

 **UNIVERSITY “ISMAIL QEMALI VLORE**

 **FACULTY OF HEALTH**

 **HEALTH CARE DEPARTMENT**

**SUBJECT SYLLABUS**

**Basic Principles of Nursing I**

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| Pedagogue of the subject  | *Enkelejd Mehilli* *PhD \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**Vasilika Prifti MS in Scientific Nursing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* |
| Hours  | ECTS | Hours in the auditorium  | Individual study | Total |
| Lecture  | Seminar | Lab | Practice | Clinical project  |
| 3 | 15 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 30 | 75 |
| **Typology of the subject**  | Discipline of the characterizing formation of the program  |
| **Academic year /term when the subject is followed**  | Year I, Term I (Fall) |
| **Type of the subject**  | Mandatory  |
| **Study program** | Bachelor in Nursing Midwifery  |
| **Subject code**  | INF 161 |
| **E-mail of the pedagogue of the subject**  | mechilli@univlora.edu.al vasilika.prifti@univlora.edu.al |

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| **SUMMARY AND THE LEARNING RESULTS**  |
| **Subject description**  | Basic principles of nursing is a forming professional subject, based on complex themes that explain the nursing procedures, basic principles of nursing care, and nursing documentation. This module includes the nursing practice, which aims to give the students the knowledge of health organization in the community in order for the students to be ready for the following year in the hospital heath care services.  |
| **Objectives of the subject**  | The students get the knowledge of: * Getting to know the nursing profession, the standards of professional practice and standards of professional.
* Knowing, evaluating and measuring vital parameters.
* Knowing the basic nursing techniques in the prevention of the infections during the nursing process.
* The nursing care actions during the health evaluation of the patient.
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| **Learning results**  | At the end of the module the student will be able: * To perform nursing care by using the critical thinking
* To know the professional standards in nursing practice
* To know the principles of nursing practice
* To know the importance of the prevention of infections during nursing care
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| **MAIN CONCEPTS** 1. Nursing as a science
2. Critical thinking in nursing
3. The principles of nursing care
4. The health assesment and physical evaluation
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| **Week**  | **Theoretical topics: lectures**  | **Number of pages in the literature**  | **Teaching forms**  |
| **I** | **Topic 1**- Contemporary nursing *Regulation of nursing profession. The standards of nursing performance; professional responsibilities; scientific research in nursing; nursing protocols* *Lab 1: Main requirements of nursing* *Lab 2: Getting to know the hospital room, the equipment of the room.*  | Pg. 9 - 17 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **II** | **Topic 2.** Critical thinking, nursing process, data collection.*Nursing process; the characteristics of the process; data collection* *Lab 3 – 4: Fixing the patient bed; with or without the patient.*  | Pg. 33 - 44 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **III** | **Topic 3** - Critical thinking, nursing process, Nursing diagnoses*The definition of nursing diagnoses, the phases, types, developing a ND* *Lab 5 - 6: Hospitalization, accommodating the patient in the hospital room, discharging the patient.*  | Pg. 44 - 52 | Lecture *Lab*  2 *hours* |
| **IV** | **Topic 4 -** Critical thinking, nursing process and planning the nursing intervention. *Planning is the third phase of the nursing process, development of a plan of nursing care.* *Lab 7 - 8: The goal and the techniques of the physical examination, preparation of the environment and the patient; the patient positions for the examination of different body parts; the necessary materials for examinations.*  | Pg. 53 - 56 | Lecture Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **V** | **Topic 5** - Critical thinking, nursing process, implementation and evaluation of nursing interventions *Implementation as the fourth phase of the nursing process planned during the third phase of the process. The evaluation of the nursing process enables the evaluation of the efficiency of the nursing plan prepared as a response for the different health problems of a patient.* *Lab 9 - 10: The techniques of physical examination of the patient; subjective and objective examination.*  | Pg. 56 - 59 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **VI** | **Topic 6** – Prevention control and their prevention *The chain of infection, the infection process, protective forces to the infection, their factors that affect the infections, nosocomial infections, the factors that affect their prevention.* *Lab 13 – 14: The prevention measures of infections; hand washing, sterile gloves, using the mask and disposable gowns.* | Pg. 91 - 101 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **VII** | **Topic 7** – The phases of nursing process in infection prevention *Nursing personnel should respect some rules in infection prevention by implementing some of the contemporary knowledge in this area and proper measures and necessary equipment.* *Lab 15 – 16: The prevention measures of infections; hand washing, sterile gloves, using the mask and disposable gowns.* | Pg. 101 - 114 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **VIII** | **Topic 8- COVID 2019** Information on COVID, methods of transmission, guidance on its prevention, guidance on donning and doffing the PPE in health care settings where suspected COVID patients are hospitalized.**Lab 11-12** Donning and Doffing the PPE  | Separate Lecture  | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **IX** | **Topic 9** – Measuring the vital parameters, measuring the body temperature *Temperature; factors that affect human temperature, sites, equipment, methods of evaluation.* *Lab 17 - 18: Measuring the body temperature* | Pg. 123 - 135 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **X** | **Topic 10 -** Measuring the vital parameters, measuring the pulse *The pulse; factors that affect it, sites to measure it, equipment, methods of evaluation.* *Lab 19 - 20: Measuring the pulse* | Pg.144 - 148 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **XI** | **Topic 11** – Measuring the vital parameters, measuring the pulse*The pulse; factors that affect it, sites to measure it, equipment, methods of evaluation.* *Lab 21 - 22: Measuring the pulse*  | Pg 144 - 148 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **XII** | **Topic 12 -** Measuring the vital parameters, measuring the respiratory frequency *Respiration; factors that affect it, sites to measure it, equipments, methods of evaluation.* *Lab 23 - 24: Measuring the respiration*  | Pg.152 - 154 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **XIII** | **Topic 13** - Measuring the vital parameters, measuring the arterial pressure *Arterial pressure; factors that affect it, sites to measure it, equipment, methods of evaluation.* *Lab 25 - 26: Measuring the arterial pressure* | Pg.157 - 162 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **XIV** | **Topic 14** – Nursing documentation and nursing chart *Documentation in the nursing chart aims to ensure the quality of the nursing care in a documented way.* *Lab 27 - 28: Measuring the arterial pressure; completing a nursing chart*  | Pg.79 - 81 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours* |
| **XV** | **Topic 15** – Ethics and nursing deontology. Patient privacy and its insurance *Ethical and deontological code, the principles of nursing ethics, ethical dilemmas. Respecting the privacy is part of the patient rights which comes from the beginning of the overall freedom.* *Lab 29 -30: Documenting the vital parameters in the nursing chart* | Pg. 57 - 69 | Lecture *Lab 2 hours*  |

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| **FORMS OF KNOWLEDGE EVALUATION**  |
| **ATTENDANCE:**  | It is required active participation in the class. Lesson hours are mandatory at 75%. Lab hours are 100% mandatory in case of justified absences the lab hour will be repeated in agreement with the lecturer. All students must be present in the Lab hours at the designated time and equipped with a lab coat and hair on a pony tail (respecting the ethical code of nursing).Absences are allowed to be repeated up to 25% of the hours if they are justified. Otherwise, the student is deprived of the right to be admitted in the final exam. Absences are personal responsibility of the student, as well as missed assignments or tests. |
| **The method of evaluation**  | *Type of evaluation*  | *Time of evaluation*  | *Themes being evaluated*  | *Maximal points*  | *Forms of knowledge testing*  | *Testing contents*  |
| Midterm  | Week 7/8 | 1. 15 lectures

1-7 lab topics  | 30 points  | Written exam  | Quiz and explanation questions  |
| Final exam  | End of the term  | 16 – 45 lectures7-22 lab topics  | 60 points  | Written exam | Quiz and explanation questions |
| *Continuing evaluation* \*  | Week 14/15 | Lab topics  | 10 points  | Lab procedures  | Procedure demonstration  |
| *\*Continuing evaluation -* this part is evaluated from the lab instructor during the total term hours. The students will demonstrate the lab procedures that are learned on the manikins.  |
| Conversion of the points in the final grade will be as follows:  |
| 40- 49 points | 50-59 points | 60-69 points | 70-79 points | 80-89 points | 90-100 points |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

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| **LITERATURE** |
| **Mandatory literature**  | “Fundamentals of Nursing” Edition 8, 2012. Publisher Elsevier Health Science ISBN – 13 9780323079334 (translated and prepared by Emirjona Kiçaj, Denada Selfo, Rudina Cercizaj, Rezarta Lalo and Alida Ramaj) |
| **Recommended literature**  | * Procedures and nursing techniques” E. Kicaj, R. Cercizaj, R. Lalo, A. Ramaj 2010 (FPH-UV)
* Basic Principles of Nursing A.Ramaj, E. Kiçaj 2011 “The nurse and medication administration” Ramaj, E. Kicaj 2011 (FPH-UV)
* “Basic Nursing – Foundations of Skills & Concepts” L.White, K.M.Campell 2002
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| **FINAL REMARKS FROM THE SUBJECT PEDAGOGUE**  |
| **Dispositions:**  | Students are expected to develop values and ethics that show their interests and behavior in a professional perspective. These expectations relate to the appearance at the University premises, accountability during the teaching process, their honesty and social justice issues. Students should respect individual differences, be collaborative, evaluate the abilities and qualities of themselves and others, to evaluate the different forms of expression of thought and individual choices. In accordance to the ethical rules, students should respect ethnic differences and assist with integrating and supporting attitudes of persons with disabilities. |
| **Lateness**  | Being late in lectures and seminars will not be tolerated. After the pedagogue enters the classroom no student is allowed to enter after.  |
| **The professional behavior of the student**  | Students are considered adults and this requires a higher level of responsibility and self-awareness about their behavior, goals and interests for which they have chosen to attend the university. Bearing in mind that the university infrastructure and ecology of the environment where knowledge is provided is not perfect, we must set some mandatory rules for everyone. That is, attention during the process of teaching, mobile phones should be turned off, no messages and no use of other digital entertainment devices (MP3s), no games, no make ups on the desks, suitable clothing to attend the lesson, acceptable vocabulary (strictly forbidden vulgarity) and communication within and outside the classroom. For any deviation from these rules, there will be penalties, as written in the University Regulations and the Faculty of Public Health. |
| **The academic integrity and the rights of the author**  | Each test or written work should be entirely individual and original. This means that the students write only based on argument concepts, in lectures, abstracts and original analyses and always state the source of their information. Copying and mixtures of information, stealing of other’s work will not be tolerated.  |

**Approved by**

**Head of the Health Care Department**

**PhD(c)Emirjona Kiçaj**