


ОҢТҮСТІК ҚАЗАҚСТАН MEDISINA AKADEMIASY «Оңтүстік Қазақстан медицина академиясы» АҚ	 SOUTH KAZAKHSTAN MEDICAL ACADEMY АО «Южно-Казахстанская медицинская академия»
Department of "Introduction to the clinic"	044 – 75 / 11
Methodological manuals for independent work of students in the discipline" introduction to the profession"	

Methodological manuals for independent work of students

Name of discipline : Fundamentals of Medicine and safe care (introduction to the profession)


Code of discipline : IP-1201

Name of EP: 6B10115 «Medicine»

**Training hours/
volume of loans:** 90 hours (3 credit)

**Course taught and
semester:** 1 course, I semester

Shymkent-2023 y.

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Methodological guidelines for independent work of the discipline "Introduction to the profession" were developed in accordance with the working curriculum (syllabus) and discussed at a meeting of the department


Protocol No.

Head of the Department, Candidate of Medical Sciences,
Acting Associate Professor



A.R. Zhumadilova

1. Topic №1: Care for the patient and its importance.

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2. Purpose: teaching students to care for the patient.

Student should know:

1. Skin Care.
2. Wipe the skin with a damp cloth.
3. Washing feet in bed
4. Nail Care..
5. Oral care algorithm.
6. Features of the care of false dentures.
7. Care for the oral cavity of a unconscious patient.
8. Hair Care
9. Eye care. Installation of eye drops. Applying eye ointment.

3, Student should be able to:

1. Take care of the patient.
2. Wash your feet in bed.
3. To take care of the oral cavity of the unconscious patient.
4. Eye Care. Installation of eye drops. Apply ointment to the eyes.

3. Tasks: The main method of caring for the patient and its importance is release of labels from literature on your own.

4. Type of performance / evaluation: Presentation of the reported materials in the form of an electronic presentation Preparation of a presentation, test and crossword puzzle, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. Checking the presentation
2. Crossword puzzle.
3. Thought map.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.
5. " eye ointment", "oral care".

6. Deadline for submission: 1 week.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests, reports, etc.):

Questions:

1. How is the oral cavity taken care of by a fainting patient?
2. What do you know about nail and hair care?
3. How to take care of the skin?
4. What are the features of the care of false dentures?
5. The harm of eye drops?


1. Topic №2: Basics of patient care.

2. Purpose: Familiarization and consolidation of students with knowledge about the care of patients

Student should know:

1. Nose care. Introduction of drops into the nose.
2. Ear care. Introduction of drops into the ear..
3. Purpose and method of using the esmarch mug. Help with physiological needs.

Student should be able to:

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1. Treatment of the skin of patients who have been in bed for a long time with the use of running water (toilet bowl) and toiletries.

2. To take care of the intervertebral discs and genitals.

3. Nose care. The introduction of drops into the nose.

4. Ear care. The introduction of drops into the ear.

3. Tasks: Self-study of questions about patient care in the literature

4. Type of performance / evaluation: Presentation of the reported materials in the form of an electronic presentation Preparation of a presentation, test and crossword puzzle, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.

2. ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.

3. correct answers to questions asked by the audience.

4. the duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6. Deadline for submission: 2-week.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests, reports, etc.):

Questions:

1. How is nose care done?

2. Describe the purpose and method of using the esmarch mug.

3. How is Ear Care done?

4. What is the care of the septum and genitals?

5. How do we help the patient's physiological needs?

6. What is an Esmarch mug?

1. Topic №3 Different functional postures of the patient in bed.

2. Purpose: familiarization and consolidation of students' knowledge of the patient's various functional postures in bed.

Студент білу керек:

1. Positions in bed that contribute to the development of complications.

2. Ways to prevent necrosis, circulatory problems.

Student should be able to:

1. Prevention of bedsores.

2. Prevention of dizziness, headache in the patient.

3. Tasks: independent reading of questions about the different position of the patient in bed from the literature.

4. Type of performance/evaluation: Presentation of the reported materials in the form of an electronic presentation Preparation of a presentation, test task and crossword puzzle, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.

2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.

3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.


4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6. Deadline for submission: 3-ші апта..

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

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1. Types of functional postures of the patient in bed?
2. List ways to prevent fractures.
3. What should be done to prevent necrosis?
4. Conditions for caring for the patient in bed.

1. Topic №4: The concept of body biomechanics. Transportation of patients

2. Purpose: presentation and approval of biomechanics of the body and types of patient transportation to students.

3. Student must know:

1. Method and types of patient transportation.
2. The concept of human biomechanics.
3. Method of moving patients in a hospital.

4. Student should be able to:

1. Placement of seriously ill patients on a stretcher in a bed.
2. Placement of patients on the bed with a chair.
3. Moving patients out of bed.
4. Carry out the movement independently of the patient.

5. Task: independent literary reading of questions about the transportation of patients.

6. Type of performance / evaluation: Presentation of the reported materials in the form of an electronic presentation Preparation of a presentation, test and crossword puzzle, glossary.

7. Criteria for execution:

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6. Deadline: 4th week

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:


1. What is human biomechanics?
2. Types and methods of patient transportation.
3. Transportation by stretcher.
4. What are the methods of transporting seriously ill patients on a stretcher to the bed?
5. Method of transporting patients with a chair cataalka
6. How are injured patients transported using tapes?
7. What method is carried out by one or two rescuers when transporting an injured patient?
8. Method of transporting the patient by bed.
9. What assistance does the patient need to move on their own?

1. Topic №5: Care of elderly patients.

2. Purpose: Familiarization and consolidation of students with knowledge about the care of elderly patients.

Student should know:

1. Youth development of a person.
2. Organization of healthy nutrition for elderly patients.
3. Features of the care of an elderly patient.

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Student should be able to:

1. Processing on the skin of patients who have been in bed for a long time
2. Organization of proper nutrition for elderly patients.
3. Conducting the care of an elderly patient.
- 3. Tasks:** Self-study of questions about the care of elderly and elderly patients in the literature
- 4. Type of performance / evaluation:** Presentation of the reported materials in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of a presentation, test and crossword puzzle, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6. Deadline for submission: 5-ші ағпта.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. What shapes Fowler's posture, indicator.
2. Technique of laying the patient in the Fowler position.
3. What shapes The Sims posture, indicator.
4. Technique of laying the patient in The Sims position.
5. Structure of the Medical interview.
6. Collection of Anamnesis from elderly patients.
7. Nursing intervention in meeting needs.

1. Topic№6. Fundamentals of communication when working with the patient and his family.

2. Purpose: Teach students the basics of communication when working with a patient and his family.

Student should know:

1. Basic theories of communication.
2. General characteristics of the communicative process in the professional activities of a doctor.

Student should be able to:

1. General characteristics of the communicative process in the professional activities of a doctor.
2. Basic theories of communication.
- 3. Tasks:** independent study of literature on the basics of communication when working with a patient and his family.
- 4. Type of performance / evaluation:** Presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. Logic and clarity in the presentation of the material.
2. Ability to correctly and highlight the main questions of the topic.
3. Ability to correctly answer the audience's questions.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.


6. Deadline for submission: 6-ші ағпта.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. General characteristics of the communicative process in the professional activities of a doctor.
2. Basic theories of communication.

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3. Basics of communication when working with the patient and his family

1. Topic №7 : Therapeutic nutrition. Principles of feeding patients.

2.Purpose: familiarization and consolidation of students with knowledge about the rules of patient nutrition.

3.Student should know

- 1.Basic principles of therapeutic nutrition.
- 2.The Order of therapeutic nutrition..
- 3.Healing tables..
- 4.Feeding a seriously ill person.

4.Student should be able to:

1. Determination of the table of patients with different pathologies.
2. Calculation of the daily calorie content of food.
3. Artificial feeding.
4. Parenteral feeding.

5. Tasks: independent study of the rules of patient nutrition

6.Type of performance / evaluation: presentation of the reported materials in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

7.Criteria for execution:

- 1.Logic and clarity in the presentation of the material.
- 2.Ability to correctly and highlight the main questions of the topic.
- 3.Ability to correctly answer the audience's questions.
- 4.The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

Deadline for submission: 7th week

Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. Types of therapeutic nutrition description of therapeutic tables according to M. I. Pevsner.
2. Modern system of standard diets.
3. What therapeutic food is recommended for a patient with arterial hypertension?
4. What is artificial nutrition?
5. The importance of therapeutic nutrition.

1. Topic№ 8: Midterm control.

2. Purpose: control of theoretical knowledge and test of practical skills.

3. Tasks:

Assessment of theoretical knowledge on past topics. (test)

Assessment of the performance of practical skills on past topics. (ticket)

Tests for the 1st intermediate control


< question> communication is :

<variant > exchange of information, mood, emotions

< variant> partner effect

< variant> mutual orientation for joint activities

<variant > acquired abilities

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< variant> property

< question> the communicative competence of a doctor increases with the development of this quality. :

< variant> empathy

< variant> rigid

< variant> aggressiveness

< variant> anxiety

< variant > affiliate

< question> affiliation is :

<variant> a person's desire to be in other people's society

< variant> sensitivity, touch ability

< variant> need for success

< variant> tendency to experience alarm emotions

<variant> exposure of a person to group influences

< question> empathy is:

<variant> confident action, we see mass demonstrations taking place

<variant> good mood

< variant> tendency to feel guilty

< variant> the need for emotional support from the surrounding people

<variant> high anxiety

<question> the communicative competence of the doctor decreases under the influence of the following qualities:

<variant> high anxiety

< variant> empathy

< variant> behavioral reliability

< variant> sensitivity

<variant > affiliate

< question> the communicative barrier in communication can be associated with a high level ...

< variant> depressive

< variant> puncture sensitivity

< variant> social support acceptance

< variant> aggressiveness

<variant> affiliates

< question> alarm is an emotion, ...

<variant> forward-looking, related to the Prevention of possible failure

<variant> is associated with experiencing current difficulties and failures

<variant> associated with experiencing past hurt and losses

<variant> accompany any negative event

<variant > overexposure

<question> emotional burnout syndrome-consequences ...

< variant> distrust and high responsibility

<variant > overexposure

<variant > professional incompetent

<variant > big criticism

< variant> puncture sensitivity

< question> professional adaptation:

<variant > improve professionalism, establish an adequate emotional distance with patients

<variant> development of practical skills, personal medical "image formation"

<variant> raising the level of Education

< variant> establish emotional distance with patients

<variant> personal medical "image formation"

<question> reduce the psychological distance with the patient ... Will .

<variant> in a long relationship with the patient

<variant> in a relationship with an aggressive patient

< variant> in cases where the patient's life is in danger

<variant> in case of mutual desire between the doctor and the patient

< variant> acquisition of practical skills

<question> the patient's first impression of the doctor :

<variant> is formed in the first 18 seconds of dating

<variant> is formed during the first meeting between the doctor and the patient

<variant> is formed gradually, as they get to know each other better


<variant> unstable and quickly corrects due to other effects

<variant> changes constantly

<question > the feeling of psychological communication gives an element of nonverbal communication -....

<variant> eye view

<variant > welcome

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<variant> turning of the body and head towards the patient
 <variant> start
 <variant> Facial Facial Expressions
 <question> in the professional relationship of the doctor with the patient ... Normal.
 <variant> natural, asymmetrical, open
 <variant> symmetric
 <variant> closed
 <variant> open, symmetrical
 <variant> in older women with grandchildren
 <question > active esticulation of the patient is frequent ... It depends .
 <variant> high alarm level
 <variant> asthenization of the patient
 <variant> hypochondriacal disorders
 <variant> simulation
 <variant> depression
 <question> characteristic of a depressive patient :
 <variant> facial expressions of sadness
 <variant> E) test methods
 <variant> rich expressive facial facial expressions
 <variant> asymmetry in mimic reactions
 <variant > active esticulation
 <question> acute speech often describes :
 <variant> anxiety patient
 <variant> depressive patient
 <variant> patient with hypochondriacal anxiety
 <variant> persons indicating the order of simulation
 <variant> aggressive patient
 <question> loud speech is common ...
 <variant> patients in hypomaniacal conditions
 <variant> people, astheno-neurotic type
 Patients with <variant> dressing elements
 <variant> patients with hypochondriacal anxiety
 <variant> persons indicating the order of simulation
 <question> doctor during the direction period ...
 <variant> controls the patient's nonverbal behavior
 <variant> decides which laboratory tests to assign to the patient

<variant> builds a series of hypotheses (defines the search area)
 <variant> diagnoses
 <variant> controls the patient's verbal behavior
 <question> there is a basis for the doctor in the argumentation phase ...
 <variant> preliminary diagnosis
 <variant> diagnosis
 <variant> forecast definition
 <variant> diagnosis and prognosis messages to the patient
 <variant> treatment appointment
 <question> the basis for the formation of communicative competence is this ...
 <variant> desire to be with other people
 <variant> belongs to a special social group
 <variant> establish a business relationship with the environment
 <variant> being connected to an interpersonal communication system
 <variant> desire to be in the company of close people
 <question > in conflict situations, in tense relationships, the presence of a number of emotionally close people does not affect them.
 ...
 <variant> result of the conflict
 <variant> stabilization of the picture of the world
 <variant> position strengthening
 <variant> accurate and correct response to events that occurred
 <variant> stabilization of self-esteem
 <question> in case of excessive emotional expressiveness, balance, while maintaining control over emotional reactions, is:
 <variant> emotional stability
 <variant > affiliate
 <variant> empathy
 <variant> sensitivity
 <variant> reflection
 <question> outpatient medical institutions...
 For example:
 <variant> clinic
 <variant> stationary
 <variant> sanatorium
 <variant> hospital



<variant > maternity hospital
 < question> inpatient medical institution... For example:
 < variant> Research Institute clinic
 <variant > family outpatient clinic
 < variant> consulting clinic
 < variant> health point
 <variant > emergency medical station
 <question> round-the-clock pre-medical or qualified medical care without medical supervision, which includes a set of available medical services
 <variant> primary health care
 < variant> inpatient care
 <variant > palliative care
 <variant > emergency medical care
 <variant> inpatient replacement care
 <question> qualified, specialized and highly specialized medical care with Round – the-clock medical supervision is what it is ...
 < variant> inpatient care
 <variant> primary health care
 <variant > palliative care
 <variant > emergency medical care
 <variant> inpatient replacement care
 <question> providing assistance to patients in the terminal (final) stage of the disease in specialized departments of the hospital, hospices or in the form of a home hospital under the guidance of a doctor – this is ...
 <variant > palliative care
 < variant> inpatient care
 <variant> primary health care
 <variant > emergency medical care
 <variant> inpatient replacement care
 <question > a multi-profile medical and preventive institution operating on the territorial-precinct principle is this ...
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> hospital
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> hospice
 < variant> sanatoriums
 <question > a medical institution in which there are patients who need constant round – the-clock medical supervision, care and monitoring is a medical institution


< variant> hospital
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> hospice
 < variant> sanatoriums
 < question> an institution designed to show patients several treatment procedures or diagnostic tests for several hours is the one
 < variant> day hospital
 < variant> hospital
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> hospice
 < variant> sanatoriums
 <question > a medical institution in which patients with an unfavorable outcome of the disease are provided with decent care and service is a medical institution
 < variant> hospice
 < variant> hospital
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> sanatoriums
 <question> secondary medical staff ... Provides assistance.
 < variant> pre-medical
 < variant> medical
 < variant> qualified
 < variant> diagnostic
 < variant> specialized
 <question> to outpatient institutions... "no," he said .
 <variant > ambulance station
 < variant> hospital
 < variant> clinic
 < variant> hospice
 < variant> sanatoriums
 <question> a specialized hospital unit for a specific type of disease... It is called .
 < variant> profile
 < variant> therapeutic
 < variant> clinical
 < variant> paraclinic
 < variant> therapeutic
 <question> to the hospital treatment Department... "no," he said .
 < variant> Department of therapy
 < variant> clinical laboratory

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<p>< variant> radioisotope laboratory < variant> radiology department < variant> digital conductor < question> to the Therapeutic Department... There are patients admitted . < variant> pathology of internal organs < variant> with infectious pathology < variant > acute appendicitis < variant> poisoning < variant> childbirth < question> diagnosis of the state of admission - < variant> diagnosis < variant> final diagnosis < variant> diagnosis of the sent institution < variant> clinical diagnosis < variant> basic diagnosis < question> secondary medical staff ... Provides assistance. < variant> pre-medical < variant> medical < variant> qualified < variant> diagnostic < variant> specialized < question> sanitary and hygienic treatment is carried out for the patient . < variant > reception < variant> corridor < variant > section < variant> treatment room < variant> insulator < question> it is called intestinal parasitization in humans... . < variant> pediculosis < variant> psoriasis < variant> pcs < variant> garlic < variant> encephalitis < question> complex cleaning of therapeutic profile rooms... It is carried out . < variant> 1 time per month < variant> 1 time per week < variant> every day</p>	<p><variant> every day <variant> after 2 days <question> current cleaning is carried out in the premises of medical and preventive institutions... <variant> 2 times a day <variant> 1 time per month <variant> 1 time per day <variant> every day <variant> after 2 days < question> complex cleaning of premises of a surgical profile... It is carried out . <variant> 1 time per week <variant> 1 time per month <variant> every day <variant> every day <variant> after 2 days < question> a regime in which the patient does not leave the bed, and all personal hygiene activities are carried out in bed... It is called . < variant> bed <variant > partially laid <variant > general (arbitrary) < variant> chamber < variant> rigid bed <question > when the patient spends all the time in bed, he can sit down to eat on the edge of the bed or chair and walk to the toilet with a nurse or nurse... . <variant > partially laid < variant> bed <variant > general (arbitrary) < variant> chamber < variant> rigid bed <question> when the patient is in bed most of the time, but is allowed to walk freely in the ward and carry out all personal hygiene activities within the ward . < variant> chamber < variant> bed <variant > general (arbitrary) <variant > partially laid < variant> rigid bed</p>
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Questions of the program for the 1st intermediate control

1.Types of medical and preventive institutions.

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- 2.The main parameters that determine the patient's condition.
- 3.Patient Care: bed change.
- 4.Definition of the concept of sanitary and anti-epidemic order.
- 5.Determination of the functional state of the patient.
- 6.Describe the risk assessment of bedsores (Norton, Waterlow scale).
- 7.Introduction to the profession of a doctor. Spiritual and moral aspects in the profession of a doctor.
- 8.Patient care: skin hygiene.
- 9.Feeding of seriously ill patients.
- 10.Types of cleaning of the labor institution.
- 11.Assessment of the functional state of the patient: assessment of consciousness and posture.
- 12.Care of patients with fever.
13. Inventory processing.
- 14.Medical insurance system of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- 15.Feeding the sick.
- 16.Structure and functions of the admission Department of the EPM.
- 17.Duties of the Ward and junior nurse.
- 18.Care of elderly patients.
- 19.Assessment of the functional state of the patient: skin characteristics and respiratory assessment.
- 20.Apply knowledge of communication skills in communication with patients and their relatives.
21. Rules for hospitalization of patients, maintaining documentation in the reception Department
- 22.Daily routine in the hospital.
- 23.Prevention of sleeping wounds.
- 24.Reception and sanitary treatment of the patient.
- 25.Assessment of the functional state of the patient: measurement of blood pressure and its characteristics.
26. Patient care: hair, ears.
- 27.Methods of patient transportation.
- 28.Assessment of the functional state of the patient: pulse counting and its characteristics.
- 29.Describe the main symptoms of pediculosis, diagnosis and method of sanitary treatment of the patient.
- 30.Medical and storage procedures in the hospital.
- 31.Describe the deontological aspects of patient care.
- 32.Organization of work of departments in the hospital.
- 33.Patient care: assistance in producing the physiological needs of the patient.
- 34.Patient Care: Nail, eye care.
- 35.The concept of emotional collapse syndrome of medical workers.

1. Topic№9 Administration of subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections. Medical waste.

2.Purpose Teaching students the introduction of drugs. Explanation of the classification of medical waste.Teaching the procedure for collecting waste in Class A,B,V,G,D.

3.Student should know:

1. Parenteral administration of the drug.
2. Subcutaneous administration of drugs.
3. Intradermal administration of drugs.
4. Intramuscular injection.
5. Intravenous injection.

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6. Classification of medical waste.

Student should be able to:

1. Parenteral administration of the drug.
2. Administration of drugs under the skin.
3. Intramuscular injection.
4. Intravenous injection.
5. Classification of medical substances.
4. The procedure for collecting waste of Class A, B, V, G, D.

3. Tasks: Independently master the questions about medical waste from the literature.

4.Type of performance / evaluation: presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5.Criteria for execution:

- 1.Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
- 2.Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
- 3.Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
- 4.The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6.Deadline for submission: Week 9.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. List the sanitary epidemiological requirements for the working conditions of personnel engaged in waste management.
2. Algorithm for the introduction of intravenous injections.
3. Parenteral administration of the drug.
4. Route of subcutaneous administration of drugs.
5. Explanation of the classification of medical waste.

1. Topic 10: Methods for assessing the communication skills of a doctor by colleagues. Communication skills. Communication barriers in communication processes.

2.Purpose: Teach students to write a script for a patient to convey the sad news to his family.

Student should know:

1. Principles of communication with the patient.
2. Methods for assessing the communication skills of a doctor by colleagues.
3. Writing a script to convey a sad message.
4. Communication barriers in communication processes.


Student should be able to:

1. Be able to build a healthy relationship with the patient.
2. Convey the sad news to the patient's relatives.
3. Prevention of communication barriers in communication processes.
- 3. Tasks:** Master the skills of communication from independent literature.

4.Type of performance / evaluation: presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5.Criteria for execution:

- 1.Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
- 2.Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
- 3.Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
- 4.The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

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6. Deadline for submission: Week 10.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. Convey the sad news to the patient's relatives.
2. List the methods by which colleagues evaluate the doctor's communication skills.
3. What are relationship skills?
4. Ways to prevent communication barriers in communication processes.

1. Topic №11 Assessment of the functional state of the patient

2. Purpose: indicators characterizing the functional state of a person

Student should know:

1. Assessment of the general condition of a person.
2. Maslow's Pyramid of needs.
3. Description of the basic needs of a person.
4. Types of patient position in bed.

Student should be able to:

1. Ability to assess the general condition of a person
2. General description of various disorders of consciousness
3. Understand the forced position of the patient
4. Explanation of Maslow's Pyramid of necessity

3. Tasks: learn how to prevent ulcers on your own.

4. Type of performance / evaluation: presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6. Deadline for submission: Week 11.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:


1. Name the indicators that characterize the functional state of a person.
2. Describe the basic needs of the person.
3. Name the types of position of the patient in bed.
4. The state of the body of a patient with meningitis, heart failure.
5. Ways to determine the forced position of the patient.

1. Topic №12: . Compliance with human rights in the field of Health. Priority of preventive measures in the field of health care.

2. Purpose: familiarization of students with the availability and versatility of medical care. Presentation of preventive measures in the field of health care.

3. Student should know:

1. On the responsibility of state bodies to ensure the rights of citizens in the field of healthcare.

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2. Availability and versatility of medical care.

4. Student should be able to:

1. Respect for Human Rights in the field of Health.
2. Implementation of preventive measures in the field of healthcare.

3. Tasks: Independently master the literature on the rights of citizens in the field of healthcare.

4. Type of performance / evaluation: presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution:

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6. Deadline for submission: Week 12.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. Availability and versatility of medical care.
2. Principles of compliance with human rights in the field of healthcare.
3. Responsibility of state bodies for ensuring the rights of citizens in the field of healthcare.

1. Topic №13: Legal basis of medical prevention

2. Purpose: prevention of massive infectious and non-infectious diseases

Student should know:

1. Types of medical examinations.
2. Types of infectious and non-infectious diseases.
3. Prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis.

Student should be able to:

1. Prevention of infectious and non-infectious diseases.
2. Description of the types of medical examinations.
3. Prevention of alcoholism, drug addiction, HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis.
4. Medical examination.

3. Tasks: Independently master the questions of the legal basis of sanitary epidemiological supervision from the literature.

4. Type of performance / evaluation: preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5. Criteria for execution: presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation.

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.


6. Deadline for submission: Week 13.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. List ways to prevent massive infectious and non-infectious diseases.

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2. How can we prevent alcoholism, drug addiction, HIV infection, sexually transmitted diseases, tuberculosis?
3. What is the legal basis of sanitary and epidemiological supervision?
4. How is the medical examination carried out?

1. Topic № 14 Legal status of health care institutions.

2. Purpose: teaching students the procedure and conditions for licensing in the field of healthcare.

Student should know:

1. Procedure and conditions for licensing in the field of healthcare.
2. Legal status of healthcare institutions.

Student should be able to:

1. Characterization of the legal status of health care institutions.
2. Apply the procedure and conditions of licensing in the field of healthcare.

3.Tasks: Independent mastery of literature on the legal status of health care institutions.

4.Type of performance / evaluation: presentation of the materials to be reported in the form of an electronic presentation. Preparation of presentation, test and crossword puzzles, glossary.

5.Criteria for execution:

1. Accuracy and logic of presentation of the material.
2. Ability to present and correctly express the main questions related to the topic.
3. Correct answers to questions asked by the audience.
4. The duration of the presentation is 15 minutes.

6.Deadline for submission: Week 14.

7. Literature (main and additional): at the end of the guide

8. Control (questions, tests):

Questions:

1. Application of the procedure and conditions for licensing in the field of healthcare.
2. What can be attributed to the basic principles of Health Planning?
3. What is the standardization method?

1.Topic№ 15: Midterm control.

2. Purpose: control of theoretical knowledge and testing of practical skills in the past discipline.

3. Training tasks:

- Assessment of theoretical knowledge on the topics covered. (test)
- Assessment of the performance of practical skills on previous topics. (ticket)

< question> hand decontamination level:

< variant> hygienic

< variant> infectious

< variant> epidemiological

< variant> hearth

<variant > current

<question > to disinfection methods ... Not lying down .

< variant> gas

< variant> mechanical

< variant> chemical

< variant> physical

< variant> mixed

<question> hand washing and wet cleaning ... Refers to the disinfection method.

< variant> mechanical

< variant> physical

< variant> biological


< variant> chemical

< variant> mixed

< question> pasteurization and drying ... Refers to the disinfection method.


< variant> physical

< variant> mechanical

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< variant> biological
 < variant> chemical
 < variant> mixed
 <question> to the mechanical method of disinfection... "no," he said .
 < variant> vacuum cleaning
 < variant> brewing
 < variant> burn
 < variant> pasteurization
 < variant> burn
 <question> for sterilization control ... The method is used.
 < variant> chemical
 < variant> mechanical
 < variant> ventilation
 <variant > wet cleaning
 < variant> ventilation
 <question> medical personnel who carry out the processing of patients with pediculosis... Must use special clothing .
 < variant> clothing made of rubberized fabric and dense canvas
 <variant > white coat, cap, mask
 <variant > wears a rubber apron over the gown
 <variant > bathrobe, hat, gloves
 < variant> mask, cap
 <question> the first aid for getting a disinfectant into the eyes is rinsing
 <variant> 2% sodium bicarbonate solution
 <variant> 5-15 drops of fresh alcohol
 <variant> 2% sodium thiosulfate solution
 <variant> manganese-a weak pink solution of acidic potassium
 <variant> 5% Iodine solution
 <question > the basic requirements for Disinfectants do not apply ...
 < variant> causes damage to the objects being processed
 <variant > high bactericidal
 <variant> water solubility
 <variant > ease of use
 < variant> harmlessness for humans
 < question> Class A residues ... "no," he said .
 <variant> administrative and economic premises
 < variant> pharmacies
 <variant> in clinical and diagnostic laboratories

<variant> X-ray rooms
 < variant> in departments for patients with particularly dangerous infections
 < question> remnants of Class B... "no," he said .
 .
 <variant> in clinical and diagnostic laboratories
 < variant> pharmacies
 < variant> storage rooms
 <variant> X-ray rooms
 < variant> in departments for patients with particularly dangerous infections
 The remains of Class B... "no," he said .
 < variant> in departments for patients with particularly dangerous infections
 < variant> pharmacies
 < variant> storage rooms
 <variant> X-ray rooms
 <variant> in clinical and diagnostic laboratories
 < question> remains of class G... "no," he said .
 < variant> pharmacies
 <variant> in clinical and diagnostic laboratories
 <variant> administrative and economic premises
 <variant> X-ray rooms
 < variant> in departments for patients with particularly dangerous infections
 <question> for safe transportation of the patient... Need to know .
 < variant> body biomechanics
 < variant > heart anatomy
 <variant > patient diagnosis
 < variant> anatomy of the vessels
 <variant> working hours of the hospital
 <question> when lowering the stretcher from the stairs with the patient... .
 <variant> foot forward, foot forward
 <variant> head tip forward, foot tip up
 <variant> head tip forward, foot tip
 <variant> foot forward, foot forward
 <variant > head leg
 < question> transportation of the victim in the hands of two rescuers ... It is carried out by the method .
 <variant>" manual lock " from three hands
 <variant> via support belt
 <variant> via hodunk
 <variant> with lamb

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<variant> "underarm capture"
 <question> the method of transferring seriously ill patients from a stretcher to a bed is this... .
 < variant> patient transfer from stretcher to bed
 3
 <variant> with lamb
 <variant> "with manual lock"
 <variant > "shoulder lift "method"
 <variant> via support belt
 <question> determine the optimal type of Transport for a patient with a head injury...
 <variant> lying on your back on a stretcher
 <variant > in the chair
 < variant> in hand
 < variant> foot
 <variant > lying on the stomach in the cataalka
 <question> determine the optimal type of Transport for a patient with a spinal injury....
 <variant> strictly horizontal on the back in a rigid shield
 <variant > sitting in an armchair-cataalka
 < variant> lying in the hands
 < variant> foot
 < variant> lying on the right side
 <question> determine the optimal type of Transport for a patient with a rib fracture... .
 <variant> strictly horizontal on the back in a rigid shield
 <variant> sitting or half sitting
 < variant> lying in the hands
 < variant> foot
 < variant> lying on the right side
 <question> the optimal form of transportation of a patient in an unconscious state... Determine .
 <variant > permanent side position
 <variant> sitting in a chair or half-sitting
 <variant > position lying on the hand
 < variant> foot
 <variant> position lying on the right side
 <question> determine the optimal form of transportation of a patient with abdominal trauma...
 <variant> lying on the back of the shaft below the knee
 <variant> sitting in a chair or half-sitting
 <variant > position lying on the hand
 < variant> foot

<variant > permanent side position
 <question> determine the optimal type of Transport for a victim with a hip fracture - this is... .
 <variant> bent back at the knee and hip joints
 <variant> sitting or half sitting
 <variant> lying on the back of the shaft below the knee
 < variant> foot
 <variant > stable lateral position
 < question> Someniesims is... .
 <variant> intermediate rule between the position lying on the abdomen and lying on the side
 <variant> patient position sitting upright in bed
 <variant> patient's position on the right side
 <variant> lying position in the abdomen
 <variant> position of the back bent at the knee and hip joints
 <question> giving the Patient A Fowler position is what it is
 <variant> half-take-off and half-sit
 <variant> patient's position on the right side
 <variant> lying position in the abdomen
 <variant > knee elbow
 <variant> position of the back bent at the knee and hip joints
 <question> the second level of human need...
 For example:
 1. Breathe; 2. Drink; 3. Be clean; 4. Sleep; 5. Dress; 6. Talk;
 7. Walk; 8. Succeed; 9. Be healthy
 <variant> 3, 5, 7, 9
 <variant> 1, 3, 4, 8
 <variant> 3, 5, 6, 9
 <variant> 2, 3, 4, 5
 <variant> 6, 7, 8, 9
 <question> the first level of human need... For example:
 1. Breathe; 2. Drink; 3. Be clean; 4. Sleep; 5. Dress; 6. Talk;
 7. Walk; 8. Rest; 9. Be healthy
 <variant> 1, 2, 4, 8
 <variant> 3, 5, 7, 9
 <variant> 3, 5, 6, 9
 <variant> 2, 3, 4, 5
 <variant> 6, 7, 8, 9
 <question> a 65-year-old patient entered the

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reception room. During the examination, there is a complete shutdown of consciousness, no reflexes, the pulse in the carotid arteries is not forgiven, breathing by type of Biot, White is not detected, heart tones are not heard, but the electrical activity of the myocardium is recorded on the ECG. This is in the patient ... There is a situation.

<variant > terminal

< variant> satisfactory

< variant> heavy

<variant> moderate severity

< variant> very heavy

<question> a patient with a gunshot wound has fallen. During the examination, the patient has a sharp violation of the main vital functions of the body, decreased consciousness. Position passive, pulse weak, breathing surface. This is in the patient ... There is a situation.

< variant> very heavy

< variant> satisfactory

< variant> heavy

<variant> moderate severity

<variant > terminal

<question> when taking a 45-year-old patient, there are complaints of dry cough, chest pain, body temperature up to 38 C, shortness of breath, headache, general weakness. These symptoms appeared after catching a cold 2 days ago. When looking: the consciousness is clear, the facial expression is heavy. CHDD-19 VMIN, pulse-85 V min, ad-140/85 mm Hg. This patient...condition.

<variant> moderate severity

< variant> satisfactory

< variant> heavy

< variant> very heavy

<variant > terminal

<question> a state of suffocation in which the patient is poorly oriented in time and space, but is oriented towards his own personality and those around him, the speech connection is preserved, but slowly answers questions... .

< variant> stupor

< variant> coma

< variant> Bredo

< variant> sopor

< variant> hallucinations

<question> a 65-year-old patient complains of chest pain, headache, shortness of breath, cough, swelling of the legs. On examination: orthopnea - the patient sits on a chair with a leg lowered forward. CHDD-20 V min, pulse-88 v min, ad-180/100 mm Hg. In this patient ... The situation.

< variant> forced

< variant> passive

< variant> active

< variant> horizontal

Force < variant>

< question> false is the so-called irrefutable opinion of the patient, accompanied by mental disorders and unconnected speech... .

< variant> Bredo

< variant> hallucinations

< variant> stupor

< variant> sopor

< variant> coma

<question> a 55-year-old patient was admitted to the Intensive Care Unit. The patient reacts to pain and sound stimuli, there are no reflexes, the pupils are narrowed, there is no reaction to light, white 60/20 mm Mercury, the pulse is filamentous, the breath is superficial. In this case, the patient has a change in consciousness... .

< variant> coma

< variant> sopor

< variant> stupor

< variant> Brad

< variant> hallucinations

<question > if the patient does not move, he cannot independently change the situation and perform free movements — that's it ... The situation.

< variant> passive


< variant> active

< variant> forced

Force < variant>

< variant> invalid

<question> a 20-year-old patient was taken to the toxicology admissions office by ambulance. During the examination, the patient was not often, his eyes were closed, motionless, did not answer questions, involuntarily urinated. In this

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case, the patient has a change in consciousness...

< variant> sopor

< variant> coma

< variant> stupor

< variant> Brad

< variant> hallucinations

<question > a situation in which the patient moves freely and easily, without extraneous help, based on his own needs ... This is called a situation.

< variant> active

< variant> passive

<variant> forced

< variant> lezhachim

Force < variant>

<question> to the patient during an attack of

suffocation in bronchial asthma ... Comfortable

<variant> sitting, leaning on the edge of the bed with your hands

<variant> lying on your back

<variant> patient lying on his side

<variant > sitting, squatting with forward legs

<variant> lying down on the head of the abdomen

< question> to anthropometric indicators... Size refers to .

< variant> growth

< variant> arterial pressure


<variant > Pulse

< variant> temperature

<variant > respiratory movement frequency

Questions of the program for the 2nd intermediate control

1. Classification of medical waste. The procedure for collecting waste of Class A, B, V, G, D.
2. Types of therapeutic nutrition. Description of the healing tables according to M. I. Pevzner.
3. Oral nutrition. Artificial nutrition. Parenteral nutrition.
4. Sanitary and hygienic regime of the kitchen unit. Recommendations for equipping the kitchen unit.
5. Describe the mechanism, stages (degrees) of development and places of frequent occurrence of ulcers.
6. Basic principles of care for seriously ill patients. Rules for changing the patient's bed linen.
7. Methods of changing the patient's bedding. The procedure for changing underwear.
8. Give an idea of the Fowler posture.
9. Give an idea of The Sims posture.
10. Nose care. The technique of introducing drops into the nose.
11. Ear care. The technique of introducing drops into the ear.
12. Purpose and methodology of using the esmarha mug.
13. Types of bits. The main symptoms of pediculosis. Sanitary processing during pediculosis.
14. Rules of sanitary treatment at the reception of the EPM.
15. Rules for conducting a hygienic bath or shower of patients at the reception of the EPM.
16. Purpose of the functional bed. The concept of human biomechanics.
17. Skin care. Wet rubbing of the skin. Washing feet in bed. Care for nails.
18. Algorithm of oral care. Features of the care of removable dentures. Care for the oral cavity of an unconscious patient.
19. Basic theories of communication. General characteristics of the communicative process in the professional activity of a doctor.
20. Methods of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest circumference, abdominal circumference). The value of the body weight index as an indicator for assessing physical development.
21. Types of obesity and the ratio of waist circumference to hip circumference for the diagnosis of obesity.

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22. Methods of transferring seriously ill people from stretchers to beds. Methods of moving the patient from bed to chair.
23. The concept of" sterilization". Types and methods of sterilization. Instructions for the construction and operation of the autoclave.
24. Sterilization modes in thermal sterilizer. Sterilization modes in the chemical method of sterilization.
25. Disinfectants approved for use in the Republic of Kazakhstan. Method of preparation of chlorinated solutions, chloramine and hypochlorite solutions.
26. First aid in case of accidental poisoning with disinfectants. The essence of the biological method of disinfection.
27. Personal hygiene of employees. The concept of" hand decontamination". Goals and levels of hand decontamination. The procedure for actions in hygienic treatment of hands according to the en-1500 standard.
28. The concept of" sanitary and anti-epidemic order". Types of purity in EAM.
29. Pathogens of nosocomial infection. Ways of transmission of nosocomial infection. Foci and risk groups of nosocomial infection.
30. Structure and functioning of the hospital's reception department, medical departments. The procedure for receiving patients in polyclinics and hospitals.


Recommended literature:

Main literature:

1. Introduction to the profession of a doctor. Clinic, law, ethics and Fundamentals of communication [text] : textbook / M. A. Asimov [ET.B.]. - 2nd head. - Karaganda: AKNUR, 2019. - 232 pages.
2. Introduction to professional practice. Principles of clinic, practice, ethics and communication [text] : Asimov M. A., Orazbakova G. O. Karaganda: AKNUR, 2019. - 244 P
3. Adilova, L. M. Algorithms of manipulative activity of a nurse [text] : textbook = algorithm of Sister manipulation : teaching post / L. M. Adilova. - M. : "Litterra", 2016.
4. Pulnikova ,A.V. Sestrinsky process [text] : учебное пособие / A.V. Pulnikova, B. S. Imasheva. - Almaty: Evero, 2016. 300 s
5. Nursing skills [text]: textbook / A. Kanybekov [zh. B.]. - Almaty: Evero, 2016 . - 476 P. S
6. Kanybekov, A. Sestrinsky technology [text]: учеб."I don't know," he said. - 2-e ISD., pererab. - Almaty: Evero, 2014 . - 628 P
7. Fundamentals of nursing [text]: textbook / Patricia A. Potter [and etc.]. - Philadelphia : Elsevier, 2017. - 1365 p.

Additional literature:

1. Full medical nurse [text]: SPR. - ball. - M. : Eksmo, 2015. - 832 P. - (full medical spravochnik)
2. Kanybekov, A. Ambulance [text] : textbook / A. Kanybekov. - 2nd head. - Karagandy : AKNUR, 2019. - 266 pages. S.
3. Dubitsky, A. A. Fundamentals of the organization of healthy medical care in the Republic of Kazakhstan [text] : scientific / A. A. Dubitsky. Almaty: Evero, 2014 . - 304 P.
4. Nurmanova, M. Sh. Sbornik standardov sestrin technologies on discipline "basics of the sestrin business" - Karaganda : IP "AKNUR", 2013
5. Communication skills [text]: reference = communicative skills : spravochnik = Communicationskills: directory / L. L. Matsievskaya [and Dr.]. - Almaty: Evero, 2014. - 118 pages.S.

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6. Molotov-Luchansky, V. B. Communicative skills [text]: учеб.posobie / V. B. Molotov-Luchansky, L. L. Matsievskaya, N. A. Tsayukova. - Almaty: Evero, 2014. - 138 P

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1. Introduction to the specialty:, training manual.- Karaganda, 2020. - page 165. <https://aknurpress.kz/login>
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