

Application to the work program

Federal State Budgetary Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Privolzhsky Research Medical University"
Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation

BANK OF ASSESSMENT TOOLS

NURSING (PRACTICE)

Speciality: **31.05.01 GENERAL MEDICINE**

Department: **FACULTY OF SURGERY AND TRANSPLANTOLOGY**

Form of study: **FULL-TIME**

Nizhny Novgorod
2021

1. Fund of assessment tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification of students in the discipline

This Fund of Evaluation Funds (FOS) for the discipline "Nursing (practice)" is an integral part of the work program of the discipline "Nursing (practice)". This FOS is subject to all the details of the approval presented in the WPD for this discipline.

2. List of evaluation tools

To determine the quality of mastering the educational material by students in the discipline "Nursing (practice)", the following assessment tools are used:

№	Estimator	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
1	Test	A system of standardized tasks that allows you to automate the procedure measuring the level of knowledge and skills of the student	Test fund assignments
2	Situational tasks	A method of control that allows you to assess the criticality of thinking and the degree of assimilation of the material, the ability to apply theoretical knowledge in practice.	Task List
3	Essay	The product of the student's independent work, which is a summary in writing of the results of the theoretical analysis of a certain scientific (educational and research) topic, where the author reveals the essence of the problem under study, gives different points of view, as well as his own views on it.	List of essay topics
4	Interview	A means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to clarify the amount of knowledge of the student in a particular section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions on topics / sections of the discipline

3. List of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program and types of assessment tools

Code and wording of competence	Stage of formation of competence	Controlled sections of the discipline	Evaluation tools
UC-1 GPC-1,4,5,6,10 PC-1,2,3,4	Current	Section 1. Work organization junior medical personnel in surgical and therapeutic department Topic 1.1. Work organization junior medical personnel in surgical and therapeutic department	Test Interview

UC-1 GPC-1,4,5,6,10 PC-1,2,3,4		Section 2. Caring for patients therapeutic and surgical branches Topic 2.1. Caring for patients therapeutic and surgical branches	Test Interview Situational tasks Essay
UC-1 GPC-1,4,5,6,10 PC-1,2,3,4	Intermediate	Section 1. Work organization junior medical personnel in surgical and therapeutic department Section 2. Caring for patients therapeutic and surgical branches	Situational tasks Interview

4. The content of the evaluation means of current control

Current control is carried out by the teacher of the discipline when conducting classes in the form of: test, situational tasks, essay, interview.

4.1 Situational tasks for assessing competencies: UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4

Situational task 1

A 45-year-old patient is in the traumatology department on bed rest due to a fracture of the lower leg. She complained to a nurse about purulent discharge from her eyes.

On examination, there is gluing of eyelashes with purulent discharge, crusts on the eyelids, in the area of the inner corner of the eye there is an accumulation of pus. The nurse poured warm water from the tap into a beaker and rubbed her eyes with a cotton ball.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 2

In the department, there is a 78-year-old patient who complains of pain in the oral cavity, salivation, because of which he sleeps poorly, his appetite is disturbed. When examining the oral cavity, there is hyperemia of the mucosa, pain when touched.

What kind of help should the nurse provide?

Situational task 3

There is a 72-year-old patient in the department who complains of difficult breathing and the appearance of crusts in the nose.

The nurse took a dry turunda and introduced it with rotational movements into the nasal passage, then removed them.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 4

A 42-year-old patient complains of hearing loss. On examination, the nurse noted the presence of accumulated sulfur in the external auditory canal.

The nurse took a match, wound cotton wool around it and cleaned the external auditory meatus.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 5

For oral care, the nurse prepared: a turunda, tweezers, cotton balls, a saturated solution of potassium permanganate, sterile vaseline oil, gloves, a pear-shaped balloon, a kidney-shaped tray.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 6

A 70-year-old patient, who is in an unconscious state, was treated by a nurse with a solution of furacilin. The position of the patient during this manipulation on the back.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 7

During a morning round, a nurse approached a 60-year-old patient on bed rest after surgery, helped remove dentures, brushed them with a toothbrush and paste while holding them over a sink, rinsed them with running water, then rinsed with boiled water, and helped the patient put them back on.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 8

A nurse in the surgical department, having come to a 48-year-old patient, after the operation on the second day, reported that it was necessary to take a morning toilet.

At the same time, she did not inform him about the upcoming procedure and did not ask him for consent to conduct it. The nurse had to wash the patient.

What are the conditions that ensure a comfortable state of the patient violated.

Situational task 9

When carrying out a hygienic procedure of the perineum, all movements are directed from the pubis to the anus. After treating the perineum, the nurse examines the buttocks, back, and smooths the wrinkles on the bed.

Justify the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 10

A 48-year-old patient is in the neurological department for treatment. The condition is serious, he is on bed rest. When wiping a seriously ill patient in bed, the nurse treats body parts in a certain order.

In what order should the rubdown be done?

Situational task 11

A 68-year-old patient is being treated in the endocrinology department due to a complication of diabetes mellitus in the form of sensory disturbances in the fingers and toes. A nurse needs to trim a patient's nails.

What should the nurse be aware of when performing this procedure?

Situational task 12

A 40-year-old patient is being treated in the neurosurgical department for a spinal injury. There are no movements in the lower extremities. The position of the patient is forced - on the back. Urination involuntary in small portions, frequent.

Explain which area of the skin is most susceptible to compression?

Situational task 13

A 70-year-old patient is being treated in the surgical department. She was put on bed rest. During the nursing examination, it was found that the chair was once a day, more often in the

morning, after breakfast. Urination is usually 3-4 times a day. The patient, lying in bed, cannot urinate because of the unusual position and the presence of other patients in the ward.

What kind of nursing care can you provide to a patient?

Situational task 14

You, as a nurse, were approached by a relative of an 80-year-old patient suffering from severe urinary and fecal incontinence. She is concerned about the constant contamination of bed and underwear.

What can be used for additional protection of linen?

Situational task 15

A 68-year-old patient with a urological disease has urinary incontinence, he has to use a urinal. He notes that the bag smells like urine all the time, even when it's empty.

What needs to be done so that it is necessary to do so that there is no unpleasant smell.

Situational task 16

To wash the feet of a seriously ill patient in bed, the nurse prepared an oilcloth, a basin of warm water, individual soap, a sponge, a towel, scissors, and gloves.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 17

To wash a seriously ill patient, the nurse prepared: a tray, a jug of water 20 ° C, gloves, a vessel.

Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 18

A 34-year-old patient suffering from urinary incontinence developed maceration of the skin in the perineal area despite frequent washings.

What should the nurse do?

Situational task 19

A 60-year-old patient was admitted to the hospital with a spinal injury. There are no movements in the lower extremities. Urination is involuntary.

What measures should a nurse take to prevent pressure ulcers?

Situational task 20

A patient on bed rest developed redness in the area of the sacrum, which disappeared after the cessation of pressure.

What is the stage of development of bedsores in a patient?

Situational task 21

A 60-year-old patient has been treated at home for a long time. During a visit to him, a nurse found hyperemia in the sacrum. When questioned, the patient complains of a burning sensation and pain in this place. In addition, the patient is worried about shortness of breath when moving, so he spends all the time in a chair.

What advice should the nurse give to relatives?

Situational task 22

A 58-year-old patient is being treated in the traumatology department for a right hand injury. The shirt has not been changed for 5 days, there is blood contamination.

What steps should the nurse take?

Situational task 23

There is a seriously ill patient in the department, who is cared for by his wife. The nurse on duty brought a rubber pad and told my wife to inflate the pad and then place it under her back. Assess the actions of the nurse.

Situational task 24

Carrying out daily measures to prevent bedsores in a seriously ill patient, the nurse noticed intense redness in the heel area.

What action should the nurse take?

Situational task 25

A 68-year-old patient is being treated in the neurological department for acute cerebrovascular accident, there are no movements in the left arm and leg, therefore he constantly lies in bed. When examining the body of a seriously ill nurse, a nurse found an area of skin necrosis in the area of the sacrum.

What is the stage of development of bedsores in a patient?

4.2. Test questions for assessing competencies: UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4

1. Patients are placed separately in the surgical department
 - 1) "clean" and with purulent processes
 - 2) with emergency and planned pathology
 - 3) different age groups
 - 4) undergoing preoperative preparation and postoperative patients
 - 5) newly admitted and preparing for discharge

2. Disinfection is
 - 1) destruction of spore-forming bacteria
 - 2) the destruction of viruses, bacteria and protozoa
 - 3) destruction of anaerobic bacteria
 - 4) treatment of premises with detergents
 - 5) destruction of pathogenic microflora

3. Sterilization is
 - 1) destruction of pathogens of infectious diseases
 - 2) destruction of pathogens of purulent infection
 - 3) treatment of medical equipment by wiping twice with a solution of a drug that has an antimicrobial effect
 - 4) partial destruction of microflora on environmental objects
 - 5) complete destruction of microflora on medical products

4. Frequency of control over the sterility of the surgeon's hands by bacterial culture
 - 1) once every 3 days
 - 2) once every 5 days
 - 3) once every 10 days
 - 4) once every 15–20 days
 - 5) once every 25-30 days

5. Computed tomography refers
 - 1) to ultrasonic diagnostic methods
 - 2) to endoscopic diagnostic methods

- 3) to electrophysiological diagnostic methods
 - 4) to radioisotope diagnostic methods
 - 5) X-ray diagnostic methods
6. The invasive examination method is
- 1) a method that is safe for the patient
 - 2) a method associated with the risk of infection of the doctor as a result of his contact with the patient
 - 3) a method associated with the risk of any harm to the doctor as a result of contact with the patient
 - 4) a method that is safe for both the patient and the doctor
 - 5) a method, when using which there is a violation of the integrity of the integumentary tissues of the patient
7. When examining a patient, priority should be given to
- 1) endoscopic methods
 - 2) X-ray methods
 - 3) radionuclide methods
 - 4) non-invasive methods
 - 5) invasive methods
8. Contraindications for EGDS are
- 1) aortic aneurysm
 - 2) hemorrhoids
 - 3) gastric ulcer
 - 4) epilepsy
 - 5) anorexia
9. Irrigoscopy is
- 1) endoscopic examination of the small intestine
 - 2) endoscopic examination of the large intestine
 - 3) radiopaque examination of the large intestine
 - 4) radiopaque examination of the stomach and small intestine
 - 5) radiopaque examination of the bladder
10. The moment from which the preoperative period begins
- 1) the onset of the disease
 - 2) admission to the hospital
 - 3) establishing a diagnosis
 - 4) the beginning of preparation for the operation
11. The state in which the preoperative period is reduced as much as possible
- 1) acute purulent arthritis
 - 2) lung abscess
 - 3) state of shock
 - 4) phlegmon of the shoulder
12. Condition in which elective surgery is postponed
- 1) a disease that is a complication of the underlying disease
 - 2) increase in symptoms of anemia
 - 3) purulent rashes on the skin
 - 4) the operation is not postponed

13. Type of sanitization of the patient before a planned operation
 - 1) rubbing the skin and changing clothes
 - 2) partial sanitization
 - 3) complete sanitization
 - 4) sanitization is not performed
14. Type of sanitization of the patient before emergency surgery
 - 1) rubbing the skin and changing clothes
 - 2) partial sanitization
 - 3) complete sanitization
 - 4) sanitization is not performed
15. What operation can be performed if there is a furuncle close to the future incision
 - 1) removal of a rapidly growing tumor
 - 2) surgery for a chronic disease
 - 3) life-saving surgery
 - 4) planned operation
16. Disease requiring an increase in the amount of preoperative preparation of the patient
 - 1) varicose veins of the lower extremities
 - 2) decompensated heart failure
 - 3) acute appendicitis
 - 4) acute thrombophlebitis
17. The state in which the preoperative period is shortened as much as possible
 - 1) progressive acute anemia
 - 2) chronic appendicitis
 - 3) varicose veins of the lower extremities
 - 4) chronic trophic ulcer
18. Place of storage of narcotic substances:
 - 1) closet
 - 2) safe
 - 3) treatment room
 - 4) refrigerator
19. Enteral route of drug administration
 - 1) through the gastrointestinal tract
 - 2) through the respiratory tract
 - 3) intradermally
 - 4) on the skin
20. Concentration of alcohol for treatment of the injection site (in degrees)
 - 1) 96
 - 2) 80
 - 3) 75
 - 4) 70
21. The needle for subcutaneous injection is inserted at an angle (in degrees)
 - 1) 90
 - 2) 60

- 3) 45
 - 4) 5
22. Complication of intravenous injection leading to instant death
- 1) air embolism
 - 2) hematoma
 - 3) necrosis
 - 4) sepsis
23. If an infiltrate occurs at the injection site (subcutaneous, intramuscular) it is necessary to impose
- 1) ice pack
 - 2) local warming compress
 - 3) aseptic bandage
 - 4) venous tourniquet above the injection site
24. The body of the deceased is transferred to the pathoanatomical department after ascertaining biological death (per hour)
- 1) after 6
 - 2) after 2
 - 3) after 1
 - 4) immediately after the declaration of death
25. Duration of clinical death (in minutes)
- 1) 10-15
 - 2) 4-6
 - 3) 1-2
 - 4) 0.5
26. Temperature of the washing solution during pre-sterilization cleaning of medical instruments (C):
- 1) 55-65
 - 2) 45-50
 - 3) 25-35
 - 4) 18-20
27. The number of heartbeats per minute in an adult is normal:
- 1) 100-120
 - 2) 90-100
 - 3) 60-80
 - 4) 40-60
28. The number of breaths per minute in an adult is normal
- 1) 30-36
 - 2) 22-28
 - 3) 16-20
 - 4) 10-12
29. All places for determining the pulse, except
- 1) carotid artery
 - 2) temporal artery
 - 3) radial artery

- 4) abdominal artery
30. Bed linen is changed for a seriously ill patient
- 1) once every 2 weeks
 - 2) once a week
 - 3) 1 time in 3 days
 - 4) as it gets dirty
31. For the prevention of bedsores, it is necessary to change the position of the patient every (per hour)
- 1) 24
 - 2) 12
 - 3) 6
 - 4) 2
32. There are periods in the development of fever
- 1) four
 - 2) three
 - 3) two
 - 4) one
33. Duration of body temperature measurement in the axillary region, not less than (in minutes)
- 1) 10
 - 2) 5
 - 3) 3
 - 4) 2
34. The main symptom of the first period of fever
- 1) chills
 - 2) thirst
 - 3) feeling hot
 - 4) vomiting
35. For diet number 1 is typical
- 1) salt, protein, fluid restriction
 - 2) mechanical, thermal and chemical sparing
 - 3) restriction or complete exclusion of carbohydrates
 - 4) physiologically complete food with a double content of vitamins
36. For diet number 10 is typical
- 1) salt, protein, fluid restriction
 - 2) restriction of animal fats, salt, products containing cholesterol
 - 3) restriction or complete exclusion of carbohydrates
 - 4) physiologically complete food with a double content of vitamins
37. Use as first aid for injury
- 1) warm compress
 - 2) ice pack
 - 3) hot compress
 - 4) wet wrap
38. Substance chosen by a medical leech when bitten

- 1) hirudin
 - 2) heparin
 - 3) histamine
 - 4) hyaline
39. Number of layers of warm compress pad
- 1) 8
 - 2) 6
 - 3) 4
 - 4) 2
40. Water temperature used for wetting mustard plasters (C)
- 1) 60-70
 - 2) 40-45
 - 3) 36-37
 - 4) 20-30
41. The indication for the use of oxygen is
- 1) tissue hypoxia
 - 2) pain in the heart
 - 3) swelling
 - 4) visual impairment
42. Local semi-alcohol compress should be removed after (in hours)
- 1) 10-12
 - 2) 4-6
 - 3) 2-3
 - 4) 1-2
43. One of the indications for the use of a warm compress is
- 1) acute appendicitis
 - 2) bleeding
 - 3) bruises in the first hours
 - 4) infiltration at the injection site
44. One of the contraindications for the use of a heating pad is
- 1) acute appendicitis
 - 2) uncomplicated gastric ulcer
 - 3) dry pleurisy
 - 4) bronchitis
45. Duration of setting cans (in minutes)
- 1) 60
 - 2) 30-40
 - 3) 10-15
 - 4) 2-3
46. Duration of setting mustard plasters (in minutes)
- 1) 30-40
 - 2) 20-30
 - 3) 7-10
 - 4) 2-3

47. With hemoptysis and pulmonary bleeding is contraindicated

- 1) put cans and mustard plasters on the chest
- 2) seat and calm the patient
- 3) put an ice pack on the chest
- 4) raise the head end of the body

48. Cold compress change every (in minutes)

- 1) 60
- 2) 30
- 3) 10
- 4) 2-3

49. Contraindications for the use of leeches

- 1) anemia
- 2) myocardial infarction
- 3) hypertensive crisis
- 4) thrombophlebitis

50. During oxygen therapy, oxygen is humidified in order to

- 1) prevent dryness of the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract
- 2) defoaming of mucous sputum
- 3) prevent waterlogging of the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract
- 4) pressure drop

№ test task	№ response standard	№ test task	№ response standard	№ test task	№ response standard
1	1	21	3	41	1
2	5	22	1	42	2
3	5	23	2	43	4
4	3	24	2	44	1
5	5	25	2	45	3
6	5	26	2	46	3
7	4	27	3	47	1
8	1	28	3	48	4
9	3	29	4	49	1
10	2	30	4	50	1
11	3	31	4		
12	3	32	2		
13	3	33	1		
14	2	34	1		
15	3	35	2		
16	2	36	2		
17	1	37	2		
18	2	38	1		
19	1	39	1		
20	4	40	2		

4.3. Topics of essay for assessing competencies: UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4

1. The structure of the surgical department of the hospital.

2. Organization of the work of the surgical department of the hospital.
3. The structure of the surgical room of the polyclinic.
4. The concepts of aseptic and antiseptic.
5. Methods of disinfection.
6. Disinfection and disposal of disposable instruments.
7. Disinfection and pre-sterilization treatment of reusable instruments.
8. Types of transportation of patients
9. The concept of the preoperative period
10. The concept of the postoperative period
11. The concept of the preoperative period
12. First aid for acute coronary syndrome
13. First aid for suffocation
14. First aid for trauma
15. Care of the terminally ill. The concept of clinical and biological death

4.4. Topics of interview for assessing competencies: UC-1, GPC-1, GPC-4, GPC-5, GPC-6, GPC-10, PC-1, PC-2, PC-3, PC-4

1. The concept of caring for a surgical patient
2. Deontology, moral and ethical aspects of patient care
3. Features of patient care in surgery
4. The work of the surgical department.
5. Hygiene of medical personnel
6. Sanitary and epidemiological regime in a surgical hospital
7. Sources of infection, the concept of nosocomial infection and methods of dealing with it in the department, dressing room, operating room
8. Safety precautions when caring for patients (including those with HIV infection, hepatitis, etc.)
9. The concept of asepsis
10. Sterilization methods in the department, sterilization control methods
11. The concept of antiseptics, types of antiseptics
12. The work of the dressing room
13. Features of care for patients with purulent-necrotic lesions and fistulas
14. Reception and diagnostic department
15. Features of patient care in the emergency department
16. Types of transportation of patients
17. The concept of the preoperative period
18. Preparation of patients for various types of operations, manipulations, diagnostic examinations
19. The concept of the postoperative period
20. Features of patient care after operations on the abdominal cavity
21. The role of care in the prevention of postoperative complications in abdominal surgery
22. Measures for postoperative intestinal paresis
23. Measures for urinary retention
24. Prevention of postoperative pneumonia
25. Prevention of thromboembolic complications
26. Prevention of bedsores
27. Organization of nutrition of patients in the postoperative period
28. Methods of drug administration in surgery. Types of syringes
29. Injections (intradermal, subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous), indications for use, complications and their prevention

30. Injection Care
32. Observation and care of patients with intravenous infusions
33. Caring for your venous catheter
34. Disinfection and preparation for disposal of disposable syringes
35. The concept of desmurgy
36. Principles of applying the main types of dressings
37. The concept of transport immobilization
38. Features of patient care after operations on the organs of the urinary system
39. Peculiarities of patient care after operations on the organs of the chest
40. Features of care for patients with injuries of the musculoskeletal system

5. The content of the assessment means of intermediate certification: test, situational tasks, interview

Intermediate certification in the 2th semester of the 1st is carried out in the form of a credit

5.1 The list of control tasks and other materials necessary for assessing knowledge, skills and experience: tests in sections test tasks, situational tasks and interview questions.

5.1.1. Test questions with answer options for the credit in the discipline " Nursing (surgery)" are presented in paragraph 4.2

5.1.2. The task list with situational tasks for the credit in the discipline " Nursing (surgery)" are presented in paragraph 4.1

5.1.2. The list of questions for the interview for the credit in the discipline " Nursing (surgery)" are presented in paragraph 4.4

6. Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For credit:

Learning Outcomes	Evaluation criteria	
	Not credited	Passed
Completeness of knowledge	The level of knowledge is below the minimum requirements. There were gross errors.	The level of knowledge in the amount corresponding to the training program. Minor errors may be made
Availability of skills	When solving standard problems, the basic skills were not demonstrated. There were gross errors.	Demonstrated basic skills. Typical tasks are solved, all tasks are completed. Minor errors may be made.
Availability of skills (possession of experience)	When solving standard problems, basic skills were not demonstrated. There were gross errors.	Demonstrated basic skills in solving standard problems. Minor errors may be made.
Motivation (personal attitude)	Educational activity and motivation are poorly expressed, there is no qualitative readiness to solve the assigned tasks	Learning activity and motivation are manifested, readiness to perform the assigned tasks is demonstrated.
Characteristics of the formation of competence	Competence is not fully formed. The available knowledge, skills and abilities are not enough to solve practical (professional) problems. Re-learning required	The formation of competence meets the requirements. The available knowledge, skills and motivation are generally sufficient to solve practical (professional) problems.

Competence level	Low	Medium/High
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Criteria for evaluating learning outcomes

For testing:

Rating "5" (Excellent) - points (100-90%)

Rating "4" (Good) - points (89-80%)

Grade "3" (Satisfactory) - points (79-70%)

Less than 70% - (Unsatisfactory) - Grade "2"

A complete set of assessment tools for the discipline "Hospital Surgery" is presented on the portal of the LMS of the Volga Research Medical University

<https://sdo.pimunn.net/course/view.php?id=1547>

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