Syllabus  B  Sc  (Hons / Post Certificate) Nursing

INSTRUCTION GOALS OF THE UNDERGRADUATE TRAINING

PROGRAMME FOR NURSING AT COLLEGE OF NURSING, UNIVERSITY

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situations where the patient must consult a doctor.

7. Explain the national health problems and appreciate the role of social, cultural, economic, psychological
and environmental factors in the causation and control of diseases. Thus she should be able to
describe the social and environmental factors necessary to function as a public health nurse.

8. Provide antenatal supervision and conduct normal deliveries at home or in the hospital. She should
be able to recognize the complications during antenatal, natal or postnatal period and seek help in
time from a doctor. She should be able to suggest methods for the care of the newborn infant and
to the mother. She should be able to suggest and implement various measures for fertility control
necessary for the family welfare and planning programme and render service in this aspect at the
individual as well as the community level.

9. Demonstrate adequate management and supervisory skill to coordinate the proper functioning of
various personnel in the ward, out patient department, rural health centres or the community. She
should be able to teach both formally and informally in clinical nursing situations and in nursing
education programmes.
10. Assist in common operative procedure and describe the surgical aspects, techniques and be skilled in its applications. She will be able to provide high quality team support to surgeons during operative procedures by cooperative planning and coordination of functions between nursing staff, surgical staff and anesthesia staff in an effort to improve the overall care of patient in the operating room.

INSTRUCTIONAL OBJECTIVES

1. BASIC SCIENCES

(i) Describe the anatomical and biochemical structures so as to explain the physiological functions of human body and factors, which may disturb these, and mechanism of such disturbances.

(ii) Describe various groups of micro-organisms of clinical importance.

(iii) Identify and take appropriate measures including disinfection and sterilization for the prevention of diseases in the hospital and community.

(iv) Collect and handle specimens for various diagnostic tests.

(v) Enumerate weights and measures and demonstrate skill in calculation of dosage and preparation of solutions.

(vi) Read and interpret prescriptions and care for drugs according to the regulations.

(vii) Describe various groups of drugs acting on different systems of the body.

(viii) Recognize the toxic symptoms related to common drugs and poisons.

2. NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

(i) Describe various nutrients and their importance in the maintenance of health.

(ii) Plan diets suitable to socio-economic status for different age groups and physiological conditions.

(iii) Detect nutritional deficiencies and explain their prevention and management.
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(iv) Plan therapeutic diets for various disease conditions.

3. PSYCHOLOGY, MENTAL HEALTH AND PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

(i) Describe normal and deviations in behavior among various age groups and their cause.

(ii) Explain the principles of psychology and its application in health and diseases.

(iii) Interpret behavior of self and others.

(iv) Recognize deviations from normal behavior and provide guidance and counseling.

(v) Explain the dynamics of patient’s behavior and its application in providing nursing care.

(vi) Demonstrate skill in communication and maintain interpersonal relations.

(vii) Describe various therapies utilized in psychiatry and the various roles of nurses in psychiatric nursing.

4. FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING

(i) Describe nursing as a profession, its scope, etiquettes & ethics.

(ii) Provide first aid treatments.

(iii) To provide congenial and safe environment to the patient.

(iv) Carry out basic nursing procedures for the care of the patients with an understanding of the scientific principles involved.

(v) Make accurate observations and records.

(vi) Administer prescribed medications and carry out treatments.

(vii) Maintain records of patients and nursing care.

5. COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

(i) Describe personal, environmental, social and cultural factors contributing to health of individual, family and community.

(ii) Explain methods of control of spread of diseases.
(iii) Identify the needs for health education and impart and evaluate the effect of the same to patients, families and community.

(iv) Prepare and use appropriate audio-visual aids for imparting health education.

(v) Recognize symptoms of social disorganization and social pathology.

(vi) To demonstrate skills in medico-social work.

(vii) Explain the principles of health care to mothers and children and the services available for them in urban and rural communities.

(viii) Identify deviations from normal amongst mother and children and take necessary action in clinics,

4 Syllabus B Sc (Hons / Post Certificate) Nursing health centres and homes.

(ix) Educate the community about need and methods of family planning.

(x) Demonstrate skill in community diagnosis and in delivery of community nursing services in accordance with the national health care system.

6. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL NURSING

(i) Explain the causes, patho-physiology, symptoms, treatment and prophylactic measures in common medical and surgical conditions affecting various systems of the body.

(ii) Provide patient centered nursing care to patients with common medical and surgical conditions affecting various systems of the body.

(iii) Prepare operation theatre for surgery and assist in operative procedures.

(iv) Identify common equipment used in operation theatre.

(v) Explain the anesthesia used, with their effects and dangers, and care for an anesthetized patient until such time as he recovers from the effect of anesthesia.
(vi) Recognize and provide first aid in case of common emergencies using the resuscitation equipment
including intubation.

(vii) Care for critically ill patients who required support for maintaining vital functions.

(viii) Provide first aid in case of disaster, emergency and accidents and demonstrate skill in transporting
the casualties.

(ix) Organize casualty/emergency services.

(x) Explain infectious diseases, their transmission and barrier nursing in hospital and community.

7. PEDIATRIC NURSING

(i) Describe growth and development, nutritional and psychological needs of children at different age group.

(ii) Explain basic principles involved in pediatric nursing.

(iii) Provide nursing management to neonates and children with medical and surgical disorders.

(iv) Recognize emergencies in neonates and children and take appropriate first aid measures.

(v) Manage normal newborn and low birth weight baby.

(vi) Describe various aspects of preventive pediatric nursing and be able to practice them while rendering nursing care in a hospital or community.

8. OBSTETRICAL NURSING

(i) Explain anatomy and physiology of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium.

(ii) Provide antenatal care to mothers.

(iii) Conduct normal delivery independently in a hospital and community and recognize abnormalities
and make timely referral to doctor.

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(iv) Perform episiotomy and suture a first and second -degree tear.
(v) Guide and supervise multipurpose workers to carry on domiciliary services to mothers and children

(vi) Describe the management of common obstetrical emergencies needing immediate treatment.

(vii) Provide family welfare advice.

9. PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION, EDUCATION AND TRENDS IN NURSING

(i) Explain the principles of administration and its application to health administration at different levels.

(ii) Describe the organizational pattern for nursing components of hospital and public health service.

(iii) Maintain effective human relations to improve efficiency of the staff.

(iv) Describe the principles of supervision and develop skill in supervisory techniques.

(v) Explain the trends in nursing and nursing education in India and abroad.

(vi) Appreciate the emergence of nursing as a profession and the rights, responsibilities and adjustment in professional life.

(vii) Use different methods of teaching applicable to nursing.

DURATION AND COURSES OF STUDY: The course of studies leading to the award of B.Sc. (Hons) nursing degree shall be for a minimum period of four academic years or 8 semesters and shall consist of the following four phases.

HOURS OF CLASS ROOM INSTRUCTION

PHASE I: FIRST YEAR B.Sc. (Hons.) NURSING

Subject Semester I Semester II

1. Anatomy 30 30
2. Physiology 30 30
3. Biochemistry — 20

4. Nutrition — 20

5. Fundamentals of Nursing, 90 70

First aid with applied

Sciences and Pharmacology

6. Introduction to community health 30

7. Psychology 20 20

8. Introduction to medical 20 40

surgical nursing

Qualifying Subjects

9. English 30 30

10. Hindi (For non-Hindi speaking students) 20 —

270 260

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PHASE II: SECOND YEAR B.Sc. (HONS) NURSING

Subject Semester III Semester IV


i) Orthopaedics 10

ii) E.N.T. 10

iii) Skin & Communicable diseases 20

iv) Eye 10

v) Gynae 10

vi) General Med. Surg. 85

vii) Applied pharmacology 20

2. Psychiatric Nursing 30 30

3. O.T. Technique 20

4. Microbiology 30
5. Health Education & A.V. Aids. 20

140 155

PHASE III: THIRD YEAR B. Sc. (HONS) NURSING

Subject Semester V Semester VI

(speciality nursing) ICU

2. Paediatric Nursing & Growth 20 20
& Development

3. Public Health Nursing 40 —

4. M.C.H. 30 —

5. Sociology & Social Medicine — 20

6. Trends in Nursing & Professional — 10

adjustment

150 110

PHASE IV: FOURTH YEARS B.Sc. (HONS) NURSING

Subject Semester VII Semester VIII

1. Midwifery & Obstetrical Nursing 35 35

2. Principles of administration & 20 20

supervision

3. Elective - Introduction to Research 50 50

and statistics

105 105

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CLINICAL EXPERIENCE

(i) Total study hours per week shall be 40. During each academic year, students shall spend the available remaining hours besides theory instruction in the specified clinical areas as per rotation
postings.

(ii) During summer vacation period the student shall spend 4 weeks in the clinical areas as per rotation posting.

(iii) Students shall be posted for Evening and Night duties after III year exams during summer vacation.

(iv) Elective posting (100 hours): During the IV year at the time of elective posting, students shall do a project in the clinical area of their choice in nursing or related field.

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

FIRST YEAR

Paper Subject Theory Internal Total

marks assessment marks

I. Anatomy & Physiology 50 50 100

II. Biochemistry, Nutrition 50 50 100

and Dietetics

III. Fundamentals of Nursing 50 50 100

and First Aid Introduction

to community health

IV. Psychology 50 50 100

V. Nursing Practical I 50 50 100

Fundamentals of Nursing &

First Aid

Total marks 250 250 500

VI English* 100 75 25 100

Hindi** 100 75 25 100

*Qualifying Exams: 33% Pass marks Main subjects 50% Pass marks

**College Exam
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**SECOND YEAR**

*Paper Subject Theory Internal Total*

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**THIRD YEAR**

*Paper Subject Theory Internal Total*

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FOURTH YEAR

Paper Subject Theory Internal Total
marks marks marks

I. Midwifery & Obstetrics 50 50 100
Nursing

II. M.Ch & Family Welfare, 50 50 100
Public Health including
Health Education and Sociology

III, Professional adjustments, 50 50 100
Trends in Nursing & Nursing
service administration.

IV. Nursing Practical IV 50 50 100

Midwifery and Public
Health & M.CH.

Total marks 250 250 400

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ANATOMY

Placement: Semester I & II Time: 60 hours

I. General Introduction

1. Anatomical terms

2. Parts of the human body

3. Tissues in broad outline

II. Skeletal and joint system (Demonstration on the skeleton)

1. Bones, types of bones, structure and development

2. Bones of the whole body, skeleton

3. Joints, structure
4. Classification of various joints of the body

III. Muscular system
1. Types of muscles and structure
2. Skeletal muscle
3. Cardiac muscle
4. Smooth muscle

IV. Circulatory system
1. Heart and its structure
2. Arteries, veins and lymphatic system

V. Respiratory system
1. Structure of nose, larynx, trachea, bronchi and lungs (Demonstration on the body)

VI. Digestive system
1. Mouth, pharynx, esophagus and whole of gastrointestinal tract and also the glands associated.
The liver, the gall bladder in the pancreas, the spleen (Structure and distribution in the body)

VII. Urinary system
1. Demonstration of structure of kidney, ureters, bladder and urethra

VIII. Endocrine system
All the endocrine glands

IX. Nervous system and special senses
1. Brain
2. Spinal cord
3. Nerves
4. Autonomic nervous system
5. Eye, ear and nose

X. Reproductive system
1. Male structure

2. Female structure

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PHYSIOLOGY

Placement: Semester I & II Time: 60 hours

I. Introduction to physiology of the cell.

II. Blood

1. Composition and function of various components of blood

2. Normal and abnormal hemopoiesis

3. Destruction of red cells, jaundice and blood groups

III. C.V.S.

1. Structure and function of heart and blood vessels

2. Regulation of heart rate and blood pressure

3. Regional circulation with special reference to coronary circulation and ischemic heart disease

IV. Respiratory system

1. Functional anatomy of respiratory system and mechanisms of respiration

2. Regulation of respiration

3. Anoxia, cyanosis, dyspnea and pulmonary function tests

V. Gastro-intestinal system

1. Composition, mechanism of action and regulation of salivary and gastric secretions

2. Bile, Pancreatic juice and intestinal secretions

3. Gastro-intestinal tract movement and absorption

4. Functions of liver

VI. Excretory system

1. Structure and functions of kidney
2. Mechanism of function of kidney and kidney function tests
3. Structure and function of the skin

VII. Endocrine and Metabolism
1. Endocrine and their functions
2. Regulation of endocrine secretions
3. Endocrine disorders
4. Physiology and reproduction
5. Basis of use of various contraceptive devices

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VIII. Nervous system and special senses
1. Neuron conduction of nerve impulses, synaptic transmission and reflex action
2. Sensory organs and different tracts
3. Regulation of tone and posture
4. Physiology of cerebellum and basal ganglia
5. The cerebral cortex
6. Physiology of vision
7. The special sensation-auditory, tests and olfaction
8. Constancy of milieu interieur

PRACTICAL
1. Blood
   1. RBC and WBC count, Hemoglobin
   2. Differential count
   3. Blood groups, ESR, CT, BT
2. C.V.S
   1. Examination of cardiovascular system
2. Recording of blood pressure in human beings and the effect of exercise

3. Respiratory system

1. Use of spirometer and B.M.R. apparatus

4. CNS and special senses

1. Examination of CNS and the special senses

BIOCHEMISTRY

Placement: Semester II Time: 20 hours

I. Introduction to biochemistry, study of cell, biochemical functions of various components of cells

II. Proteins:

1. Amino acids - chemistry, properties, function

2. Proteins-Their structure, properties, functions, plasma proteins in Health and diseases

3. Enzymes-Nature and functions, nomenclature and classification, Mechanism of action of

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enzymes, stability, precautions for handling specimens for enzyme estimation, factors influencing

the rate of enzymes reaction, diagnostic - importance of enzymes.

III. Intermediary metabolism: Introduction, catabolism, anabolism, digestion of C.P.F., factors influencing
digestion

Carbohydrates: Introduction, classification, chemistry, properties of carbohydrates and their tests.

Biological functions of carbohydrates. Storage of carbohydrates in the body, liver and muscles,
glycogens, glycogenesis, glycogenolysis.

Energy release: Tricarboxylic acid cycle and oxidative phosphorylation. Metabolism of fructose,
galactose, genetic disorder of carbohydrate metabolism. Blood glucose and its regulation, GTT,
hyperglycemia, hypoglycemia and Glucosuria.

IV. Lipids: Introduction, classification, chemistry, properties, their test, Biological functions.
Biosynthesis of fats, storage of fats in the body, metabolism of lipids, blood lipids.


NUTRITION AND DIETETICS

Placement: Semester II Time: 20 hours

I. Introduction to the study of nutrition, the meaning of food, nutrition, dietetics.

dietary principles, relation of nutrition to health diseases.

II. Constituents of food, water, protein, fat, carbohydrates, minerals, vitamins and functions.

sources, daily requirements, metabolism, influence in health, growth and development, defects of deficiency.

III. The calories, methods of calculating normal food requirements, influence of age, sex and occupation, nutritive value of common food stuffs, dietary allowances-meal planning for the family, quality and economic factors.

IV. Different methods of cooking and their effects on food and food constituents.

V. Factors influencing selection of food and planning of meals, income, number, age and occupation of family members, cultural habits, religious practices, budgeting for food, sample menus.

VI. Teaching-balanced diet, principles of nutrition.

VII. Diet in the treatment of disease, methods of modifying diet in relation to caloric value and other nutrient.

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VIII. Environmental psychological and cultural factors in accepting diet, serving of food, feeding helpless patients, opportunities for teaching.

IX. Energy metabolism, fuel value of foods, B.M.R. and its measurement, direct and indirect calorimetry. Factors influencing total energy requirements, caloric allowance.

X. Special nutritional needs throughout life cycle, infancy, childhood, teenage and after fifty.

Nutrition in pregnancy and lactation.

XI. Therapeutic nutritional factors to be considered in the study of diet therapy, effects of illness on food acceptance. Nutrition and handicapped individual.

XII. Therapeutic adaptations of the normal diet, regular normal diet for energy, protein and texture.

High caloric fluid diet, soft diet etc.

XIII. Nutrition in surgical conditions, effects of surgery on nutritive requirements. Pre-operative and post-operative diets.

XIV. Diet in specified surgical conditions as involving mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach, dumping syndrome, diet in burns, tube feeding.

XV. Diet in disturbances of the gastro-intestinal tract, bland and fibre-restricted diet in 3 stages, high fibre diet, gluten free diet, high protein, moderate fat, high carbohydrate diet, low fat diets.

XVI. Diet in metabolic disorders like diabetes mellitus, rationale for dietary measurements, calculation of the diabetic diet, prescription, planning the meal pattern, insulin unitages, dietary counseling.

Low purine diet-gout.

XVII. Diet in cardiovascular and renal disorders

(a) Fat-controlled diets

(b) Sodium restricted diets

(c) Low protein diet, potassium restricted diets, calcium and phosphorus, restricted diet

(d) Diet in anemia
XVIII. Agencies carrying out nutrition work, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, ICMR

XIX. Vitamins: Role of vitamins in nutrition and metabolism, study of fat soluble vitamins, & A. D. E. K.

Vitamins of B group- their role as coenzymes. Diseases due to deficiency of various members of vitamin B complex.

Vitamin C, scurvy.

PRACTICAL

1. Visit to wards and taking of dietary history
2. Planning, preparation and calculation of normal diet
3. Preparation of diet Charts (Sheets)
4. Helping and supervising food distribution
5. Planning and calculation of therapeutic diet
6. Visit to wholesale food markets for selection and purchasing of foodstuffs.
7. Taking of food supplies from the contractors and their checking
8. Administration of kitchen and stores
9. Analysis of some foods-milk, eggs, potato, wheat

FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING AND FIRST AID

WITH APPLIED SCIENCES

Placement: Semester I & II Time: 90 hours + 70 hours


II. Health resources in the community

• Preventive
• Curative
• Rehabilitative

III. The patient in hospital
• as individual with varying needs
• as a member of health team
• the psychological approach to patient care
• admission and discharge procedure of patients

IV. Communication skill
Definition of communication
Methods of communication
Interviewing the patient
Nurse-patient relationship

V. Observing, reporting and recording

VI. Temperature, pulse, respiration and blood-pressure

VII. Nurses role in providing for the needs of patient
Person and Cleanliness - Bathing adult and child patient

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- Care of mouth
- Hair care
- Care of eyes, nose and nails
- Care of skin
- Prevention of pressure sores

Comfortable Bed - Bed sheets and bed making
- Materials used for beds and bedding
- Hospital beds and its adjuncts
- Special mattresses
- Care of linen
- Principles of bed making
- Special types of beds

Body Mechanism - Transportation, rest and sleep
- Devices for helping the patient to move
- Exercise and ambulation, position used in nursing

Safety of the patients - Safety measures in hospital
- Prevention of accidents and trauma
- Prevention of infection
- Medical and surgical sepsis

VIII. Nurses role in diagnostic measures
- Assisting in physical examination
- Assisting in diagnostic tests
- Observation of excreta and discharges and collection of specimens

Urine
Faeces
Sputum
Vomitus
Vaginal discharge
Purer Secretions

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Preparing the patient for various investigations and radiological examinations.

IX. Nurses role in the therapeutic measures
- Local applications
• General applications
• Drainage, irrigation and introduction of food into the elementary tract
• Aspiration and drainage of body cavities
• Drainage, irrigation and medication of urinary bladder
• Irrigation and medication of eye, ear, nose and throat
• Administration of oxygen and other gases and the use of respirator
• Administration of medicines
• Administration of food and fluid by parenteral therapy
• Care of wounds, including surgical dressings

X. Providing for the spiritual needs of the patients

XI. Care of the terminally ill patients
• Needs of the terminally ill patients
• Signs of death
• Care of the death

XII. First aid and Nursing in simple emergency: definition of first aid, aims and objectives, responsibilities and general principles for first aiders.

(a) Bandage, material used in bandaging, techniques of application of a roller bandage, techniques of application of a triangular bandage. Different types of knots and slings.

First aid kit, articles and purposes

(b) Application of splints, plaster of paris, traction and strapping

• Definition, types of application procedure

c) Emergency Nursing care in
— Wound
— Haemorrhage
— Shock
— Burns and scald
— Unconsciousness
— Epilepsy

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— Drowning, strangulation, choking, inhalation of fumes
— Poisoning & insect bites
— Respiratory and cardiac arrest
— Injuries to bones, muscles, joints
— Miscellaneous conditions; dog bite, snake bite, heat stroke, frost bites

(d) Transportation of injured person

XIII. Pharmacology
Introduction - Brief history of the evolution of modern drug therapy
- Law regulating drugs-national, international
- Pharmacopias
Sources of drugs Plants, animals, minerals and synthetics
Pharmaceutical Solution and suspensions
Preparations Dosage, forms-pills, capsules, tablets, etc.
Weight and Measures
Prescribing of drugs
Administration of drug
Action of drug-local, systemic
Toxic symptoms and antidotes
Factors influencing action of drugs
Grouping of drugs
Care of drugs
PRACTICAL

All the procedures taught in the class room shall be demonstrated to the students in the ward situation

and the students will have to do the return demonstration and practice the same in the clinical areas.

INTRODUCTION TO COMMUNITY HEALTH

Placement: Semester I Time: 30 hours

I. Concept of optimum health and its relation to successful living. Maintenance of health, building good health habits, hygiene: personal and mental. Concept of health, determinants and community health resources. Concept of primary health care and nurses’ role.

II. Environmental Health

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(a) Water supply -sources, impurities and pollution, water borne disease, water purification, protected water supply
(b) Disposal of refuse
(c) Housing
(d) Disposal of human excreta
(e) Ventilation, lighting, noise control
(f) Disposal of the Dead.
(g) Hygiene of slaughter houses and of eating places

III. Insects of public health importance. Introduction to medical entomology. Control of Vermin and insects, mosquitoes, flies, human lice and ticks. Control measures.

IV. Food sanitation, diseases transmitted through food. Milk as a transmitter of disease, milk sanitation.

balanced diet
V. HIV/AIDS: introduction, transmission and control

PRACTICAL

(a) Method used to make well water safe

(b) Field visits to: City water supply, Sewage disposal plants, soakage pit, composting, latrines, incineration plant, Infectious diseases hospital, mother dairy.

PSYCHOLOGY AND MENTAL HYGIENE

Placement: Semester I & II Time: 40 hours

I. Aim and methods of Psychology

(a) Introduction to the course

(b) Definition of psychology

(c) Significance of psychology in nursing and in every day life

(d) Scientific methods of psychology

II. Human behavior

(a) What individual does, why and how?

(b) Response mechanism, interaction with environment

III. Motives, drives and needs

(a) Definition and classification of motives

(b) Importance and purposes of motives

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(c) Motivation of work, personal and social

(d) Fundamental and physiological drives

(e) Needs and determiners of behavior

(f) Basic needs of an individual

IV. Feelings, emotions and instincts

(a) Emotions and attitudes
(b) Theories of emotions
(c) Definition and kinds of instincts
(d) Conflicts and frustrations
(e) Emotional support to the patient

V. (a) Attention
(b) Perception of different kinds
(c) Accuracy and inaccuracy of observation
(d) Improvement in observation

VI. Learning
(a) Definition
(b) Types of learning
(c) Laws of conditioning
(d) Important factors in learning

VII. Memory
(a) Memorizing
(b) Economy of memorizing
(c) Retention
(d) Recall
(e) Recognition
(f) Memory training

VIII. Thinking
(a) Ideation
(b) Tools of taught
(c) Problems solving
(d) Logical and illogical thinking
IX. Individual differences in abilities
(a) Intelligence
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(b) The individual’s unequal standing in different abilities
(c) Vocational guidance

X. Personality
(a) Definition of personality
(b) Types of personality
(c) Basic factors which influence personality
   — Physiological
   — Social
(d) Self consistency and personality integration
(e) Improving personality
(f) Measurement and evaluation of personality
(g) Interplay heredity and environmental factors in personality

XI. Mental Hygiene
(a) The nature and scope of mental hygiene
(b) Historical survey and outline of mental health problems
(c) An outline of psychopathology
(d) Preventing mental health
(e) Promoting mental health
(i) Home and balanced personality
(ii) From nature of infants to nature of adults
(iii) Dynamics of conscience
(iv) Coping with reality
(v) From fixation to functional autonomy

(vi) Adjustment mechanism
Definitions
Kinds of adjustment mechanisms operating in daily life.
Compensation Regression
Rationalization Negativism
Projection Sympathism
Identification Fantasy
Repression Substitution
Sublimation

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vii) Is repression a mental hygiene evil?

viii) Education for mental health and its significance

ix) Community Mental health programs

XII. Formation and change of attitudes- their nature and function.

XIII. Psychological reaction to illness- attitude to illness (acute, recurrent, chronic, terminal, invalidating).

Psychological aspects of hospitalization - Attitude to treatment

Interpersonal relations in a hospital-hospital as a social institution.

INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

Placement: Semester II Time: 60 hours

I. Introduction

The patients’ concept of the nurse

The nurse’s concept of the patient

Function of the nurse in out-patient-department
Department, clinics and wards

Patient assignment.

II. Internal defences against invasion by pathogens

Inflammatory response

Antigen antibody response

The healing process

Principles basic to invasion by pathogens

Management of patient with inflammation

III. Internal defences against foreign bodies

Allergy, anaphylactic shock, transfusion

Reaction of tissue, antisepsis and sepsis

IV. Special problems influencing the care of patient in general

Fluid electrolyte and temperature balance

Care of the incontinent patient

Unconscious patient

Patient with acute illness

Patient with pain

Patient with chronic illness

Aged patient

Patient undergoing surgery

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ENGLISH

Placement: Semester I & II Time: 60 hours

Objectives
1. To further development of vocabulary which will enable the student to comprehend fully the technical
and abstract word of medical and nursing profession.

2. To further knowledge of the structure of the English language and its modern usage.

3. To acquire standard of English which will enable the student to lectures and books in nursing and
allied subjects render their writing accurate, speech fluent, and reading fast and comprehend fully.

Unit I Text Books

1. Arms and the Man by J.B.Shaw
2. The final diagnosis by Arther Hailey

Reference to the context

Questions on the text from both above books

Unit II Grammar

1. Essay
2. Precis
3. Letter
4. Paragraph
5. Punctuation
6. Articles
7. Direct/indirect
8. Speech
9. Tenses
10. Idioms
11. Active/Passive
12. Fill in the blanks

HINDI
Placement: Semester I Time: 20 hours

I. Reading and comprehension

Questions should be (as far as possible) objective in nature. The Broad question types should confirm the following patterns:

(a) Summary of prescribed lesson of precis of a given passage from the prescribed text. 15
(b) Short questions for testing comprehensive skill based on prescribed text. 10
(c) Question on Idiomatic expression based on prescribed text. 5
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(d) Finding out the central idea of an unseen passage on the following lines
   (i) Caption (title) 3
   (ii) Basic points of discourse in format of multiple choice test 7

II. Writing and Composition

(a) Essay on a general topic 20
(b) Letter writing 10

III. Functional Grammar

Questions on grammar should be limited to basic sentence patterns of Hindi and Morphological processes involved therein.

The broad division for examination purposes should be as follows:

(a) Grammatical categories: noun, pronoun, adjective, adverb, verb, number, gender, person, tense, aspect, mood 10
(b) Basic sentence patterns (use of post positions, concordance, voice and casual constructions) 10
(c) Word-meaning and word-formation (synonym, antonym and polisemy, broad Categories of word formation) 10

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING
Placement: Semester III & IV Time: 165 hours

I. Maintaining the body in dynamic equilibrium

Maintaining the circulation of blood

Shock: classification, symptomatology, patho-physiology and care

Haemorrhage-types and its management, body fluid component and body electrolyte components

Fluid and electrolyte balance

Management of patient with fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Prevention of fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Assessment of fluid and electrolyte imbalance

Replacement therapy

Pharmacology: drugs acting on different systems, emergency drugs

II. Inflammation: types, causes, pathology, complications and management

Ulceration-causes, symptomatology, treatment

Gangrene: causes, types, pathology and management

Wound: types, symptomatology, pathology and management

Tumors and malignancy, stress on early diagnosis

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III. Medical and surgical nursing management of patient with

(a) Circulatory disorders: CAD, Angina, MI, RHD, peripheral arterial disease, hypertension, arrhythmias, anemias, leukemias, immunological problems

(b) Digestive disorders, liver and biliary disorders

(c) Respiratory disorders: investigations, COPD, pneumonia, lung abscess

(d) Renal disorders: ARF, CRF, infections of urinary tract, nephrotic syndrome

(e) Poisoning and its management

IV. Orthopaedic nursing
Principles of Orthopaedic treatment

Fractures and dislocation of upper and lower limbs

Diseases of bones, joints, muscles and bursae, bone TB

Orthopaedic surgery and nursing care, Replacement of hip & knee joint

V. Ophthalmic nursing

Review of the anatomy and physiology of eye

Common eye conditions, styes, conjunctivitis

Squints, corneal ulcers, Glaucoma, Trachoma, cataract

Retinal detachment, ophthalmic emergencies

VI. ENT (Ear, Nose, and Throat) Nursing

(a) Review of the anatomy and physiology of ear, nose and throat, common ear diseases or conditions.

Common nursing procedures done in ENT

Boils in the external meatus, Otitis media, mastoiditis and otosclerosis.

Common investigations done in ENT

(b) Common conditions of the nose

Sinusitis, Rhinitis, Epistaxis, Nasal obstruction and noidectomy, Meniere’s disease

(c) Common condition of the throat

Acute pharyngitis, acute follicular tonsillitis, Peritonsillar abscess, laryngitis. Management of patient with laryngectomy and tracheostomy

VII. Skin and communicable diseases

Diseases of skin-insect infestation, fungal infection, viral diseases, scabies, immunological problems, malaria, cholera, small pox, chicken pox, V. D., principles of communicable diseases control - planning, control measures and immunization, HIV/AIDS, Plague, Tuberculosis

VIII. Gynae nursing
Gynaecological examination of patient

Disturbance of menstruation, abortions

Diseases of external genitalia and vagina

Diseases of uterus, ovaries, fallopian tubes and broad ligament

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IX. Advanced nursing procedures: abdominal and pleural aspirations, biopsies, endoscopies, catheterization,

fumigation, ostomy care, irrigations, nasogastric intubation, endotracheal intubation, CPR.

Procedures related to the female reproductive system

Vaginal examination, recto-abdominal Examination, Collection of smear, Biopsy, test for tubal patency

Procedures related to the musculo- skeletal system

Plaster of Paris, nursing care of a patient in a plaster cast, Traction-Orthopaedic appliances. Nursing of patients with splints, frames, braces and supports

Procedures related to the eye, ear, nose, throat

Eye-examination, cold application, medication, pre and post operative preparation and care.

Ear-Examination, Removal of Foreign bodies, irrigations, pre and post operative care.

Nose- Examination, Instillation of nose drops, irrigation,

Throat- examination, throat swabs, care of tracheostomy and tonsillectomy

Misc. general procedures: Scanning, MRI, Ultrasound

Procedures related to Gastro-intestinal system

Oesophagoscopy, gastroscopy, Barium swallow, gastric analysis, gastrostomy feeding, gastric lavage,

gastric gavage, continuous gastric suction, cholecystography, abdominal paracentesis, Barium enema,

sigmoidoscopy, Proctoscopy, colonic irrigation, colostomy irrigation, proctoclysis.
Procedures related to respiratory system
Bronchscopy, Bronchography, thoracoscopy, thoracentesis, artificial pneumothorax, drainage of Pleural cavity, Postural drainage, Breathing exercises

PSYCHIATRIC NURSING
Placement: Semester III & IV Time: 60 hours
I. Brief historical review of psychiatry, and psychiatric nursing in India and abroad
II. Principles of psychiatric nursing and their application in general nursing
III. Classification of mental disorders (ICD & DSM)
IV. Communication skill, interviewing, observation and process recording
V. Interpersonal relationship, nurse-patient relationship, nurse’s role in therapeutic psychiatric team and therapeutic impasse
VI. Mental disorders: their etiology, clinical features, criteria for diagnosis, and treatment methods (Organic brain syndrome, psychotic, neurotic, stress related and somatization disorders, childhood & adolescent disorders & problems of mentally challenged children, personality disorders, substance use disorders and eating disorders).
VII. Nursing approaches in thought, perceptual & motor activity disorders and behaviors: Aggressive, withdrawal, anxious, paranoid, addicted, psychosomatic and negative and positive attitudes.
VIII. Role of nurse in specific therapies.
— Chemotherapy
— Somatic therapy (ECT)
— Psychotherapy

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— Psychosocial therapies: Milieu therapy, therapeutic community, group therapy, behaviour therapy
and family therapy, etc.

— Crisis intervention therapies
— Occupational therapy

IX. Changing trends in the care of mentally ill, preventive psychiatry, various community mental health agencies

X. Community mental health nursing and Psychiatric social work

XI. Psychiatric emergencies

XII. Legal Psychiatry

PRACTICAL

Inpatient unit - 7 weeks
OPD posting - 1 week (clinics- de-addiction, CGC, Neuro-psychiatry)

Write: care plans, nursing care assessment study, OPD observation report and case reports, process recording, drug book, daily diary and observation reports of field visit

Field Trips: Institute of Human Behavior and Allied Sciences (Shahdara), Mental hospital, Deaddiction unit

OPERATION THEATRE TECHNIQUES

Placement: Semester III Time: 20 hours

OPERATION ROOM NURSING

I. Responsibilities of operation room nurse

II. Preparation of theatre and theatre dress

III. Sterilization of instruments, utensils and dressing Linen -cleaning and packing

IV. Sutures, ligature and surgical needles

V. Anesthesia- Types of anesthesia and resuscitation of patient, endotracheal intubation
VI. Various positions used in O.R. Manipulation of table

VII. Care of patient before, during and after operation, Transportation of patients

VIII. Common instruments used in various surgical operations, Assisting in various types of surgery

IX. Operation Theatre techniques

Operation theatre unit, carbolization and setting up, scrubbing of hands, wearing of gown, masks and gloves, chemical substances used in the theatre, anesthesia, ligature and sutures, needles, articles for general, spinal and rectal anesthesia.

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PRACTICAL REQUIREMENTS

1. Keep record of 20 operations for which they scrubbed

2. Record of operations for which they helped as a circulatory nurse

MICROBIOLOGY

Placement: Semester III Time: 30 hours

I. Introduction to microbiology and history of microbiology

II. Morphology and classification of bacteria including characterization of bacteria

III. Factors and conditions affecting growth of bacteria and methods used for study of bacteria

IV. Collection and transportation of specimens for their cultivation

V. Sterilization: Physical methods

Chemical methods

VI. Hospital infection, universal precautions

VII. Fungi

VIII. Parasitology and host-parasite relation

IX. Immunity and immunization procedure

X. Vaccines, sera, toxoids and toxins

XI. The viruses and Rickettsia
XII. Serological tests and their corresponding diseases

XIII. Basic concepts of pathology

PRACTICAL

1. Visit to Microbiology department demonstration of equipment used in bacteriology
2. Use of microscope and demonstration of characteristics of bacteria, cocci, bacilli, spirochetes.
3. Staining techniques and preparation of culture media
4. Autoclave, hot air oven and chemical methods of sterilization
5. Demonstration of Fungi, protozoa, helminths, virus and Rickettsia

HEALTH EDUCATION

Placement: Semester III Time: 20 hours

I. Aims, concepts, scope and limitations of health education

II. National plan for health education. Functions and qualifications of extension workers, applied nutrition programs

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III. Health teaching and communication

Communications - principles and methods

Techniques of interviewing

Public Speaking

Planned and incidental health teaching. Simple teaching aids

Preparation and use in hospitals and community

IV. Methods of Health Education

Methods of health education to motivate: Individual, family community, organization and mass, special group leaders, groups dynamics religion community and voluntary workers. Techniques in health education: Lectures, discussions, symposium, seminars, group discussion, debate, organizing camp, demonstration, role-play, puppet show, drama etc.
Organizational set up for health education

V. Audio-visual aids
Definitions, classification, principles in use of A.V. Aids using projected aids- film strip, and slide projectors
Opaque projector, Patrol Lantern, filmstrip projector
Movie projector, 16 mm for education purposes. Tape recorder and their operation, multimedia.
Field trips- Definition, advantages of field trip as a learning experience, principles and steps involved in organizing a field trip.
Planning displays and exhibits: Functions and principles involved, attention catching devices.
Display material and their uses: posters, charts, maps, graphs, and photographs, flannel graph, flip charts, bulletin board, blackboard, flash cards. Purposes, principles and effective utilization of these materials.
Objects, specimen and models- purposes and principles related to the use of these.

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING II (Specialty Nursing)
Placement: Semester V and VI Time: 100 hours
I. Cardio-thoracic Nursing (15 hours theory)
Review of the anatomy and physiology of the heart
Mitral stenosis, Aortic stenosis, Fallot’s Tetrology, Coarctation of the Aorta
Principles of open heart surgery and closed heart surgery
Special pre-operative and post-operative care of the patients undergoing cardio-thoracic surgery-
CABG, double valve replacement, coarctation of aorta
Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, ECG and cardiac catheterization, angiography
Defibrillators, Pace-makers, cardiac monitors, cardiac tamponade
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II. Cardiology Nursing (15 hours)
CHD, CAD, Arteriosclerosis, Atherosclerosis, Angina Pectoris

Myocardial Infarctions, Hypertension, Burgers disease, cardiomyopathy, endocarditis, Causes of these conditions, clinical features, patho-physiology

Investigations, management and nursing Care

Congestive heart failure, Rheumatic fever & RHD, cardiac arrhythmias, cardiac arrest, heart block, Cor-pulmonale, pulmonary edema, cardiogenic shock, pulmonary embolism, cardiac tamponade. Causes of these conditions

Clinical manifestations, pathophysiology, investigations, management and nursing care

III. Neurological and Neurosurgical Nursing (20 hours)

Examinations of neurological and neuro surgical patients

Observing, recording and reporting

Cranial, spinal and peripheral neuropathies

Common diagnostic tests done for patients in neurology and neuro surgery

Cerebro-vascular accidents, Brain tumors, Extra-pyramidal diseases, Epilepsy, Head injury, spinal injuries, CNS infections, Multiple sclerosis. Life saving drugs used in neuro and neuro surgery.

Management and special nursing care of neurology patients, unconscious patients and pre and post op management of neurosurgery patients

IV. Burns and plastic surgery (15 hours)

Historical background, scope


V. Nephrological & Urological Nursing (10 hours)

Review of anatomy and physiology of urinary tract
Common tests and investigations done for nephro and urological conditions
UTI, Acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, renal calculi, BPH, Cancers of the kidney, bladder prostate
Etiology, symptomatology, patho-physiology, management and nursing care
Care of drainages/drainage tubes
Dialysis, its purpose, type and principles, nursing care
Kidney transplantation, nursing care and management
VI Cancer Nursing (15 hours)
Nature of cancer: difference between normal cell and cancer cell, growth, appearance, cell structure,
biochemical difference & genetic difference.
Classification & staging of cancer
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Principles & treatment planning for cancer patients.
Principles of chemotherapy & Nursing management.
Radiation therapy- Brachy therapy, teletherapy & Nursing management.
Management of patient with Anemia, Leukemia, Lymphoma & multiple myeloma
Symptomatic management of cancer patients.
Bone marrow transplantation & nursing management.
Pain management. Palliative care. Care of the terminally ill cancer patient-Hospice care
Oncological Emergencies.
Rehabilitation of oncology patients.
VII Intensive care nursing (10 hours)
ADVANCED NURSING PROCEDURES

1. Procedures related to the cardiovascular system

Blood examination, Blood circulation time, venous pressure, cardiac catheterization, Angiocardiography,

Electrocardiography, Sternum and tibial puncture

2. Procedures related to the urinary system

IVP. Urethrography, cystoscopy, cystography, pyelography, catheterisation, bladder irrigation,
tidal drainage, kidney biopsy, urodynamic studies

3. Procedures related to the nervous system lumbar puncture, lumbar air study, myelography, electro
encephalography

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Placement: Semester V Time: 20 hours

I. (a) Development of fertilized ovum and the embryo

(b) Fetal development

(c) Newborn baby

(d) Infant

(e) Toddler

(f) Pre-school child

(g) School going child

(h) Adolescent

(i) Adult

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(j) Aging

(k) Old age
II. (a) Stages of socialization - periods of elementary socialization, domestic socialization, resistance and communal socialization

(b) Emotions - Insecurity and frustration

(c) Personality - Constitution and typology, Heredity and environment mechanisms and dynamism in personality development.

(d) Attitudes - Parental attitudes, Teacher’s attitudes, Physician’s attitudes, Group attitudes

(e) The symptoms - as an admission ticket
   - As a signal
   - As a safety valve
   - As a means of solving problems
   - As a nuisance

III. Problems of behaviors - Eating problems

   Sleeping problems
   Disorders of speech and language
   Bed wetting (enuresis)
   Habitual manipulation of the body
   Problems of scholastic performance
   Problems of sexual behaviour

IV. Functional mental disorders in children

   Nervousness
   Psychosis
   Delinquency

V. Psychosomatic problem

   The central nervous system
   The circulatory system
The respiratory system
The muscular system
The urinary system
The special senses

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VI. Prophylaxis (preventive measures against emotional problems)
The parental education
The children and the community
Planned parenthood

PAEDIATRIC NURSING

Placement: Semester VI Time: 20 hours

I. Introduction and scope of paediatrics and its limitations
   Paediatrics as a general discipline, principles of paediatric nursing, effects of hospitalization and care of hospitalized child

II. Infant and childhood mortality and morbidity, effect of morbidity on growth and development

III. Preventive Paediatrics, including prenatal care

IV. Infant and child feeding: breast feeding, artificial feeding, weaning and introduction of solids, baby friendly hospital initiative, nutritional requirements of children at different stages

V. Fluid and electrolyte balance and disturbance and their management

VI. Immunization: EPI, UIP, cold chain, schedule

VII. Physiological, anatomical and pathological variation in children

VIII. Concepts of social paediatric, community services

IX. Influence of age on response to drugs and chemicals, common drugs used in paediatrics, dosage, indications, side effects, nurses’ responsibility

X. Normal newborn, characteristics, normal variations, routine care
XI. Care of the low birth weight & high risk neonate

XII. Prevention of the infections in the nursery

XIII. Recognition of congenital malformations in the newborn. Introduction to paediatric surgery, preand post-operative nursing care, surgical management of common congenital malformations

XIV. Nursing care of infant and child with HIV infection

XV. Handicapped child and management. Mental retardation, cerebral palsy, physically handicapped child, mental health and illnesses of child

XVI. Diseases of children, management (system wise)

PRACTICAL

Procedures related to Paediatric Nursing: (Demonstration and practice on the wards)

– Observation of a child, Milestones, bathing an infant, weighing the baby, changing of napkin

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– Assisting with physical examination, safety programme and child care

– Toys for children, restraints

– Collection of specimens, administration of medicines, medicine calculation and dosages,

– Preparation of fluids- N/2, N/3 N/4, N/5 etc. fluid requirements for infants and children, fluid administration

– Oxygen administration by different methods, steam inhalation

– Emergency measures of asphyxia, gastric gavage and lavage, pre and post operative care

– Catheterization of a female child

– Care of child on ventilator, in incubator, under warmer

– Assisting with diagnostic procedures and therapeudic measures.

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION
Placement: Semester V Time: 40 hours

I. Introduction to Public Health & Community Nursing

History of community medicine and community nursing

Objectives and scope of community nursing

Health planning in India

Health survey and development and Planning Commission

Five-year plans in relation to health

II. Organization and administration of health services in India

Centre, state, district, urban health services, rural health services, system of medicines, centrally sponsored health schemes, role of voluntary health organizations and international health agencies and community participation. Role of panchayat in health care system. Role & functions of community health nurse at centre, state, district and peripheral level

III. Role of epidemiology in community health

Communicable diseases. HIV/AIDS. Organizing immunization session.

IV. Principles and concepts of public health nursing

Community diagnosis, family nursing process

Individual, family and community as a unit of service

Principles of home visiting

Establishing working relationship with the family

Working with families in relation to prevention of disease, promotion of health

Care of the sick in the home, physically handicapped and mentally retarded

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Family records- Purposes of records, types of record, principles and maintenance of records.

Surveillance and monitoring

V. Role of the public health nurse in
National health programmes.

Maternal and child health programmes, family welfare and school health services, industrial health services, nutritional programmes as a member of the health team.

Training of Dais, VHG, AWW etc. Human sexuality and reproduction: role of nurse as a counsellor

VI. Medico-legal aspects in public health nursing

Law and the nurses, care of poisoning, injury

Case of assault and violation on the female or rape

Legal responsibility of nurses in cases of abortion

Confinement, injections of anaesthesias, gunshot, professional secrets.

PRACTICAL

The student will work in the mobile clinic, be allotted families for gaining experience in identifying family health needs, health counseling and guidance and family budgeting, for optimum health.

The students will be given opportunity to participate in the activities of primary health centre, subcentre, MCH centre. Visits will be made to selected health welfare agencies.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Placement: Semester V Time: 30 hours

I. Development of MCH Services

Birth rate, morbidity and mortality rate, infant mortality, maternal mortality and morbidity rates.

Causes with facts and figures related to region, national and international statistics. RCH program.

Fertility rates, management of fertility, sub-fertility and sterility.

II. Needs and management of healthy children in Indian culture. Socialization through parents, siblings and community, normal mental development of the child, maturation, effect of training, characteristics of mentally healthy child, special problems of children, adolescents, mental and
emotional needs of children and ways of meeting these needs in Indian culture.

III. Nutritional needs of children

0-5 years and 5-14 years, methods of meeting them in urban and rural areas, immunization schedules.

IV. Child health organization

Crèche, nursery schools, child welfare centres, orphanages, remand homes. National and international agencies for child-care, special problems of children and adolescents, needs for remand houses, adoption homes.

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V. Maternity and health services: Structure of domiciliary services, parent craft, aims and objectives.

The role of A.N.M. coordination of hospital and basic health services. Referral system. Law regarding birth, infection, vaccination procedure, notification of birth, infection, etc. Marriage guidance and counseling. Training of Dais, role of multipurpose workers. Female and male health worker supervisor.

VI. Socio-economic factors affecting community health, beneficial and adverse effects of economic status, housing, education, patterns of family, neighborhood. The community village, town social organization, adequate resources, welfare organization, factors in social disorganization, poverty, crime, delinquency, unemployment, culture, conflicts, labour problem. Social, cultural, economic aspects of M.C.H. services, effects of early marriage, beliefs in relation to confinement, puerperium and diet, breast feeding, weaning, etc. Local culture, customs and ways of living, social norms and pressure of various groups in a changing and developing country.

VII. Family welfare programme.

Aims of objectives of family welfare programmes, population trends and growth rate in India, need of limiting the family as a social, economic and health need. National population policy. Population dynamics and control of conception. Yearly targets and achievements. Advantages of
limiting of family. Survey of eligible couples, motivation, use of extension education to spread the message of small family norm. Organization of services in homes, clinics and hospitals. Problems of population growth, family planning methods, acceptance and problems. Review of the methods of family planning, advantages, disadvantages of each methods, teaching to be given to the client about each method, follow up cases in homes, postpartum programme, medical termination of pregnancy and role of the M.C.H. worker.

VIII. School health program.

SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDICINE

Placement: Semester VI Time: 20 hours

I. Significance of sociology in nursing and other medical sciences

II. Social structure: society and the individual, process and agencies of socialization, social and geographical heritage.

III. Major types of social groups: The family, joint family in India and its disorganization, social customs relating to marriage, dowry system, laws relating to Hindu and Muslim women’s rights.

IV. Social caste and class: Hindu caste system: its origin, functions and evils. Different communities in India. Scheduled Tribes and their problems. Social customs with reference to personal hygiene and public health.

V. The city and country: sociological contrast, social and economic life in urban areas, social problems in urban areas- pauperism, crime, prostitution, slums, housing, alcoholism, diseases and delinquency, social and economic life in rural areas, social stratification, means of livelihood, economic classes, problems of Indian peasants, etc.

VI. Human Relation- Communication, interpersonal relationship.

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TRENDS IN NURSING AND PROFESSIONAL ADJUSTMENT

Placement: Semester VI Time: 20 hours

I. Orientation - criteria of a profession.

II. Historical background

1. Development of nursing in ancient era- India, Egypt, Rome
2. Nursing in middle ages
3. Modern era - Florence Nightingale and her work

Birth of formal education for nurses

Development of public health nursing

III. Nursing Educational Programmes in India

Certificate and post-certificate courses

– G.N.M. programmes

– In-service education- how, when and by whom organized?

Nursing Education in Universities

– Basic & post-basic B.Sc. Nursing courses

– Master of Nursing

– M. Phil and Ph.D. programmes

Advanced education in nursing and clinical specialization

– Sources of information, programmes available in India

– Sources of financial assistance, scholarships, application

IV. Nursing Registration and Nursing Legislation

– Indian Nursing Council, its historical growth, objectives and functions.

V. Nursing Services in India

1. Organization of nursing services on a national basis

– Functions and responsibilities of nursing advisor and other nurses at the Directorate level.
2. Organization of nursing services at state level

Functions and responsibilities of state superintendent

3. Organization of public health nursing at national and state level.

Family planning and nurse’s role at national and state level

Industrial nursing

School health nursing

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VI. Government Services

Regulations, policies, procedures, sources of knowledge concerning positions, applications, interviews, responsibility in fulfilling a position, resigning from position.

VI. Nursing organization

1. Nursing organization in India- organization aims, and functions of Trained Nurses Association of India. The professional Journal.

2. The Catholic Nurses association - its organization and activities.


4. Midwives’ association

5. International Council of Nurses

VIII. International organization and their role in the development of nursing profession.


5. Ford Foundation 6. Rockefeller Foundation

7. The Red Cross

Historical background, objectives and activities at the international and national level, organization of Indian and Red Cross and the functions of Nursing Director.
IX. Issues in Nursing today in the world- India’s needs in the nursing field.

X. Nursing research

XI. Field Visits: Indian Nursing Council, T.N.A.I., W.H.O., UNICEF, VHAI

MIDWIFERY AND OBSTETRICS NURSING

Placement: Semester VII & VIII Time: 70 hours

I. Introduction - Historical review

II. Anatomy and Physiology

Reproductive organs, pelvis and pelvic floor, the breast, foetal skull Influence of hormones in reproductive organs.

III. Embryology

Implantation fetal membranes and placenta formation, growth of foetus, fetal circulation

IV. Physiology of pregnancy

Signs and symptoms and diagnosis

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V. Antenatal care

Objectives, history taking, calculation of expected date of pregnancy, routine examination, care and advice, minor disorders of pregnancy, alleviation of discomfort.

VI. Preparation for delivery

Requirements for mother and baby, preparation for home delivery, psychological preparation of mother and family.

VII. Physiology of labor

Physiological changes, mechanisms, stages of labor, moulding of fetal skull.

VIII. Conduct of labor

Preparation of patient and delivery room, vaginal examination, techniques, management of first and second stages, delivery technique, third stage management. Mechanism of labor- vertex and
IX. Puerperium

Involution, lochia, psychological adjustment, management of puerperium, breast-feeding establishment, minor disorders.

X. Review of care of newborn

Respiration, Apgar score, care of cord, eyes, skin, examination for defects, feeding and clothing, minor disorders, prematurity, prevention and care.

XI. Postnatal examination

Objectives, techniques, family planning. Post partum programme.

XII. Multiple pregnancy

Diagnosis, presentation, antenatal care, delivery and management of mother and babies.

XIII. Abnormalities of pregnancy


XIV. Abnormalities of labor

Malformation, transverse or oblique lie, presentation and prolapse of cord.


Common instruments used in obstetrics, fetal monitoring.

XV. Abnormalities of the puerperium

Subinvolution, puerperal haemorrhage, puerperal sepsis, prevention, thrombo-phlebitis, white...
leg, embolism, cracked nipple, breast abscess, suppression of lactation, psychiatric disturbance.

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Adoption, unmarried mothers

XVI The infant

Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal resuscitation, birth injuries, congenital anomalies, feeding difficulties, artificial feeding, digestive disturbance, new born infections, congenital syphilis, hemolytic disease of the new born. Prematurity, incidence, prevention, management and care at home.

Stillbirths: incidence, prevention, causes

XVII. Legislation

– Medico-legal aspects of M.C.H. services
– Ethical and legal issues in obstetrical nursing
– Drugs in common use, drugs permitted for use by midwives and recognizing need for episiotomy and suturing it
– Anaesthetics and analgesics - The role of midwife in their use.
– Quality assurance

PRACTICAL

During the period of training, each student shall:

1. Have a minimum of four weeks experience in antenatal wards and four weeks in the post natal wards (including newborns).

2. Conduct antenatal examinations on not less than 30 women.

3. Receive clinical instruction in the conduct of labour witnessing not less than ten deliveries before conducting one herself.

4. Conduct 20 deliveries

5. Have practice in performing episiotomy and suturing a first-degree tear.
6. Nurse not less than 20 lying in women and their babies during the puerperium

7. Make five vaginal examinations.

8. Have a minimum of five attendance at an antenatal and a post natal clinic

Procedures related to Maternity and Obstetrics Nursing

(A) Antenatal care - admission of mother in labor, management of first, second and third stage of labor, perineal care, measuring of fundal height, antenatal and post natal exercises, care of breast


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(C) Radio-therapeutic treatment and nursing measures

(D) Ultrasonic

(E) Family Planning. Medical termination of pregnancy

PRINCIPLES OF NURSING SERVICES ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

Placement: Semester VII & VIII Time: 40 hours

I. Introduction

Significance of administration

Systems of administration

Functions and Objectives

Policies and programmes.

Planning and decision making process

II. Organizational structure.

Formal and informal organization
The chief executive

Line and staff relationship

Departmental organization

Conflict management in organization

III. Personnel administration

Classification

Recruitment

Promotion

Training

Condition of Service

Morale and discipline

Staff association

Performance appraisal

Discipline and disciplinary procedure

IV. Finance

The role of budget and budgetary authority in governmental organization

Features of budget

Audits

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V. Elementary principles of accountancy

Drawing of cheque, fixed deposits, saving banks account, current account, bank drafts.

Maintenance of public money, cash book, contingent bills, non-governmental accounts

Stores keeping and store accounting. Procedure for purchases of government goods, storage, taking stock, loan etc.

VI. Management
Executive direction and leadership

Public Relations

VII. Supervision: Philosophy of supervision, Ethics, aims and objectives, principles involved.

Definition of terminology, personnel administration, team work, team spirit

Job Description: What it contains/its uses and purposes

Job description of area supervisor in hospital and community setting

Practice making job descriptions

Supervisory Management: management and leadership relations

attitudes and patterns

Bureaucratic, autocratic, Idiocratic (Diplomatic) and democratic leadership

Tools of supervision: Techniques and skills involved in observations

Interviewing, individual and group conferences

Record and record keeping

Communication skills, oral and written reports

Performance rating and rating scales

Problem solving technique

Responsibilities of supervisor: Work assignment and hours

House keeping

Handling of complaints and grievances

Maintenance of discipline

Staff education

Evaluating the supervisory programmes.

INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Placement: Semester VII & VIII Time: 100 hours
I. Research

1. Definition of research, steps of the scientific method, need for nursing research, and areas of research in nursing

2. Research process: problem statement, review of literature, survey method, simple sampling techniques, methods of obtaining data, classifying and organizing the data, presentation and interpretation of data

3. Essentials in writing scholarly paper, professional articles, research reports

II. Statistics

4. Types of measures, graphic methods of presentation

5. Measures of central tendency and variability, correlation, probability distribution


III. Use of Computers (30 hours)

Introduction to computer science & its application to health care system

Disk Operating system

Microsoft windows & MS office & its applications: MS Word, Power point, Excel

Introduction to internet and email

Graphics

Introduction to Data base

Use of statistical packages

Computer aided teaching and testing

PRACTICAL

Students will do a project either individually or in a group, in any clinical area of their choosing.

B Sc (POST CERTIFICATE) NURSING
NURSING FOUNDATION

Placement: 1st Year Time: 45 Hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course will help students develop an understanding of the philosophy, objectives and responsibilities of nursing as a profession. The purpose of the course is to orient to the current concepts involved in the practice of nursing and developments in the nursing profession.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will

1. Identify professional aspects of nursing
2. Explain theories of nursing
3. Identify ethical aspects of nursing profession
4. Utilize steps of nursing process
5. Identify the role of the nurse in various levels of health services.
6. Appreciate the significance of quality assurance in nursing
7. Explain current trends in health and nursing.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I


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in India and trends in nursing education. Professional organizations, career planning.

Unit II
Ethical, legal and other issues in nursing. Concepts of health and illness, effects of the person, stress and adaptation.

Health care concept and nursing care concept. Developmental concept, needs, roles and problems of the developmental stages of individual-newborn, infant, toddler, pre-adolescent, adolescent, adulthood, middle-age, old age.

**Unit III**

Theory of Nursing practice. Met paradigm of nursing-characterized by four central concepts i.e. nurse, person (Client/patient), health and environment.

**Unit IV**


Planning: Techniques for planing care, types of care plans.

Implementation: Different approaches to care, organizations and implementation of care & recording.

Evaluation: Tools for evaluation, process of evaluation

**Unit V**

Quality assurance: nursing standards, nursing audit, total quality management, role of council and professional bodies in maintenance of standards

**Unit VI**

Concepts of Primary health care, community- oriented nursing, holistic nursing, primary nursing, family oriented nursing, problem oriented nursing, progressive patient care and team nursing.

**NUTRITION AND DIETETICS**

Placement: 1st Year Time: Theory-30 hours
Practical-15 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to provide the students with a wide knowledge of dietetics in Indian setting, that the practice of teaching optimum and realistic dietary planning can become an integral part of nursing practice.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will

1. Explain the principles and practices of nutrition and dietetics.

2. Plan therapeutic diets in different settings.

3. Identify nutritional needs of different age groups and plan diet accordingly.

4. Prepare meals using different methods utilizing cookery rules

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

– Introduction to nutrition and dietetics.

– Balanced diet, factors on which it depends. Factors to be considered in planning. Guides available for planning. Food hygiene, preparation and preservation.


– Physiology and biochemistry of digestion, constituents of foods

– Factors affecting selection of foods-income, family size, age, occupation, culture, religion in nutrition and food selection

Unit II
Introduction to diet therapy. Routine hospital diets. Therapeutic diet under each unit i.e. Cardiovascular diseases, gastrointestinal diseases, renal disorders, endocrine and metabolic disorders, allergy, infections and fevers, pre- and post-operatives stage. Deficiency diseases and malnutrition. Overweight and underweight.

- Alcohol, food toxins, adulterants and food poisoning
- Feeding of comatose patients
- Special feeds

*Unit III*

Infant and child Nutrition

- Feeding of normal infants: factors to be considered in planning. Nutritional requirements.
- Feeding of premature infants: factors to be considered in planning, nutritional requirement
- Supplementary feeding of infants: Advantage and method of introduction, weaning & effects on mother and child
- Psychology of infant and child feeding. Feeding the sick child. Diet in diseases of infancy and childhood.
- Deficiency states-malnutrition and under nutrition.
- Feeding pre-school child: nutritional needs, factors to be considered in planning diets.
- Problems in feeding
- School lunch programme: Advantages. Need in India.

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*Unit IV*

Community Nutrition: Need for community nutrition programme

- Nutritional needs for special groups: infant, child, adolescent, pregnant woman, lactating mother
and old people.


– Methods of assessing nutritional status of individual/group/community – Anthropometric assessments

– Current nutritional problems and national programmes.

PRACTICAL

1. Methods of cooking and cookery rules.

1. Simple preparation of beverages, soups, cereals, pulses, eggs, vegetables & meat.

2. Menu plans.

2. Preparation of supplementary foods for infants.

1. Foods for toddlers.

2. Low cost nutritious dishes for vulnerable groups.

3. Dietary case study of patient on special diet and planning of low cost dietary instructions for home adaptations

4. Planning of therapeutic diets.

BIOCHEMISTRY & BIOPHYSICS

Placement: 1st year Time: Theory 30+30 Hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course introduces the basic principles of Biochemistry and Biophysics related to Nursing.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will

1. Identify the basic principles of Biochemistry and Biophysics.

2. Synthesize the knowledge of these principles in various Nursing situations.
COURSE CONTENT

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SECTION A: BIOCHEMISTRY

Time: 30 Hours

Unit I

Introduction: Importance of Biochemistry in Nursing. Study of Cell and its various components.

Unit II


Electrolytes of human body, functions, sources.

Unit III

– Diagnostic applications, precautions for handling specimens for enzyme estimation
– Digestion and absorption of carbohydrates, protein and fats.
– Various factors influencing the digestion and absorption, mal-absorption syndrome

Unit IV

Carbohydrates: Catabolism of carbohydrates for energy purposes TCA cycle, Mitrochondrial oxidation

and oxidation phosphorylation and electron transport chain. Fates of glucose in the body.

Glycogenesis, glycogenolysis and neogluconeogenesis. Blood glucose and its regulation. Glucose tolerance test,

hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia and glycemia. Metabolism of fructose and galactose. Genetic disorders

of carbohydrate metabolism

Unit V

– Protein: Amino acids, hormones.
Essential amino acids. Biosynthesis of protein in the cells

Role of nucleic acid in protein synthesis.

Nitrogenous constituents of Urine, Blood, their origin-urea cycle, uric acid formation, Gout.

Plasma proteins and their functions.

Genetic disorders of protein and amino acid metabolism

pH of blood and its regulation. Role of buffers-lungs and kidneys

Liver function tests, their biochemical principles

Hormones of thyroid gland their function and regulation

Hormones of adrenal medulla and cortex and their relevance

Unit VI

Fat: Biosynthesis of fats and storage of fats in the body

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Role of liver in fat metabolism

Biological importance of important lipids and their functions

Cholesterol and lipoprotein: sources, occurrence and distribution, blood level and metabolism-Ketone bodies and utilization. Inter-relationships in metabolism and cellular control of metabolic processes.

Unit VII

Metabolism of calcium and phosphorous, calcium homeostasis

Radioisotopes: their use in diagnosis and therapy

B: BIOPHYSICS

Time: 30 hours

Unit I

Introduction: Concepts of unit and measurements. Fundamental and derived units. Units of length,
weight, mass, time.

– Matter: properties of solids, liquids and gases

– Measurement of length, area, volume, mass and density- application in nursing

Unit II

– Vector and Scalar Motion, Speed, velocity and acceleration.

– Qualities.

Unit III

Gravity: Specific gravity, centre of gravity, principles of gravity. Effect of gravitational forces on human body. Application of principles of gravity in nursing.

Unit IV

Force, Work, Energy: Their unit of measurements. Type and transformation of energy, forces of the body, static forces. Principles of machines, friction and body mechanics. Simple machine-lever and body mechanic, pulley and traction, incline plane, screw. Application of these principles in Nursing.

Unit V


Temperature scales. Regulations of body temperature. Use of heat for sterilization. Application of these principles in Nursing.

Unit VI

Unit VII

Pressures: Atmospheric pressure, hydrostatic pressure, osmotic pressure, Measurement of pressures in the body. Arterial and venous blood pressures, ocular pressure, intracranial pressure, application of these.

Density, fluid pressure, principles of Archemedes, floating bodies, hydrometers, surface tension, capillary viscosity, diffusion and osmosis.

Unit VIII

Sound: Frequency, velocity and intensity. Nature of transmission of sound, music and noise. Vocalisation and hearing. Use of ultrasound. Noise pollution and its prevention, application of these principles in Nursing. Hearing aids, stethoscope, tuning fork

Unit IX

– Electricity and Electromagnetism: Nature of Electricity. Voltage, Current, Resistance and their Units

– Flow of electricity in Solids, Electrolytes, Gases and Vacuum

– ECG, EEG, EMG, ECT

– Pace maker and defibrillation

– Magnetism and electricity

– M.R.I. Scanning, CAT SCAN

Unit X

– Atomic Energy

– Structure of Atom

– Isotopes and Isobars

– Radioactivity
– Use of radioactive isotopes. Radiation protection units and limits. Instruments used for detection of ionising radiation X-ray
– Radioactive forms of elements used in medicine, X-ray and radiotherapy unit and radium ward

Unit XI
– Principles of Electronics
– Common electronic equipment used in patient care

PRACTICAL
Note: Experiments and Tests should be demonstrated wherever applicable
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PSYCHOLOGY
Placement: First year Time: Theory-60 hours
Practical-15 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION
This course is designed to reorient and widen the students’ knowledge of fundamentals of psychology.

The student is offered an opportunity to apply the theoretical concepts in the clinical setting and thereby understand the psychodynamics of patient behaviour. This course would also help the students to develop an insight into their own behaviour.

OBJECTIVES
At the end of the course, the student will

1. Apply psychological principles while performing nursing duties.
2. Distinguish the psychological processes during health and sickness
3. Analyze own behaviour patterns.
4. Tabulate the psychological needs of the patients for planning nursing care.
5. Participate in psychometric assessment of the client,

COURSE CONTENT

Unit I

– Introduction: Definition of psychology, Scope and Methods of psychology.
– Relationship with other subjects.

Unit II

– Sensation, attention and perception: Definitions.
– Sensory processes: Normal and abnormal
– Attention and distraction: Contributory factors.
– Characteristics of perception: Normal and abnormal

Unit III

– Motivation
– Definition and nature of motivation
– Biological and social motives
– Frustration and conflicts
– Self-actualization

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Unit IV

– Emotion
– Definition of emotions
– Expression and perception
– Self-actualization

Unit V

– Personality
– Definition
– Constituents of personality
– Personalities, sickness and nursing

Unit VI
– Psychological aspects of Nursing
– Behaviour and sickness
– Psychological needs of
(a) Child and adolescents
(b) Adult
(c) Aged
(d) Attendants
(e) Chronically ill individual

Unit VII
– Individual differences
– Significance of individual differences
– Heredity and environment
– Role of individual differences both in health and sickness
– Implications of individual differences in nursing

Unit VIII
– Intelligence and Abilities: Definitions
– Intelligence and abilities during sickness. Measurement of intelligence and abilities.

UNIT IX
– Learning: Definition
– Conditions of learning
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– Laws of learning
– Learning during health and sickness

Unit X

– Memory and forgetting
– Definition and nature of memory
– Memory during health and sickness
– Forgetting during health and sickness

Unit XI

– Attitudes
– Definition
– Development and modification
– Role of attitudes in health and sickness

Unit XII

– Thinking
– Tools of thinking
– Problem solving
– Logical and illogical thinking

Unit XIII

– Concept of mental hygiene & mental health
– Characteristics of a mentally healthy person
– Defence mechanisms
– Inter personal relations- nature and functions
– Psychological reaction to illness
– Community mental health programmes.

PRACTICAL
(a) Simple experiments in (i) perception (ii) measuring thresholds (iii) reaction time.
(b) Administration of psychological tests
(c) Observation and recording data: (i) field observation (ii) interview (iii) case study (iv) Self-rating.

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MICROBIOLOGY
Placement: First year Time: Theory-30 hours
Practical-30 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION
This course reorients the students to the fundamentals of microbiology and its various subdivisions. It provides opportunities to gain skill in handling and use of microscope for identifying various microorganisms.

It also provides opportunities for safe handling of materials containing harmful bacteria and methods of destroying microorganisms.

OBJECTIVES
At the end of course, the student will
1. Identify common disease producing micro-organisms.
2. Explain the basic principles of microbiology and their significance in health and disease.
3. Demonstrate skill in handling specimens.
4. Explain various methods of disinfection and sterilization.
5. Identify the role of the nurse in hospital and infection control system.

COURSE CONTENTS

UNIT I
– Introduction to microbiology
– Structure and Classification of Microbes
– Morphological types
– Size and form of bacteria
– Motility
– Classification of Micro-organisms

Unit II
– Identification of micro-organisms
– Discussion of laboratory methods
– Diagnosis of bacterial diseases

Unit III
– Growth and Nutrition of Microbes
– Temperature

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– Moisture
– Blood

Unit IV
– Destruction of Micro-organisms
– Sterilization and disinfection
– Chemotherapy and antibiotics
– Effects of heat and cold
– Hospital Infection control procedure & role of nurses.
– Universal precautions
– Disposal of hospital waste
– Antimicrobials
Unit V

– Disease producing micro-organisms
– Gram positive bacilli
– Tuberculosis and Leprosy
– Anaerobes
– Coci
– Spirochaete
– Ricketasiae
– STD & UTI

Unit VI

– Pathogenic Fungi
– Dermatophytes
– Systemic Mycotic infection
– Laboratory diagnosis of mycotic infection

Unit VII

– Immunity
– Immunity and hypersensitivity- Skin test
– Antigen and antibody reaction
– Immunization in disease

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– Pathogenesis of infectious diseases

Unit VIII

– Parasites & vectors
– Characteristics and classification of parasites
– Protozoal infection including amoebiasis
– Helminthes infection
– Diagnosis of parasitic infection
– Vectors and disease transmitted by them.

Unit IX
– Viruses
– Classification and general character of viruses
– Diseases caused by viruses in man and animal and their control.

Unit X
– Micro-organisms transmitted through Food
– Food - poisoning. Food borne infections
– Water borne diseases
– Air borne diseases

PRACTICAL
– Laboratory practical:
– Use and care of microscope
– Common examination: Smear, Blood, Mouldes, Yeasts
– Staining techniques-gram staining, acid fast staining, hanging drop preparation.
– Preparation of Media and culture techniques
– Collection, handling and transportation of various specimens
– Identification and study of the following bacteria: Strepto-Cocci, Pneumococci, Staphylococci, Corynebacteria, Spirochetes and gonococci, Enteric bacteria,
– Identification of Parasites and Vectors
– While giving nursing care in the wards students will practice collection and processing of specimens,
prevention and control of hospital infections, sterilization, immunization, chemotherapy and maintenance of personal and environmental hygiene.

– Observation visit to incinerator, posting in CSSD and infection control department.

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MATERNAL NURSING

Placement: First year Time: Theory-60 hours

Practical-240 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to widen the students’ knowledge of obstetrics during pregnancy, labour and puerperium. It also helps to acquire knowledge and develop skill in rendering optimum nursing care to a child- bearing mother in a hospital or community and help in the management of common gynaecological problems.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will

1. Describe the physiology of pregnancy, labour and puerperium.

2. Manage normal pregnancy, labour and puerperium.

3. Explain the physiology of lactation and advice on management of breast -feeding.

4. Be skilled in providing pre- and post- operative nursing care in obstetric conditions.

5. Identify and manage high- risk pregnancy including appropriate referrals.

6. Propagate the concept and motivate acceptance of family planning methods.

7. Teach, guide and supervise auxiliary midwifery personnel.

COURSE CONTENT

Unit I
– Introduction and historical review
– Planned parenthood
– Maternal morbidity and mortality rates
– Legislations related to maternity benefits, MTP Acts, incentives for family planning etc.

Unit II

Review of the anatomy and physiology of female reproductive system
– Female pelvis (normal and contracted)
– Review of fetal development.

Unit III

Physiology and management of pregnancy, labour and puerperium
– Signs and symptoms and diagnosis of pregnancy

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– Antenatal care
– Pregnant women with HIV/AIDS
– Management of Common Gynaecological problems
– Fetal well being monitoring
– Common diagnostic procedures in obstetrics

Unit IV

The new born baby
– Care of the baby at birth
– The normal baby
– Feeding
– Jaundice and infection
– Small & Large for date babies
– Intensive care of the new born
– Trauma and haemorrhage

Unit V
Management of Abnormal pregnancy, Labour and puerperium
– Abortion, ectopic pregnancy and vesicular mole.
– Pregnancy induced hypertension, gestational diabetes, anaemia, heart disease.
– Urinary infections, A.P.H.
– Abnormal labour (malposition & malpresentation)
– Uterine inertia
– Disorders of puerperium
– Management of engorged breast, cracked nipples, breast abscess and mastitis
– Puerperal sepsis
– Post-partum haemorrhage
– Inversion and prolapse of uterus, obstetrical emergencies
– Obstetrical operation i.e. forceps, vacuum, episiotomy, caesarean section
– Rh iso immunization.

Unit VI
Drugs in obstetrics
– Effects of drugs during pregnancy, labour and puerperium on mother & baby.

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Unit VII
– National Welfare Programmes for women
– National Family Welfare Programme
– Infertile family
– Problems associated with unwanted pregnancy
– Unwed mothers
Adoption

Ethical and legal issues in obstetric nursing

Quality assurance in obstetrical nursing

PRACTICAL

The student will

1. Be posted in antenatal Clinic, MCH clinic, antenatal ward, labor room, post-natal ward, maternity OT, MTP room.

   – Visit welfare agencies for women and write observation report.

   – Follow nursing process in providing care to 3-6 patients

   – Write at least two nursing care studies and do a presentation

   – Give at least one planned health teaching to a group of mothers.

2. Practical following nursing procedures

   – Antenatal & post natal examination, per vaginal exam

   – Conduct normal delivery, stitching of episiotomy, (For male candidates minimum conduct of 5 deliveries)

   – Motivation of family for adopting family planning methods.

   – Motivate family for planned- parenthood.

   – Assist in various diagnostic and therapeutic procedures including IUD insertion and removal.

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

Placement: First year Time: Theory-60 hours

Practical-240 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is aimed at developing an understanding of the modern approach to child care, the common

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health problems of children and neonates in health and sickness.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the students will:

1. Explain the modern concept of child care and the principles of child health nursing.
2. Describe the normal growth and development of children at different ages.
3. Manage sick as well as healthy neonates and children.
4. Identify various aspects of preventive pediatric nursing and apply them in providing nursing care to children in hospital and community.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Introduction

– Modern concept of child care
– Internationally accepted rights of the child
– National policy and legislations in relation to child health and welfare
– National and international agencies related to child health
– Changing trends in hospital care, preventive, promotive and curative aspects of child health.
– Child morbidity and mortality rates
– Differences between an adult and child
– Hospital environment for a sick child, effect of hospitalization on child and families
– The role of a pediatric nurse in caring for a hospitalized child
– Principles of pre- and post- operative care of infants and children
– Paediatric nursing procedures

Unit II

The healthy child
– Growth and development from birth to adolescence
– The needs of normal children through the stages of developmental and parental guidance.
– Nutritional needs of children and infants: breast- feeding, supplementary/ artificial feeding and weaning.

Baby friendly hospital concept
– Accidents, causes and prevention
– Value of play and selection of play material

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– Preventive immunization.

Unit III
Nursing care of a neonate
– Nursing care of a normal newborn
– Neonatal resuscitation
– Nursing management of a low birth weight baby
– Nursing management of common neonatal disorders
– Organization of neonatal unit
– Prevention of infections in the nursing.

Unit IV
Nursing management in common childhood diseases
– Nutritional deficiency disorders.
– Respiratory disorders and infections
– Gastrointestinal infections, infestations and congenital disorders.
– Cardio-vascular problem-congenital defects and rheumatic fever.
- Neurological infections and disorders-convulsions, epilepsy, meningitis, hydrocephalus, spina-bifida
- Haematological disorders – Anaemias, thalassemia, ITP, Leukemia, hemophilia.
- Endocrine disorders – Juvenile Diabetes Mellitus.
- Orthopaedic disorders – club- feet, hip dislocation and fracture.
- Disorders of skin, eye and ears.
- Common communicable diseases in children, their identification, nursing management in hospital and home and prevention. Nursing management of infant and child with HIV infection
- Pediatric emergencies – poisoning, foreign bodies, haemorrhage, burns and drowning, common congenital malformations needing immediate surgery.

Unit V
- Management of behavior disorders in children.
- Management of challenged children.
- Mentally challenged
- Physically challenged

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- Socially challenged

PRACTICAL

The student will
- Be posted in Pediatric Medical and Surgical ward, OPD in hospital and health centre and neonatal unit.
- Visit a centre for handicapped children and child welfare centre and write observation report.
- Write an observation study of normal children of various age groups in home/nursery school/creche.
- Follow nursing process in providing care to 3-6 children.
- Write at least two nursing care studies and do a presentation
- Give two planned health teachings, one in hospital and one in OPD/health centre.
- Practice the following nursing procedures:
  - Taking pediatric history
  - Physical assessment of children
  - Baby bath
  - Feeding
  - Restraining
  - Calculation of dosage of drugs and fluids and administration of medications and injections
  - Preparation of fluids and infusions
  - ORS preparation
  - Collection of specimens
  - Enema, bowel wash, colostomy irrigation
  - Steam and oxygen
  - Preparation to assist with diagnostic test and operations
  - Examination/assessment of a newborn
  - Neonatal resuscitation
  - Care of a baby in incubator, on ventilator and under overhead warmer
  - Phototherapy
  - Assist in exchange transfusion and other therapeutic procedures
  - TPN

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MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING

Placement: First year Time: Theory-120 hours

Practical-270 hours
COURSE DESCRIPTION

The purpose of this course is to widen the students’ knowledge and develop proficiency in caring for patients with medical surgical problems. This course includes review of relevant anatomy and physiology, pathophysiology in medical-surgical disorders and the nursing management of these conditions.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will

– Explain relevant Anatomy and Physiology of various systems of the body.

– Explain patho-physiology of various disorders.

– Explain the actions, side effects and nursing implications in administering drugs for various disorders.

– Discuss the recent advancement in the treatment and care of patients with medical surgical conditions.

– Develop skill in giving comprehensive nursing care to patients following the steps of nursing process.

– Assist the patients and his family in identifying and meeting their own health needs.

– Appreciate the role of the nurse in the medical surgical health team.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Introduction to medical surgical nursing

– Review of concepts of comprehensive nursing care in medical surgical conditions.

– Nurse, patient and his family.

– Functions of nurse in the outpatient department.

– Intensive care unit.

Unit II
Nursing management of patient with specific problems.
- Fluid and electrolyte imbalance
- Dyspnea and cough, respiratory obstruction
- Fever
- Shock
- Unconsciousness

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- Pain
- Acute illness
- Chronic illness
- Terminal illness
- Age related illness
- Patient undergoing surgery, Incontinence

Unit III

Nursing management of patient with neurological and neuro-surgical conditions.
- Review of Anatomy and Physiology of the nervous system.
- Cardinal features of neuro and neurosurgical disorders
- Neurological assessment and Glasgow coma scale
- Pathophysiology, diagnostic, procedures and management of:
  - Cerebra -Vascular accident. Cranial, spinal and peripheral neuropathies.
  - Head-ache and intractable pain. Epilepsy. Infectious and inflammatory diseases and trauma of the nervous system- head injuries, spinal injuries. Common disorders of the system. Recent advances in diagnostic and treatment modalities. Drugs used in these disorders. Tumors of brain & Spinal cord, congenital malformations, degenerative diseases.
- Rehabilitation of neuro patients with various disabilities
Brain death and organ transplantation

Unit IV

Nursing management of patient with cardiovascular problems

– Review of relevant anatomy and physiology of CVS

– Pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and management of Ischemic Heart diseases. Cardiac arrhythmias. Congestive heart failure. Rheumatic and other valvular heart diseases. Endocarditis, Cardiomyopathies, congenital heart diseases, hypertension, heart block, cardiac emergencies: cardiac arrest, acute pulmonary, oedema, cardiac tamponade, cardiogenic shock, Aneurisms and peripherovascular disorders, recent advancement in Cardiology. Rehabilitation in cardiac pacemakers

Unit V

Nursing management of patient with respiratory problems.

– Review of anatomy and physiology of Respiratory System.

– Pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and management of upper respiratory tract infections.

– Bronchitis

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– Asthma

– Emphysema, Empyema, Atelectasis, COPD

– Bronchiectasis

– Pneumonia

– Pulmonary tuberculosis

– Lung abscess

– Pleural effusion

– Tumors and Cysts
– Chest injuries
– Respiratory arrest and insufficiency
– Pulmonary embolism
– Drugs used in the management of these patients
– Special respiratory therapies.

Unit VI

Nursing management of patient with genito-urinary problems.
– Review of anatomy and physiology of the genito – urinary system
– Nephritis
– Renal Calculus
– Acute renal failure
– Chronic renal failure
– End stage renal disease
– Special procedures, dialysis, renal transplant
– Drugs used in management of these patients
– Congenital disorders, urinary infections
– Benign Prostate Hypertrophy.
– Cancer of bladder and associated structures

Unit VII

Nursing management of patients with problems of the Digestive systems.
– Review of anatomy and physiology of gastro-intestinal system and Accessory organs.
– Pathophysiology, diagnostic procedures and management of G.I. Bleeding
– Peptic ulcer

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– Infections
– Acute abdomen
– Colitis, diarrhoea, dysentry & mal-absorption syndrome.
– Cholecystitis
– Hepatitis, hepatic coma and cirrhosis of liver
– Portal hypertension
– Pancreatitis
– Tumors, hernias, fistulas, fissures, haemorrhoids.
– Drugs used in the management of these patients.

Unit VIII

Nursing management of patient with endocrine problems
– Review of anatomy and physiology and pathophysiology of patients with
  – Thyroid disorders
  – Diabetes mellitus
  – Diabetes insipidus
  – Adrenal tumor
  – Pituitary disorders
  – Diagnostic procedures
– Nursing management of patient with these problems.
– Drugs used in endocrine problems.

Unit IX

Nursing management of patient with musculo-skeletal problems
– Review of anatomy and physiology and pathophysiology
– Arthritis, osteomyelitis, bursitis,
– Fractures, dislocation and trauma
– Prolapsed disc
– Osteomalacia and osteoporosis
– Tumor
– Amputation
– Diagnostic procedures
– Nursing management of patient with these problems

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– Prosthesis and rehabilitation
– Transplant & replacement surgeries.

Unit X

Nursing management of patients with disorders of female reproductive tract
– Disorder of menstruation
– Infections of the genital tract
– Benign and malignant tumors of the genital tract
– R.V.F., V.V.F.
– Menopausal problems and their management
– Climactic changes and associated problems.

Unit XI

Nursing management of patients with Oncological disorders.
– Types of neoplasms and related pathophysiology.
– Diagnostic procedures
– Modalities of treatment and nurse’s role.
– Special therapies- chemotherapy and radiotherapy
– Preventive measures, other therapies.

Unit XII

– Nursing management of patient with burns.
– Nursing management of patient with reconstructive surgeries.

**Unit XIII**
– Nursing management of patients with common communicable diseases & STDS
– Nursing management of patients with immunological disorders including HIV/AIDS

**Unit XIV**
– Nursing management of patients with diseases of eye, ear, nose, throat & skin.

**UNIT XV**
– Nursing management of patients with blood disorders
– PathoPhysiology, diagnostic procedures and management of blood disorders – Anaemia, Leukemia,
bleeding disorders- haemophilia, purpura etc.
– Blood transfusion, safety checks, procedures and requirements, management of adverse transfusion
reaction, records for blood transfusion.

Course and Curriculum of B Sc (Post Certificate) Nursing 67
– Management and counselling of blood donors, phlebotomy procedure, and post-donation management
– Blood bank functioning and hospital transfusion committee
– Bio-safety and waste management in relation to blood transfusion.

**Unit XVI**
– Nursing in emergencies.
– Cardiac emergencies
– Trauma
– Poisoning
– Crisis management: Thyroid crisis, Hypertensive crisis, adrenal crisis.
PRACTICAL

Students will be rotated in the selected areas of medicine & surgery, like Cardio-Thoracic, Neurology, Urology, Orthopaedics, Gynaecological, Oncology, Burns and reconstructive surgical units. The students will be given patient assignment. They will practise patient centered comprehensive nursing. Each student is required to give planned health teachings, case presentation and drug study.

ENGLISH

Placement: First Year Time: 60 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to help the student understand and use English needed for their professional work.

OBJECTIVES

After the course the students will
1. Speak and write grammatically correct English
2. Demonstrate effective skill in reading and understanding the English language
3. Demonstrate skill in reporting.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

– Remedial study of Grammar

Unit II

– The ability to understand selected passage and express meaning in one’s own words. Reading and
comprehension of the prescribed books.

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Unit III
– The study of various forms of composition
– Note taking
– Diary
– Nurses’ notes, anecdotal records.
– Writing of summary
– Nurses reports on health problems
– The student will submit one sample of each item from her own practical experience.

Unit IV
– Verbal communication
– Oral reports
– Summarization of discussion
– Debate
– Listening comprehension-film, cassette and Radio.

PRACTICAL
– The clinical experience in the wards and bedside nursing will provide opportunity for students to fulfill the objectives of learning language.
– Assignment on writing and conversation through participation in discussion, debates, seminars and symposia. The students will gain further skills in task- oriented communication.

SOCIOLOGY
Placement: Second year Time: 60 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION
This course is to reorient students to sociology related to community and social institution in India and its relationship with health, illness and nursing.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the student will

1. Describe sociological concepts that are applicable to nursing.
2. Determine role of sociology in nursing as related to social institutions in India.
3. Develop positive attitudes towards individual, family and community.

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COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Introduction

– Importance of study of sociology in nursing, relationship of anthropology, sociology etc.

Unit II

Individual and the Society

– Socialization
– Interdependence of the individual and society
– Personal disorganization.

Unit III

Culture

– Nature of culture
– Evolution of culture
– Diversity and uniformity of culture.

Unit IV

Social organization
– Social groups, crowds and public groups, nations, races.

– Social institutions: The family, marriage, education, religion, arts, economic organization political organization. The urban & rural community of the town and city

– Social stratification: class and caste

– Problems of Indian peasant

Unit V

Social process

– Process of social interaction: Competition, conflict-war, co-operation, accommodation and assimilation.

Unit VI

Social changes

– Nature and process of Social change: Factors influencing cultural change.

– Cultural lag.

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Unit VII

Social problems

– Social disorganization, control & planning: poverty, population, housing, illiteracy, food supplies, growth of urbanization, prostitution, minority groups, rights of women & children, child labour, child abuse, delinquency and crime, substance abuse.

Unit VIII

Beliefs and practices related to socio-medical problems eg STD, HIV/AIDS, Leprosy, T.B., Malnutrition,

Counselling for AIDS

Unit IX

Social research methodology
– Social survey methods, interview technique, design of questionnaire for KAP survey

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

Placement: Second year Time: Theory-60 hours
Practical-240 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

The course enables the students to understand the national health care delivery system and to participate in the delivery of community health nursing.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course, the students will

1. Explain the concept of the various factors contributing to health of individual, family and community.
2. Identify the role of community health nurse.
3. Describe National Health Care delivery system.
4. Describe epidemiological methods and principles of prevention and control of illness in the community.
5. Identify the role of personnel working in the community health set up.
6. Plan the work of community health nurse and supervise and train health workers.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Introduction

– Historical review and development of community health services in India
– Introduction to Community Health-Concepts, principles and element of Primary Health Care.

Course and Curriculum of B Sc (Post Certificate) Nursing 71
– Introduction to community Health Nursing.
– Concepts of Community Health Nursing, Community Nursing process.
– Objectives, scope and principles of Community Health Nursing.

– Roles and functions of community health nurse.

Unit II

Family Health Services

Family nursing process

– Concept, objectives, scope and principles.

– Individual, family and community as a unit of service.

– Principles and techniques of home visiting.

– Establishing working relationship with the family.

– Working with families in relation to prevention of disease, promotion of health.

– Home visiting bag

– Family health records

– Care of the sick in the home, physically handicapped and mentally retarded.

– Surveillance and monitoring.

Unit III

Organization and administration of health services in India.

– National health policy

– Health Care Delivery system in India.

– Health team concept.

– Centre, State, District, urban health services, rural health services, system of medicines, centrally sponsored health agencies. Role of health personnel in the community. Public Health legislation.

Role of Panchayat in health care delivery system

– Community participation

Unit IV

Health Education
– Aims, concepts and scope of health education.

– National plan for health education, communication techniques, methods and media for health education programmes, planning for health education and role of nurse.

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Unit V

Role of the community health nurse

– National health programmes.

– Maternal and child health programmes, family welfare and school health services, occupational health services.

– As a member of the health team.

– Training and supervision of Health Care Workers. (TBA, VH, AWW)

– Medico legal aspects in community health nursing: Law and the nurse in case of poisoning, injury, rape, assault

– Legal responsibilities of nurse in case of abortion, confinement, infections, gunshot, suicide, homicide

etc.

Unit VI

Epidemiology

– Definition, concepts, aims, objectives, methods, principles

– Epidemiology-theories and models.

– Application of Epidemiology, principles and concepts in community health.

Unit VII

Bio-Statistics and Vital Statistics

– Introduction, definition and scope, legislation.
– Report, recording and compiling of vital statistics at the local, state, national and international level.

– Definitions and methods of computing vital statistics.

– Methods of presenting data.

– Management Information System.

PRACTICAL

1. Each student will prepare a community profile.

2. The students will be allotted families for gaining experience in identifying family health needs, health counselling and guidance and family budgeting for optimum health.

3. The students will participate in the activities of Primary Health Centre, sub-centre, MCH Centre.

4. Visits will be made to selected health and welfare agencies, water purification plant and sewage disposal plant, Infectious disease hospital.

5. Conduct health education programmes for individual/groups/community.

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MENTAL HEALTH NURSING

Placement: Second year Time: Theory-60 hours

Practical-240 hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course enables the students to recognize and appreciate the causes, symptoms and process of abnormal human behavior. It also introduces the student to the present day treatment modalities in the light of psychological, social and cultural factors affecting human behavior. This course helps the student to learn principles of mental health and psychiatric nursing and to develop beginning skills in the management of the mentally ill in hospital and community.
OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course the student will

1. Identify and describe the philosophy and principles of mental health nursing.
2. Describe the historical development of mental health and psychiatric nursing.
3. Classify mental disorders.
4. Develop skill in history taking and performing mental status examination.
5. Describe etiological factors, psychopathology, clinical features, diagnostic criteria and treatment methods used for mental disorders.
6. Manage the patients with various mental disorders.
7. Communicate therapeutically with patients and their families.
8. Identify role of the nurse in preventive psychiatry.
9. Identify the legal aspect in practice of mental health and psychiatric nursing.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Introduction and Historical Development:

– History of Psychiatry.
– Historical development of mental health nursing.
– Philosophy, principles of mental health and psychiatric nursing.
– Concept of normal and abnormal behavior.
– Role and qualities of mental health and psychiatric nurse.
– Mental health team and functions of team members.
– Legal aspects in psychiatry and mental health services.

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Unit II
Classification and assessment of mental disorders:

– Terminologies used in Psychiatry.
– Classification of mental disorders
– Etiological factors and psychopathology of mental disorders.
– History taking and assessment methods for mental disorders.

*Unit III*

Therapeutic Communication:

– Communication process
– Interview skills, therapeutic communication techniques, Nurse-Patient Relationship, Therapeutic impasse and its management. Process recording.

*Unit IV*

Management of mental Disorders:

– Etiological factors, psychopathology, types, clinical features, diagnostic criteria, treatment and nursing management of patient with following disorders.

– Neurotic Disorders: Anxiety Neurosis, Depressive Neurosis, obsessive compulsive Neurosis, Phobic Neurosis and hypochondriacal Neurosis, Stress related and Somatoform disorders.
– Psychotic Disorders: Schizophrenic form, affective and organic psychosis.
– Organic Brain Syndromes
– Psychosomatic disorders
– Personality Disorders
– Disorders of childhood and adolescence.

*Unit V*

Management of patients with Substance use disorders.
— Substance use and misuse. Dependence, intoxication and withdrawal, classification of psychoactive substances, etiological & contributory factors, psychopathology, clinical features, diagnostic criteria, treatment and nursing management of patient with substance use disorders.
— Preventive and rehabilitative aspects in substance abuse.

Unit VI

Management of mental sub-normality:
— Classification of mental sub-normality.

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— Etiological factors, psychopathology, psychometric assessment, diagnostic criteria and management of sub-normality.

Unit VII

Psychiatric emergencies:
— Types of emergencies, psychopathology, clinical features, assessment and diagnosis, treatment and nursing management of patient with psychiatric emergencies.
— Crisis Intervention therapy.

Unit VIII

Therapeutic Modalities:
— Principles, indication, contra-indications and role of nurse in various treatment methods
— Therapeutic community and Milieu therapy
— Occupational therapy
— Psychotherapy
— Behavior therapy
— Group therapy
– Family therapy
– Pharmaco-therapy
– Electro-convulsive therapy
– Other miscellaneous therapies.

Unit IX
Preventive Psychiatry:
– Model of prevention
– Role of nurse in preventive psychiatry
– Psychiatric social work
– Community mental health nursing
– Community mental health agencies
– National mental health program

PRACTICAL
The student will be provided opportunity to:
– Observe, record and report the behaviour of their selected patients.

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– Records the process of interaction.
– Assess the nursing needs of their selected patients, plan and implement the nursing intervention.
– Counsel the attendant and family members of patient.
– Participate in the activities of psychiatric team.
– Write observation report after a field visit to Child guidance clinic, (School/Special Schools for mentally challenged), Mental hospital, Community mental health centres, De-addiction centre.

INTRODUCTION TO NURSING EDUCATION
Placement: Second Year Time: Theory-60 hours
Practical-75 hours
COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course introduces the students to principles and concepts of education, curriculum development and methods and media of teaching. It also describes the steps in curriculum development and implementation of educational programmes in nursing.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course the students will

1. Describe the philosophy and principles of education
2. Explain the teaching-learning process
3. Develop the ability to teach using various methods and media.
4. Describe the process of curriculum development
5. Describe the administrative aspects of school of nursing
6. Participate in planning and organizing an in-service education program.
7. Develop basic skill of counseling and guidance.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Introduction to education
– Meaning of education, aims, function and principles
– Philosophy of education, factors influencing development of philosophy of nursing education
– Agencies of education: formal and informal

Unit II

Teaching learning process
– Nature, characteristics and process of learning, principles and maxims of teaching, formulating Course and Curriculum of B Sc (Post Certificate) Nursing 77

objectives, lesson planning
Unit III

Methods of teaching

– Teaching methods: lecture, discussion, demonstration, group discussion, project, role play, panel discussion, symposium, seminars, field trip, workshop, exhibition, programmed instruction, computer assisted learning,

– Clinical teaching methods: Case methods, case presentation, nursing rounds and reports, bedside clinic, conference (individual and group), recording of interaction process

Unit IV

Educational media

– The communication process: factors affecting communication. Purposes and types of audio-visual aids

– Graphics aids: Chalk-board, charts, graphs, posters, flash cards, flannel graph/khadi graph, bulletin board

– Three dimensional aids: objects, specimen, modles, puppets.

– Printed aids: pamphlets and leaflets

– Projected aids: slides, films and televisions, VCR, VCP, overhead projector, camera, microscope.

– Audio-aids: tape-recorder, public address system, use of computer in teaching learning process

Unit V

Methods of assessment

– Purposes and scope of evaluation and assessment

– Criteria for selection of assessment techniques and methods

– Assessment tools

– Assessment of knowledge: essay type question, SAQ (Short Answer Questions),

– MCQ (Multiple choice questions)
– Assessment of skills: Observation, Checklist, Practical examination, Viva, Objective structured clinical examination

– Assessment of attitudes: Attitude scale

– Setting of question paper

– Scoring of answer papers

**Unit VI**

Curriculum

– Definition, meaning and basic concepts

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– Principles of curriculum development

– Steps in curriculum development

**Unit VII**

Management of school of nursing

– Nursing education system in India

– Planning of school of nursing, organization

– Recruitment of teaching staff, budget, facilities for the school, student selection and admission procedure, administrative planning for students, welfare services for students, maintenance of school records, preparation of annual reports. INC guidelines for school of nursing

**Unit VIII**

Guidance and Counseling

– Definitions

– Basic principles of guidance and counseling

– Organization of guidance and counseling services

– Counseling process
– Managing disciplinary problems
– Management of crises

Unit IX
Educational psychology
– Meaning & scope
– Individual and his environment
– Developmental needs of various stages in life and educational implications
– Mental hygiene of the teachers and the taught

Unit X
In-Service education
– Introduction to nature and scope of inservice education programme, principles of adult learning,
planning for inservice programme, techniques, and methods of staff education programme and
evaluation of inservice programme.

PRACTICAL
Each student will
– Conduct five planned teachings using different method and media.
– Prepare different types of teaching aids.
– Plan, organize and conduct inservice education programme.

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– Conduct at least one counseling session.
– Prepare rotation plans.

INTRODUCTION TO NURSING SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
Placement: Second year Time: Theory-60 hours
Practical-180 hours
COURSE DESCRIPTION

This course is designed to give an opportunity to the student to gain an understanding of the principles of administration and its application to nursing service. It is also intended to assist the student to develop an understanding of professional leadership need.

OBJECTIVES

At the end of the course the student will

1. Identify the principles of administration
2. Describe the principles and techniques of supervision
3. Explain the principles and methods of personnel management
4. Explain the principles of budgeting
5. Organize and manage a nursing unit effectively
6. Identify dynamics of organizational behaviour styles and functions of effective leadership.

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit I

Principles and practise of Administration

– Significance, elements and principles of administration. Organization of Hospital: Definition, aims, functions and classifications, health team. Policies of hospital, different departments with special emphasis to department of nursing & Office management. Responsibilities of the nursing personnel especially of ward sister. Medico-legal aspects, concept of cost effectiveness. Functions and qualities of good administrator. Administrative process (POSDCORB)

Unit II

Nursing unit management

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Unit III
Staff recruitment and selection, appointment, promotions, personnel policies and job descriptions. Job analysis. Staffing the unit, staffing norms, rotation plan, leave planning, performance appraisal, staff welfare and management of disciplinary problems. Conflict and conflict management, morale and motivation. Staff development

Unit IV
Supervision
– Principles of supervision, nature and objectives, tools and techniques of supervision, evaluation, nursing audit, staff development-orientation programme, skill training, Leadership development. Problem solving process

Unit V
Material Management
– Principles of Material management, Quality control, Inventory, care of equipments, safe keeping, role of nursing personnel natural management.

Unit VI
– Financial Management
– Budgeting- principles of budgeting, audit

Unit VII

Organizational Behavior
– Group dynamic and human relation, organizational communication (hospital information system)
Public relations, leadership styles and functions. Methods of reporting. Maintaining records and reports.

PRACTICAL
– Observe the functioning of nursing administration at various levels i.e. institution, department, unit.
Each student will practise ward management under supervision, students prepare rotation plan of the staff, write reports, give verbal reports of the ward and assist in maintaining the inventory of the nursing unit.
– Visit to private and Government hospital and write observation reports.

INTRODUCTION TO NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
Placement: Second year Time: Theory-45 hours
Practical-120 Hours

COURSE DESCRIPTION
The course is designed to assist the student to develop an understanding of basic concepts of research
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and statistics, use the findings of nursing research in nursing practice, apply the knowledge in conducting project(s) and solve problems related to nursing using scientific methods.

OBJECTIVES
At the end of the course the students will

– Define the terms and concepts of nursing research
– Identify needs and scope of nursing research
– Identify and define a research problem
– Locate and list sources of literature for a specific study
– Describe different research approaches, methods of data collection and sampling techniques with a special reference to survey method.
– Develop tools for data collection
– Enumerate steps of data analysis and present data summary in tabular form
– Use descriptive and co-relational statistics in data analysis
– Conduct a group research project.

COURSE CONTENT

A. INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit I
– Steps of scientific methods, definition of research, need for nursing research, characteristics of good research. Research Process.

Unit II

Review of literature

Unit III
– Research approaches: historical, survey and experimental

Unit IV
– Sampling techniques and methods of data collection
– Sampling
– Instruments-questionnaire. Interview
– Observation schedule, records, measurements
– Reliability and validity of instruments

Unit V
– Analysis of data: Tabulation, Classification and summarization, presentation, interpretation of data.

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Unit VI
– Communication of research findings:

B. INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS

Unit VII
– Descriptive statistics
– Frequency distribution- types of measures, frequencies, class interval, graphic methods of describing

frequency. Measures of central tendency, Mode, Median and Mean. Measures of variability: Range,
Standard deviation. Introduction to Normal probability

Unit VIII
– Correlation: computation by rank difference methods. Uses of correlation co-efficient

Unit IX
– Biostatistics: Crude rates and standardized rates ratio and estimation of trends.

C. INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Unit X
Introduction to computer in nursing
– Introduction to computers and disk-operating system,
– Introduction to word processing
– Introduction to data base
– Lotus and graphics and use of statistical packages.
– Windows, MS office and its application, word, excel, power point, multimedia.
– Introduction to Internet & use of electronic mail
– Computer aided teaching & testing.

PRACTICAL

Students will conduct research project in small groups in selected areas of nursing and submit a report

(Group studies may include studying of existing health practises, improved practises of nursing procedure,
health records, patient records and survey of nursing literature).

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COLLEGE OF NURSING

ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE LEADING TO B. Sc. NURSING (POST BASIC) DEGREE

COURSES OF STUDY

First year

5. Subject Hours Theory Hours Practical

No.

1. Nursing Foundation 45
2. Nutrition & Dietetics 30 15
3. Biochemistry & Biophysics 60
4. Psychology 60 15
5. Maternal Nursing 60 240
6. Child Health Nursing 60 240
7. Microbiology 30 30
8. Medical & Surgical Nursing 120 270
9. English (Qualifying) 60 —
   Total 525 810

Note: Hindi language for non-Hindi speaking students.

Second year

5. Subject Hours Theory Hours Practical
   No.
   1. Sociology 60
   2. Community Health Nursing 60 240
   3. Mental Health Nursing 60 240
   4. Introduction to Nursing Education 60 75
   5. Introduction to Nursing Administration 60 180
   6. Introduction to Nursing Research & Statistics 45 120
   Total 345 855

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SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

First year

Paper Subject Duration Internal Final Total Hours Assessment. Exam Marks

1. Nursing Foundation 2 25 25 50
2. Nutrition & Dietetics 2 25 25 50
3. Biochemistry & Biophysics 3 50 50 100
4. Psychology 3 50 50 100
5. Microbiology 3 50 50 100
6. Maternal Nursing 3 50 50 100
7. Child Health Nursing 3 50 50 100
8. Medical Surgical Nursing 3 50 50 100
9. English (Qualifying)* 3 25 75 100

**Practicals**
1. Medical Surgical Nursing 50 50 100
2. Maternal Nursing 50 50 100
3. Child Health Nursing 50 50 100
Total 1100

**Second year**

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1. Sociology 3 50 50 100 | | | | |
2. Community Health Nursing 3 50 50 100 | | | | |
3. Mental Health Nursing 3 50 50 100 | | | | |
4. Introduction to Nursing Education 3 50 50 100 | | | | |
5. Introduction to Nursing 3 50 50 100 | | | | |

**Administration**
6. Introduction to Nursing 2 50 – 50

**Research & Statistics**

**Practicals**
1. Community Health Nursing 50 50 100
2. Mental Health Nursing 50 50 100
3. Research Project** 50 50

Total 800

Note: * Qualifying Exam

** College Exam. (No university exam)