

ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SKMA -1979-	SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
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Educational and methodical instruction for students on clinical skills		

Guidelines for students on teaching clinical skills at the Practical Skills Center (using the implementation algorithm)

Subject: "Fundamentals of children's diseases"

Specialty: 6B10101 "General Medicine"

Course: IV

Department: "Pediatrics-2"

Made up: acc.Shagiraeva S.K.



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Considered at the meeting of department
protocol № 5 29 12 2022г.

Head of department, professor Bektenova G.E.

1. Name of the clinical skill: "Technique of cardiopulmonary resuscitation" Dummy simulator Kid

2. The purpose of training:

1. Mastering practical skills according to the rules and techniques of cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a mannequin.
2. Working out the technique of cardiopulmonary resuscitation on a mannequin.
3. Development of advanced clinical skills, taking into account the application in real clinical situations.

4. The time required for training and demonstration of skills on a mannequin is 10 minutes.

5. The time required for self-development is 15 minutes.

6. Necessary theoretical knowledge for mastering skills

1. Indicators of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
2. Causes of respiratory arrest
3. Causes of cardiac arrest
4. Diagnosis of clinical death
5. Rules and techniques of cardiopulmonary resuscitation
6. Basic emergency measures
7. Methods of monitoring the effectiveness of cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
8. Possible complications and safety precautions during cardiopulmonary resuscitation

4. Simulator, simulator, dummy, list of models

1. A special dummy simulator for cardiopulmonary resuscitation for a child under 1 year old.

5. List of medical instruments and equipment, phonendoscope

1. phonendoscope
2. alcohol 96%
3. sterile wipes

6. Skill execution algorithm

№	Skill Steps	Completed	not completed	warnings
1	Determine breathing, heartbeat, the presence of a pulse on the carotid and brachial arteries, the reaction of the pupils to light (photo № 6).			
2	Put the child on a flat surface, turn his head to the right.			
3	Mechanically clean the oral cavity and pharynx from sour cream and vomit with a gauze cloth (photo 7b).			

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4	Keep your head straight, put a soft rod under your shoulders.			
5	To ensure a straight position of the respiratory tract, slightly tilt the head and direct the lower part forward and upward (the chin should be in the uppermost position (Figure No. 7a).			
6	Cover the child's mouth and nose with a second two-layer gauze swab (Fig. 7b). Determine the start time of resuscitation measures.			
7	Exhale the air, completely cover the child's mouth and nose with your lips and exhale the air with a little force (Figure No. 7 g).			
8	Stop inhaling when the chest rises, make a passive exhalation (20 breaths per minute).			
9	After the first 3-4 breaths, check the pulse on the carotid and femoral arteries, if there is no pulse, start an indirect heart massage.			
10	With the tips of two fingers of the right hand, rhythmically press to a depth of 1-2 cm in the area one finger wide below the baby's nipple line (Figure No. 8).			
11	To carry out resuscitation measures in the following ratio - to do 10-12 clicks for 2 breaths.			
12	To assess the condition of the child every 1-2 minutes (spontaneous breathing, palpitation, pulsation of the carotid artery, reduction of cyanosis, pupil reduction, increase in blood pressure by 50-70 mm Hg.)			

Maximum score:				
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9. Task:

Clinical case No. 1

Place: gym

Patient data: 6-year-old patient.

Condition: You are an ambulance doctor called to the gym. A 6-year-old boy felt ill, froze and lost consciousness after being hit in the chest during a hand-to-hand combat competition.

During this period, showing the ability to provide emergency medical care to the victim and explaining aloud their actions.

Step-by-step tasks:

1. Assessment of vital parameters of the patient
2. Patient preparation
3. Compression of the chest cavity
4. Ensuring the patency of the upper respiratory tract
5. Artificial lung ventilation
6. Indirect heart massage technique
7. Evaluate the effectiveness of the measures taken

10. Criteria for evaluating the performance of skills:

Completed - 5-step actions were performed by an intern according to clinical skills. From greeting the patient, it was evaluated according to the correct auscultation of the heart. Patient feedback. Farewell to the patient.

Partially completed - 2 out of 5 step actions were performed by an intern in accordance with clinical skills. The manipulation of the greeting was not fully completed, the feedback with the patient was not properly established.

Unsatisfactory – none of the 5-step actions were performed by the intern properly in accordance with clinical skills. From greeting the patient to performing manipulations, the intern did not perform them properly. There was no feedback from the patient, the patient did not say goodbye to the patient.

11. Tests for subject assessment

1 ~ Does not apply to unstable electrical markers of the myocardium

- a) polytopic ventricular extrasystole
- b) monotopic ventricular extrasystole
- c) early ventricular extrasystole +
- d) group ventricular extrasystole
- e) paroxysms of ventricular tachycardia

2 ~ The clinic in this case is not carried out ...

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- a) in an unconscious state
 - b) in the absence of breathing
 - c) in the absence of a pulse on the carotid arteries
 - d) with pupil dilation
 - e) when the pupil narrows+
- 3 ~ Asymmetric hypertrophic cardiomyopathy occurs with syncopal...
- a) systolic obstruction
 - b) decreased systolic function of the left ventricle
 - c) diastolic dysfunction of the left ventricle+
 - d) systolic dysfunction of the right ventricle
 - e) diastolic dysfunction of the right ventricle
- 4 ~ is not characteristic of syncopal state in hypertrophic cardiomyopathies
- a) the appearance of symptoms only in the morning
 - b) occurring after exercise +
 - c) after taking nitrates
 - d) antiplatelet agents e) anticoagulants
- 5 ~ What is the cause of the syncopal condition in stenosis of the left AV circle
- a) globular thrombus in the left atrium
 - b) supraventricular tachycardia +
 - c) dilation of veins in the lower part
 - d) sinus tachycardia
 - e) sinus bradycardia
- 7 ~ Sudden fainting-
- a) fainting
 - b) shock
 - c) migraine+
 - d) collapse
 - d) coma
- 8 ~ Unconscious patient, fracture of the cervical spine, your actions
- a) lower your chin and open your mouth +
 - b) Creating the Safari method
 - c) bronchoscopy
 - d) conicotomy
 - d) Heimlich method
- 9 ~ Electric discharge of the defibrillator
- a) 200-360J
 - b) 100-160 J
 - c) 50-120 J+
 - d) 150-310 th
 - d) 250-410 J

12. References:

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- Additional literature:
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