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| **Course title** | **Code** | **Semester** | **Type of course** | **Course volume (Contact hours)** | **ECTS** |
| **Good Medical Practice II** | **MED**  **3014** | **V** | **Mandatory** | 71 | **5** |
| **Faculty, the educational program and level of education** | * School of Medicine and Health Sciences * Higher Medical Educational Program “Medicine” * One cycle 6-year | | | | |

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| **Learning Course Content** |
| * Assessment of head and neck * Assessment of Nervous system. Common neurological problems. * Assessment of thorax and Lungs- Inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation. Common respiratory problems; * Respiratory passage methods: manual methods; different types of air-ducts; suction. The EC clamp technique of bag-mask ventilation * Tracheostomy * Preparation for endotracheal intubation * Assessment of heart- Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation (normal vs murmurs, S1, S2, S3, S4) * Common cardiologic problems, heart failure * ECG, demonstration of technique. * Interpretation of normal ECG; normal sinus rhythm, tachycardia, bradycardia, fibrillation, * AV block: 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree * Management of arrhythmia. * Resuscitation algorithm during cardiac arrest: Ventricular fibrillation/ ventricular tachycardia, Asystole * General principles of the use of defibrillators * Assessment of kidney. Costovertebral angle. Abdominal aorta. ascites, appendicitis; * Assessment of peripheral vascular system, Inspection, palpation. * Assessment of lymph nodes, assessment of skin. Assessment of breasts * Gastrostomy, ileostomy and nephrostomy care * Assessment and Management of Traumatic Patient: Kinematics of Trauma; Chest, Abdominal, Extremity, Neuro and Thermal Injuries. * First aid: spine and chest trauma; Cervical spine injury, Appling neck collar; Preparation for Thoracentesis. Primary and secondary inspection methods of injured patients; * General principles of immobilization. Simple methods of immobilization of injured limbs; Immobilization using a triangular dressing; * Using different types of tourniquets; * Upper extremity fractures. * First aid for forearm injury. Applying a sling. * First aid for collarbone injury. * Signs of joint dislocation (Joint pain. Forced positioning of injured extremity. Inability to move of extremity). * Lower extremity fractures * First aid for leg, ankle and foot injuries. * Patient transportation on foot, with a wheelchair, with a stretcher * Woman in labor. Abdominal penetrating trauma * Patient withdrawal and transportation methods: long and short shields for immobilization; Orthopedic stretcher. * Patient transportation (from bed to bed, from bed to chair and vice versa) * Transporting patient in a sitting position: Penetrating chest trauma. Wound in an area of neck. Respiratory failure (bronchial asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, pulmonary edema, cardiac asthma); * Transporting patient lying on his back: (wound. Brain and spinal cord injury. Spine injury * Transporting patient lying on abdomen.: Back wound, burn. Buttocks burn. Frequent emesis. Spinal cord injury when only soft litter is available. * Transporting patient in a frog-like position: Pelvic fracture/thigh. Iliac crest trauma. Spine trauma. * Walking and sitting with crutches. Taking the stairs with crutches. Go down the stairs with crutches. Forearm (elbow) crutch. Cane. |
| **Textbooks and Materials** |
| * Clınıcal Nursıng Skılls: A nursing process approach-Pamela Lynn; Wolters Kluwer; 4th.ed.2015; |