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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.
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| **Textbooks and Materials** |
| * Clınıcal Nursıng Skılls: A nursing process approach-Pamela Lynn; Wolters Kluwer; 4th.ed.2015;
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