Community Health Nursing

Theory- 120 hours
Demonstration- 50 hours
Total- 170 hours

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the concept of community health, primary health (-are.
- 2. Understand health policies, plans and programmes of the country,
- 3. Understand the concept of community.
- 4. Appreciate the role of the health team.
- 5. Demonstrate home visit techniques and practices in the community
- 6. Describe structure, function, characteristics and administrative set up of a community.
- 7. Identify leaders, resources persons, community-based organizations, NGOs, and local resources.
- 8. Identify community health needs and problems
- 9. Describe concepts and methods of communication for health information.
- 10. Describe the purposes, principles and methods of health counseling.

| Unit | Т | ime | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|-----|-------|--|---|---|
| | (F | Irs.) | outcomes | | Learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1. | 10 | | Define health and explain its dimensions List determinants of health Define Primary Health Care List components of Primary Health Care and their application within a community | changing concepts. Dimensions of health Determinants of health Primary health care, definition, | Lecture discussion.Posters. |
| 2. | 10 | | Describe health concepts and practices of community. Enumerate health related cultural beliefs and practices | Community Health practices • Health concepts of people and health care providers. • Health behaviours, beliefs and cultural practices of community. • Ethics and behaviour related to community practices. • Method of home visiting. | Lecture discussion. Practice session. Demonstration |
| 3. | 15 | 5 | Describe National health problems Explain specific health programmes at National, state and community levels Trends and | Health problems and policies • Overview of health problems of communities in India. | • Lecture discussion. |

| | | I | 1 1 | | |
|----|----|---|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | development in | programs | |
| | | | national health | • Field Visits: | |
| | | | programmes and | Village, Sub center, | |
| | | | policies | Primary health center, | |
| | | | National health | Community health | |
| | | | programmes and its | center. | |
| | | | implementation at | | |
| | | | community level. | | |
| | | | • Role and | | |
| | | | functions of | | |
| | | | Accredited Social | | |
| | | | health Activists | | |
| | | | (ASHA), | | |
| | | | Anganwadi | | |
| | | | worker, Dai etc. | | |
| 4. | 10 | 5 | • Explain the | Health Organization | Lecture |
| ٦. | 10 | 3 | 1 | • Organization of SC, | discussion. |
| | | | organization of health services at | PHC, CMC and | • Field Visits to |
| | | | different levels | | |
| | | | | district hospital. | various |
| | | | • Describe the | • Organization of | available |
| | | | referral system. | health care | organizations. |
| | | | • Explain the Role | delivery system at | |
| | | | of National and | different levels | |
| | | | International | • Referral system | |
| | | | health agencies | • Health agencies: | |
| | | | and Non- | International: | |
| | | | Governmental | WHO, UNICEF, | |
| | | | Organisations | UNFPA, UNDPA, | |
| | | | | World Bank, FAO, | |
| | | | | DANIDA, European | |
| | | | | Commission. Red | |
| | | | | Cross, US aid, | |
| | | | | UNESCO. Colombo | |
| | | | | Plan, ILO, CARE | |
| | | | | etc. | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | National: Indian | |
| | | | | Red Cross, Indian | |
| | | | | Council for Child | |
| | | | | welfare, Family | |
| | | | | planning association of | |
| | | | | India etc | |
| | | | | Non-Governmental | |
| | | | | organizations | |
| | | | | organizations | |

| 5 | 5 | 2 | • Describe health team with special focus on the ANM\ FHW | Role of health team. • Team concept and Functions of the health team • Role and Responsibilities of ANM \ FHW • Code of ethics for ANM | Lecture discussion. Observation of activities rendered by the health team members. |
|---|----|---|--|--|---|
| 6 | 10 | 5 | Describe physical structure of village and urban area Identify social groups, organizations and leaders • Explain administrative set up at the village | Structure of community Rural community Rural community Characteristics, changes in the village community development, major rural problems Urban Community-Characteristics, changes and adjustments to urban environment, major urban problems Village: Physical structure Administrative set up Function of Panchayat 73 ^r " and 74 th amendments to Constitution and role of Panchayat in health. Structure of an urban community slum Social groups organizations. leaders Community resources | Lecture discussion. Field visits: village mapping, slum mapping, resource mapping. Drawing of Panchayat structure and urban wards. Listing of formal and informal leaders groups in the community. Visit to a village and meet Panchayat members, visit block office. List their role in health care. |

| 7 | 10 | 5 | . D | Drmamica | . I ast |
|----|----|---|--------------------|---|---------------------|
| 7. | 10 | 5 | • Describe the | Dynamics of | Lecture discussion. |
| | | | interaction | community | • Interaction |
| | | | between different | • Social processes- | with different |
| | | | groups and | individual and process of socialisation | |
| | | | communities | | groups in the |
| | | | within the village | • Interaction between | village. |
| | | | • Describe social | different social groups | • Prepare a list of |
| | | | traditions and | in the village. | different customs |
| | | | customs in the | Traditions and | and traditions. |
| | | | village. | customs and their | |
| | | | | influence on health. | |
| | | | | • Social stratification: | |
| | | | | Influence of Class. | |
| | | | | Caste and Race on | |
| | | | | health and health | |
| | | | | practices | |
| | | | | • Family and marriage: | |
| | | | | Types | |
| | | | | • Changes & | |
| | | | | legislations on family | |
| | | | | and marriage in India - | |
| 0 | 20 | | D | marriage acts | T , |
| 8. | 20 | 6 | • Demonstrate | • Scope and Methods | • Lecture |
| | | | methods of | of community need | discussion. |
| | | | community need | assessment | • Preparation of |
| | | | assessment | • Survey: Planning | questionnaire |
| | | | | Preparation of tools: | • Field visits/ |
| | | | | questionnaires, | community: |
| | | | | interview schedules, | • Conduct |
| | | | | check list etc | survey. |
| | | | | • Community | |
| | | | | survey: Principles and | |
| | | | | methods: data | |
| | | | | collection, conducting | |
| | | | | interviews, focus | |
| | | | | group discussions | |
| | | | | FGD) and case studies | |
| | | | | • Participatory | |
| | | | | learning for | |
| | | | | action(PLA) | |
| | | | | Analysis of data, Preparation of report | |
| | | | | L Preparation of report | |

| 9. | 20 | 15 | • Explain the | Communication | • Lecture |
|----|----|----|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | | concept, principles | methods & media | discussion. |
| | | | and methods of | • Principles, Methods | Demonstration |
| | | | communication | and Process of | of different |
| | | | • Prepare simple | communication. | methods of |
| | | | and low cost aids | Inter personal | communication |
| | | | of communication. | relationship (IPR): | Role/Play. |
| | | | Conduct health | communication with | , |
| | | | education | different groups and | Prepare health |
| | | | | health team members. | messages using |
| | | | | • Types and use of AV | different media |
| | | | | aids | and methods. |
| | | | | Use of local folk | Preparation of |
| | | | | methods and media for | IEC material. |
| | | | | disseminating health | • Practice using |
| | | | | messages. | one folk method. |
| | | | | BCC(Behavioural | Preparation of |
| | | | | change | health education |
| | | | | communication), IEC | plan |
| | | | | (Information, | Conduct BCC |
| | | | | Education and | session. |
| | | | | communication): | Evaluate and |
| | | | | Aims, Scope, concept | follow up of |
| | | | | and approaches | health education. |
| | | | | Teaching learning | |
| | | | | process, concept, | |
| | | | | characteristics, steps of | |
| | | | | learning, | |
| | | | | characteristics of | |
| | | | | learner | |
| | | | | • Principles, methods | |
| | | | | of teaching | |
| | | | | • Planning of | |
| | | | | health education | |
| | | | | activities: | |
| | | | | • Role and | |
| | | | | responsibilities of | |
| | | | | • ANM's/Health | |
| | | | | workers in BCC | |

| 10. | 5 | 5 | Explain concept and principles of counseling Describe the technique of counseling Describe role of counsellor | Counseling. Concept, Principles and Techniques of counseling. Identifying needs and areas for counseling in the community. Role of counselor Role of ANM/ Female Health worker as counselor | Lecture discussion. Conduct counseling session and follow up. |
|-----|---|---|---|---|--|
| 11. | 5 | 2 | State health conditions where rehabilitation is required. List the various resources available in a community. | Community based rehabilitation • Health Conditions needing rehabilitation • Community Resources available • Educate individuals, family and community. | Lecture discussionCase discussion |

- Health organizational chart.
- Return demonstration of home visit.
- Field visits
- Preparation of IEC material
- Demonstration of counseling technique.
- Village mapping.
- Community survey.

Learning objectives:

HEALTH PROMOTION

Theory - 120 hours
Demonstration - 75 hours
Total - 195 hours

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Explain importance of nutrition in health and sickness.
- 2. Promote nutrition of a individual, family and community
- 3. Explain principles of hygiene and its effect on health.
- 4. Describe hygiene for self and individuals.
- 5. Describe importance of environmental sanitation and waste management.
- 6. Promote mental health of individual, family and community

A. Nutrition

Theory - 35 hrs. Demonstration - 30 hrs. Total - 65 hrs.

| Unit | Time | | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|--------|------|---|--|--|
| | (Hrs.) | | outcomes | | Learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | List essential nutrients Describe classification of food and their nutritive values and functions. Explain importance of nutrition in health and sickness. Plan balanced diet for different age groups | • Importance of nutrition in health and sickness • Essential nutrients, functions, sources and requirements • Classification of foods and their nutritive value • Normal requirements at different ages. • Balanced diet for different age group | Lecture discussion. Explain using Models and Charts. Exhibit raw food item showing balanced diet |

| | 1.0 | | T1C | 3T . '.' 1 | T . |
|----|-----|---|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 2. | 10 | 5 | • Identify | Nutritional | • Lecture |
| | | | malnutrition and | problems | discussion. |
| | | | nutritional | Nutritional | • Visit ICDs project |
| | | | deficiencies. | deficiencies: | and discuss the |
| | | | • Counsel women | • Deficiencies, | program. |
| | | | with anaemia. | correction, | • Explain using |
| | | | • Describe special | treatment and | Models and Charts. |
| | | | diet for sick. | referral - protein | • Planning diets for |
| | | | • Explain role of | energy malnutrition | anemic women and |
| | | | ANM's/FHW/ | • Vitamin and | other deficiency |
| | | | AWWs. | mineral | conditions |
| | | | | deficiencies: | |
| | | | | Nutritional anaemia | |
| | | | | in women | |
| | | | | • Under five | |
| | | | | nutrition | |
| | | | | • The role of | |
| | | | | ANM's/ FHW/ | |
| | | | | AWWs in | |
| | | | | supplementary food. | |
| | | | | • Special diets of individuals for | |
| | | | | | |
| | 5 | 5 | A | different age group. | т , |
| 3. | 3 | 3 | • Assess nutritional | Nutritional | • Lecture |
| | | | status of individual | assessment • Methods of | discussion. |
| | | | and family. | nutritional | DemonstrationField visits. |
| | | | • Identify local | | • Fleid visits. |
| | | | foods for enriching diet. | assessment of individual and | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | • Identify good | family: mother and child | |
| | | | food habits from harmful food fads | • Identification of | |
| | | | | local food | |
| | | | and customs. | sources and their | |
| | | | | value in | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | enriching diet. | |
| | | | | • Food fads, taboos, | |
| | | | | • customs and | |
| | | | | their influence | |
| | | | | on health. | |

| 4. | 10 | 15 | Plan diet for a family Counsel for improving diet of the family. Demonstrate safe preparation and cooking methods. Explain methods of safe | Promotion of nutrition Planning diets and special diets for a family Methods of using locally available foods for special diet Principles and methods of cooking Promotion of kitchen gardens Food hygiene and safe preparation Storage and preservation Food adulteration Precautions during festivals and Melas. | Lecture discussion. Plan diet for the family assigned. Health education. Visit a milk pasteurization plant. Demonstration of various methods of cooking. |
|----|----|----|---|--|--|

- Cooking of special diet.
- Nutrition education to a group.
- Planning diet of a family assigned.

B. Human body and hygiene

Theory - 35 hrs. Demonstration - 20 hrs. Total - 55 hrs

| | :4 Time (IIme) | | Total - 55 hrs | | |
|------|----------------|------|--|--|--|
| Unit | Time (Hrs.) | | Expected outcomes | Contents | Teaching |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Learning Activities |
| | | | | - | Activities |
| 1. | 20 | | Describe the structure and functions of the various systems of body State (unctions of different organs. | The human body • Structure and functions of human body. • Body systems and their functions digestive system respirator' system. genito urinary system, cardiovascular system, nervous system, muscular system, endocrine system, special sensory organs. | Lecture discussion. Identification of body parts. Explain using Models and Charts. |
| 2. | 5 | 15 | Understand importance of personal hygiene for self and individuals health. Care for sick to maintain their personal hygiene and comfort | Hygiene of the body Personal and individual hygiene Care of mouth skin, hair and nails. Sexual hygiene Menstrual hygiene. Hygiene and comforts needs of the Sick: Care of skin: Bath sponging, back care, care of pressure points, position changing, Care of hair: hair wash Care of hand and nails: hand washing | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. |

| | | | | Care of eyes: eye wash,Mouth care:Elimination Care of bowels and bladder | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 5 | 5 | State the basic human needs. Explain importance of fulfilling these basic needs. | Optimal functioning of the body • Basic human needs - Rest, sleep, activity, exercise, posture etc - Food, eating and drinking habits - Participation in social activities. - Self-actualisation and spiritual need. - Interpersonal and human relations - Lifestyle and healthy habits. | Lecture discussion. Health education regarding healthy life style. |

- Preparation of anatomy practical book
- Return demonstration of personal hygiene including care of various organs of body.

C. Environmental Sanitation

Theory - 20 hrs.

Demonstration - 15 hrs.

Total - 35 hrs.

| Unit | Time | e (Hrs.) | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|------|----------|--|---|---|
| | Th. | Demo | Outcomes | | learning Activities |
| 1 | 5 | 2 | Explain the importance of basic sanitation at home and in the community. | Environmental Sanitation • Environment and ecology for healthy living: basic sanitary needs. • Air, sunlight and ventilation. • Home environment -: smoke, animals, water, drains and toilets etc. | Lecture discussion.Case study. |
| 2 | 5 | 4 | Describe the importance of safe water for health. Describe methods of purifications of water. | Safe water Sources of water & characteristics of safe water - sources of contamination and prevention. Purification of water for drinking: methods- small and large scale. Disinfections of well, tube well tank and pond in a village. Waterborne diseases and prevention. | Lecture discussion. Village mapping: water sources, drains, ponds and contamination areas. Visit to a water purification plant. |

| 3 | 5 | 4 | • Explain the importance of safe | Disposal of excreta and waste. | • Lecture discussion. |
|---|---|---|--|--|---|
| | | | disposal of waste and its role in prevention of diseases. • State the hazards due to waste | Methods of excreta disposal - types of latrine. Handling animal excreta. Methods of waste disposal Hazards due to waste | Demonstration. Visit to sewage disposal unit and sanitary latrine |
| 4 | 5 | 5 | Involve community in sanitation activities. Educate community for safe disposal of different types of waste. | Community participation Drainage and preparation of soak pits. Maintaining healthy environment within and around village - cleaning and maintenance of village drains, ponds and wells. Common waste, excreta and animal waste - disposal in the village. | Lecture discussion. Construction of a small scale soak pit at school or health centre premises. Disinfection of a well, tube well along with village leaders or members of community. Organize village meeting. |

- Purification of water at home, community
- Disinfections of a well/tube well.
- Construction of a small scale soak pit.
- Health education for use of sanitary latrine.

D. Mental Health

Theory - 30 hrs.

Demonstration - 10 hrs.

Total - 40 hrs.

| Unit | Time | e | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|--------|------|---|--|--|
| | (Hrs.) | | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 10 | 2 | • Explain relationship between body and mind. • Identify the factors necessary for normal mental health • Educate for promoting mental health . | Mental Helath Concept of mental health Body-mind Relationship. Factors influencing mental health. Characteristics of a mentally healthy person. Developmental tasks of different age groups Different defense mechanisms | Lecture discussion. Observation. Use of quesliormaire to do assessment for mental health status. |
| 2. | 3 | 2 | Identify causes of maladjustment Educate family in solving problems. | Maladjustment • Features of a maladjusted individual. • Common causes of maladjustment. • Counselling an individual, family and community. | Lecture discussion. Demonstration of counselling for maladjusted individual in the community. |
| 3. | 12 | 4 | Identify signs of mental illness. Identify them early and refer. Guide family members in home | Mental illness • Identify abnormal behaviours. • Types of mental illnesses and treatments. | Lecture discussion.Visit to a mental hospital/ clinic. |
| | | | care • Counsel for prevention of mental illness. | Early detection and referral of mentally ill Prevention of mental illness Home care and counselling Refer psychiatric emergencies. | |

| 4. | 5 | 2 | Explain process of ageing. Identify characteristics of elderly Provide need based care. | Old age care • Process of ageing - physical, psychological changes. • Needs and problems • Care of elderly at home. • Rehabilitation and agencies of caring elderly. | Lecture discussion.If available visit an old age home. |
|----|---|---|---|--|---|
| | | | | eiderry. | |

- Assessment of mental health status of Individual
- Care plan for an elderly person at home.

Primary Health Care-

(Prevention of Disease and Restoration of Health)

Theory - 130 hours

Demonstration - 150 hours

Total - 280 hours

Learning objectives:

On completion of the course student will be able to:

- 1. Explain concept of infection and causation of diseases.
- 2. Describe body defense mechanisms and development of immunity against diseases
- 3. Perform immunization effectively.
- 4. Describe different methods of disinfections and sterilization.
- 5. Describe common communicable diseases and their management.
- 6. Explain prevention of common communicable diseases and their control.
- 7. Describe care of the sick in community with common ailments and refer if required.
- 8. Explain recognition of conditions related to different body systems.
- 9. Describe and demonstrate routes of administration of drugs
- 10. List common drugs used for emergencies and minor ailments, their indications, dosage and actions

A. Infection and Immunization Theory - 25 hours Demonstration - 20 hours Total - 45 hours

| Unit | Time | | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|------|------|--|---|--|
| | (Hrs | .) | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 2 | - | Understand concept of occurrence of diseases Describe classification of diseases. | Concept of disease. Concept and definition of illness Disease causation Classification of diseases. | Lecture discussion.Explain using Charts. |
| 2 | 4 | 2 | Understand process of infection. Describe characteristics of microbes Narrate methods of spread of infection State factors affecting spread of infection. | Infection Meaning and types of infection. Causes of infection Classification and characteristics of micro organisms: Pathogenic and Non-pathogenic Incubation period and spread of infection transmission Factors affecting growth and destruction of microbes. | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Explain using microscepe. |
| 3 | 6 | 2 | Understand body defence mechanism State types of immunity Describe different types of vaccine and their preservation | Immunity and body defense mechanisms • Body's defense mechanism • Immunity - concept • Hypersensitivity: • Antigen antibody reaction • Types of immunity • Types of vaccines Storage and care - cold chain maintenance. | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Field visits for cold chain. |

| 4 | 6 | 4 | State immunization schedule Give immunization Organize immunization camps Prepare articles for immunization Participate in special drives. | Immunization Immunization against different infections - immunization schedule Injection safety Methods of administering vaccine Sterilization of syringes and needles. Immunization in the community | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Posters on immunization schedule Visit immunization camp/ outreach camp |
|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| | | | | Immunization Hazards Precautions while giving vaccines Special immunization drives and programmes. Records and reports | |
| 5 | 2 | 4 | Collect specimens correctly Handle body discharges safely Give health education for disposal of body discharges. | Collection of specimen • Principles and methods of collection of specimens and handling body discharges. • Collection of specimens of blood, sputum, urine, stool • Safe disposal of body discharges. | Lecture discussion. Preparation of malaria slide. Collection of sputum. Collection of urine and stool. Labeling of the specimens. Visit to the Laboratory |

| 6. | 3 | 6 | • Explain | Disinfection and | • Lecture |
|----|---|---|-------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | | | difference | sterilization | discussion. |
| | | | between | Principles and | Demonstration |
| | | | antisepsis, | methods of antisepsis, | • Visit |
| | | | disinfection and | disinfection and | sterilization |
| | | | sterilization | sterilization | department of a |
| | | | • Describe the | Methods of | hospital. |
| | | | principles of | disinfecting different | |
| | | | antisepsis, | equipments | |
| | | | disinfection and | Methods of | |
| | | | sterilization | sterilizing different | |
| | | | • Perform | equipments | |
| | | | disinfections and | | |
| | | | sterilization of | | |
| | | | various | | |
| | | | equipments | | |
| 7. | 2 | 2 | • Explain the | Waste Disposal | • Lecture |
| | | | methods of waste | Waste disposals- | Discussion |
| | | | disposal | infectious and non- infectious: | • Demonstration |
| | | | | concepts. | |
| | | | | principles, and | |
| | | | | methods at | |
| | | | | different levels | |
| | | | | | |

- Demonstration of sterilization of syringes and needles/using pressure cooker/ small autoclave
- Demonstration of preparation of Malaria slides.
- Techniques of vaccination
- Assignment on cold chain system.
- Prepare poster/chart on immunization schedule.
- Demonstrate different methods of waste disposable

B. Communicable Diseases

Theory - 40 hrs.
Demonstration 25 hrs.
Total - 65 hrs.

| Unit | Time | | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|------|------|--|---|---|
| | (Hrs | .) | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1. | 7 | 5 | Understand epidemiological concept of occurrence of diseases. Describe levels of prevention and general measures for control of communicable diseases. Explain importance of Surveillance. notification reporting. | Introduction to communicable diseases • Common communicable diseases; Epidemiological concepts - Incidence and prevalence, mortality and morbidity. • Levels of prevention • Control and prevention of communicable diseases General measures • Surveillance, isolation, notification. reporting. | Lecture discussion Calculation of mortality and morbidity for different diseases. Visit isolation unit Surveillance |
| 2. | 25 | 5 | Describe signs and symptoms of different communicable diseases. Explain preventive measures for different communicable diseases. | Communicable diseases. • Signs, Symptoms, care and prevention of the following: - Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis - Chicken pox, | Lecture discussion. Visit infectious disease hospital / center. Demonstration. Supervised Clinical Practice. |

| | | | Describe care and referral for different communicable diseases. | mumps, rubella, enteric fever, hepatitis, rabies, malaria, dengue, filaria, kala-azar trachoma, conjunctivitis, scabies, STDs and HIV/AIDS - Encephalitis - Leptospirosis - Acute respiratory infections Diarrhoeal diseases - Worm infestations - leprosy Role and responsibilities of health worker/ANM | |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 6 | 8 | State the principles of care of infectious cases. Enumerate Standard safety measures Understand preventive measures Provide health education | Care in communicable diseases Care of patients with communicable diseases. Isolation methods. Standard safety measures (Universa precautions) Health education and messages for different communicable diseases. Role and responsibilities of health worker /ANM | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Prepare health education messages Prepare chart on Standard safety measures. |

| | | | epidemics | Management | discussion. |
|----|---|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | | | Define role of | Definitions and | Community |
| | | | health worker/ | causes of epidemics. | mapping. |
| | | | ANM in relief work. | Epidemic enquiry | • Health |
| | | | | in a community and | Education. |
| | | | | epidemic mapping | |
| | | | | Relief work and role | |
| | | | | of health worker/ | |
| | | | | ANM. | |
| 4. | 2 | 7 | • Identify causes of | Epidemic | • Lecture |

Suggested activities of EvaluationPreparation of surveillance report

- Conduct Health education
- Demonstration on :-

- Standard safety measures in Nursing Practice

C. Community Health Problems
Theory - 30 hrs. Demonstration 50 hrs. Total - 80 hrs.

| Unit | Time | e | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|------|------|---|---|--|
| | (Hrs | .) | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 3 | 10 | Identify common health problems in the community Perform health assessment of individual Render care to the sick at home Advise family members in care of sick | Care of the sick in the community Common health conditions in the community -danger signs of illnesses. Health assessment: Taking history, Physical examination: Vital signs. Weight, Height: recognition of abnormalities Identification of health problems Management of the sick: home and community nursing procedures, care of the sick, referral Health education: individual and family | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Supervised clinical practice. Health education |
| 2. | 3 | 8 | Check and record vital signs Describe stages of fever List common conditions causing fever Provide care to patients with fever | Fever • Vital signs: Temperature, pulse, respiration, blood, pressure • Temperature maintenance and the physiology of fever • Fever: Types and stages Causes of fever - common conditions causing fever, malaria, typhoid, Acute respiratory Infection (ARI) etc • Nursing management of patient with fever • Alternate system of | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Supervised clinical practice. |

| | | medicine | l i | i |
|--|--|----------|-----|---|
| | | medicine | | |

| 3. | 4 | 6 | • Enumerate | Respiratory problems | • Lecture |
|----------|----|---|----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| | | | causes, sign and | • Common respiratory | discussion. |
| | | | symptoms | problems: types, | • Demonstration. |
| | | | respiratory | classifications- cold | Demonstration |
| | | | problems | and cough, ARI, | of steam |
| | | | • Provide Care | Asphyxia, tonsillitis, | inhalation, nasal |
| | | | to patients with | asthma, bronchitis | drops, oxygen |
| | | | respiratory | pneumonia and | inhalation |
| | | | infections. | tuberculosis | Health education |
| | | | • State common | Causes, sign and | discussion |
| | | | home remedies | symptoms, treatment of | • Demonstration. |
| | | | and their | respirator problems | Supervised |
| | | | application. | Management: Role | clinical |
| | | | | and responsibilities of | practice. |
| | | | | ANM/health workers in | • Health |
| | | | | care of respiratory | education |
| | | | | problems including | |
| | | | | Home care remedies. | |
| | | | | • Integrate accepted | |
| <u> </u> | | | 7.1 | practices of AYUSH | |
| 4. | 2- | 2 | • Identify cause | Aches and pains | • Lecture |
| | | | and | • Causes and nursing | discussion |
| | | | provide care and | management of: | DemonstrationHealth |
| | | | support • Refer when | Tooth ache, ear | education |
| | | | | ache, abdominal pain, headache, | education |
| | | | necessary. | joint pains. | |
| | | | | • Management as per | |
| | | | | the standing orders | |
| | | | | and protocols | |
| | | | | Role of ANM/health | |
| | | | | worker in the | |
| | | | | community including | |
| | | | | Home care remedies | |
| | | | | • Integrate accepted | |
| | | | | practices of AYUSH | |

| | 1 | 1 | T1C | D: 4' 1.1 | т , |
|----|---|---|--|--|--------------------------------------|
| 5. | 3 | 4 | • Identify cause | Digestive problems | • Lecture |
| | | | and provide care | • indigestion. | discussion. |
| | | | and support | anorexia, vomiting, | • Demonstration. |
| | | | • Refer when | distension and | • Health |
| | | | necessary | Constipation | education |
| | | | Identify cause | Haemorrhoids. | |
| | | | and provide care | hernia, ulcers and | |
| | | | and support | intestinal obstruction | |
| | | | Refer when | • Role of ANM/health | |
| | | | necessary | worker in the | |
| | | | | community including | |
| | | | | Home care remedies. | |
| | | | | Integrate accepted | |
| | | | | practices of AYUSH | |
| 6. | 3 | 3 | • Identify | Urinary problems | • Lecture |
| | | | cause and | Signs and symptoms | discussion. |
| | | | provide care and | of renal conditions | Demonstration |
| | | | support | • Retention of urine, | Health education |
| | | | • Refer when | renal colic, edema | |
| | | | necessary. | • Role of ANM/health | |
| | | | | worker in the | |
| | | | | community including | |
| | | | | Home care remedies. | |
| | | | | • Integrate accepted | |
| | | | | practices of AYUSH | |
| 7 | 3 | 3 | Identify | Cardiovascular | • Lecture |
| / | | 3 | cause and | problem | discussion. |
| | | | provide care and | • Signs and symptoms | • Demonstration. |
| | | | - | of cardiac conditions | Health education |
| | | | supportRefer when | and blood related | Treatin education |
| | | | | | |
| | | | necessary | problems: heart attack, | |
| | | | | chest pain, anemia, | |
| | | | | hypertension and | |
| | | | | leukemia | |
| | | | | • Care of a cardiac | |
| | | | | patient at home | |
| | | | | • Role of ANM/health | |
| | | | | worker in the | |
| | | | | community including | |
| | | | | Home care remedies. | |
| | | | | Integrate accepted | |
| | | | | practices of AYUSH | |

| 8 | 2 | 3 | • Identify cause and provide care | Diseases of the nervous system | • Lecture discussion. |
|----|---|---|-----------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | | | and support | Signs and symptoms | • Demonstration. |
| | | | • Refer when | of neurological | Health education. |
| | | | necessary | problems - Headache, | |
| | | | | backache and paralysis | |
| | | | | • Care of a patient with | |
| | | | | stroke at home. | |
| | | | | Care of pressure | |
| | | | | points, back care | |
| | | | | changing of positions, | |
| | | | | active and passive | |
| | | | | exercises, body support | |
| | | | | to prevent contractures. | |
| | | | | • Role of ANM/health | |
| | | | | worker in the | |
| | | | | community including Home care remedies. | |
| | | | | • Integrate accepted | |
| | | | | practices of AYUSH | |
| 9 | 3 | 4 | • Identify cause | Metabolic diseases | Lecture |
| | | | and provide care | • Diabetes - signs and | discussion. |
| | | | and support | symptoms, | • Demonstration. |
| | | | • Refer when | complications diet and | Health education |
| | | | necessary | medications | |
| | | | Give insulin | • Skin care, foot care | |
| | | | injection | Urine testing and | |
| | | | • Counsel for | administration of | |
| | | | prevention of | insulin injection. | |
| | | | complications | • Integrate accepted | |
| | _ | | 74 10 1 | practices of AYUSH | |
| 10 | 2 | 4 | • Identify the | Diseases of musculo | • Lecture |
| | | | conditions | skeletal system | discussion. |
| | | | • provide care to | • Signs and symptoms | • Demonstration. |
| | | | relieve pain | of sprain, tear of | • Case study. |
| | | | • Prevent | ligaments and arthritis. | Health education |
| | | | complications | • Integrate accepted | |
| | | | and refer | practices of AYUSH | |

| 11 | 2 | 3 | • Identify need | Care of handicap | • Lecture |
|----|---|---|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|
| | | | of handicapped | Handicaps - different | discussion. |
| | | | • Ensure need | types | • Demonstration. |
| | | | base care at | Counselling for | Case study. |
| | | | home | prevention of certain | |
| | | | | handicaps | |
| | | | | • Understandings the | |
| | | | | handicapped person | |
| | | | | Helping family to | |
| | | | | ensure need based care | |

Demonstration of

- Urine testing for albumin and sugar.
- Urinary catheterization
- Local application of cold and hot
- Plain water enema
- Checking of B.P. and TPR
- Disease conditions.

D. Primary Medical Care

Theory - 20 hrs. Demonstration - 20 hrs. Total - 40 hrs.

| Unit | Time (Hrs.) | | Expected Outcomes | Contents | Teaching learning |
|------|----------------|------|---|---|--|
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 5 | 4 | Name different systems of medicine Understand abbreviations Calculate dosages of medicines Understand classification of drugs. | Types of drugs • Different Systems of medicine: allopathic and AYUSH • Classifications of drugs • Forms and characteristics of drugs • Abbreviations used in medication • Administration of drugs: Policies and regulations, as per protocols and standing orders • Calculation of dosage | Lecture discussion. Calculation of dosage and conversion. Drug study. |
| 2 | 5 | 10 | Demonstrate administration of drugs Explain importance of observations and recording. | Administration of drugs Routes of administration Oral, parentral (intradermal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, Intra venous), rectal, local and others. Administration of drugs: Precautions, principles Observations and recording. | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Practice session Preparation and administration of IV fluids as per protocol Preparation for blood transfusion as per protocol. |

| 3 | 5 | 2 | Administer drugs for minor ailments Explain the care of drugs. | Drugs used in minor ailments Common drugs for fever, cold and cough, aches and pains etc. Drug kit in the subcentre. content and its use Storage and care of drugs | Lecture discussion.Visit subcentre.Demonstration |
|---|---|---|---|---|--|
| 4 | 5 | 4 | Administer emergency drugs following precautions. | Common emergency drugs Methergine, misoprostol injectionoxytocin, IV fluids, antibiotics, injection and magnesium sulphate deriphylline, avil and other antihistaminic, pelhecline, vitamin K, antirabies vaccine, anti snake venoms as per the protocol • Precautions for administration • Storage and Care of emergency drugs | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Drug study. |

- Suggested activities of Evaluation
 Preparation of list of common drugs used in sub centre, their action dosages
- Demonstration of administration of medication by different routes
- Drug study

E. First Aid and Referral

Theory - 25 hrs. Demonstration - 35 hrs. Total - 60 hrs.

| Unit | Time | e | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|------|------|---|--|--|
| | (Hrs | .) | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 2 | 7 | Understand principle of first aid care Use first aid kit Demonstrate different type of bandages | Need for First Aid • Principles of first aid • Mobilization of resources • First aid kit & supplies. • Bandages: Types, Uses • Principles and methods of | Lecture discussion.Demonstration.Practice session. |
| | | | | bandaging | |
| 2. | 10 | 5 | • Demonstrate first aid care for Cuts and wounds, Foreign bodies, Burns and scalds •, Health education and referral | Minor Injuries and ailments • Cuts and wounds: types, principles and first aid care • Foreign bodies • Burns and scalds types, principles and first aid care • Health education and referral • Role of ANM/health worker | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Practice session Supervised clinical practice. Health education |

| 3. | 5 | 8 | Identify different bones Describe types of fracture Apply splints and bandages Transfer fractured patients correctly. | Fractures • Skeletal system and different bones. • Fractures: Types. Causes, signs and symptoms, first aid care, • Methods of immobilization and transportation. | Lecture discussion.Demonstration.Practice session |
|----|----|----|--|---|--|
| 4. | 8. | 15 | • Follow principles of first aid and provide care in different emergencies | Life Threatening Conditions • Bleeding • Drowning • Strangulation, suffocation and asphyxia • Loss of consciousness • Cardio respiratory arrest | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Nasal pack Apply tourniquet. BLS demonstration. Insertion of naso gastric tube |
| | | | | Convulsions Foreign bodies Chest injuries Shock and allergic conditions Poisoning, bites and stings Stroke Heat stroke Severe burn | • Practice session |

Suggested activities for EvaluationDemonstration of following:

- 1. Wound care
- 2. Splints, slings, bandages
- 3. Transportation of casualties
- 4. BLS Basic Life Supports
- 5. Naso gastric tube insertion
- 6. Care during different emergencies

Child Health Nursing

Theory - 75 hours

Demonstration - 110 hours

Total - 185 hours

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Assess growth and development of a child at different ages.
- 2. Describe nutritional needs of different age groups of children.
- 3. Provide care to sick children during their common illness.
- 4. Describe school health programme
- 5. Describe 'Rights' of children
- 6. Educate mothers and family member as per need of their children.

| Unit | Time | e | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|--------|------|--|--|--|
| | (Hrs.) | | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1. | 20 | 20 | Assess growth and development in infants and children Maintain 'road to health' chart Explain the needs of a child Describe the care of a normal child State the common accidents in children and their protection | Growth & development Introduction to Growth and development Factors affecting growth and development Growth and development in infants and children: Assessment Physical, psychological and social development of children Monitoring and recording of growth and development of infants and children Care of infants and children Care of infants and children - play, hygiene, emotional needs training for bowel and urination Accidents: causes, | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using road to health chart. Health education Visit a school. |

| | precautions and | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| | prevention. | |
| | Congenital anomalies | |

| 2. | 10 | 10 | Explain the importance of breast feeding Educate mothers regarding breast feeding Explain complimentary feeding Educate for nutrition of children according to age | Nutrition of infants and children • Exclusive Breast feeding • Nutritional requirements • Complementary feeding • Problems of feeding • Breast feeding Counselling • Infant feeding and HIV • Baby friendly hospital initiative | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. |
|----|----|----|--|---|--|
| 3 | 5 | 10 | Describe the rights of children State the steps for prevention of child labour and child abuse. | Children's Rights Convention of Rights of the Child Prevention of child labour Abuse and legal protection Special care of girl child. Female infanticide | Lecture discussion. Survey the areas where child labour is used in the community. |

| 4. | 10 | 35 | Provide care to the sick children Identify the signs and symptoms of common childhood disorders Identify signs of high risk in case of ARI and Diarrhoea Educate mother and family members regarding prevention of illness. | Care of the sick child Common childhood disorders: Signs, symptoms and management. Vaccine for preventable diseases Acute Respiratory tract infections Diarrhoea vomiting, constipation Tonsillitis and mumps Ear infections Worm infestation Accidents and injuries Skin infections Fever - malaria, measles. IMNCI strategy | Lecture discussion. Explain using charts. Preparation of ORS at clinic/home Demonstration. Explain using slide. IMNCI protocols |
|----|----|----|---|---|--|
| 5 | 15 | 20 | Assess the school child Need based counselling of children, teacher and parents. | Care of School children • School health: Objectives, problems and programmes Environment of school • Assessment of general health of school children • Denial and eye problems • Nutritional deficiencies • School health education for | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Health education. |

| | | | | children • Need based sharing of health information with teachers/ parents/children • Records and reports | |
|----|----|----|--|---|---|
| 6. | 5 | 5 | • Explain the various, changes in the adolescents | Care of adolescents • Physical growth during adolescence • Emotional and behavioural changes in girls and boys • Special needs of adolescents. • Sex education for adolescents • Counselling | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using charts and models. |
| 7 | 10 | 10 | Discuss the special needs of girl child Explain the effect girl child discrimination in the family and community Counsel mother and community on need for care of a girl child | Care of adolescent girls • Menstruation and menstrual hygiene • Special nutritional needs • Early marriage and its affects • Adolescent girls: pregnancy and abortion • Preparing for family life- pre marital counseling. • Role of ANM/ female health worker | Lecture discussion. Explain using charts. Health education. |

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Case studies
- Breast feeding techniques
- Preparation of ORS

- Preparation of complementary feeds
- Assessment of growth and development of children
- Assessment of common childhood illnesses in infant, children and adolescent
- Poster on:
 - Growth and development
 - Prevention of common accidents in children
 - Menstrual cycle.
 - Physical changes in adolescence

Midwifery

Learning objectives:

Theory - 200 hours **Demonstration** - 160 hours **Total** - 360 hours

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe male and female reproductive organs.
- 2. Explain process of conception and foetal development
- 3. Describe female pelvis and the muscles involved in delivery of foetus.
- 4. Conduct normal delivery and provide care to the newborn.
- 5. Provide care to pregnant mother during ante, intra and post natal period at home and hospital.
- 6. Provide need based counselling to the mother and to her family during .. antenatal, intranatal and postnatal period.
- 7. Resuscitate the high risk new born baby
- 8. Identify high-risk pregnancies and refer them immediately for safe motherhood.
- 9. Identify deviation from normal labour in time and take necessary action.
- 10. Provide adequate care identifying abnormal puerperium.
- 11. Administer the drugs as per the protocols
- 12. Educate community for improving quality of life of the family.
- 13. Promote improvement in the status of women in society
- 14. Identify women's health problem and provide guidance and support.
- 15. Provide care and guidance to women with reproductive health problems.
- 16. Participate in reproductive health and family welfare programmes.

| Unit | Time | e | Expected | Contents | Teaching |
|------|------|------|---|---|--|
| | (Hrs | .) | Outcomes | | learning |
| | Th. | Demo | | | Activities |
| 1 | 8 | | Describe structure and functions of female reproductive system Describe structure and functions of male reproductive system | organs structure and | Lecture discussion. Explain using birth atlas, posters, models charts and slides. |
| 2. | 6 | 2 | Describe female pelvis and its diameters and relation to foetal skull Explain the muscles and ligaments of the pelvic floor Describe foetal skull | Female Pelvis and foetal skull • Structure of the pelvic bones-types of pelvis • Pelvic diameters • Muscles and ligaments of pelvic floor • Foetal skull: bones, diameters, sutures, size, shape, moulding, skull areas, fontanelles | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using models, charts, slides and films. |
| 3. | 5 | 5 | • Explain growth and development of foetus • Describe placenta, membrane and umbilical cord and their development • State the functions of placenta, membranes and | Foetus and placenta • Growth and development of foetus, foetal sac and amniotic fluid and foetal circulation and changes after birth • Structure and functions of placenta, membranes and umbilical cord and abnormalities Refer SBA module of | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using placenta, membrane, specimens Practice session |

| | | | cord. | Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
|----|----|---|--|---|---|
| 4. | 10 | 5 | Describe signs and symptoms of normal pregnancy Describe various tests for conformation of pregnancy Describe physiological changes during pregnancy Provide Care for minor ailments of pregnancy. | Normal pregnancy • Signs and symptoms of pregnancy • various diagnostic tests for conformation of pregnancy • Physiological changes during pregnancy • Minor ailments during pregnancy and their management Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using Models and Charts. |
| 5. | 10 | 8 | • Provide | Antenatal Care | • Lecture |

| | | | 1 | | 1 |
|----|----|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| | | | antenatal | • Registration | discussion. |
| | | | care | • Taking history of a | • Demonstration. |
| | | | • Provide need- | pregnant woman. | • Practice |
| | | | based | • Physical | session. |
| | | | information and | examination, | • Supervised |
| | | | guidance. | Investigation - | clinical |
| | | | Advise diet and | routine and specific | practice. |
| | | | nutrition for the | Prophylactic | |
| | | | pregnant mothers | medications | |
| | | | Identify risk | . NI 1 h 1 h 14h | |
| | | | factors | • Need based health | |
| | | | and refer on time. | information and guidance | |
| | | | Prepare mother | Nutrition in | |
| | | | for delivery | pregnancy | |
| | | | Tor derivery | Special needs of a | |
| | | | | pregnant woman. | |
| | | | | • Involvement of | |
| | | | | husband and | |
| | | | | family. | |
| | | | | • Identification of | |
| | | | | high risks cases anc | |
| | | | | referral | |
| | | | | • Preparation of mother | |
| | | | | for delivery. | |
| | | | | Refer SBA module of | |
| | | | | Ministry of health and | |
| | | | | Family Welfare | |
| 6. | 10 | 8 | Identify signs | Normal Labour | • Lecture |
| | | | and symptoms of | • Onset and stages of | discussion. |
| | | | normal labour | labour, physiological | Demonstration |
| | | | • Demonstrate the | changes | Witness normal |
| | | | mechanism of | • Changes in Uterine | delivery |
| | | | labour | muscles, and cervix | • Explain using |
| | | | • Detect a normal | • Lie, attitude, position, | partograph. |
| | | | lie and | denominator and | |
| | | | presentation of | presentation of foetus. | |
| | | | foetus. | • Foetal skull, | |
| | | | Identify | Mechanisms of labour | |
| | | | deviation from | Identification of high | |
| | | | normal progress | risk cases, | |
| | | | of labour | foetal distress and | |
| | | | • Demonstrate | maternal distress | |
| | | | plotting of t | during labour | |
| | | | partograph | • Partograph in the | |
| | | | | management of the | |
| | | | 1 | | |

| | | | | normal labor Role of ANM/Female health worker and referral Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
|----|----|----|--|---|--|
| 7. | 12 | 15 | Use partograph and perform Per Vagina examination. Assist and conduct child birth Resuscitate newborn Deliver the placenta Provide care to mother and newborn throughout delivery Perform necessary recordings | Care during normal labour History of labour Importance of five 'C's Monitoring progress of labour with partograph preparation for delivery Care of mother in first and second stage of labour Assist and conduct childbirth Immediate care of new-born-resuscitation, apgar score, cord care Oxytocin Misoprostol drugs: Dose, route, indication, action, side effects precautions, role and responsibilities of | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using models, charts, films and slides partograph. Supervised clinical practice Practice session Case study. |

| | | | | ANM/FHW | |
|---------|----|----|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | | | | • Delivery of placenta | |
| | | | | and examination of | |
| | | | | placenta | |
| | | | | • Care of mother in | |
| | | | | third and fourth | |
| | | | | stage: Recognise | |
| | | | | degrees of tear and | |
| | | | | appropriate care and | |
| | | | | referral | |
| | | | | Establishment of | |
| | | | | breast feeding, | |
| | | | | exclusive breast | |
| | | | | feeding | |
| | | | | Kangaroo mother | |
| | | | | care | |
| | | | | Baby friendly hospital | |
| | | | | initiative | |
| | | | | Record childbirth | |
| | | | | and ensure birth | |
| | | | | registration | |
| | | | | Refer SBA module of | |
| | | | | Ministry of health and | |
| | | | | Family Welfare | |
| 8. | 10 | 10 | Perform | Normal puerperium | Lecture |
| | | | postnatal | Physiological Changes | discussion. |
| | | | assessment | during postnatal period | • Demonstration. |
| | | | Identify | Postnatal assessment | Supervised |
| | | | deviations from | Minor ailments | clinical practice |
| | | | normal pure | during puerperium and | - |
| | | | perium and take | their management | |
| | | | necessary care. | • Care of mother-diet | |
| | | | Establish breast | rest, exercise, | |
| | | | feeding. | hygiene | |
| | | | | • Management of | |
| | | | Provide need | breast feeding. | |
| | | | based | • Prophylactic | |
| | | | information and | medicines | |
| | | | counselling | Special needs of | |
| | | | Counselling | postnatal women | |
| | | | | • Need based health | |
| <u></u> | | | | Treed based health | |

| | | | | education. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
|-----|----|----|--|---|---|
| 9. | 10 | 10 | Provide immediate care to normal new born Resuscitate new born at birth Identify "at risk" neonate and state measures to be taken Give immunization as per routine Care for new - born with common minoi disorders | Care of New-born Assessment of new born for gestation age, risk status and abnormalities Neonatal resuscitation Monitoring of vital signs and birth weight Management of normal new-born and common minor disorders. Exclusive Breast feeding and management Temperature maintenance, kangaroo mother care Immunization Care of newborn: Jaundice, infection, respiratory problems Principles of prevention of infection Educating mother to look after babies. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Lecture discussion. Demonstration. |
| 10. | 5 | 10 | • Identify a pre term / LBW baby and fulfill the special | High risk New BornPre term / LowBirth weight babies.Special needs of high | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using |

| | | | needs. • Provide care required during special conditions in a new-born • Guide in home care of a high risk new -born | risk babies • Care at home -referral and follow up • Care during asphyxia, convulsions, vomiting. • Care for thrush, cord sepsis, diarrhoea. • Implementation IMNCI protocol Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and "Family Welfare | charts. |
|-----|----|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | 10 | 3 | • Define MMR & IMR • State the components of RCH programme • Explain preventive measures for safe motherhood Safe mother-hood | Safe mother-hood Concept and cause of maternal mortality and morbidity Safe motherhood components: RCH and NRHM Preventive measures Role of ANM/ Female Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using charts. |
| 12. | 10 | 5 | Identify high risk pregnancies Refer them in time Counsel and involve | High risk pregnancies • High risk pregnancies: Identification. Risk factors, decision making, and | Lecture discussion. Case study - 2 Supervised clinical practice. Demonstration |

| | | | husband and family members in high risk pregnancies | management. • Protocols and standing orders: • Referral and follow up • Counselling and guidance about high risk conditions • Involvement of husband and family Role of ANM/Female Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
|----|----|----|--|---|---|
| 13 | 15 | 10 | Identify abnormalities of pregnancy in time Refer to correct place in time State the diseases that can affect during pregnancy | Abnormalities of pregnancy Common abnormalities of pregnancy: hyperemesis gravidarum, leaking and bleeding per vagina Anaemia of pregnant woman Eclampsia and pre eclampsia and toxaemia of pregnancy Indication of premature rupture of membranes, prolonged labour, anything requiring manual intervention, UTI, puerperal sepsis. Obstetrical shocks: Uterine abnormalities, | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. |

| | | | | ectopic pregnancy • Diseases complication pregnancy - TB, diabetes. • Hypertension • Infections during pregnancy - RTI/ STIs malaria, HIV, AIDS | |
|-----|----|----|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rh factor Standing orders and protocols Role of ANM/ Female | |
| | | | | Health worker • Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
| 14. | 5 | 5 | Identify types of abortion Prepare mother for termination of pregnancy Counsel for safe abortion. | Abortion Types of abortion, causes of abortion Need for safe abortion referral Complications of abortions Medical termination of pregnancy Care of woman who had abortion Role of ANM/ Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Suprarenal Clinical practice Observation. Demonstration. |
| 15. | 10 | 10 | Identify deviations from normal child birth and refer in time Provide Care to the mother in | Abnormal childbirth Common abnormalities of childbirth Abnormal presentations Abnormal uterine actions | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using through birth Atlas and charts. Explain using |

| | | | emergency and while transferring to hospital. • Mobilise support from the family and community. | Cephalo pelvic disproportion Prolonged labour Identification, immediate management and referral Emergency care of mother during transfer to hospital. Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | partograph. |
|-----|----|----|---|---|---|
| 16. | 10 | 10 | Provide emergency care at the time of haemorrhage Identify the cause of different PPH. Identify causes of complications during puerperium and render adequate care. | Abnormal Puerperium Postpartum haemorrhage and its management. Puerperal sepsis and its management Retention of urine Breast complications during lactation and Psychiatric complications Role of ANM/Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Explain using charts through charts different types of PPH. |
| 17 | 5 | 5 | • Assist in various surgical intervention in the mother during labour | Surgical Intervention • Assisting in the fallowings: - Induction of labour and its management | Lecture discussion.Demonstration |

| | | | • Render care to mothers pre & post operatively in surgical intervention. | Forceps and Vacuum extraction Episiotomy and suturing Craniotomy Caesarean section Pre and post operative care. Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
|-----|---|---|---|--|---|
| 18 | 5 | 5 | Able to identify various medicines during child birth for mother and child. Understand their action and care needed for the mother. State the dosage of these medicines for mother and child. | Medications used in midwifery Pain relieving drugs Anaesthetic drugs For uterine contractions For controlling bleeding For preventing postnatal infection. For preventing eclampsia Antibiotics IV fluids Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Visit labour room. Demonstration. Any study any book. |
| 19. | 3 | - | Describe the concept of quality of life Explain how quality of life affects life expectancy and peoples health Describe role of | Life cycle approach • Quality of life and life expectancy • People's health throughout the life cycle • Role of education economic status, social status on | • Lecture discussion. |

| | | | education on quality of life | quality of life • Holistic approach to life. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | |
|-----|----|----|--|--|---|
| 20. | 5 | | Explain status of women in Indian society Enumerate factors affecting women status Describe the importance of women's health Explain the programmes for empowering women in the society. | Status of women and empowerment Status of women in society Factors affecting status - gender bias, sex selection tests, female foeticide and infanticide sex ratio discrimination and exploitation Effect of tradition, culture and literacy Relationship between status of women and women's health. Effects of women's health in community: single, divorced deserted woman, widows special needs Laws related to women. Programmes for women's empowerment. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Visit family of an under privileged group. Group discussion. |
| 21. | 10 | 10 | • Explain the | Women's health | • Lecture |

| | | | complications related to child birth. • Identify common and emergency complications and provide care • Take pap smear | problems | discussion. • Demonstration. • Case study of a women at menopause |
|-----|---|----|---|---|--|
| 22. | 6 | 4 | Describe causes signs and symptoms of STI and RTI Describe the treatment for the STFs and RTI Education on prevention and treatment of RTI's and STIs | RTIs and STIs Causes and signs and symptoms of STIs and RTIs Syndromic approach for treatment Referral treatment and follow up care. Information, education and communication for prevention and treatment. | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Health education. Case study. |
| 23. | 6 | 10 | Explain the cause, effect and prognosis of HIV/AIDS Counsel the HIV positive | HIV /AIDS • Epidemiological facts related to spread of infection • Methods of transmission | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Explain HIV/ AIDS through charts and |

| | | | persons | Effect on immunity | models. |
|-----|---|---|---|--|---|
| | | | • Explain home care for HIV/AIDS patients | and signs and symptoms The AIDS patient community support and home care Counselling: process and techniques Counselling of HIV / positive patients and pregnant women. Standard safety ' measures Voluntary counseling and testing center (VCTC) / Integrated counseling and testing center (ICTC) activities Care continuum and Anti Retro viral Therapy(ART) Prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT): prophylaxis and breast feeding | • Role/play. |
| 24. | 2 | 2 | • Identify cases of infertility • Provide counselling to infertile couples • Refer and provide follow up care to infertility cases. | guidelines Infertility • Classification and Causes of infertility in male and female • Investigation and treatment • Identification of couples, counselling, referral and follow up. • Role of ANM/ Female Health worker | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using charts and posters. Case study. |

| 25. | 4 | 3 | • Explain the | Population | Lecture |
|-----|---|---|--|--|---|
| | 7 | | impact of population explosion specially on health • Enumerate Birth Rate, Death Rate, Net Reproductive Rate etc. • Describe the scope of Family Welfare programme. • Discuss trends in health and family welfare programmes | Education • Population trends in India • Vital statistics birth and death rates, growth rate, NRR, fertility rate, couple protection rate, family size. • National family Programme trends and changes RCH-I, RCH-II programme and NRHM • Target free approach forTW • Role of mass media andIEC • Role of ANM/ health worker | discussion. • Visit office of DFWO • Explain using vital statistics. |
| 26. | 8 | 5 | Prepare eligible couple register Describe the different methods of contraception and their effects. Provide guidance to the adopters Provide need based counselling related to contraception. | Family welfare Identification of eligible couples and those need contraceptive methods. Information related to contraception and importance of choice. Natural and temporary methods of contraception Permanent methods New methods norplant and injectables. Emergency contraception Follow up of contraceptive users. Counselling Role of ANM/female Health worker | Lecture discussion. Demonstration Case study. Health education |

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Taking of history and antenatal examination.
- Demonstration of vaginal examination
- Plotting of partograph during labour
- Return demonstration of normal delivery using five 'C's
- Demonstration of perineal care
- Essential Care of newborn
- Apgar score and resuscitation of a new born baby.
- Health education on exclusive breast-feeding
- Midwifery case book.
- Demonstration of immunization
- Drug book
- Records and reports
- Case studies
- Preparation of posters on methods of Family Welfare
- Demonstration of IUCD insertion,
- Information Education and Communication
- Calculation for Vital indicators

Health Center Management Learning objectives:

Total - 80 hours Theory - 40 hours Demonstration - 40 hours

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Organise sub center and clinics to carry out scheduled activities.
- 2. Indent and maintain necessary stock
- 3. Participate in the implementation of National health programmes
- 4. Update knowledge and skills
- 5. Provide guidance to TEA, AWW, ASHA and other voluntary health workers.
- 6. Collaborate and coordinate with other health team members and agencies
- 7. Maintain records and reports

| Unit | Tim | e | Expected | Contents | Teaching learning |
|------|--------|------|--|--|---|
| | (Hrs.) | | Outcomes | | Activities |
| | Th. | Demo | | | |
| 1 | 10 | 5 | Organize and set up a sub centre Prepare a sub centre activity plan Conduct meetings Conduct clinics at sub centre. Display health messages. | The sub center Organization of functions and facilities of sub centre Sub centre Sub centre activity plans Conduct a clinic and special programs and follow up Conducting meetings and counselling sessions. Sub centre action plan Information, education and communication Display of messages | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Visit sub centre Attend a clinic at the sub centre. |

| 2. | 4. | 10 | Write indents and stock position • Prepare weekly and monthly reports. | Maintenance of stocks • Maintenance of supplies, drugs, equipment, stock, indenting. • Calculation of indent as per population requirement • Management information and evaluation system(MIES) - Maintenance of records. - Reports of sub centre. | Explain using stock register, indents etc to monthly reports of the students. Calculation of indent as per population requirement Explain the various records |
|----|----|----|---|---|---|
| 3. | 6 | 5 | Establish coordination with different organization working in the area. Demonstrate good relationship with them. | Co- ordination • Inter-sectoral co- ordination • Co-ordination with school teachers, ASHA, anganwadi workers, panchayat • Role of NGOs and co-ordination with government departments. | Lecture discussion. Visit local govt departments, NGOs and discuss their programs. |
| 4. | 10 | 10 | Enumerate the National Health programs Describe the role of ANM in these programs. | Implementation of national health program • National Health programs and the role of the ANM • Detection, referral, treatment and follow up of cases of malaria, leprosy tuberculosis, | Lecture discussion. Visit a TB and a leprosy patient and observe DOTS program and MDT carried out by health workers. |
| | | | | blindness, goiter. | |

| 5. | 10 | 10 | Demonstrate ability in writing reports in correct language Understand the scope of her career advancement and self development | Update knowledge Continuing education for self development - circulars, hand- outs, meetings, journals. Methods of self development • Interacting with community Improving writing speaking abilities in local language and English | Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Role /play Exercise on Reading Summerisation Comprehension Practice in public speaking. |
|----|----|----|--|---|---|
|----|----|----|--|---|---|

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Detection of tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy etc
- Assignment on records and reports maintained at sub centre.
- Peer group teaching on DOTS & MDT.
- Participation of national health programmes at CHC/PHC/SC
- Assignment on organization of sub-centre/clinics

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING AND HEALTH PROMOTION

Hospital - 30 hours Community - 280 hours Total-310 hours

| Expected Competency | Hospital Experience | Community Experiences |
|---|--|---|
| Describe community structure Community assessment and home visiting. Health assessment of individuals of different age groups | • Interviewing, Physical and health need assessment of (five) persons. | Visit village for understanding the village mapping, physical, social and resources structure of the village. Conduct community need assessment Prepare and use |
| | | questionnaire for home |
| | | visits and assessing health |
| | | concepts, behaviours, |
| | | concepts and practices of |
| | | five families. |
| Describe health organization and team responsibilities. | | • Visit to SC/PHC/CHC and prepare a report including organization, functions and the responsibilities of team members Prepare the organization chart. |
| Perform nutritional Assessment Conduct IEC activities related to nutrition | Identifies, assesses two patients with malnutrition | Group work on: Nutrition exhibition in a school / health centre. Cooking demonstration for a group of women in a village. Prepare and maintain a nutrition practical book |

| • Assess personal hygiene, and health education. | Assess personal hygiene of five children in a school based on an assessment performa. Conduct IEC activities related to personal hygiene |
|---|---|
| Assess environmental sanitation Conduct IEC activities related to environmental sanitation | Using a guideline each group assesses a community's environmental sanitation, organizes discussion with community and prepares plan of action. Disinfects one well and one tube well or any other activity based on community needs. Prepare reports. |
| • Assess mental health of an individual and counsel or refer. | Assesses mental health of two persons Health education Referral Prepare a report. |

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

Hospital - 80 hours Community - 100 hours Total - 180 hours

| Expected Competency | Hospital Experience | Community Experiences |
|---|--|--|
| Assess growth and development of children. Assess health status of children. | Assess growth and development of 10 children of different ages and record on chart. Assess health status of 10 sick children. | Assess growth and development of 10 children of different ages and record on chart. Conducts a school health clinic, assesses growth, identifies problems and refers Conducts health |
| | | education sessions for school children - 2 sessions. • Assess health status of 10 children |
| Care of the sick child. | Give care to 5 children as per the IMNCI protocol Give care to 5 children each with diarrhoea and ARI. Demonstration, preparation and use of ORS to parents. | Give care to 5 children as per the IMNCI protocol Give care to 5 children each with diarrhoea and ARI Give care to children with other ailments Demonstrate, preparation and use of ORS to parents. Identify and refer children at high risk Demonstrate home care for a child with diarrhoea and ARI |
| Counsel mothers about feeding of infants and young child | Counsel mothers about breast feeding | Identify and counsel 2 mothers with problems related to breastfeeding. Demonstrate complementary food preparation and use. |

^{*-} Number of cases may be from clinical or community

Hospital - 220 hours **Community** - 160 hours **Total** - 380 hours

| Expected Competency | Hospital Experience | Community Experiences |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| Assessment and | | |
| care of normal | Detecting pregnancy using pregnancy testing | • Registration and |
| | pregnancy testing | management of vital |
| pregnant women. | kit. Registration of ant- enatal | events registers. |
| | mothers. | • Conduct antenatal |
| | • Pre conception | examinations at home. |
| | counselling. | |
| | Measuring the blood | • Participate in antenatal |
| | pressure, pulse and fetal | clinics in the sub center |
| | heart rate, checking for | Malaria testing for |
| | pallor and edema and | pregnant mothers |
| | determining the fundal | • Counseling on birth |
| | height, fetal lie and | preparedness, |
| | presentation accurately. | complication readiness, |
| | Hemoglobin estimation | diet and rest, infant |
| | and testing urine for | feeling, sex during |
| | protein and sugar | pregnancy, domestic |
| | • Examine 20 antenatal | violence and |
| | women (in the hospital | contraception. |
| | and community) | |
| | Provide IFA | |
| | supplements and | |
| | administer TT injection | |
| | to 10 women. | |
| Conducting normal | Maintain midwifery case | Conduct deliveries in the |
| delivery. | book | community (health centers |
| • Recognise different | Conducting pelvic | preferably anc home). |
| degrees of tears, give | assessment to determine | |
| emergency care and | pelvic adequacy. PV | |
| refer. | examination 5 | |
| | • Plotting the partographs | |
| | and deciding when to refer | |
| | the women. • Conducting 10 safe | |
| | deliveries (in the hospital | |
| | and community), with | |
| | active management of third | |
| | stage of labour, using | |
| | infection prevention | |
| | practices. | |
| | • Assist in the suturing of | |
| | 5 episiotomies and tears. | |

| Assessing and care of postnatal mothers and newborns | Provide essential care of the newborn-10 Basic Resuscitation of the newborn- Managing/Counseling on postpartum care and nutrition Counseling/ supporting of mothers for breast feeding and preventing/ managing breast feeding problems Counseling for Kangaroo Mother Care Care of postnatal mothers 10 (in the hospital and community) Conduct health education for groups of mothers and individuals-3 each Follow infection prevention and biomedical waste management in the labour room and sub center. | Follow up of 10 postnatal mothers for 10 days at least 3 home visits. Care of newborns in the home-10 Conduct health education for groups of mothers and individuals-2 each. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH |
|--|--|--|
| Assessing and referring mothers at risk | Identify high-risk mothers and give care Prepare for caesarean sections-2 Observe caesarean sections-2 Observe abnormal deliveries 5 Prepare for MTP and observe procedure-2 Take care of women with abortion-2 Insert a urinary catheter in women Preparation and administration of oxytocin drip Bimanual compression of the uterus for the | Do a case study of a complicated childbirth in the village. Conduct a village meeting for emergency transport of women in labour and at risk. Identify and refer women with unwanted pregnancy for MTP Interview any 10 women and list reasons for unsafe motherhood and abortion. Identify high risk mothers 5 and newboms 5 and refer them to the higher center. |

| Counsel eligible couples | management of PPH. Care of mother with HIV Digital removal of retained products of conception for incomplete abortion Provide post abortion care. Counseling of | • Counsel eligible couples |
|--|--|---|
| about different methods of contraception. • Prepare acceptors for sterilization and IUCDs • Detection of cervical cancer | mother/couples for family planning • Prepare and assist for sterilization of 5 female and 2 male cases (in the hospital or community) • Insertion of intra uterine devices and prescription of contraceptives • Perform 2 IUCD insertions (in the hospital or community) • Distribute oral pills-5 • Demonstrate the use of condoms and distribute condoms-5 • Visual inspection of the cervix and taking a pap smear test-2 | on different methods of contraception. • Perform 2 IUCD insertions (in the hospital or community) Distribute oral pills-5 Demonstrate the use of condoms and distribute condoms-5 • Visual inspection of the cervix and taking a pap smear test-2 |

Clinical requirements to be completed during the internship period:

In addition to practicing and gaining competency in the above mentioned skills, the students are expected to complete the following requirements during the internship period:

| Expected Competency | Hospital and Community Experience |
|--|---|
| Assessment and care of normal pregnant | Examine 15 antenatal women (in the |
| woman | hospital and community) |
| Conduct normal delivery | Conducting pelvic assessment to |
| • Recognize different degrees of t ears give emergency care and refer | determine pelvic adequacy PV examination 5 • Conducting 10 safe deliveries (in the hospital and community), with active management of the third stage of labour, using infection prevention practices. • Assist in the suturing of 5 episiotomies |
| | and tears |
| Assessment and care of postnatal mothers and newborns | Provide essential care of the newborn-10 Basic Resuscitation of the newborn-5 Care of postnatal mothers 10 (in the hospital and community) |
| Assessing and referring mothers at risk | • Take care of women with abortion-2 |
| counsel eligible couples about different methods of contraception Prepare acceptors for sterilization and IUCDs Detection of cervical cancer | Prepare and assist for sterilization of 5 female and 2 male cases (in the hospital or community) Perform 3 IUCD insertions (in the hospital or community) Distribute oral pills-5 Demonstrate the use of condoms and distribute condoms-5 Visual inspection of cervix with Acetic acicl-2 |
| Management of sick neonates and children (IMNCI) | • Assessment and care of 5 sick neonated and 5 sick children as per the IMNCI protocols |

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NURSING AND HEALTH CENTRE MANAGEMENT

Hospital - 90 hours **Community** - 360 hours **Total** - 450 hours

| Expected | Hospital Experience | Community |
|---|---|--|
| Competency | | Experience |
| Administer immunization safely. | Perform immunization for infants and children DPT, measles, BCG, oral polio, hepatitis and maintains record in health centre or hospital. Injection safety measures | Perform immunization for infants and children-DPT, measles, BCG hepatitis oral polio and maintains record. Plans and conducts two immunization sessions in the village and sub-centre and records. Injection safety measures |
| Give care to the sick. | • Give care to sick people in the health centre \ hospital. | Assess and take care of sick patients at home. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH Refers patients to hospital \ health centre and follow up. |
| Provide first aid in various emergencies. | • Practice bandaging, splints, slings | • Provide first aid in the health center/ clinic and maintain records. |
| Provide primary medical care. | Administers medication Treatment of minor ailments | Conduct health camps Administers medications and refers patients if required Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH |
| Organize and manage sub centre Render care at home. | | Intensive experience at a sub -centre and participate with the ANM / FHW in - Organizing various clinics |

| <u></u> | |
|---------|-----------------------------|
| | - Indenting |
| | - Maintaining stock |
| | books |
| | - Management |
| | Information and |
| | evaluation system (MIES) |
| | : vital statistics, family |
| | folders / eligible couple |
| | registers, records and |
| | reports etc. |
| | - Providing emergency |
| | care. |
| | - Home visits and pre, |
| | post and intranatal care at |
| | home |