of taking a hygienic bath and shower by patients in the hospital?
44. What are bedsores?
45. What causes the formation of pressure ulcers do you know?
46. Describe the stages of pressure ulcers.
47. List measures to prevent bedsores.
48. What positions of the patient in bed do you know?
49. Describe the active position of the patient in bed.
50. Describe the passive position of the patient in bed.
51. Describe the forced position of the patient in bed.
52. What does medical treatment of the patient include?
53. What are the rules for taking a hygienic bath and shower for patients in a hospital?

54. How many times a week is a hygienic bath taken
55. Describe the first method of changing the bedding.
56. Describe the care of the ears.
57. Describe the care of the nasal cavity.
58. Describe the care of the oral cavity.
59. Describe the care of eyes.
60. Describe the care of skin, prevention of bedsores.
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64. Name the algorithm for collecting urine according to Zimnitsky.
65. Name the algorithm for collecting urine according to the Addis-Kakovsky method.
66. Name the algorithm for collecting urine urine according to Hamburge.
67. Name the algorithm for collecting urine for bacteriological analysis.
68. The procedure for conducting disinfection and storage of catheters.
69. The procedure for preparing the patient for x-ray examination of the kidneys, the role of junior medical staff.
70. The procedure for preparing the patient for ultrasound examination of the kidneys, the role of junior medical staff.
71. Control of water balance.
72. Give the definition for dysuria, list the types of dysuric disorders.

### **Test tasks for intermediate certification**

#### **Chapter 1: Work in an emergency room**

1. Objective data about the patient is:
  - a) height, body weight, skin condition, pulse
  - b) risk factors
  - c) physiological, psychosocial data
  - d) a, b
2. The concept of "special care" is:
  - a) care that is particularly thorough
  - b) care that is carried out in special conditions
  - c) care that requires the presence of certain specialists
  - d) care that provides additional measures due to the specifics of the disease
3. Medical deontology studies:

- a) the relationship between the doctor and the patient
  - b) a wide range of issues of duty, morals and professional ethics of medical workers
  - c) iatrogenic diseases
4. A patient with complaints of abdominal pain was admitted to the emergency department. The general condition of the patient is satisfactory. Can he take a hygienic bath?
- a) he can
  - b) he can't
  - c) it is possible after the exclusion of acute surgical disease
5. A patient with suspected acute myocardial infarction was taken to the emergency department. Decide whether to take a hygienic bath:
- a) take
  - b) do not take
6. The main purpose of a functional bed:
- a) allows you to give the patient the most favorable and convenient position for him
  - b) it can be moved easily and quickly
  - c) makes it easier for medical staff to carry out their treatment and care functions
7. Stationary medical institutions are:
- a) clinics
  - b) dispensaries
  - c) hospitals
  - d) health resorts
  - d) c, d
8. The norm body weight according to the Brock formula is equal to:
- a) height minus 100
  - b) height plus 100
  - c) height minus 50
  - d) height plus 50
  - e) height minus body weight
9. The science of moral aspects of medicine is called:
- a) medical ethics
  - b) medical deontology

## **Chapter 2. Work in a treatment room**

Choose one correct answer.

1. Sanitary and anti-epidemic regime is:
- a) destruction of micro-organisms in the environment
  - b) a set of measures aimed at preventing the occurrence and spread of infectious diseases
  - c) destruction of microbial spores in the environment
  - d) the mode that is set in the department
2. Types of disinfection include all, except
- a) preventive
  - b) focal
  - C) sterilization
  - d) final
3. Types of disinfection: 1) biological, 2) food, 3) mechanical, 4) physical, 5) chemical, 6) contact, 7) water, 8) air. Choose the best combination of responses:
- a) 1,3,5

- b) 1,5,8
- c) 1,4,6,8
- d) 1,3,4,5

4. Chemical means of disinfection include:

- a) oxygen-containing
- b) detergents
- C) water
- d) surface-active

5. If blood gets on the eye mucosa, wash them out:

- a) 1% chloramine
- b) 0.05 % potassium permanganate
- C) 3 % hydrogen peroxide
- d) 1-2 % protargol

6. For wet cleaning, use the following disinfecting solutions:

- a) 1-2% protorgol solution
- b) 0.2% solution of sulfachlorantin
- c) 0.5% soap and soda solution
- d) 3% hydrogen peroxide solution

7. Wet cleaning of wards should be carried out:

- a) daily
- b) as necessary
- C) as necessary, but at least twice a day
- d) 1 time a week

8. The first stage of processing medical devices is:

- a) pre-sterilization cleaning
- b) washing with running water
- C) disinfection
- d) sterilization

9. Disinfecting solutions are used:

- a) repeatedly, during the day
- b) twice (in the morning and in the evening)
- C) once for each soaking of tools
- d) within a week

10. Asupernova test is carried out for the purpose of monitoring the residue on the tools

- a) fat
- b) blood
- C) detergents
- d) rust

### **Chapter 3. Work in hospital departments**

1. Change of bed and underwear for a seriously ill person:

- a) 1 time in 10 days
- b) 1 time in 7 days
- c) as needed
- d) 1 time in 5 days

2. For what purpose is it recommended to wipe the armpit dry before measuring body temperature:

- a) for hygienic reasons
- b) to keep the thermometer in a more stable position
- c) in order not to get underestimated results

3. A healthy woman of 30 years at rest has a breathing rate of 1 minute:

- a) 4-6
- b) 16-20
- c) 30-40
- d) 70-80

4. Contraindications 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. Sputum is:

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

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

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

8. In the analysis of urine on Nechiporenko examine:

- a) excretory and concentration capacity 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. Equipment for moving the patient from a sitting position to a standing position includes:

- a) walkers
- b) sliding boards

- c) handrails
- d) sheets

10. Sims ' Position:

- a) half-lying-half-sitting
- b) sitting on the bed with your legs hanging down
- c) lying on your stomach
- d) intermediate – between lying on your stomach and lying on your side

11. Measures that are carried out by junior medical staff when a patient has gastrointestinal bleeding:

- ensure complete peace
- ensure food intake temperature of 18C
- introduction of vicasol, calcium chloride
- urgent x-ray and endoscopic examination of the gastrointestinal tract

12. Actions of Junior medical personnel when a patient vomits:

- 1) leave the room
- 2) turn the head to the side or sit the patient down
- 3) provide a tray or spittoon
- 4) call a doctor
- 5) b, c, d

13. For enteritis, diet no.:

- 1) 1
- 2) 2
- 3) 3
- 4) 4

14. Your recommendations for a patient with chronic cholecystitis to prescribe a therapeutic diet:

- 1) № 9
- 2) № 15
- 3) № 5
- 4) № 4

15. Disinfection of feces, vomit is carried out:

- 1) falling asleep with sulfachlorantin in the ratio of 1:1 for 1 hour
- 2) falling asleep with sulfachlorantin in the ratio of 1:5 for 1 hour
- 3) 70% alcohol solution for 1 hour
- 4) 0.5% hydrogen peroxide solution for 15 min.

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

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

4) a, b, g

17. Emetic masses with gastrointestinal bleeding have the form:

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

18. General hospital regime is assigned to a patient with:

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

19. Help the patient with defecation: a) protect the screen, b) hygiene of the perineum, c) enema setting, d) feeding the vessel:

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

20. Help the patient patient with jaundice includes:

- 1) sufficient physical activity
- 2) the diet No. 5
- 3) cleansing enema
- 4) cold on the stomach

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

The assessment "**credit**" is set if the student correctly answered at least 50% of the questions, "**failure**" – less than 50% of the questions