SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL **ACADEMY**

«Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»

SKMA

Department of "Emergency Medical Care and Nursing"

044-57/11 (

Methodological recommendations for teachers on teaching clinical skills at the Practical Skills Center (using the implementation algorithm)

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Methodological recommendation for teachers on teaching clinical skills at the Practical **Skills Center**

(using the execution algorithm)

Specialty: 6b10101 "general medicine" Subject: "Emergency Medical Care - 1, 2"

Course: 5

Department: emergency medical care and nursing

Developer: Yerimbet B. M.

OŃTÚSTIK QAZAQSTAN **MEDISINA AKADEMIASY** SKMA

SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN

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АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»

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Reviewed and discussed at the meeting of the department

«Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ

Proposition " 18 " 11 2022 G.

Head of the Department, PhD, Associate Professor

A.A. Seydakhmetova

OŃTÚSTIK QAZAQSTAN	29p2	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN		
MEDISINA	SKMA	MEDICAL		
AKADEMIASY		ACADEMY		
«Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ		АО «Южно-Казахстанская медиц	инская академ	«RИ
Department of "Emergency Medica	al Care a	nd Nursing"	044-57/11 ()
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Center (using the implementat	tion algo	orithm)		

- 1. Name of the clinical skill: Algorithm of conicotomy.
- **2.** The purpose of training: To consolidate the skills of providing emergency medical care in acute respiratory failure.
- **3.** Time required for preliminary instruction and demonstration of the skill on a dummy: 7 min.
 - **4. Time required for self-mastery of the skill:** 10 min.
 - 5. The necessary theoretical knowledge to master the clinical skill:
 - precursors of bronchial and cardiac asthma attacks, distinctive signs;
 - true and false paringospasms causes and symptoms;
 - duct installation technique;
 - cryoconitomy technique;
 - the use of a nebulizer device for the purpose of relieving asthma attacks;
- the technique of performing the Heimlich method depending on the age and physique of the patient;
 - medicines used for acute respiratory failure, and methods of their application to the patient
 - 6. List of simulators, mannequins, models, visual aids:

A simulator for developing the skills of performing a conicotomy.

7.List of medical products and equipment: disposable gloves; 70% alcohol solution; Trusseau dilator; tracheostomy cannula (conicotomy tube); scalpel; scissors; plastic bag for waste material; bandages (medium); medical cotton wool; band-aid; phonendoscope.

8. The execution of skill:

№	Step-by-step actions	Execution		
		Yes	No	Remark
1	Prepare the necessary tools: disposable gloves; 70% alcohol solution; trussaud's dilator; tracheostomy cannula (conicotomy tube); scalpel; nozhnitsy; plastic bag for waste material; bandages (medium); medical cotton wool; band-aid; phonendoscope.			
2	 Nadiath sterile gloves: to take the gloves in a sterile package, open the package; take the glove for the right hand for the lapel so that the fingers do not touch the inner surface of the glove to close the fingers of the right hand and enter them into a glove; to put on the glove without interfering with its lapel Razumkov fingers of the right hand; take the glove for the left hand second, third and fourth fingers of the right hand (in a glove) for a top so that fingers do not touch the internal surface of the glove; 			
	• to wrap my fingers LeoOh hand and enter them in the glove.			

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3	Prepareть the patient for manipulation.		
	Treatть the front surface of the neck.		
	Placeть thepatient in a horizontal position, placeть a		
	roller under the shoulder blades, and tilt your head		
	back as far as possible.		
	Обработать Treat the front surface of the neck with		
	a 70% alcohol solution.		
4	Palpated the conic ligament.		
	With a scalpel, he made an incision in the skin and		
	subcutaneous adipose ktissue.		
	ПропальпирPalpate between the thyroid and		
	cricoid cartilages a conical ligament-a membrane		
	over which it will be necessary to make an incision		
	of the skin. The next protrusion is ring-shaped		
	cartilage, which has the shape of a wedding ring.		
	With the fingers of one hand, grasp the scalpel two		
	centimeters above the tip to prevent perforation of		
	the posterior wall of the trachea and make a		
	longitudinal incision (1 cm) of the skin and		
	subcutaneous.		
5	Palpated the depression between the thyroid and		
	cricoid cartilages, closed with a conical ligament,		
	and dissected it. He spread the edges of the wound.		
	Palpate the hollow between the thyroid and cricoid		
	cartilages, closed with a conical ligament, and		
	dissect it with the tip of a scalpel.		
6	Insert a tracheostomy cannula.		
7	Evaluateть the position of the cannula. The correct		
	manipulation is indicated by the stable position of		
	the cannula.		
	Assesses the adequacy of lung ventilation.		
	The correct manipulation is indicated by the		
8	whistling entry and exit of air through the cannula		
	during respiratory movements, on the dummy – a		
	feeling of "failure".		
9	Fix the cannula.		
10	Cover you with a sterile dressing.		
	Total:		

9. Tasks:

- Determine the location of the conicotomy.
- Perform a conicotomy.

10. The materials for the lesson:

Test questions:

1. What characterizes the first stage of laryngeal stenosis:

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- A. inspiratory dyspnea at rest
- B. rapid, shallow breathing, acrocyanosis, forced posture
- C. deepening and quickening of breathing, pulse rate between inhalation and exhalation, inspiratory administration during physical exertion
- D. shallow, ragged breathing, fainting
- E.chain-Stokes twitching, cyanosis.
- 2. Intorthe second stage of stenosis of larynx is characterized by:
- A. frequent shallow breathing, acrocyanosis
- B. rapid, shallow breathing, acrocyanosis, forced posture
- C. in silence, shortness of breath, noisy breathing, in the act of breathing additional muscles are involved
- D.chain-Stokes twitching
- E. normal breathing, tachycardia
- 3. the Third stage of laryngeal stenosis is characterized by:
- A. depth and frequency of breathing, between inhalation and exhalation reducing the pause time
- B. rapid, shallow breathing, acrocyanosis, forced posture
- C. дchain-Stokes twitching
- D. deep breathing
- E. tachycardia normal breathing
- 4. The fourth stage of laryngeal stenosis is characterized by:
- A.chain-Stokes twitching
- B. deepening and quickening of breathing, inhaling and exhaling
- the frequency of breaks in between
- C. rapid, shallow breathing, tachycardia
- D. fainting, breathing is irregular, shallow
- E. normal breathing, tachycardia
- 5. What is the classification of tracheostomy methods?:
- A. the upper, middle
- B. upper, middle, lower
- C. the upper, middle, horizontal
- D. top, bottom, horizontal
- E. upper, lower
- 6. Whatsurgical method provides respiration in comparison withtracheostomyобеспечивает:
- A. intubation
- B. puncture of the trachea
- C. conicotomy
- D. cryotome
- E. tiresome
- 7. What approach is used to remove dissected bodies of the larynx, trachea, and bronchi:
- A. upper and lower tracheobronchoscopy
- B. fiber-optic bronchoscopy
- C. radiography
- D. Doppler imaging
- E. fibrogastroduodenoscopy
- 8. Forwhat reasons lead to stenosis after a trauma of the larynx:
- A. infectious granuloma, trauma to the throat, the burn

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- B. chondropterygii, cellulites, scars
- C. chondropterygii, cellulitis, laryngitis
- D. chondropterygii, scars, burns, laryngitis
- E. scarring, phlegmon, throat deformity
- 9. Fideologicheskaya asthma develops when ...
- A. diseases of the respiratory system
- B. for diseases of the circulatory system
- C. when the temperature rises
- D. When blood pressure rises
- E.Under stress
- 10. Kussmaul's Breath is ... breathing
- A. silent, smooth operation
- B. superficial, frequent
- C. no rhythm, rarely
- D. vesicular, combined
- E. noisy, deep

11. Performance evaluation criteria:

№	Implementations	Evaluation criteria
1	Completed	In accordance with the clinical skills, the student completed 10 step-by-step actions. Correctly assessed the patient's condition and prepared the necessary equipment. I gave her an anaestheticio. I followed all the rules of antiseptics. I used the right tools and had a conicotomy. The effectiveness of actions was evaluated.
2	Partially completed	In accordance with the clinical skills, the student completed 5-6 steps of 10-step actions. Correctly assessed the patient's condition and prepared the necessary equipment. I didn't do any anesthesia. They did not fully comply with the rules of antiseptics. I used the right tools and had a conicotomy. I didn't evaluate the effectiveness of my actions.
3	Failed:	According to clinical skills, the student did not complete 10 step actions. I underestimated the patient's condition and prepared the necessary equipment. I didn't do any anesthesia. Did not follow the rules of antiseptics. I didn't use the right tools, I couldn't do a conicotomy. I didn't evaluate the effectiveness of my actions.

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12. References:

Basic literature:

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- 3. Vertkin A., Sveshnikov K. Guidelines for emergency medical care. Moscow. E. publishing house 2017. 560 p.
- 4. Emergency care in a therapeutic clinic. Under the editorship of A. V. Gordienko. Speclit. 2017. 229 p.
- 5. Urgent outpatient and polyclinic cardiology: a brief guide / V. V. Ruksin. 2nd ed. Moscow: GEOTAR-Media, 2016. 255 p
- 6. Emergency medical care. Clinical recommendations. Under the editorship of S. F. Bagnenko. GEOTAR-Media. 2018. 896 p.

Additional literature:

- 1. Clinical Protocol of diagnosis and treatment "Asphyxia". Approved by the joint Commission on the quality of medical services of the Ministry of health of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated June 23, 2016. Protocol No. 5.
- 2. Emergency medical care. Clinical recommendations / ed. by S. F. Bagnenko, Moscow: [B. I.], 2015. -871 p.
- 3. Emergency care for children: Handbook: translated from German. / M.: Medpress-inform, 2014.

13. Standard of correct answers based on evaluation materials:

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	answers
1	С
2	C C
3	В
4	D
5	В
6	С
7	A
8	В
9	A
10	D