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|  | | | **UNIVERSITY OF EAST SARAJEVO**  Faculty of Medicine Foča | | | | | | | | | | | logo | | |
| ***Study program: Nursing*** | | | | | | | | | | |
| I study cycle | | | | | | II study year | | | | |
| **Full subject title** | | | PROPAEDEUTICS AND THE NURSING IN THE CLINICAL-HOSPITAL PRACTICE | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Department** | | | Department of Health Care, Faculty of Medicine Foča | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subject code** | | | | | | **Subject status** | | | | | **Semester** | | | **ECTS** | | |
|
| NU-05-1-023-4 | | | | | | compulsory | | | | | IV | | | 7 | | |
| **Professor/ -s** | | Assistant Professor Mirza Oruč, PhD, Assistant Professor Adnan Mujezinović, PhD, assistant professor Natalija Hadživuković, PhD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Associate/ - s** | | Asisstant professor Natalija Hadživuković, PhD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Number of lectures/ teaching workload (per week)** | | | | | | | **Individual student workload**  **(in hours per semester)** | | | | | | | | **Coefficient of student workload So[[1]](#footnote-1)** | |
| **L** | **E** | | | | **LE** | | **L** | | | **E** | | **LE** | | | **So** | |
| 3 | 5 | | | | 0 | | 19 | | | 31 | | 40 | | | 0,42 | |
| total teaching workload (in hours, per semester) 45+75+0=120 | | | | | | | | total student workload (in hours, per semester)  19+ 31+ 40=90 | | | | | | | | |
| Total subject workload (teaching + student): 120+90= 210 hours per semester | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Learning outcomes** | | After completing the course in this subject, the student is expected to acquire basic knowledge about:   1. The process of health care in clinical-hospital practice; 2. The methodology of data collection, definition of needs, and planning of diagnostic and therapeutic interventions, both independently and in collaboration with other healthcare professionals and associates (members of the care and treatment team); 3. The implementation of these interventions (independently and in collaboration with other healthcare professionals and associates) to address the identified needs of cardiovascular, pulmonological, gastroenterological, hematological, endocrinological, nephrological, and rheumatological patients; 4. The specifics of nursing interventions in the diagnosis and treatment of internal medicine patients. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Preconditions** | | No preconditions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Teaching methods** | | Lectures, exercises, seminar, colloquium | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Subject content per week** | | Lectures:   1. Introduction to Propaedeutics: Causes of the disease, signs and symptoms, clinical course of the patient, medical history. 2. General Inspection: Physiological examination techniques, supplementary diagnostic methods, nursing participation in diagnostic methods. 3. Nursing Participation in Therapeutic Procedures: Admission and placement of patients, assessment of the patient's condition, patient visits. 4. Discharge of Patients: Education of patients and their family members, improving the quality of life of patients. 5. Signs of Death and Care of the Dying Patient: Attitude towards the deceased, treatment of the deceased, and approach towards the relatives of the deceased. 6. Approach to Patients with Respiratory Diseases: Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), tuberculosis (TB), bronchial cancer, acute pneumonia (anamnesis and examination). 7. Access to Patients with Cardiovascular Diseases and Communication Skills through Teamwork: History and examination of cardiovascular patients, arterial hypertension and its complications, nursing participation in invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures, and the scope and content of health care for cardiology patients. 8. Semi-Invasive and Intensive Care for Cardiology Patients: Full participation in cardiopulmonary resuscitation and care within the coronary unit. 9. Approach to the Endocrinological Patient: History taking and examination, care of diabetic patients, management of acute and chronic complications of diabetes mellitus, and participation in diagnostics, including functional tests. 10. Approach to Patients with Hematological Diseases: Evaluation and management of anemia syndromes, hemorrhagic syndromes, malignant hemopathies, and the specificities of hematological therapy. 11. Approach to Nephrology Patients: Conducting history-taking and physical examinations, nursing participation in diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in nephrology, and monitoring and care of dialysis patients. 12. Examination and Monitoring of Patients on Peritoneal Dialysis: Routine care for patients and their family members, nursing participation in the care and follow-up of kidney transplant patients, and monitoring the clinical course of the patient. 13. Approach to the Gastroenterological Patient: Medical history and examination, care procedures for patients with manifest bleeding, and medical history and examination of patients with liver diseases. 14. Nursing Participation in Gastroenterology: Involvement in digestive endoscopy, tubal interventions, and other diagnostic procedures in the field of gastroenterology. 15. Examination and monitoring of patients with immunological diseases - history, diagnostics (circulatory disorders, thromboembolism, bleeding).   Exercises:   1. The structure of employees in the health sector and the structure of patients in individual departments. Taking individual and family anamnesis. General inspection of the patient. 2. Physical examination techniques: observation, measurement, palpation, auscultation, and, in exceptional cases, percussion of target areas in the patient for data collection, following the method of systems and organs, and a head-to-toe approach. Communication with patients and teamwork. 3. Non-invasive and invasive diagnostic procedures for confirming medical diagnosis on various organs and systems. Participation of a nurse in the implementation of diagnostic procedures. Participation of a nurse in the implementation of therapeutic procedures. 4. Admission and placement of patients in the hospital: nursing interventions during admission, preparation of the patient for hospitalization, placement of the patient in the patient unit and relationship with the patient's relatives during the admission process. 5. Ward rounds and patient visits: a team approach to the patient, the nurse as the coordinator of rounds, permitted and prohibited visits, and providing information about the patient's condition. Patient status. Preparation for discharge, transfer to another facility, and continuous health care. 6. Education of patients and their family members. Acquaintance with the current state of health, protective measures aimed at preventing potential complications and building a new lifestyle. Care of the dying patient, signs of death and procedures for caring for the deceased. 7. Nursing work in the pulmonary department. Recognizing signs and symptoms in patients with COPD, tuberculosis, bronchial carcinoma, and addressing their general and specific needs to resolve health issues. The content of nursing work in patients with acute pneumonia:   Prevention: knowledge, good organization, constructive communication, and individual ability for adaptation.   1. Work with patients suffering from circulatory disorders and thromboembolism:   Acute hemorrhages – resolution  Techniques for preventing complications  Characteristics of patients with immunological problems.  Nursing participation in the management of anaphylactic shock.   1. Anamnesis – Cardiological patient.   Obtaining data from the patient, family members, or caregivers, documentation, and based on signs and symptoms of the disease.  Anamnesis of a hypertensive patient and recognition of complications of the primary disease.  Addressing current issues through diagnostic and therapeutic procedures.  Nursing participation in invasive and non-invasive diagnostic procedures in cardiology.   1. Preparing the patient, equipment, space, and documentation for the procedure, and observing the patient after the intervention.   Cardiopulmonary resuscitation – nursing participation.   1. Anamnesis of patients with DM. Acute and chronic complications of this disease and the importance of nursing interventions. Anamnesis of endocrinological patients who have disorders of the function of glands with internal secretion. Identification of signs and symptoms of disease in endocrinological patients as characteristic features for health care planning. Functional tests, nursing participation and responsibility. 2. Getting to know the specifics of patients with anemic syndrome. Prevention of complications, therapeutic and diagnostic procedures and responsibilities of the nurse. Chemotherapy. 3. Features of health care in nephrological patients: history, diagnosis and treatment. Hemodialysis and peritoneal dialysis, content of nursing work, possible complications and continuous monitoring of these patients. 4. Content of nursing work at the gastroenterology department. Characteristics of the health care of these patients. Health care of patients with liver diseases (diagnostic and therapeutic procedures). Nursing participation in the care of patients with manifest bleeding. Content of nursing work in the process of performing digestive endoscopies. 5. Quality of life of patients, partner relationship with the patient and his family members. "Burnout" syndrome in nurses, signs of professional burnout and therapeutic procedures for the same. Prevention: knowledge, good organization, constructive communication and individual ability to adapt. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Compulsory literature** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Author/s** | | | | **Publication title/Publisher** | | | | | | | | | **Year** | | **Pages (from-to)** | |
| Lippincott Williams & Wilkins | | | | Nursing Procedures. Novi Sad: Data Status; 2010 | | | | | | | | | 2010 | |  | |
| **Additional literature** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Author/s** | | | | **Publication title/Publisher** | | | | | | | | | **Year** | | **Pages (from-to)** | |
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| **Student responsibilities, types of student assessment and grading** | | **Grading policy** | | | | | | | | | | | **Points** | | | **Percentage** |
| Pre-exam activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| lecture/exercise attendance | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 20% |
| seminar paper | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | 10% |
| colloquium | | | | | | | | | | | 20 | | | 20% |
| Final exam | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Final test | | | | | | | | | | | 50 | | | 50% |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | | | | | 100 | | | 100 % |
| **Certification date** | | December 2024. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

1. The coefficient of student workload So is calculated as it follows:

   а) for the study programs not going through the licensing process: So = (total workload in semester for all of the subjects 900 hrs – total teaching workload L+E in semester for all of the subjects 870 hrs)/ total teaching workload L+E in semester for all of the subjects \_\_\_\_\_ hrs = \_\_\_\_. Consult form content and its explanation.

   b) for the study programs going through the licensing process, it is necessary to use form content and its explanation. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)