CURRICULUM

Technical School Leaving Certificate

Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery

(18 months program)



Council for Technical Education and Vocational Training

Curriculum Development Division

Sanothimi, Bhaktapur

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Introduction

Nepal Government, Ministry of Education implemented the letter grading system in SLC from 2072 B.S. The door of TSLC programme is open for those students who have appeared in SLC exam and achieved any GPA and any grade in each subject. Focusing on such students the curriculum of TSLC of 29 months and 15 months have been converted into 18 months to create uniformity among different TSLC programme.

This curriculum is designed to produce basic level human resources in the field of Auxiliry nursing midwifery services equipped with knowledge, skills and attitude necessary for this level of technicians so as to meet the demand of such technician in the country.

Title

The title of the programme is TSLC in Auxiliary nursing midwifery

Aim

The aim of the course is to produce competent ANMs who provide Primary Health Care Services for individuals, family, groups and communities through various level of health delivery systems (Health Post, Primary Health Care Centre, and District Hospitals) in the Nepal.

Objectives

After the completion of this program, ANM graduates will be able to:

- Provide basic preventive, promotive, restorative, and rehabilitative and maintenance aspects of individuals, families, groups and communities.
- Support in providing basic nursing care to the clients through nursing procedure by applying nursing process.
- Plan and conduct different activities of health clinics such as reproductive health and nutrition.
- Identify the simple health disorders and their treatment.
- Examine the pregnant mothers and provide proper antenatal care to mothers as per need.
- Identify common problems and high-risk conditions of antenatal mothers and take an appropriate action.
- Conduct normal delivery.
- Provide postnatal care to mothers, new born and children according to their needs.
- Identify basic health needs of the community people through community diagnosis on drinking water, nutrition, and environmental condition and take appropriate action by multi-sectorial approaches.
- Identify the couples who need family planning services and counsel them for informed choice of family planning devices as their need.
- Visit the home for identifying the health need of individuals and family and take action appropriately.
- Examine postnatal mothers and newborn babies and provide care as necessary.
- Recognize major health problems of mothers and children and make them proper referral as needed.
- Educate and supervise FCHV in health post, sub-health post and community.
- Maintain reports and records of activities considering HIMS.
- Maintain communication with the individual, family and community in understandable way.

Program Description

This course is designed to prepare competent ANM especially in midwifery, reproductive health (MCH/FP) and community health, in order to work in Health Post, Primary Health Care Centre and District Hospital (HP, PHCC and DH) as indicated in National Health Care System in the area of promotive, preventive, restorative and rehabilitative health services to the individual, family, groups and communities.

This course is based on practical exposure in different areas as required. Duration of this course is 18 months (78 weeks), out of those 16 weeks are allocated for study block and 36 weeks are allocated for practical experiences. The detail time allocation of the course is given in operational calendar. Additionally, 12 weeks are allocated for On-the-Job Training (OJT). Trainees will be placed in different areas of health care settings after completing final examination as an OJT. Trainees must complete the OJT training under the supervision of concerned supervisor.

Varieties of teaching learning methodologies such as illustrated lecture, discussion, case study, demonstration, re-demonstration, practical exercise, role play will be used in classroom and demonstration according to prescribed hours of theory. Similarly students must be exposed in various clinical and field areas for prescribed period of time for practical experience to develop the skill on the concerned subjects. Demonstration applied in classroom teaching will be considered as theory class.

Program Duration:

This course will be completed within 18 months/78 weeks/2560 hours; including 12 weeks (480 hrs) on the job training (OJT) with supervision. The 3 months (480 hours) OJT will be compulsory after completing final exam.

Entry criteria:

Individuals with following criteria will be eligible for this program:

- SLC with any grade and any GPA (Since 2072 SLC).
- SLC appeared (Before 2072 SLC)
- Pass entrance examination administered by CTEVT

Group size:

The group size will be maximum 40 (forty) in a batch.

Medium of Instruction:

The medium of instruction will be in English and/or Nepali language.

Pattern of Attendance:

The students should have minimum 90% attendance in theory classes and practical/performance to be eligible for internal assessments and final examinations.

Instructors' Qualification:

- ➤ Instructors should have bachelor degree in nursing or PCL in nursing with minimum 5 years practical based experiences.
- ➤ The demonstrator should have PCL in nursing with minimum 2 years practical based experiences.
- ➤ Good communicative/instructional skills

Teacher and Student Ratio:

> Overall at institutional level: 1:10

➤ Theory: 1:40➤ Practical: 1:10

Minimum 75% of the teachers must be fulltime

Instructional Media and Materials

The following instructional media and materials are suggested for the effective instruction, demonstration and practical.

- ➤ Printed media materials (assignment sheets, handouts, information sheets, procedure sheets, performance check lists, textbooks, newspaper etc.).
- Non-projected media materials (display, models, photographs, flip chart, poster, writing board etc.).
- > Projected media materials (multimedia/overhead transparencies, slides etc.).
- Audio-visual materials (films, videodiscs, videotapes etc.).
- ➤ Computer-based instructional materials (computer-based training, interactive video etc.)

Teaching Learning Methodologies:

The methods of teaching for this curricular program will be a combination of several approaches such as:

- ➤ Theory: lecture, discussion, assignment, group work, question-answer.
- ➤ Practical: demonstration, observation, simulation, role play, guided practice and self-practice.

Evaluation Details:

• The ratio between the theory and practical tests will be as per the marks given in the course structure of this curriculum for each subject. Ratio of internal and final evaluation is as follows:

| S.N. | Particulars | Internal | Final Exam | Pass % |
|------|-------------|------------|------------|--------|
| | | Assessment | | |
| 1. | Theory | 50% | 50% | 40% |
| 2. | Practical | 50% | 50% | 60% |

- There will be three internal assessments and one final examination in each subject.

 Moreover, the mode of assessment and examination includes both theory and practical or as per the nature of instruction as mentioned in the course structure.
- Every student must pass in each internal assessment to appear the final exam.
- Continuous evaluation of the students' performance is to be done by the related instructor/ trainer to ensure the proficiency over each competency under each area of a subject specified in the curriculum.
- The on-the-job training is evaluated in 300 full marks. The evaluation of the performance of the student is to be carried out by the three agencies; the concerned institute, OJT provider industry/organization and the CTEVT Office of the Controller of Examinations. The student has to score minimum 60% for successful completion of the OJT.

Grading System:

The grading system will be as follows:

GradingOverall marksDistinction80% or aboveFirst division75% to below 80%Second division65% to below 75%Third divisionPass aggregate to below 65%

Certificate Awarded:

The council for technical education and vocational training will award certificate in "Technical School Leaving Certificate in Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery" to those graduates who successfully complete the requirements as prescribed by the curriculum.

Job Opportunity:

The graduate will be eligible for the position equivalent to Non-gazetted 2nd class/level 4 (technical) as Auxiliary Nursing Midwifery or as prescribed by the Public Service Commission. The graduate is eligible for registration with the Nepal Nursing Council in the grade as mentioned in the NNC Act.

Allocation of Weeks and hours for Theory and Practical

| S.N. | Particulars | Weeks | Hours |
|------|---|-------------|-------|
| 1. | Study Block | 16 | 640 |
| 2. | Practical experience of Fundamentals of nursing | 7 | 280 |
| 3. | Practical experience of Midwifery | 14 | 560 |
| 4. | Community health practical experiences (field) | 15 | 600 |
| 5. | Vacation: Dashain/Tihar Winter Summer | 8 2 2 | |
| 6. | Final examination | 2 | |
| 7. | On the Job Training (OJT) | 12 | 480 |
| | Total Weeks: | 78 | 2560 |

Note: The individual technical schools can manage their vacation plan according to their climatic situation.

Course Structure

| S.N. | Subject | Nature | Class | Hours | Full Marks | | |
|-------|--|--------|--------|-----------|------------|-----------|--|
| 5.11. | Subject | Nature | Theory | Practical | Theory | Practical | |
| 1. | Anatomy and Physiology | T | 60 | | 30 | | |
| 2. | Fundamental of Nursing | Т | 110 | | 60 | | |
| 3. | Fundamental of Nursing | P | | 280 | 0 | 150 | |
| 4. | Reproductive Health | Т | 51 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 5. | 5. Community Health Nursing | | 106 | | 50 | 0 | |
| 6. | Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases | Т | 51 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 7. | Treatment of Simple Disorders | Т | 51 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 8. | Health Management | Т | 51 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 9. | Community Health Nursing | P | | 600 | 0 | 340 | |
| | (Reproductive Health, Community Health Nursing, Epidemiology and Communicable Diseases, Treatment of Simple Disorders and Health Management) | | | | | | |
| 10. | Midwifery A | Т | 55 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 11. | Midwifery A | P | | 200 | 0 | 130 | |
| 12. | Midwifery B | Т | 55 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 13. | Midwifery B | P | | 200 | 0 | 130 | |
| 14. | Midwifery C | Т | 50 | | 30 | 0 | |
| 15. | Midwifery C | P | | 160 | 0 | 100 | |
| | Sub total | | 640 | 1440 | 350 | 850 | |
| | Total | | 2080 | l | 1 | 200 | |

| On the Job Training | 480 | 300 |
|---------------------|------|------|
| Grand total | 2560 | 1500 |

Master Plan

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | | 11 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 16 |] | 17 |
|----------------|---|-------|----|--------------------------------------|---------------------|--------|------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|----|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-----|----|
| STUDY BLOCK | | | | | DASH TIH VACA | AR | | | JDY OCK | | I | Funda | amei | ntals | of N | ursii | ng P | ractio | cal | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 18 | | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 20 | $\begin{vmatrix} 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$ | 7 2 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 2 3 | 3 | 34 |
| | | inter | | ; | STUE | Y BI | LOCI | K. | , | | С | omm | nunit | у Но | ealth | Prac | tical | | | |
| | 35 | | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | | 43 | 44 | 45 | 4 | 6 4 | 47 | 48 | 49 |) | 50 |
| | | nme | | STUDY Community F BLOCK Practical | | | | ealth | ealth STUDY BLOCK Midwifery Pract | | | | Pract | ica | 1 | | | | | |
| | 51 | 5 2 | 53 | 3 54 | 4 5 | 35 | 56 | 57 | 58 | } | 59 60 | | | 6 | 1 | 62 | 6. | 3 | 64 | |
| | Midwifery Practical Dashain + Tiha | | | | ihar V | acatio | on | | STU BLC | | | M | Iidw | ifery | Pra | ctic | al | | | |
| 6 | 5 | 66 | 6 | 57 | 68 | 6 | 9 | 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 | | | | 77 | | 78 | | | | | | |
| Fi | Final Exam On the Job Training (OJT) with supervision | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

OJT placement: Related institutions should have Midwifery A, B, C, child health and Family Planning services

- Health Post = 3 weeks
- PHC = 3 weeks
- Hospital = 6 weeks

Anatomy & Physiology (Theory)

Total Hours: 60 Total Marks: 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|---|
| This course provides knowledge of anatomy and physiology, so that students can apply this knowledge while using the nursing process for providing care to individual/family and community. | At the end of this course, the student will be able to: Describe the different structure of human body including various system Explain the normal functions of different systems of human body |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|------|---------------------------------|----------------|-----------|
| | | | | Activities | | Materials |
| 1. | Define terms used in | Terms used in anatomy and | 5 | • Illustrative | Assignment of | |
| | anatomy | physiology: | | lecture. | drawing of a | |
| | | a. Anatomy | | | cell structure | |
| | | b. Physiology | | Hand out | | |
| | | c. Dorsal | | | | |
| | | d. Superior | | | | |
| | | e. Inferior | | | | |
| | | f. Lateral | | | | |
| | | g. Medial | | | | |
| | | h. Upward | | | | |
| | | i. Downward | | | | |
| | | j. Anterior | | | | |
| | | k. Posterior | | | | |
| | | 1. Distal | | | | |
| | | m. Proximal | | | | |
| | | n. Rotation | | | | |
| | | o. Circular motion | | | | |
| | • Explain cell and differentiate | Cell: | | Show poster | | |
| | living and non-living cell | a. Structure and function | | microscope | | |
| | including structure and | b. Cell division | | | | |
| | function | c. Differentiate living and | | | | |
| | | nonliving cell | | | Question and | |
| | | | | • Illustrative | answer | |
| | Explain four kinds of | Tissue (types): | | lecture | Written test | |
| | tissues. | a. Epithelial tissue | | | | |
| | | b. Connective tissue | | Anatomical chart | | |
| | | c. Muscle tissue | | | | |
| | | d. Nervous tissue | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|--|------|---|--|-----------------------|
| 2. | Define classifications, types and functions of the skeletal system | Skeletal system a. Introduction of skeletal system. | 5 | Illustrative lecture.Model | Draw human skeletal diagram of bone. | 11240011413 |
| | Describe the classification of bone | Classification of bone a. Axial skeleton b. Appendicular skeleton | | | | |
| | Describe different types of bone in the human body | Types of bone a. Long bone. b. Short bone. c. Flat bone. d. Irregular. | | | Identify the different parts of the bone in skeletal system. | |
| | Describe the function of bone | Functions of bone | | | | |
| | Describe the different types of joints in the body and their functions. | Joints: a. Types. b. Function. | | | | |
| | | | | • | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|--|--|-----------------------|
| 3. | Explain the muscular system and its function | Muscular System a. Introduction of muscular system | 4 | Illustrative lecture. | Assignment of drawing various | Materials |
| | | Types and importance of muscles a. Voluntary | | Poster, chart.Model | parts of muscles | |
| | | b. Involuntaryc. Cardiac muscles | | | | |
| | | Functions of muscle. | | | | |
| | | Important muscles, its location and structure a. Deltoid | | | | |
| | | b. Glutealc. Pelvic Muscles | | | | |
| 4 | Describe the different organs of | | 6 | • Illustrative lecture | Question and | |
| | | digestive system and their structure | | • Poster, chart | answer | |
| | digestion | and function. Main Organs a. Mouth b. Esophagus c. Stomach d. Small intestine e. Large intestine f. Rectum. Accessory organs a. Liver b. Gall bladder c. Pancreas | | • Model | Assignment for drawing of Alimentary canal including liver, gall bladder and pancreas. | |
| | Explain mechanism of digestion. | Mechanism of digestion | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour |] | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 5. | Identify different organs of respiratory system, their | Respiratory System: | 6 | • | Brain Storming Model | Draw a diagram of different | |
| | functions and importance. | Organs of respiratory system a. Nose b. Pharynx c. Larynx d. Trachea e. Lungs | | • | Chart Illustrative lecture | organs of respiratory system | |
| | List the muscles contributing | Bronchi Bronchioles Alveoli Muscle contributing respiration and their importance. | | • | Lecture | | |
| | to respiration and their importance. | a. Intercostal musclesb. Diaphragm | | • | Chart | | |
| | Explain mechanism of | Mechanism of respirationa. Expirationb. Inspirationc. Exchange of gas | | | | | |
| | respiration. | c. Exchange of gas | | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 6. | Explain the characteristics and functions of blood Explain the various organs of circulatory system including their structure and function. Explain the type of the circulation. | Circulatory System Introduction. Characteristics and functions of blood. a. Volume b. Composition of blood and the normal values. c. Blood grouping and cross matching. d. Clotting mechanism. Structure and function of organs involve circulatory system. a. Blood vessels b. Heart Type of circulation a. Systemic b. Pulmonary | 8 | Model Chart Illustrative lecture | Draw a diagram of heart Blood vessels Circulation Pathological form for blood test. Written test. | |
| 7. | Explain the main functions of lymphatic system and lymph nodes. | Lymphatic system. Organs of lymphatic system. Function and location a. Tonsil b. Thymus c. Spleen | 2 | Model Chart Illustrative lecture | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | 7 | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| 8. | Explain structure, position and function of different organs involved in urinary system. | Urinary System Organs involved in urinary system and its function. a. Kidney b. Ureters c. Bladder d. Urethra | 6 | • | Model Chart Illustrative lecture | Draw a diagram of kidney Ureter Bladder Pathological form for urine test | Machiais |
| | Describe the formation and composition of urine. Explain fluid and electrolyte its importance in body. | Urine a. Composition Electrolyte balance. a. The body water contain b. Electrolyte level c. Importance | | | | | |
| 9 | Explain Reproductive System and organs List the male reproductive organ and explain their structure position and function. | Reproductive system Introduction Male reproductive organ (structure, position and function) a. Scrotum b. Testes c. Epididymis d. Spermatogenesis e. Spermatic cords. f. Seminal vesicles. g. Ejaculatory ducts. h. Prostate gland i. Urethra j. Penis | 8 | • | Model Chart Illustrative lecture Draw diagrams of reproductive organs and menstrual cycle | Draw a diagram of male reproductive organ. | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|---|--|-----------------------|
| | Explain the external and internal organs of female reproductive organs including structure, position and function. | Female reproductive organ (structure, position and function) External organ a. Perineum b. Vulva c. Mons veneries d. Labia majora e. Labia minora f. Clitoris g. Bartholin gland h. Urethral orifice | | Model Chart Illustrative lecture | Draw a diagram of female reproductive organ. | |
| | | Internal Organ: a. Vagina b. Uterus c. Fallopian tubes (uterine tube) d. Ovary Physiology of reproduction. a. Menarche b. Conception | | Illustrative lecture | | |
| | Explain the physiology of reproduction. Explain the menstrual cycle and associate hormone regarding reproduction. | c. Fertilization d. Menopause/Climetric Menstrual Cycle. a. Phase of menstrual cycle. b. Hormones | | Model Chart Illustrative lecture | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---------|------|---|---|-----------------------|
| | • Explain the structure and function of breast (mammary gland). | | | Model Chart Illustrative lecture | Draw a diagram of menstrual cycle showing phases. | |
| | | | | | Draw a diagram of breast. | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 10. | Explain endocrine system and main endocrine glands including its structure location and functions. | Endocrine System Introduction. Location, structure and function of main endocrine glands a. Pituitary gland. b. Thyroid gland. c. Parathyroid d. Adrenal gland (supra renal). e. Islet of Langerhans in the pancreas f. Pineal gland. | 4 | Activities | Draw a diagram of pituitary gland. | Materials Book Kamala Tuladhar, Integrated science related to health. Ross and Wilson, Anatomy and physiology in |
| | | g. Ovary (female) h. Testes (male) | | | | health and illness, ELBS Pub. |

| 11. | Describe nervous cells and its | Nervous system | 6 | Illustrative | Draw a | |
|-----|--|------------------------------|---|--------------|------------|--|
| | types | Introduction | | lecture and | diagram of | |
| | | Nerve cell | | discussion | nervous | |
| | | a. Sensory nerve | | | system. | |
| | • Explain the type and organs | b. Motor nerve | | | | |
| | of nervous system including | c. Mixed nerve | | | | |
| | its structure and function. | Types of nervous system | | | | |
| | | a. Central nervous system | | | | |
| | | Brain | | | | |
| | | Spinal cord | | | | |
| | | b. Peripheral nervous system | | | | |
| | | Cranial nerve | | | | |
| | | Spinal nerve | | | | |
| | | c. Autonomic nervous system | | | | |
| | | Sympathetic | | | | |
| | | Parasympathetic | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | List the special sensory | Special sensory organs. | | | | |
| | organ and its structure and | a. Skin | | | | |
| | functions. | b. Eye | | | | |
| | | c. Ear | | | | |
| | | d. Nose | | | | |
| | | e. Tongue | | | | |

Reference books:

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- 3. Parker M. Microbiology for nurses, London, Billiere Tindall. 1978
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- 9. Tuitui, R., 2011. Human anatomy & physiology.
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- 11. BD Chaurasia's Human Anatomy; Regional And Applied Dissection and clinical 3rd edition re-printed 2008
- 12. Gerard J.Tortora; Bryan H.Derrickson Principles of Anatomy and physiology 12th edition copyright 2009;
- 13. Anatomy and physiology for Nurses 16th edition 1993; Jaypee brothers Medical Publishers (P)Ltd.

Fundamentals of Nursing (Theory)

Total Hours: 110 Total Marks: 60

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|---|
| This course is designed to provide knowledge and skill in fundamentals concept of nursing applied science, social science and procedures of nursing practice to the students that should be practiced in the care of individual/family and community within hospital as well as out of hospital setting. | At the end of this course the students will be able to: Define nurse, auxiliary nurse midwife and the roles & responsibilities of ANM in hospital and in community. Explain the brief history of nursing in Nepal. Discuss different hospitals of Nepal. Describe the roles and responsibilities of Nursing Association of Nepal and Nepal Nursing Council. Explain nursing process: assessment, nursing diagnosis, plan, implement and evaluation. Describe different routes of drug administration and nurses responsibilities. Explain about different nursing measures (procedure). Describe the patient's need and measure to fulfillment of need. Explain the ethical and legal responsibility of ANM's. |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou r | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|--|----------|--|------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Define nurse, ANM and nursing. Describe qualities of good ANM and her roles and responsibilities in HP, PHC, Hospital and in community | Introduction & concept of nursing: a. History of Nursing in Nepal b. Definition of • Nurse • Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) • Nursing c. Qualities of good ANM d. Roles and responsibilities of ANM in SHP, HP, PHC, Hospital and Community | 4 | Illustrative lecture Brain Storming Discussion | Question and Answer | TNAN paricharika 1-25 Constitution of NAN 2047, 2057 NNC Act 2052. UMN Program Silver Jubilee. |
| 2 | Describe national and international professional nursing organization. • Explain ethical and legal responsibilities of nurses. | Professional organization a. International council of Nursing (ICN) b. Nursing Association of Nepal (NAN) c. Nepal Nursing Council (NNC) d. Others health related councils. Ethical and legal responsibilities of Nurse in Nepal. a. Nursing ethics. b. Other health related law and acts | 2 | Illustrative lecture | Question and answer | Fundamenta I of Nursing Nursing Journal (NAN) |
| 3. | Describe hospital, its types, purpose and functions including rules and regulation, admission and discharge procedure | Introduction to hospital a. Types b. Purposes c. Functions d. Admission/discharge procedure e. Rules and regulation | 2 | Illustrative lecture and discussion Admission/discha rge forms Investigation form Visit to Hospital | Report of the hospital visit | |

| 4. | Discuss nursing process and its | Nursing process | 8 | • | Atkinson | Check the |
|----|---|-----------------------|---|---|------------------|--------------|
| | components in brief | a. Definition | | • | Shrestha, S. | Nursing care |
| | | b. Components | | | Practice nursing | plan. |
| | | c. Assessment of need | | | process in | |
| | | d. Nursing diagnosis | | | simulation | |
| | | e. Planning | | | | |
| | | f. Implementation | | | | |
| | | g. Evaluation | | | | |
| | | Nursing care plan | | | | |
| | Prepare nursing care plan | | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 5 | Perform Physical examination | History taking Exam head to toes | 15 | Illustrative lecture, skill lab demo | | |
| | Define cardinal (vital) signs | Nursing measures to assess client's vital signs Vital Sings (Cardinal): Definitions of Temperature Pulse Respiration Blood Pressure | | Illustrative lecture, poster, chart | Question /answer Check the accuracy of temperature | |
| | Explain body temperature (normal and abnormal), its regulation, types of high body temperature Body temperature: Normal and abnormal Regulation body temperature Types of fever | Normal and abnormalRegulation body temperature | | Illustrative lecture Demonstration of temperature recording Chart | recording in chart (at least 5 persons). | |
| | Describe different grades of fever and the method of checking temperature | Method and site of checking temperature | | Illustrative lecture and demonstration Students practice different method of checking temperature and convert them in different scales and record report on each other. | | |

| Discuss nursing care of patient with high fever Define pulse and state the purpose, types, methods and sites of checking pulse. Discuss the factors affecting pulse. Define respiration, types, characters and factors affecting respiration as well as method of checking them. Describe blood pressure, its types, characters and factors affecting blood pressure as well as method of checking them. | b. Pulse | Illustrative lecture and brain storming Redemonstrations checking the accuracy of recording and reporting of pulse in a chart Methods of checking and recording and reporting. Have students practice on each other. Illustrative lecture and demonstration on checking respiration, recording and reporting. Illustrative lecture and demonstration on checking respiration, recording and reporting. Have students practice on each other Answer |
|--|----------|---|
|--|----------|---|

| 6. | Discuss basic needs and the different ways and means of meeting them. | Basic Needs Maslow's Hierarchy of basic needs in relation to a. Physiological need b. Safety and security need c. Love and belonging need d. Self-esteem need. e. Self-actualization need | 1 | • | Lecture and discussion. Sorensen and Atkinson ch-2 Brainstorming | Question and answer | |
|----|---|---|----|---|--|----------------------|--|
| 7 | Describe the procedures step by step with its purpose, principles and articles required • Mouth care | Nursing measures to meet the physical needs of client Personal hygiene needs a. Mouth care • Purpose. | 16 | • | Lecture and demonstration Nursing procedure manual | Re- demonstration | |
| | • Wouth care | Principle of mouth care. Articles required. Step by step procedure Health education Recording and reporting | | • | Illustrative lecture and demonstration | Re- demonstration | |
| | Sponge bath and back care | b. Sponge bath and back care Purpose Principle Articles required Step by step procedure Recording and reporting | | • | Demonstration | | |
| | Nail careHair Wash | c. Nail care Purpose Principle Article required Step by step procedure Recording and reporting | | • | Illustrative lecture | Re- demonstration | |
| | • Hall Wash | d. Hair wash, pediculosis treatment and hair combing • Purposes and Principle | | | and demonstration | | |

| | • Article required | | | Re- | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|---------------|----------|
| | Article required Stop by stop proceedure | | | demonstration | |
| | Step by step procedure Decording and reporting | | Illustrative lecture | demonstration | |
| • Explain various ways of | Recording and reporting Comfort measures for rest and | | and | | |
| providing comfort to the | | | demonstration | | |
| patient patient | sleep | | Have students | | |
| patient | Bed making | | practice making | Re- | |
| | • Purpose | | bed. | demonstration | |
| | Types of mattress used in | | o cu. | demonstration | |
| | health facilities | | | | |
| | • Different types of bed used | | | | |
| | in hospital for different | | | | |
| | purposes | | | | |
| | Occupied bedUnoccupied bed | | | | |
| | - Fowler bed/cardiac bed | | | | |
| | - Orthopedic bed | | | | |
| Discuss different position | - Postoperative bed | | | | |
| • | Position: | | | | |
| | • Dorsal /Supine. | • | Illustrative lecture | | |
| | Lateral | | and | | |
| | • Prone | | demonstration by | Re- | |
| | • Fowler's | | participation of | demonstration | |
| Discuss different measures | • Lithotomy. | | students. | | |
| to relieve in preventing bed | f. Pressure relief measures to | | | | |
| sore. | prevent bed sore by using: | | Illustrative lecture | | |
| | • Air ring | • | and | | |
| | • Cradle | | demonstration of | | |
| | • Foot board | | different pressure | Re- | |
| | • Pillows | | relief measure | demonstration | |
| | • Air mattress | | and ways to use | | |
| | Back rest. | | on them. | | |
| | Cardiac table | | | | |
| | Sand bag. | | | | |
| | Jana Dag. | | | | <u> </u> |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou r | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|----------|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 8 | Discuss nutritional need and different ways of meeting nutritional needs of patients. | Nutritional need a. Nutritional need of client b. Serving food in different ways c. Feeding helpless/unconscious patient d. Inserting Ryle's tube e. Caring clients with IV infusion f. Maintaining intake output | 4 | Illustrative lectureDiscussion | Question and answer | |
| 9. | Describe elimination need of patients and conditions of constipation's distention and retention with the relief of measures. | Elimination needs Definition of constipation: a. Relief measures of constipation b. Oral fluid intake c. Food with fibers intake d. Abdominal exercise | 8 | Illustrative lecture and demonstration | Re-demonstration. | Nursing procedure manual. |
| | Define purpose, types and methods of giving enema. | Enema a. Definition b. Purpose c. Types d. Articles required e. Method of giving enema f. Record and report Abdominal Distention and Full | | Discussion. | Redemonstration of giving enema. | |
| | State simple measures to relive abdominal distention and full bladder | Bladder a. Abdominal Distention: • Definition • Ways of relieving distention - Ambulating - Aspiration/gastric lavage | | | | |

| | | b. Full Bladder | | • I antruit 1 | |
|-----|--|---|---|--|---------------------------------------|
| | | b. Full BladderStimulation of bladder by | | Lecture and demonstration. | |
| | | pouring hot and cold water | | | |
| | | • Catheterization | | | |
| | | Maintain intake output chart | | | |
| | | 1 | | | |
| | • Describe catheterization | c. Catheterization of female and | | • Illustrative lecture | Demonstration |
| | with its purpose, type, | male: | | | |
| | principle and procedures in | Definition | | | |
| | female and male patients | Purposes | | | |
| | including care of catheter | Principles | | | |
| | for prevention of infection. | • Types | | | |
| | | Articles required | | | |
| | | Step by step procedures | | | |
| | | d. Catheter care: | | | |
| | | • Care of Foley's catheter. | | | Re- |
| | | Ways of preventing | | | demonstration |
| 10 | | ascending infection. | | | |
| 10. | • Describe methods of keeping | Measures to fulfillment of human | 4 | • Lecture and | |
| | environment clean and | safety needs: a. Keeping environment safe | | Discussion | |
| | protecting patients in different conditions. | a. Keeping environment safeProvision of safe water | | | |
| | different conditions. | Adequate ventilation | | | |
| | • Discuss the safe technique of | Adequate ventuationAdequate lighting | | | |
| | lifting and moving the | Adequate rightingFloor -free of slippery object | | | |
| | patient. | and sharp instrument | | | |
| | panem | b. Protective measures: | | | |
| | | Use of side rails to prevent | | | |
| | | patient's fall from bed | | | |
| | | • Use of restrains | | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |
| | | c. Technique of lifting and | | Demonstration | Re- |
| | | moving patient from | | | Demonstration |
| | | Wheel chair to bed and vice | | | |
| | | versa | | | |

| 11. | Define purpose and importance of infection prevention practice. | a. Infection Prevention and control. Definitions Purpose Importance b. Universal precaution | 4 | Lecture and discussion, Use flow charts, Demonstration of IP | Performance evaluation (FP clinic) Written examination |
|-----|--|---|---|--|--|
| | Explain various methods of protective barriers including instrument processing and waste disposal | c. Protective Barriers Hand washing techniques Simple (6 steps) Surgical Use of various types of gloves | | • Demonstration of hand washing | Performance evaluation (FP clinic/health institute) |
| | | Use of Antiseptics and its selection Decontamination of instrument Cleaning HLD Boil or steam Chemical Sterilization Chemical Autoclave Dry heat | | Lecture and Discussion Visit to IP unit and waste disposal area in any health institution | Demonstration |
| | Explain dressing, its types, purpose and methods of performing dressing. | Storage of HLD and sterilized instruments Health care waste management Dressing: Definition Types Purpose | 2 | Demonstration dressing procedure. Dressing set. | Re-demonstration. |
| | Define bandaging splints and comprehend different | Procedure Recording and reporting | - | | Re- demonstration. |

| | types of bandaging | e. Bandaging and splints: | Ī | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| | procedure with its purpose. | Definition of bandaging and | | • Demonstration. | | |
| | 1 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | splints | | Practice | | |
| | | • Types | | bandaging among | | |
| | | Purpose of bandaging | | students. | | |
| | | Step by step procedure | | State Itts: | | |
| | | Recording and reporting | | | | |
| 12. | Define different terms used | Administration of drugs, | 1 | Lecture and | Question and | |
| 12. | in administration of drugs | Terms used for abbreviations | 1 | discussion. | answer. | |
| | in administration of drugs | used: | | Handouts. | allswel. | |
| | | AC, PC, OD, BD, TDS, QID, | | • Handouts. | | |
| | • Evaloin miles of | PRN, HS, SOS | | | | |
| | Explain rules of administrating drugs | 1101, 110, 505 | 2 | - T1144' | | |
| | administrating drugs | Rules of administrating drugs: | | • Illustrative lecture. | | |
| | | a. Right medicine | | lecture. | | |
| | | b. Right time | | | | |
| | | c. Right dose | | | | |
| | | d. Right patient | | | | |
| | | e. Right route | | | | |
| | • Describe different routes and | f. Right record, etc. | 6 | | Re- | |
| | methods of administration | Route of administrating drugs: | | Lecture and | demonstration. | |
| | and method of calculating | a. Oral. | | demonstration. | | |
| | drugs | Emulsion extracts | | demonstration. | | |
| | arugo | Mixture syrupy | | | | |
| | | Tablets (pills, capsules) | | | | |
| | | - Tuolets (pilis, eapsules) | | | | |
| | | b. Parenteral (Injections.) | | Instruct students | | |
| | | • Intradermal | | to practice | | |
| | | Subcutaneous | | injection in | | |
| | | Intra muscular | | model or in | | |
| | | Intra maseum Intravenous (IV) infusion | | orange or | | |
| | | c. Per rectum | | Dummy | | |
| | | d. Per vagina | | Arm Model | | |
| | | e. Inhalation. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| | Discuss nurse's responsibilities in administration & special care require in relation to dangerous drugs | Oxygen Steam/nebulization f. Tropical Application g. Instillation Responsibilities of nurses in administrating different drugs Care of dangerous drugs | 1 | Demonstration students should be instructed to practice inhalation. Illustrative lecture. Brain storming | Written exam. | |
|-----|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|--|
| 13. | Identify conditions requiring hot and cold application and its purpose. Discuss different types of methods of applying hot and cold application with precautionary measures and nurses responsibilities. | Hot and cold application: a. Definition b. Purposes c. Indication d. Methods e. Precautionary measures f. Nursing responsibility | 2 | Illustrative lecture and demonstration. | Re- demonstration. | |
| 14. | Describe different types of exercises used for clients with its purpose and procedure. | Exercise: Active and passive exercise (Range of motion exercise): a. Definition. b. Purpose. c. Procedure. Deep breathing and coughing | 4 | Illustrative lecture and demonstration. | | |
| | Describe meaning, purpose and procedures of deep breathing | exercise: a. Definition b. Purpose c. Procedure | | Have student's exercise active and passive exercise deep breathing and | | |
| | Explain purpose and procedures of postural drainage | Postural drainage: a. Definition b. Purpose c. Procedure d. Recording and reporting | | coughing exercise and postural drainage. | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 15. | Discuss first aid, its principles and methods of | First aid: a. Definition. | 2 | Lecture and Discussion | Re- demonstration. | |
| | asserting situation and | b. Principle. | | | | |
| | referring system. | c. Assessing the situation.d. Referring system. | | | | |
| | | Conditions requiring first aid and | 10 | Demonstration | | |
| | • Describe the conditions | their sign and symptoms including their first aid treatment: | | Have students | Re- demonstration | |
| | requiring first aid and their signs and symptoms and | e. Bites. | | practice with one another. | demonstration | |
| | method of treating victim. | Snake bite. | | | | |
| | | Insects biteDog bite. | | | | |
| | | Scorpion bite. | | | | |
| | | f. Burn/scalds. | | | | |
| | | Acid/alkali/fire/heat. Flacture | | | | |
| | | • Electric. g. Hemorrhage. | | | | |
| | | h. Choking. | | | | |
| | | i. Poisoning. | | | | |
| | | j. Drowning. k. Fracture. | | | | |
| | | 1. Foreign body - nose, ear, eyes, | | | | |
| | | throat. | 6 | • Demonstration. | | |
| | • Explain the cardiopulmonary | Cardiopulmonary resuscitation | | 2 dinombianton. | | |
| | resuscitation methods for | method | | • Practice C.R.P. | | |
| | rescuing victims. | a. Cleaning airway/give mouth to mouth respiration. | | in dummy. | | |
| | | b. Clearing breathing. | | | | |
| | | c. Cardiac massage. | | | | |
| | | d. Drugs | | | | |

| 16. | Discuss care of dead body | Care of dead body | 2 | Illustrative lecture | Re- | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------------|--|
| | and provide psychological | e. Nursing management of the dead | | and discussion. | demonstration. | |
| | support to the family | body | | | | |
| | members. | f. Psychological support to family | | Practice care of dead | | |
| | | g. Cultural aspect during care of | | body in a dummy in | | |
| | | dead body | | classroom. | | |

Fundamentals of Nursing (Practical)
Location for practical experience: Hospital Total Hours: 280 Total Marks: 150

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|--|
| This clinical course provides opportunity for the students to practice basic skills in nursing by applying knowledge and attitude learned from social, physical science and nursing. Clinical weeks: 7 | At the end of this clinical period, the students will be able to: Assess the needs of the patients by using history taking, physical examination and diagnostic assessment. Plan & provide care of patients in hospital as well as in community by relating knowledge from social and physical science through nursing process. Demonstrate skill in performing different procedures required in the care of patients in hospital as well as in community. Report and record proper information about patient's condition and refer if needed. Evaluate the care provided to the patient and interprets towards care of the patient/family in hospital as well as in community and re-plan if needed. |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|---|
| 1 | Take orientation about health facilities a. Orient the hospital units and their rules and regulations as well as activities. | Written report of orientation program |
| | b. Orient about the roles and responsibilities of ANM in hospital/community. | |
| 2 | Carry out admission and discharge procedures a. Provide information regarding rules and regulations of health facilities to the patients/family b. Perform initial assessment of the patients c. Complete admission and discharge process | Admission and discharge procedures by using checklist |
| 3. | Assessment of patients a. Perform history taking b. Take vital signs and anthropometric measurement • Temperature. • Pulse. • Respiration. • Blood pressure • Height • Weight c. Perform Physical assessment | Demonstrate history taking technique and physical assessment of patient |
| | d. Recording and reporting of findings e. Collect specimens • Collect, label and dispatch specimen of urine, blood, stool, sputum to laboratory • Perform urine testing for albumin and sugar • Collect report and reporting | Performance evaluation Procedure checklist Maintain procedure logbook |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|---------------------|
| 4 | Perform comfort measures a. Make occupied bed. b. Make unoccupied, bed. c. Make postoperative bed. d. Keep patient in different position as per their need to provide comfort • Supine. • Prone. • Dorsal. • Lateral • Lithotomy • Fowler. e. Apply different pressure relief appliances during care of patient. • Air Ring. • Sand bag. • Cradles • Pillow. | Procedure checklist |
| | f. Perform, pressure relief measures to prevent bed sore to patient Position change Back care. | |
| 5 | Maintain hygienic needs Assess/assist/perform the following procedure to meet hygienic needs a. Oral care b. Sponge bath c. Back care and relief of pressure area d. Nail care e. Hair care f. Pediculosis treatment | Procedure checklist |

| 6 | Meet nutritional needs | |
|---|---|--|
| | a. Feeding helpless patient | |
| | b. Recognizing daily food habits likes/dislikes | |
| | c. Assisting with gastric (Ryle's) tube feeding | |
| | d. Preparation of rehydration solution | |
| | e. Caring patient with I/V infusion | |
| | f. Maintaining intake and output chart | |
| | | |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|------------|
| 7. | Maintain standard precaution | Checklist |
| | a. Perform the following activities | Procedures |
| | Hand washing | |
| | Decontamination | |
| | Isolation/aseptic | |
| | Gloving/gowning/mask/goggles/boots/cap | |
| | b. Observe the sterilization of following articles | |
| | Sharp instruments and goods | |
| | Metal instruments | |
| | Rubber goods and linen | |
| | c. Practice following precaution to prevent ascending urinary | |
| | infection in case of patient with urinary catheter: | |
| | Use aseptic technique | |
| | • Catheter care | |
| | Health education related to perineal hygiene | |
| 8 | Relief distension of bladder and bowel | |
| | a. Ambulating. | |
| | b. Stimulation by pouring cold or hot water over Perineum area and | |
| | over bladder area. | |
| | c. Catheterization of patient. | |
| | d. Measures, to relive Constipation. | |
| | Find out daily elimination habit. | |
| | • Encourage e fluid intake. | |

| • | Encourage food containing fibers. |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| • | Encourage abdominal exercise. |
| • | Give suppository. |
| • | Enema |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|---|-------------------------------------|
| 9. | Therapeutic needs | Procedure evaluation at least five. |
| | a. Inhalation therapy | |
| | Oxygen inhalation; catheter, mask, tent | |
| | Steam inhalation/nebulization | |
| | b. Administer injection and medication by observing rules | |
| | Right patient | |
| | Right dose (dose calculation) | Performance evaluation. |
| | Right route | |
| | Right time | |
| | Right medication | |
| | Right documentation etc. | |
| | c. Practice dressing and bandaging | |
| | Dressing simple wound and bed sore. | |
| | Bandaging simple, spiral and figure of eight bandage. | Procedure evaluation. |
| 10 | Provide health education according to patient's needs | Procedure evaluation. |
| | a. Deep breathing & coughing exercise. | |
| | b. Active and passive exercise. | |
| | c. Early ambulating. | |
| | d. Postural drainage. | |
| | e. Steam inhalation (Tincture benzion) | |
| | f. Catheter care | |
| | g. All other care | |
| | | |

Reference books:

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- 2. Devkota R & Pathak S., 2010. A textbook of fundamental of nursing.
- 3. Giri M & Sharma P., 2013. Essential fundamental of nursing.
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- 5. Thappa, B.T. (2004). Fundamentals of nursing. New Deli: Jaypee brothers' medical publisher.
- 6. Perry P.A. and Potter A. G. (2005). Fundamentals of nursing. Mosby Missouri.
- 7. Fundamental of Nursing, 6th edition, Lippincott Williams and Wilkins
- 8. Medical and Surgical nursing Joyce M.Black, Jane Hokanson Hawks;7th edition
- 9. Medical and surgical Nursing, Brunner's and Suddharta
- 10. NAN constitution booklet, 1047, 2057 and 2062.
- 11. TUTH nursing procedure manual, Kathmandu, HLMC, 1987
- 12. Ethics in nursing practice, ICN, 2002
- 13. Mehta, R.S. & Mandal G.N., Nursing Concept, Makalu Books and Stationers, Putali Sadak, Kathmandu. 2005

Reproductive Health (Theory)

Total Hours: 51 Total Marks: 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|--|
| This course will provide the students basic knowledge and skill needed | At the end of this course, the students will be able to: |
| to provide reproductive health care to the person through the life cycle | Describe reproductive system |
| regarding adolescence and women's health, family planning, sub fertility | Define reproductive health. |
| and safe motherhood service. | Explain the reproductive health including life cycle of |
| | reproductive health. |
| Note: | Explain the concept of reproductive health and National |
| Practical experience of this subject is incorporated in Community | policy, planning and scope. |
| Health Nursing. | Explain the population composition and family planning. |
| | Identify the various temporary and permanent family planning |
| | methods. |
| | Describe the adolescence and women's health issues and |
| | factors affecting the reproductive health of women's. |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learnin g Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|---|--|---|
| 1 | Describe anatomy and physiology of male/ female reproductive organ. | Reproductive system (Review) a. Male reproductive organ. b. Female reproductive organ. c. Menstrual cycle. | 1 | Discussion. Illustrative lecture | Draw a diagram of reproductive organs and menstrual cycle. | Ref. to Mid A |
| 2 | Describe the reproductive health and its policy, scope, strategy & components. | Reproductive health Introduction of reproductive health a. Scope/components of RH b. National RH policy c. RH strategy | 1 | Illustrative lecture Discussion on RH. | Question and answer. | RH protocol for ANM. |
| 3. | Describe adolescence's reproductive health and problems including its' cause, signs and symptoms, prevention and management. Describe the importance of adolescence service delivery. | Adolescence reproductive health Introduction. Adolescence problem in Nepal a. Social problem | 6 | Brain storming. Illustrative lecture. Discussion. | Question and answer. | Discussion WHO documents on RH National medical standard |

| | | Adolescence RH service a. Counseling and Education b. Adolescence Friendly Service (AFS) c. Contraception d. Emergency contraception | | | | ASRH strategies and guideline (FHD) |
|------|--|---|------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learnin g Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
| 4 | List the problems of women their causes, signs and symptoms, prevention and management. Explain the factors affecting women's health. | Women's health problem a. Social problem: • Gender bias/discrimination • Too early pregnancy • Too close pregnancy • Too many pregnancies • Violence b. Physical problem • Prolapse • VVF • RVF • Cervicitis • Breast cancer • Cervical cancer • Menopausal syndrome Factors affecting women's health a. Perception of women's and illness b. Socio, economic condition c. Political commitment d. Cultural practices e. Religious belief f. Legal condition | 10 | Discussion. Illustrative lecture. | Question and answer. | Booklet Women in SEARO. National safe motherhood package. National safe motherhood service guideline. |

| 5 | • | Explain safe motherhood program in Nepal including its objectives, components policy strategy and action plan. | Safe motherhood a. Introduction b. Objectives c. Components d. National strategy, policy and plan of action of safe motherhood program in Nepal. | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture | Questions and answer | WHO SM documents State of women and children in Nepal (UNICEF) Women in SEARO. SM package |
|----|---|--|--|---|---|-----------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| 6. | • | Explain impacts of population growth in Nepal | Population a. Population in Nepal b. Impact of rapid population growth | 1 | • | Brainstorming followed by lecture | Written examination | |

| Uni | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|-----|--|---|-----|---|---|-----------|
| t | | | r | Activities | | Materials |
| 7 | Explain counseling process, benefits, principles and responsibility of effective counselor and ABHIBADAN Approach Explain informed choice and its importance, principles, barriers and consent. | Counseling and Informed Choice Counseling a. Definition of family planning counseling b. Principles of family planning counseling c. Client's right d. Responsibilities/skills of effective counselor e. ABHIBADAN approach Informed Choice | 6 | Discussion & interaction Lecture, Role-play, followed by discussion | Written examination Performance evaluation (FP clinic) Feedback | |
| | | a. Definition of informed choice b. Principles of informed choice c. Importance of informed choice d. Barrier to informed choice e. Informed consent | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | Describe different methods of family planning and manage minor complications. | Family Planning Define Family Planning Benefits/scopes of family planning Methods of family planning a. Condom • Types • Indications, mode of action, effectiveness, precaution • Advantages (contraceptive & non contraceptive)/disadvantages • Client instruction b. Spermicide • Indication, mode of action, effectiveness, precaution • Advantage/disadvantages • Client instruction | 15 | Brainstorming Illustrative lecture Demonstration | Questions to the students after session, Redemonstration | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|----------------|--|------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | | c. Combine Oral contraceptives Introduction Types of COCs Mode of action, effectiveness, precaution Indications/contraindications Advantages/disadvantages Common side effects/management Warning signs Client instruction /return to fertility d. DMPA (Depo) Introduction Mode of action, effectiveness, precaution Indications/contraindications Advantages/disadvantages Common side effects/management Warning sign Client instruction /return to fertility | | Brainstorming Illustrative lecture Demonstration | Questions to the students after session, Redemonstration | Materials |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|--|--|-----------------------|
| | Explain different types of natural family planning methods | e. IUCD • Introduction • Mode of action, effectiveness, precaution • Indication /contraindication • Advantages/disadvantages • Common side effects/management • Warning sign • Client instruction/return to fertility f. Implant • Introduction • Mode of action, effectiveness, precaution • Indication /contraindication • Advantages/disadvantages • Common side effects/management • Warning sign • Client instruction/return to fertility | | Brainstorming Illustrative lecture Demonstration Group work | Questions to the students after session Re - demonstration | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|--|--|-------------------------|
| | | g. Natural Methods of Family Planning • Lactational Amenorrhea Method (Modern method) - Introduction - Counseling for LAM - Criteria - Effectiveness - Advantages/Disadvantage s - Client instruction - Contraceptive and noncontraceptive benefits of this method • Fertility Awareness Method - Safe period method - Withdrawal method - Basal body temperature method - Cervical mucosa method | | Brainstorming Illustrative lecture Demonstration Group work Brainstorming Illustrative lecture Demonstration Group work | Questions to the students after session Re - demonstration | |
| | Explain the permanent methods of Family Planning | Permanent FP (VSC) Male/female Introduction Methods a. Female b. Male Female Sterilization • Laparoscopy • Minilap | | Brainstorming Group work Illustrated lecture with question Group presentation | Summary of the session with question to the students | Model Vasectomy Minilap |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | | a. Action/effectiveness | | | | |
| | | b. Time | | | | |
| | | c. Client instruction | | | | |
| | | d. Advantages/disadvantages | | | | |
| | | e. Post-operative care and follow- | | | | |
| | | up | | | | |
| | | f. Identification of post-operative | | | | |
| | | complication and referral. | | | | |
| | | g. Facts and reversal | | | | |
| | | Male sterilization | | | | |
| | | • Vasectomy | | | | |
| | | a. Action/effectiveness | | | | |
| | | b. Time | | | | |
| | | c. Clients instruction | | | | |
| | | d. Advantages/disadvantages | | | | |
| | | e. Post-operative care and follow- | | | | |
| | | up | | | | |
| | | f. Identification of post-operative | | | | |
| | | complication and referral. | | | | |
| | | g. Facts and reversal | | | | |
| | | Emergency contraception | | | | |
| | | a. Introduction | | | | |
| | | b. Types | | | | |
| | | • Pills | | | | |
| | | • IUCD | | | | |
| | | c. Dose and timing | | | | |
| • | Biseuss decent emergency | d. Effectiveness, precaution | | | | |
| | contraceptive. | e. Client information | | | | |
| | | f. Identification of complications | | | | |
| | | and referral | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|---|---------------|-----------------------|
| 10 | State causes, signs and symptoms, management and complications of abortion. | Abortion a. Definition b. Causes c. Types d. Signs and symptoms e. Management (PAC/CAC) f. Complications g. Post Abortion family planning | 2 | Discussion. Illustrative lecture. | Ref. to Mid A | |
| 11 | Define sub-fertility and explain the causes, prevention, management and counseling of sub-fertility. | Sub-fertility a. Definition b. Causes c. Prevention d. Management (male and female) | 1 | Discussion.Illustrative lecture. | | |

Reference books:

- 1. Standards for midwifery practice for safe motherhood, vol. 1, 2, 3 and 4 WHO, Regional Office for SEA, New Delhi, 1999.
- 2. Reproductive Health Protocol for ANM, HMG, Family Health Division.
- 3. अ.न.मी. विद्यार्थीहरूका लागि परिवार नियोजन सन्दर्भ प्स्तिका, प्रा.शि. तथा व्या. ता. परिषद् र नेपाल परिवार स्वास्थय कार्यक्रम, २००४
- 4. तुइतुई, रोशनी तथा डा. सुवाल एस.एन. मातृशिशु तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य, मकालु बुक्स एण्ड स्टेशनर्स, पुतलीसडक, काठमाडौं, २०६२।
- 5. Shrestha DR., 2008. Reproductive Health, national and international perspectives.
- 6. Family Health Division, 2008. Reproductive Health.
- 7. Family Health Division, 2010. National Medical standard for Reproductive Health. V0l I & III

Community Health Nursing (Theory)

Total Hours: 106

Total Marks: 50

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|--|
| This course offers the knowledge on basic concepts of | At the end of course, students will be able to: |
| community health nursing including the importance of Nutrition, Environmental Sanitation, Immunization and Health Education to the students for the promotive and preventive health that the knowledge will apply in the practice of community health nursing in home visit and other various health care settings. | Describe about community health nursing. Describe the purpose, principles, advantages and steps of home visiting. Describe the balance diet and relationship between nutrition and health. Explain the components of environmental sanitation. Recognize the different types of immunization according to the need of |
| This course also offers the knowledge to the students on Basic Primary Health Care Concept, Child Health Nursing, Community Diagnosis and Domiciliary Midwifery (ANC & PNC). | mother and child. Explain the principles, importance, methods and media of health education. Describe the primary health care concept including its principles and elements. State the role of ANM in PHCC/HP/SHP. Explain child health nursing including growth and development, child health problems and their care. Identify the various method of community diagnosis. |

| Chapte | er 1: Introduction of Community | Health Nursing | | | Tota | otal hours: 9 | |
|--------|--|--|------|--|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials | |
| 1 | Define various terms related to Community Health | community health: a. Health b. Optimum health c. Community d. Community health e. Community health nursing f. Family health History of Community Health | 1 | Discussion.Illustrative lecture. | Question and answer. | White Board Board Marker Community Health Nursing by Ambika Rai | |
| 2 | Describe the factors influencing health of society. | Nursing Factors influencing health Internal Factors a. Genetics b. Biological External Factors a. Environment b. Socio economic status c. Political factors d. Cultured e. Health services | 2 | Discussion. Illustrative lecture. | Question and answer. | White Board Board Marker | |
| 3. | Describe purpose, principles, advantages and steps of home visiting. | Home visiting e. Introduction f. Purposes g. Principles h. Advantages i. Steps • Fact finding • Data analysis • Planning action with family • Action and health education • Follow-up | 3 | Illustrative lecture Demonstration Discussion Role play | Re- demonstration. Role-play. | White Board Board Marker Poster | |

| | | Evaluation of services Home visit bag technique Use and care Equipment required for preparing home visiting bag | | | | |
|------|--|--|------|--|--|--|
| Unit | Task/Objective | Contents | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities/ Methods | Evaluation Methods | Resource Materials |
| 4. | Define Immunization and vaccine. Identify types of vaccine available in Nepal | Immunization/Vaccine Definition a. Immunity b. Immunization c. Vaccine d. Cold chain e. Vaccination Types of vaccine Vaccine provided by Nepal Government (MoHP) a. Types of vaccine b. Schedule of vaccine c. Steps to follow before giving immunization d. Health teaching e. Record/Report writing | 2 | National immunization schedule Illustrative lecture Vaccine (Real objects) Demonstration on model Group discussion | Questions and Answers Group discussion Feedback on demonstration | Flipchart Immunizat ion models Arm model Reference Manual Immunizat ion schedule or chart. |

| Chap | oter 2: Nutrition | | | | Total h | ours: 21 |
|------|---|---|------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
| 1 | Describe nutrition and its relationship to health. | Nutrition Definition Relationship to health: a. Growth and development b. Specific deficiencies | 1 | Illustrative lecture Discussion | | |
| 2 | • Explain about nutritional of women and children in Nepal. | c. Resistance to infection status Nutritional status of women and children in Nepal. | 1 | Illustrative lecture Discussion | | Report of DOHS. |
| 3 | Explain the different categories of food and the source functions and daily requirement for a person. | | 2 | Group discussion on local resources for the different categories of food available in their locality. | Exhibition of various local food stuffs containing various nutrition. | Real food Poster Flipcharts |
| 4 | Explain various nutritional deficiency diseases, their causes, signs and symptom prevention and care. | Nutritional deficiency diseases Causes, Sign and symptoms, | 4 | Illustrative lecture Discussion Group work | List the causes of different nutritional deficiencies Differentiate between PEM and kwashiorker. | Red food Poster Flipcharts |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | , | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|---|---|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 5 | • Explain the role and, responsibilities of ANM for maintaining nutritional status of women and children. | Role and responsibilities of ANM a. Selection of food b. Preservation of nutrient in food c. Health education about kitchen garden | 1 | • | Discussion Illustrative lecture | Question and answer. | Poster |
| 6 | Explain the traditional practices of food habit among various cultures and its effect on health in Nepal. | a. Traditional practices of food habitb. Taboosc. Impact on health | 2 | • | Discussion between different cultural groups of student. Sum up with Illustrative lecture. Discussion | Question and answer. | |
| 7 | Identify the additional requirement of food during the various stages of life. | Additional requirement of food during a. Pregnancy b. Lactation c. Adolescence | 1 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | | |
| 8 | Explain balance diet and its importance to health. | Balance diet a. Definition b. Importance c. Meal plan for a family d. Factors influencing meal planning | 1 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion. | | Exhibition of real food |
| 9 | Explain the importance and advantage of breast- feeding for baby including Colostrum. | Breast-feeding a. Terminology • Colostrum • Baby friendly hospital • Exclusive breast-feeding b. Importance/advantage of breast feeding c. Expressed breast milk and its storage d. Disadvantage of bottle-feeding | 3 | • | Illustrative lecture. Discussion | Written test. | Poster |

| 10 | • Explain the weaning food and | | 2 | • | Discussion on | Real food |
|----|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|-----------|
| | method of preparing sarbottam | 1. Definition of weaning food | | | traditional practices | IYCF |
| | pitho | 2. Age specific complimentary | | | of weaning in | package |
| | | feeding | | | various ethnic | (CHD) |
| | | 3. Composition and method of | | | groups (pasni). | |
| | | preparing sarbottam pitho | | • | Demonstration of | |
| | | | | | preparing sorbottam | |
| | | | | | pitho. | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|---|------------|---|
| 11 | Explain food adulteration and its impact on health. | Food adulteration a. Introduction b. Impact on health Food hygiene a. Introduction b. Basic measures to maintain food hygiene c. Process/ways of food contamination d. Health hazard of food contamination | 1 | Discussion Illustrative lecture | | Posters Book Women and children in Nepal, UNICEF Park & Park, Preventive and social medicine. Community health nursing, HLMC, IOM |
| 12 | Explain various methods for preparing and preserving the food to maintain nutritional contents. | Food preservation a. Definition b. Conditions of nutritional loss from food c. Methods for preserving nutrition in various foods | 2 | Discussion on practice of preparing food in various cultural groups Illustrative lecture | | |

| Unit | | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|--|------|---|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | • | Define environmental sanitation. | Environmental sanitation Definition a. Environment b. Sanitation c. Environmental sanitation | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | Question and answer. | |
| | • | Explain major component of environment. | Component of environmenta. Physical environment.b. Biological environment.c. Social environment. | | | | | |
| 2 | • | Define the terms used in refuse dispose. | Refuse Definition a. Refuse/waste b. Refuse disposal | 6 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | Question and answer | Posters |
| | • | Describe the various, type of refuse. | Classification of refuse a. Domestic waste b. Business/market/cosmetic waste c. Industrial waste d. Health care waste Types of solid waste a. Organic b. Inorganic:Mercury (Broken thermometer) | | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | Question and answer. | |
| | • | Explain the health hazard caused by environmental pollution | Health hazard a. Air pollution. b. Water pollution. c. Environment pollution: • Fly breeding. • Rodents. • Dust. | | • | Discussion | Question and answer Poster presentation. | Posters |

| | • | Explain the various methods and steps of waste disposal | Waste management at community and health care facilities Steps for disposal a. Proper collection b. Disposal Method of disposal a. Burning b. Dumping/ Burial c. Composting d. Controlled tipping or sanitary | | • | Illustrative lecture Film show Poster show | | |
|---|---|---|--|---|---|--|--------------|--|
| 3 | • | Explain about importance, | d. Controlled tipping or sanitary landfill e. Recycling Excreta disposal | 4 | • | Discussion | Question and | Poster |
| 3 | | method, and health | Introduction. | | | Discussion | answer. | 1 03101 |
| | | implication of excreta | Health hazard due to improper | | • | Show the model | | Book |
| | | disposal. | disposal of excreta | | | | | Park and |
| | | _ | a. Water pollution.b. Contamination of food.c. Breeding of flies. | | • | Demonstration Illustrative lecture | | Park, Preventive and social medicine. |
| | | | d. Air pollution. Mode of transmission of diseases | | | | | medicine. |
| | | | a. Fluid b. Finger c. Flies d. Faces e. Food Latrines, method of excreta disposal | | | | | |
| | • | Describe the method of excreta disposal and various type of latrine | a. Types of Latrines Borehole latrine Dug well Water seal Method of construction c. Location | | | | | |
| | | | d. Advantage of various latrines | | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|--|--------------------|----------------------------|
| 4 | Explain the safe and wholesome water and its uses. List the sources of water in Nepal and its character. Describe how the water can be polluted Explain about health hazard | Water Introduction a. Meaning of safe and wholesome water b. Uses of water c. Characteristic of safe water Sources of water a. Rain water b. Surface water c. Ground water Characteristic of water from different source Water pollution a. Meaning b. Causes of water pollution c. Water borne diseases | 5 | Illustrative lecture Group division Discussion. | presentation after | Poster Photography Posters |
| | Explain the various methods of water purification. | Purification of water Methods a. Large scale. • Storage • Filtration • Chlorination b. Small scale/household • Boiling • Chemical • Filtration Disinfection of well | | Group discussion Demonstration Observation of waters Treatment plant | | |

| Chap | ter | 4: Health Education | | | | | | Total Hours: 11 |
|------|-----|--|---|------|---|--|--|---|
| Unit | | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | , | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
| 1 | • | Define health education. List the importance, principle, and objective of health education. Explain various methods of health education used in various setting and theirs advantage and disadvantage. | Health education a. Definition b. Importance c. Principle d. Objective Methods a. Individual methods; counselling b. Small group methods; Illustrative lecture, Mini group discussion, Workshop, Panel discussion, Demonstration, Role play, Symposium, Brainstorming c. Large group methods; Role play, Exhibition, Drama, Puppet show, classroom lecture, Brainstorming Advantages and disadvantages of different methods | 6 | • | Lecture Role play Group divide and exercise Demonstration | Question and answer Re-demonstration of role play | |
| 2 | • | Explain the media and materials used in health education Explain the principles of developing teaching learning materials. | Media and material Types a. Visual: slide, projector, transparency, multimedia, Pamphlet, Poster, Flipchart, Flannel board, Flash card b. Audio: Radio, Cassette player c. Audio visual: TV, Film d. Principles of developing teaching learning materials. | 2 | • | Lecture Group discussion Show real object and model | Question and answer. Individual assignment for developing T/L material. Question and answer Check the prepared A/V aid. | K. Park, Textbook of preventive and social medicine. R.R. Saxena, Social and preventive medicine. |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|--|------|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3 | Explain meaning, principles, importance and types of health teaching. | Health teaching a. Definition b. Importance c. Principle d. Types | 1 | Brain storming Illustrative lecture | Role play Feedback | Machais |
| 4 | Describe the planning of health teaching for given situation Conduct health teaching | Planning of health teaching a. Assessment of problem. b. Plan of teaching (lesson plan) • Setting objective • Writing contents • Planning of time allocation • Planning method and media of teaching • Evaluation • Summarize Conduct health teaching | 2 | Individual assignment to develop lesson plan in a given topic Classroom teaching demonstration | Feedback | |

| Chap | ter 5: Family Health | | | | Total Ho | urs: 6 |
|------|----------------------|--|------|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
| | · · | Primary health care (PHC) Definition Basic principles of PHC a. Accessibility of health services to all population. b. Maximum individual and community involvement in the planning and operation of health care services. c. Emphasis on services that are preventive and promotive rather than curative services only. d. Use of appropriate -technology. e. Integration of health development with total overall social and | 4 | 0 | Evaluation Question and answer. Question and | Resource |
| | | b. Promotion of food supply and proper nutrition. c. Basic sanitation and safe water. d. Maternal child health/family planning. e. Immunization against major infectious diseases. f. Prevention and control of endemic diseases. g. Treatment of common diseases and injuries. | | | answer. | White Board Board Marker Poster |

| Describe the role of the ANM in primary health facilities. | j. Prevention and treatment of dental health Role of ANM in PHCC/HP/SHP: a. Health education. b. Motivator. c. Care provider. d. Counselor. e. Supervisor. f. Researcher g. Evaluator | | • | Discussion Interactive Lecture | |
|---|---|---|---|--------------------------------|---|
| Explain antenatal care needed for women in the community. Describe the birth preparedness of mother. Describe the care needed for mothers and new born after delivery | | 2 | • | teaching. | White Board Board Marker Poster Dummy (Pregnant women) National maternity guideline by MOHP |

| Immunization Referring new born with danger sign For mother Follow up visit according to national guideline Health education (hygiene, nutrition, family planning) Referring mother with danger sign | |
|---|--|
|---|--|

| Chap | ter 6: Child Health Nursing | | | | | Total 1 | Hours: 29 |
|------|--|--------------------------------|-----|---|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Uni | Task/Objective | Contents | Hou |] | Γeaching Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
| t | | | r | | Activities | | Materials |
| 1 | Define Terminology used in | Definition of following terms | 2 | • | Lecture and | Questions and | Reference |
| | child health | a. Pediatrics | | | discussion | Answers | Manual |
| | | b. Pediatric nursing | | | | | |
| | | c. Pediatrician | | | Brain storming | | Posters of |
| | | d. Child Health | | • | Drain storning | | different age |
| | | e. Milestone | | | | | group children. |
| | | f. Growth | | | | | (Shrestha, S. |
| | | D 1 | | | | | ch.I) |
| | | | | | | | CII.1) |
| | | h. Neonate | | | | | T1: 1 |
| | | i. Infant | | | | | Flip chart |
| | | j. Toddler | | | | | |
| | | k. Preschool | | | | | Hand outs |
| | | 1. School age | | | | | |
| | | m. Adolescence | | | | | Use of posters |
| | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | Explain growth and | Growth and | 6 | • | Discussion | Questions and | Growth and |
| | development/milestone of | development/Milestone of child | | | | Answer | Development |
| | child up to school age | from infancy to school age | | • | Illustrative lecture | | chart |

| | Describe different factors affecting growth and development of children | a. Physical b. Psychological c. Intellectual d. Social/language Factors affecting growth and development a. Genetics b. Immunization (review) c. Nutrition and feeding d. Parent child relationship e. Sleep, rest, exercise, protection f. Stimulation of child/Child to child program | | • | Brain storming | Question/answe r Question/answe r | Reference Manual Poster |
|----|--|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | Explain various changes occurs during adolescence period Explain the common | Adolescence Adolescent changes a. Physical /Anatomical changes b. Physiological c. Psychological and emotional changes (Adolescents reaction to puberty) d. Cultural changes Common problems of adolescents | 3 | • | Lecture Share own experiences | Make notes of their own problems faced as adolescent | Reference Manual Participant Handbook Trainer Notebook (Adolescence – |
| | problems of adolescence | (Review from RH) a. Skin problem: acne b. Dysmenorrhea/ menorrhagia c. Abuse: drugs, alcohol d. Juvenile delinquency e. Sexual abuse f. Early pregnancies g. Risk of STI/HIV Adolescents reaction to sickness | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture and discussion Case Study | | developed by NESOG) Information booklet (MOH) |

| 4 | | Identify signs and symptoms, causes and management of major killers' diseases of children | Major killer diseases Introduction, signs and symptoms, causes and management including preventive measures of following diseases a. Measles b. Diarrhea c. Tuberculosis d. Tetanus e. Acute Respiratory Infections (Pneumonia, Diphtheria, Pertussis) f. Malnutrition | 6 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | Questions and answer | Community Health Worker Training and Working Manual -HMG, USAID, 2054 Poster Dixit, NEPAS handouts Refer NEPAS journal Community Health Nursing- HLMP 2052 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 5 | • | Describe common health hazards and their prevention and management | Common health hazards (Review from FoN) Introduction, signs and symptoms, prevention and management of following hazards a. Burn b. Falls c. Drowning d. Poisoning e. Accidents/ fracture f. Injury from sharp instrument g. Foreign body in ear, nose, throat, eye h. Asphyxia i. Choking j. Bites: dog/snake/insects | 3 | • | Lecture and discussion Role play | Questions and Answers | Reference Manual Posters |

| 6 | Describe community based integrated management of childhood illness. | Community Based Integrated Management of Childhood Illness a. Introduction b. Importance c. Assessment of Child from 2 months to 5 years Major Childhood Illness: Classification, signs and symptoms, management, treatment, follow up and referral system a. ARI b. Diarrhea c. Malaria d. Measles e. Fever f. Ear Problem g. Malnutrition/Anemia | 6 | Mini-lecture Video show Self-reading of IMCI model Discussion Demonstration of use of chart, booklet along with the text Demonstration of case assessment Demonstration of use of OPD register Clinical session | Feedback on demonstration | Participant handbook along with chart booklet Facilitator manual IMCI register Timer Video cassette Transparency OHP CBIMCI Model |
|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|
|---|--|---|---|--|---------------------------|--|

| Chap | ter | 7: Community Diagnosis | | | | | Total Ho | ours: 13 |
|------|-----|---|--|------|---|--|------------------------|------------------------------|
| Unit | | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
| 1 | • | Define community diagnosis Explain the process of community diagnosis. | Community Diagnosis a. Definition and purposes Process of community diagnosis Assessment of community by survey a. Demographic data b. Vital statistics c. Socio-cultural characteristics of people of community d. Pattern of leadership/ gender e. Local resources available in the community. f. Epidemiological trait and environmental health Analysis Interpretation | 4 | • | Lecture Brain storming Discussion in group | Question and Answer | Reference books |
| | | | Recommendations | | | | *** | D 0 1 1 |
| 2 | • | Explain the process of solving problems after community diagnosis. | Problems solving after community diagnosis a. Prioritize the problems according to need. b. Plan and implement the solution. c. Feedback/follow up | 3 | • | Illustrative lecture Group assignment Role play | Written test | Reference books |
| 3 | • | Describe the traditional believes/ cultural practices and their impact on health. | Traditional Belief a. Definition: Traditional belief b. Traditional practices: Taboos. c. Cultural practices and their impact on health of the individuals, community | 3 | • | Group discussion among students. Illustrative lecture | Written test. | Book of Dor Bahadur Bista |

| 4 | Identify the community | Community Resources and their | 3 | • | Group discussion. | Written test. | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|---------------|--|
| | resources and their roles and | roles and responsibilities | | • | Interactive lecture. | | |
| | responsibilities in solving the | a. Community leader | | | | | |
| | community health problems. | b. Volunteer | | | | | |
| | | c. Traditional healer | | | | | |
| | | d. Female community health | | • | Group division. | | |
| | | volunteers (FCHV) | | | rr | | |

Reference books:

- 1. Park. I.E. and Park. K. Text book of preventive and social medicine, Jahalpur, India: Messrs Bhanaridas Bhatat, 2005.
- 2. Shrestha. D.B. and Pradhananga, An Outline of Community Health Education, third edition. Kathmandu, Nepal HLMP. 1986.
- 3. Byrne, M. and Bannett, J.J. Community Nursing in Developing Countries, India, ELBS 1987 (Nepali).
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- 10. Bhattarai, S., 2010. Community Health Nursing.
- 11. Kaphle, M., 2010. A textbook of community diagnosis.
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- 21. HLMC, Reprint 2010. Adult Nursing.
- 22. Thapa, U., 2010. Common Health problems of Adulthood
- 23. Uprety, K. (2011). Child health nursing. Kathmandu: Hema Uprety.
- 24. Shrestha, T. (2012). Essential child health nursing. Kathmandu: Medhavi publication.
- 25. Adhikari, T. (2014). Essential pediatric nursing. Kathmandu.
- 26. Datta, P. (2009). Pediatric nursing (2nd ed). New Delhi: Jaypee Brother Medical Publishers.
- 27. Gupta, P. (2007). Essential pediatric nursing (2nd ed). New Delhi: CBS Publishers and Distributors.
- 28. अ.न.मी. विद्यार्थीहरूका लागि बाल स्वास्थ्य सन्दर्भ पुरितका, प्रा.शि. तथा व्या. ता. परिषद् र नेपाल परिवार स्वास्थय कार्यक्रम, २००४
- 29. Essential child Health Nsg.(Nursing)1st.edition2012 by Tumala Shrestha
- 30. CB-IMCI Chart booklet, 2013, CHD
- 31. Shrestha, S. Child Health Promotion, Kathmandu: HLMP, 1987.
- 32. Immunization in practice, Geneva: WHO, 1982
 - i. Vaccines and when to give them (1)
 - ii. Syringes, needles and sterilization (2)
 - iii. How to give vaccines (3)
 - iv. Prepare for an immunization session (4)
 - v. How to conduct an outreach immunization session (5)
 - vi. Health education in an immunization program
 - vii. How to evaluate your immunization program

Epidemiology and Communicable Disease (Theory)

Total Hours: 51 Total Marks: 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|---|
| This course will provide the students about basic knowledge need to | At the end of this course the students will be able to: |
| epidemiological study of diseases/health conditions and its | Define the terms use in epidemiology- |
| prevention and management in the community. | List the aim of epidemiology. |
| | Explain the epidemiological method used in health. |
| | Explain about communicable disease including prevention cause and management. |
| | Describe community survey and method of data presentation. |
| | Describe the role and responsibility of ANM in epidemiology and communicable disease. |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|------|---|---------------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1 | Define terms used in | Epidemiology | 2 | • | Discussion | Questions | Provide |
| 1 | epidemiology | Definition of Epidemiology | _ | | Discussion | answers | hand out |
| | epidenneregy | Terms used in Epidemiology | | | | | |
| | | a. Endemic | | | Illustrative lecture. | | |
| | | b. Epidemic | | | mustrative recture. | Written test. | |
| | | c. Pandemic | | | | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | |
| | | d. Sporadic | | | | | |
| | | e. Communicable | | | | | |
| | | f. Non-communicable | | | | | |
| | | g. Infection | | | | | |
| | | h. Incubation | | | | | |
| | | i. Virulence | | | | | |
| | | j. Quarantine | | | | | |
| | | k. Fomites | | | | | |
| | | 1. Prevention | | | | | |
| | | m. Control | | | | | |
| | | n. Eradication | | | | | |
| | | o. Vector | | | | | |
| | | p. Isolation | | | | | |
| | | q. Immunity | | | | | |
| | | r. Contamination | | | | | |
| | | s. Carrier | | | | | |
| | | t. Zoonosis | | | | | |
| | | Methods of epidemiological study | | | | | |
| | • Explain the methods of | a. Descriptive | 2 | | | | |
| | | b. Analytical | | | | | |
| | | Aim of epidemiology | | | | | |
| | • State the aim of epidemiology | | | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | , | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|---|---|---|-----------------------|
| 2 | Explain the epidemiological concept of disease Explain immunity and its classification. | Concept of disease Epidemiological triad/cause of disease Host a. Age b. Gender c. Hereditary d. Occupation e. Nutrition f. Socio-economic g. Condition Agent a. Biological b. Chemical c. Physical Environment a. Culture (customs belief habit) b. Sanitation c. Housing d. Climate (weather) e. Season of year Level of disease prevention | 6 | • | Illustrative lecture | Question and answer. Question and answer. | |
| 3. | Describe the basic measurement of epidemiological health and its calculation | Epidemiological indicators a. Mortality rate b. Crude death rate/birth rate c. Incidence rate d. Prevalence rate e. Morbidity rate f. IMR g. MMR h. Fertility rate | 5 | • | Lecture Practice calculation of different measurement. | Prepare demographic chart. Question and answer. | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|----------------------------------|--|------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 4 | Explain about health | Health information and statistics | 2 | Illustrative lecture. | Question and | |
| | | Define the terms used in medical | | | answer. | |
| | | statistics | | Discussion. | | |
| | | a. Information | | | | |
| | | b. Statistics | | | | |
| | • Differentiate between data and | c. Medical statistics | | | | |
| | information. | d. Data | | | | |
| | | e. Census | | | | |
| | | f. Record | | | | |
| | | g. Survey | | | | |
| | | h. Registration | | | | |
| | | i. Demography | | | | |
| | • Explain briefly about the | 5 1 5 | 2 | | | |
| | sources of health information. | Sources of information | | Group discussion | | |
| | | Census, registration of vital events, | | Group work | Group Work | |
| | | sample registration system, notification | | 1 | 1 | |
| | | of disease, record of health institution | | | Prepare | |
| | | and epidemiological | | | diagram/table | |
| | • Explain the methods and tool | surveillance/population survey | 2 | | and chart | |
| | of data collection. | 1 1 | | | | |
| | or data comocnom | Method and tools of data collection | | Individual work to | Display of | |
| | | a. Data collection method | | prepare tool | diagram, chart | |
| | • Explain briefly on different | b. Tools for data collection | 5 | rr | and table | |
| | statistical methods of data | | | | | |
| | presentation. | Methods of data presentation | | | Presentation of | |
| | presentation. | a. Tabulation | | | prepared tool | |
| | | b. Chart and diagram | | | F 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 | |
| | | c. Reporting | | | | |
| | | 1 | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | 7 | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|--|--|------|---|-----------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | _ | Activities | | Materials |
| 5 | • Explain the modes of disease | Communicable disease | 7 | • | Lecture | Question and | Book |
| | transmission | Source or reservoir | | | | answer | K. Park, |
| | | Modes of transmission | | • | Discussion | | Preventive |
| | | a. Direct Transmission | | | | | and social |
| | | Direct contact | | | | | medicine. |
| | | Droplet infection | | | | | |
| | | Contact with soil | | | | | |
| | | Inocculation in to skin or | | | | | |
| | | mucosa by bite | | | | | |
| | | Transplacental/vertical | | | | | |
| | | transmission | | | | | |
| | Describe about various | b. Indirect Transmission | | | | | |
| | communicable diseases, mode | Fomites home | | | | | |
| | of transmission, causes, signs | | | | | | |
| | and symptoms prevention, | Vehicle borne | | | | | |
| | treatment and complication of | | | | | | |
| | various communicable diseases. | Unclean hands and fingers | | | | | |
| | | Causes, signs, symptoms, prevention, | 15 | • | Discussion. | | |
| | | treatment, possible complication of | | | Case presentation. | Ouestion and | |
| | | following communicable diseases | | _ | Illustrative lecture. | answer. | |
| | | a. Cholera | | • | mustrative lecture. | | |
| | | b. Typhoid | | | | | |
| | | c. Bacterial/viral | | | | | |
| | | d. Measles | | | | | |
| | | e. Chicken pox | | | | | |
| | | f. Whooping cough | | | | | |
| | | g. Diphtheria | | | | | |
| | | h. Tuberculosis | | | | | |
| | | i. Tetanus | | | | | |
| | | j. Poliomyelitis | | | | | |

| | | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|--|--|------|-----------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Explain the role and responsibility of ANM in prevention, control and management of communicable diseases in HP, PHC and | k. Rabies l. Filariasis m. Malaria n. STI-HIV o. Influenza p. Kalazars q. Mumps r. Food poisoning s. Japanese Encephalitis t. Dengue u. Bird flu v. Swine flu w. Yellow fever (Review from Treatment of simple disorders) x. Diarrhea y. Hepatitis z. Germen's measles aa. Dysentery (Bacillary dysentery and amoebic dysentery bb. common cold cc. Meningitis dd. Encephalitis ee. Skin infection Role and responsibilities of ANM in PHC, SHP, HP and District Hospital level in prevention, control and management of communicable disease | 3 | Group discussion and presentation | | Materials |

Reference books:

- 1. Ramtel, T., 2012. A textbook of Epidemiology.
- 2. Adhikari, S., 2008. Fundamentals of epidemiology.
- 3. Gartoula, P., 2011. A textbook on epidemiology

Treatment of Simple Disorder (Theory)

Total Hours: 51 Total Marks: 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|--|
| This course will provide the students about basic knowledge needed to diagnose and treat common diseases, provide the concept of pharmacology and essential drug list used in Nepal. | At the end of this course, the students will be able to: Explain the concept of pharmacology and categories of drugs used in Nepal. Describe the different types of drugs, their uses, indications, contraindications, side effects and nursing implications. Explain different kinds of minor diseases, causes, signs and symptoms, courses, their management and treatment. |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|-------------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | - | | | Activities | | Materials |
| 1 | Define terminologies used health, | Definition of terms | 2 | • Illustrative lecture. | | Book. |
| | illness, diagnosis and treatment of | a. Health | | | | Textbook |
| | diseases | b. Illness | | | | K.K. Kafle. |
| | | c. Sign, symptoms | | | | |
| | | d. Examination | | | | Rg Pinniger, |
| | | e. Test/investigation | | | | Diagnostic & |
| | | f. Chief complain | | | | treatment. |
| | | g. Diagnosis: | | | Test. | |
| | | Provisional diagnosis | | | | Manual for |
| | | Final diagnosis | | | | primary |
| | | Nursing diagnosis | | | | health care in |
| | | h. Prescription | | | | the district, |
| | | i. Treatment | | | | HLMC, IOM, |
| | | j. Referral | | | | Maharajgunj |
| | | k. Follow up | | | | |
| | | l. Advice | | | | Hand out |

| 2 | Define the terms used in microbiology | Definition of microbiology Microorganism. • Virus, • Bacteria • Protozoa • Fungus • Helminthes (worms) | 1 | • | Illustrative lecture | Draw diagrams of different micro- organisms | Posters |
|---|--|---|---|---|-----------------------------|--|----------|
| 3 | Describe different methods of collecting, labeling and dispatching different specimen to the lab (blood, stool, urine, sputum, etc). Explain various methods of testing and collecting urine for special purposes. State the method of preparing slide of blood sample for malaria and hemoglobin. | Method of collection a. Sputum b. Urine c. Stool d. Blood Methods | 3 | • | Discussion. Demonstration. | Re- demonstration. | |
| 4 | Define different terms used in pharmacology | Terms used in pharmacology a. Pharmacology b. Pharmacy c. Pharmacologist d. Pharmacist e. Therapy f. Drugs g. Dose h. Generic/trade name i. Potency j. Side effect • Hypersensitivity • Tolerance | 2 | | Illustrative lecture | Question and answer | Hand out |

| | Sign and symptoms k. Toxic effect l. Indication m. Contraindication n. Drug sensitivity o. Drug resistance p. Anaphylactic shock q. Drug custody r. Essential drugs s. Dialysis | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| State the different forms of drugs | Forms of drugs a. Tablet b. Capsules c. Pills. d. Powder. e. Ointment, lotion. f. Emulsion. g. Solution, suspension. h. Syrup i. Spirit, tinctures. j. Gel, suppositories. k. Expectorant. | 1 | Illustrative lecture Practice students maintaining drug bank book. | Check drug bank book. | P. Sayam, Medical problem for health post workers Fundamental of nursing, HLMC Real object Hand out |
| List and explain the classification of drugs according to their action | Classification of drugs according to action a. Antibacterial b. Analgesic c. Antacid d. Antipyretic e. Anesthetic f. Antiepileptic/anticonvulsant g. Antiemetic h. Hypnotic i. Tranquilizer | 4 | • Discussion | | Hand out |

| | j. Antihistamine k. Sedative l. Rehydration m. Diuretic n. Anthelmintic o. Anti-inflammatory p. Laxative q. Anti-tubercular drugs r. Antifungal drugs s. Antihypertensive drugs t. Anti-diabetic drugs u. Chemotherapeutic agent. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|--|--------------------|---|
| Explain how to calculate the drugs Explain the essential drugs used in primary health facilities in Nepal (PHCC, HP, SHP) | Calculation of drugs a. Factors for deciding the dose of drugs b. Method for calculation Essential drugs used in primary health facilities a. Definition, effect, side effect, dose, indication and contraindication of drugs supplied by Governments of Nepal b. Role and responsibility of ANM | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion Group work Practice of calculation | Calculate the drug | Hand out of formula. List of essential drugs (hand out). |
| Explain the different types of antibiotic its action, dose, indication, side effect, contraindication metabolism precaution, and responsibility of ANMs during the use of their antibiotics | during prescribing those drugs Antibiotics Classification of antibiotic Some categories of antibiotic used in Nepal. a. Cotrimaxazole b. Amoxycillin c. Cefalosporin d. Gentamycin e. Quinolone derivatives f. Fluroquinolone derivatives | 2 | • | Demonstration Illustrative lecture Visit to pharmacy | Re-demonstration | Drug book Hand out |

| | | | g. Tetracycline. h. Chloramphenicol. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-----|------------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| | respondent | rers, in pharmaceutical ce in peripheral level of h care system (SHP, HP, C) me drug/alcohol andence, its causes and | i. Sulfa drugs Role and responsibility of ANM a. Selection of drugs b. Drug supply c. Drug storage d. Preparation of simple drugs Drug/alcohol dependence (addiction) a. Definition b. Cause. c. Withdrawal symptoms d. Prevention e. Counseling. f. Rehabilitation. | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture. Discussion. | Question and answer. | |
| 5 | probl cause | lems including their es, signs and symptoms, | Minor diseases condition Definition, cause, signs & symptoms, treatment and management of following medical diseases/conditions | 2 | III | ustrative lecture | | |
| | systemand s | ain various disease itions related to different m including cause, sign symptoms, treatment and agement | Medical disease a. Disease related to G.I. tract Diarrhea/Dysentery Jaundice/hepatitis Peptic ulcer/hyper acidity | 2 | • | | Question and answer | |
| | | | b. Disease related to circulatory system Hypertension (Diet) Rheumatic fever Rheumatic heart disease (CCF) | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | Question and answer | Byorn, Brekk, RN Ingegerd Karlson, RN |

| | Anemia | | • | Illustrative lecture | | JWR |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|---|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | | 4 | | | Question and | Harding and |
| | c. Disease of respiratory system | | | | answer | P. Sayami |
| | • Tuberculosis (revise only) | | | | Test | "Medical |
| | Asthma | | | | | problems |
| | • Bronchitis | | | | | for health |
| | Pneumonia | | | | | post |
| | Tonsillitis. | | | | | workers" (a |
| | Common cold | | | | | guide to |
| | • Sinusitis | 2 | | T11 4 4 1 4 | | systematic clinical |
| | • COPD | | • | Illustrative lecture | | assessment |
| | d. Disease of endocrine system | | | | Question and | and |
| | Diabetes Mellitus | | | | answer | appropriate |
| | Hypothyroidism | | | | | managemen |
| | Hyperthyroidism | | | | | t) HLMC, |
| | | | | | | ÍOM. |
| | | | | | | |
| Explain different disease | Disease of urinary system | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture. | Question and | Dr. Ugra |
| related to urinary system | a. UTI. | | | | answer. | Narayan |
| including cause, sign and | b. Cystitis. | | | | | Pathak, |
| symptoms, treatment, | c. Nephritis. | | | | | "Bedside |
| management complication. | d. Renal failure | | | | | differential |
| | e. Renal Calculi | | | | | diagnosis in clinical |
| | Disease of nervous system | 4 | | | | medicine" |
| Explain different disease | a. Meningitis. | _ | | | | inculcine |
| condition regarding nervous | b. Encephalitis. | | | | | |
| system including cause, sign | c. Cerebro-Vascular Accident (CVA) | | | | | |
| and symptoms, complication, | d. Head injury | | | | | |
| prevention, treatment and | e. Spinal Cord injury | | | | | |
| management. | J | | | | | |
| managemen. | | | | | | |
| | Worm infestation (Parasites): | 4 | | | | |
| • Explain the type of parasite | Life cycle, Prevention, Treatment and | | | | | |

| found in human body, its cause, sign and symptoms of life cycle, prevention, treatment and management including prevention. | management of: - Round worm. - Hook worm. - Tape worm. - Pin worm. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|------------------------------------|---------------------|---|
| List some common eye problem in Nepal and explain its prevention, cause, signs & symptoms, simple treatment and management | Some common eye problems a. Conjunctivitis. b. Corneal ulcer. c. Stye d. Cataract e. Bitot's spot f. Trachoma g. Glaucoma | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture Discussion | Question and answer | Park & Park "Preventive & social medicine." |
| Explain various mental illness, its causes, signs & symptoms, treatment, management including counseling and rehabilitation | c. Depression/Mania d. Convulsion disorder e. Psychosis f. Schizophrenia g. Neurosis h. Mental retardation i. | 3 | | | | |
| Explain common skin problems of Nepal including their causes, signs and symptoms treatment and management | Common skin problems a. Scabies b. Impetigo c. Skin lesions d. Herpes zoster e. Herpes simples. f. Ring worm (Fungal infection) g. Leprosy | 2 | | | | |

Reference books:

- 1. Essential Drugs used in Health post NHTC, Kathmandu.
- 2. Biddle, H. and Sitler. D. The Mathematics of Drugs and Solutions, Philadelphia, F, A. Davis Company 1963.
- 3. Werner. D. Where there is no Doctor. Kathmandu HLMP. 1987.
- 4. Dixit, H. and Kafle, R. Manual of drugs and solution, Kathmandu, Department of Drug Administration, 1997.
- 5. TB Guidelines, International Council of Nurses, Geneva, 2004.
- 6. Koirala, S., 2013. Operating room technique and management.
- 7. Chaudhuri KD & PK, reprint 2006. PHarmacology for nurses and allied professions.
- 8. Udaykumar, P., 2008. Pharmacology for nurses, 2nd edition.
- 9. Kumar, N., 2010. A textbook of pharmacology.
- 10. Jain, NC., 2011. First Aid and emergency care.

Health Management (Theory)

Total Hours: 51 Total Marks: 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|---|
| This course offers to student about basic knowledge in management in relation to the nursing process. | At the end of this clinical, the students will be able to: |
| | Explain meaning and principles of management. |
| | Describe the overall structure and activities of different level of health care system. |
| | State the job description of different health personnel. |
| | Explain the components of supervision and evaluation. |
| | Describe the communication skill applied to practice situation. |
| | Explain in-service education. |
| | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|--|----------------------|---|
| 1 | Define management Explain principles and functions of management | Management a. Definition b. Principles of management c. Functions of management Planning Organizing Directing Controlling Evaluating | 4 | Introduction of | Question and answer. | OHP Transparency Handout Different books of health system management and nursing management On being in- charge by Macmahon |
| 2 | Explain the organogram of different areas. Describe the different levels of | Organogram Meaning Different areas a. MOHP b. DOHS c. RHD d. DHO/DPHO e. PHCC f. HP | 4 | DemonstrationDiscussionLecture | Question answer. | Organogram health care system in Nepal (MOHP) Poster Chart |
| | health care in Nepal. | a. Primary levelb. Secondary levelc. Territory level | | | | |
| 3 | Explain employment policy of MOHP | Employment Policy a Requirement b Transfer c Promotion d Leave e reward and paunisment | 2 | • Lecture | Question answer | Health Act, rules, by rules |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | - | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|---|--|------|---|---|---|--|
| | | | | | Activities | | Materials |
| 4 | State the job description of ANM and key responsibilities of different health personnel | Job description a. ANM Key responsibilities of a. Staff nurse b. P.H.N. c. H.A. / Sr. AHW. d. A.H.W. e. F.C.H.V. | 4 | • | Discussion in small group and presentation Role-play. | Question and answer Giving feedback of role-play. | AV Aid Job description of health personnel (MOHP) Manageme nt division |
| 5 | Describe supervision | Supervision a. Meaning b. Purpose c. Principles d. Types e. Tools f. Quality of supervisor | 2 | • | Sharing in group | Question and answer. Feeling supervision format | AV Aid Supervisio n tool (MOHP) |
| 6 | Explain evaluation | Evaluation a. Meaning b. Purposes c. Principles d. Types e. Tools f. Methods | 2 | • | Illustrative lecture Exercise on developing | Question and answer. Feedback of exercise. | Sample of different evaluation tools |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|--|---------------------------------------|------|-----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|
| | | | | Activities | | Materials |
| 7 | Describe the in-service | In-service training | 1 | • Illustrative lecture | Question and | |
| | training | a. Meaning | | Discussion | answer. | |
| | | b. Purposes | | | | |
| | | c. Types | | | | |
| 8 | • Explain the process of | Meeting conducting | 4 | • Illustrative lecture | Feedback of role | Pen |
| | conducting meeting. | a. Meaning | | Role play | play | Copy |
| | | b. Purposes | | | Conducting | |
| | | c. Principles | | | meeting | |
| | | d. Process | | | | |
| | | e. Evaluating | | | | |
| 9. | Explain Health Logistics | Health Logistics Management | 2 | • Lecture | Written | AV Aid |
| | Management and its | a. Introduction | | Discussion | examination | |
| | importance | b. Importance | | Demonstration | Question/Answer | |
| | | c. Purpose | | • Exercise in | | nt form of |
| | | d. Process | | developed tool | | MOHP |
| | | | | Field Exercise | | system |
| | | Store Management | 3 | | | |
| | Explain Store Management | a. Definition of storage | | | | |
| | | b. Ways of proper storage | | | | On being |
| | | Essential drugs | | | | in-charge |
| | | Vaccines | | | | by |
| | | Contraceptives | | | | Macmahon |
| | | • Equipment/Instruments | | | | |
| | | c. Shelve life and its application in | | | | Health post |
| | | Health System | | | | Prasashan |
| | | d. FEFO system | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou r | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resourc e Materia ls |
|------|--|---|----------|--|--|-------------------------------|
| | Explain Health Logistics Recording and Reporting System | Recording and Reporting System (Health Logistics) a. Introduction b. LMIS Reporting System c. Basic Concept of MaxMin. Stock level (ASL and EOP) d. Process of filling of LMIS at HF e. Type and uses of Logistics related AGF 52, 47, 51, 48, 46, 45, 49, 57 | 4 | Real LMIS and AG forms Text book, manual handout Chart Exercise | | AV Aids All form |
| | Explain Physical Inventory Management | Inventory Management a. Introduction b. Purposes c. Process of physical inventory d. Classification of useable and unusable equipment and supplies | 2 | | | |
| | Describe the process of ordering | Determining Ordering Quantity a. Process and time of regular and emergency demand | 1 | | | |
| 10 | Identify the different types of record and reports and their importance in health field. | Records and reports a. Meaning b. Types c. Different forms d. Importance e. Storing/filling | 2 | • Showing different sample | Question and answer Feedback of report writing. | |

| Unit | | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|--|---|------|---------|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 11. | • | Describe communication and its role in health care service. Explain barriers of communication in working situation. | | 2 | • • • • | Discussion Case study Mini-lecture Role play Exercise Experience sharing | Question and answer. | |
| | • | Write official letters. Describe process of | Write official Letters Write application for job, leave, resignation etc. Overcome barrier of communication | 4 | • | Demonstration Exercise | | |
| | | overcoming barrier of communication. | | 2 | | | | |

| 12 | Describe National Health Information Management System in Nepal. | Health Information System a. Introduction b. Importance c. Indicators d. Process of recording and reporting in various level of health care system (SHP, HP, PHCC, DHO/DPHO) e. Role of the ANMs maintaining | 4 | Exercise filling the forms | Recording of various health service(maternal,c hildhealth and family planning) using the given format. | Recording forms No.1-35, Document from HIMS Division |
|----|--|---|---|----------------------------|--|---|
| | | e. Role of the ANMs maintaining health information | | | | |

Reference books:

- 1. Leadership in Nursing for Health for all. Geneva: WHO. 1987
- 2. Management of Nursing Services by Standards, Kathmandu: Division of Nursing.
- 3. Leadership in Nursing for Health Education, Kathmandu, Nepal: HLMP. 2043 (Nepali).
- 4. Job Description of ANM, NHTC Kathmandu
- 5. Organogram of Ministry of Health and Population
- 6. Job Description for Health personnel, MD, DOHS, 2061
- 7. Khanal, Ram Hari, Introduction to Health Mnagement, ECO, Lalitpur, 2005.
- 8. Leading and managing health; Dr.Indira singh 2006
- 9. 13.Principles of management; Prem R.Pant1st edition 2010
- 10. Bibhinna tahama karyarat nursing karmacharyharuko karya bibaran ra karyabidhi nirdeshika (2065). Nepal of Government, Ministry of Health and Population, Health Service Department, Management division
- 11. Tuladhar, K. and Rai B. (2003). Leadership and Management for nurses: HLMC, institute of medicine.
- 12. Minimum requirements for the recognition of The ANM program, Nepal Nursing Council, June 2011

Community Health Nursing: Practical

| Total Hours: 600 | Total Marks: 340 |
|--|---|
| Course Description | Objectives |
| This course will introduce to the students about Home Visit/Family Planning /Maternal and Child Health clinic, residential field and health facilities. Each students will be exposed to field practice for 15 weeks • MCH/FP clinic = 6 weeks • Home Visit = 2 weeks • PHCC/HP/SHP = 3 weeks • Residential field = 4 weeks Total = 15 weeks > During the community visit, each student will provide opportunity to give care to the families and apply their knowledge of nursing process, communication skills, nutrition, environmental sanitation, proper waste disposal, treatment of simple diseases of family, providing formal and informal teaching, family planning and immunization knowledge for family. > During the clinical practicum in MCH/FP clinic, each student will provide opportunity to give care for mother and child individually and provide family planning counselling to individual or group. | problems. During six weeks MCH/FP Clinic practicum, the students will be able to: Assist in preparing of FP/MCH clinic. Assess the antenatal /postnatal mother and child health status and compare with normal growth and development of child and |

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|---|
| During the residential field, students will stay in selected VDC and conduct community survey in group and apply knowledge of safe environment, immunization, family planning, treatment of simple disorder, maternal & child health activities with caring the community in group. During the clinical practice in the PHCC/HP/SHP, the students will apply their knowledge on treatment of simple | Residential field (4 weeks) Conduct community survey in group. Select and visit home according to individual assignment Participate in the Primary Health Care Outreach Clinic. Identify the major development characteristics and milestones of child. Recognize major killer diseases and refer accordingly. Identify the different places for waste disposal and water supply. Identify the health problems in the family and try to solve it. Use the epidemiological approach in order to find out the communicable disease, its prevention and management of the community in group. Find out demographic and vital statistic of the community in group. Give one planned health education to family according to their need. Conduct health action in group. Treatment of Simple Disorder (PHCC/HP/SHP) |
| disease of the community and refer to appropriate place as required. | Identify the minor illness and treat accordingly. Refer the client to appropriate places. Give first aid treatment to the clients with various conditions |

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|--|
| ➤ During the clinical practice in the PHCC/HP/SHP, the students will use knowledge of management in practice by following managerial activities in health facility. | Health Management (Time include in TSD Practicum) • Assist the following managerial activities in health facilities: - Draw an organogram of health facilities. - Observe the job description of different categories of health personnel - Observe & conduct meeting and write minute. - Store and mange different inventories - Supervise and evaluate the work of supportive staff Write reports and maintain records. |

| S.N. | Clinical Tasks | | Evaluation |
|------|--|---|---|
| 1 | Clinical task for home visiting (2 weeks) | • | Submit family folder. |
| | • Identify the health problems of individuals and families. | • | Health education – individual, couple and family. |
| | Use nursing process in caring the individuals and families. | • | Daily evaluation performance by rating scale. |
| | • Prepare sarbottam pitho if necessary. | • | Presentation of health action in family. |
| | • Prepare meal plan for family | • | Submit physical assessment/history taking - |
| | • Identify the type of water used in family, dietary pattern, waste disposals | | forms. |
| | system of the family and take necessary action. | • | Conduct counseling session by using checklist |
| | • Plan health education and health action according to identified problems. | • | Submission of Logbook. |
| | Maintain 2 kitchen garden including sewage disposal, rodent control and construction of latrine if necessary | | |
| 2 | Clinical task for MCH/FP clinic (six weeks) | | |
| | • Assist in preparing of FP/MCH clinic. | | |
| | • Assess the antenatal /postnatal mother and child health status and compare | | |
| | with normal growth and development of child and mothers. | | |
| | • Immunize the mother and under five children as health policy of Nepal government. | | |
| | | | |
| | • Provide counseling to individual, adolescence, couple and families as required. | | |
| | Distribute temporary family planning devices. | | |
| | • Observe IUD and implant insertion and removal. | | |
| | • Give health teaching to client as necessary. | | |
| | • Maintain record/file in clinic. | | |
| | • Sterilize equipment/supply as required. | | |
| | • Maintain cold chain of vaccine. | | |
| | Maintain logbook. | | |

| | Clinical Tasks | | Evaluation |
|----|---|---|---|
| Fo | r community residential field (4 weeks) | • | Graphic presentation of health status of community. |
| • | Draw a community social map as assigned. | • | Family folder fills up. |
| • | Visit at least 5 families (home). | • | Health education – community/family. |
| • | Present of demographic data and vital statistic of community by doing | • | Presentation of health action in community. |
| | community diagnosis. | • | Daily performance evaluation – rating scale. |
| • | Give health education to the family (one) but students have to give | • | Physical assessment/history taking forms. |
| | incidental health teaching as much as possible. | • | Evaluation of Logbook |
| • | Identify the type of water used in family, dietary pattern, waste | | |
| | disposals system of the family and take necessary action. | | |
| • | Identify the vital statistics of the community and compare with vital | | |
| | statistics data of Nepal. | | |
| • | Use the epidemiological method to find out the communicable diseases | | |
| | and its prevention and management. | | |
| • | Maintain 2 kitchen gardens. | | |
| • | Give immunization to the children -according to their need. | | |
| • | Perform physical assessment and history taking of mother and child. | | |
| • | Conduct first aid training. | | |
| • | Conduct health action according to need of the community. | | |
| • | Maintain logbook. | | |

| Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|--|--|
| Treatment of Simple Disorder (Practical) | Case study – one |
| Prepare patient examination room | Clinical performance - one. |
| • Take history of at least 5 patient under the supervision. | |
| • Examine at least 5 patients under the supervision including diagnosis, | Maintain logbook for diagnosis and treatment of simple |
| treatment, and management. | disease at least 20 patients. |
| Find out number of patients/clients came to health post with indication | |
| of age, sex, health /status of clients and make graph for presentation. | Maintain essential drug book. |
| Collect specimen for laboratory test. | Health teaching. |
| Make a list of essential drug available in primary health care level. | |
| Teach the patient/family according to their need. | |
| Counsel the patients and family as need. | |
| Refer the patients to appropriate health care setting as needed. | |

| Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Health Management (Practical) | Organogram of health facility. |
| Make organogram of health facilities including staffing pattern. | Daily performance evaluation. |
| Observe and plan daily assignment schedule. | Health teaching (1) |
| Plan and give health education to client (one). | (By using same format criteria) |
| Supervise FCHV in the field area and write supervision report. | Log book. |
| Assist in planning and conducting outreach clinic. | |
| Assist the staff in MCH/FP clinic. | |
| Make plan for home visit and do home visit as required. | |
| Keep record up-to-date and maintain log book - Logistic | |
| Maintain environment clean and safety. | |
| Participate and conduct in different meeting as required. | |
| Store equipment/supply as necessary in proper place and maintain | |
| inventory Logistic. | |
| Coordinate with different stakeholders and applying the principles of | |
| communication. | |
| Refer all the cases to appropriate institution according to their need. | |

Midwifery "A" (Theory)

Total Hours: 55

| This course provides basic knowledge about human reproduction and care of the woman during pregnancy following government's policy, strategies and protocol. At the end of this course, the students will be able to: • Describe the anatomy and physiology of female pelvis and reproductive organs of female. • Describe the physiology of mensuration conception, fetal and placental development. • Describe the physiology and diagnosis of pregnancy. • Describe the minor and major disorders during pregnancy and its management. • Identify essential drugs (misoprostol) used in obstetric, recommended by DDA, MOHP and FHD. • Explains various diseases, associated with pregnancy its effects and management. • Discuss about importance and process of examination of pregnant women. • Identify the need of pregnant mother and provide health information and education accordingly to the pregnant mothers, families members and relatives in order to ensure optimal health during pregnancy. | Total Hours. 33 | 1 Otal Walk-30 |
|--|---|--|
| reproduction and care of the woman during pregnancy following government's policy, strategies and protocol. Describe the anatomy and physiology of female pelvis and reproductive organs of female. Describe the physiology of mensuration conception, fetal and placental development. Describe the physiology and diagnosis of pregnancy. Describe the minor and major disorders during pregnancy and its management. Identify essential drugs (misoprostol) used in obstetric, recommended by DDA, MOHP and FHD. Explains various diseases, associated with pregnancy its effects and management. Discuss about importance and process of examination of pregnant women. Identify the need of pregnant mother and provide health information and education accordingly to the pregnant mothers, families members | Course Description | Objectives |
| | reproduction and care of the woman during pregnancy | Describe the anatomy and physiology of female pelvis and reproductive organs of female. Describe the physiology of mensuration conception, fetal and placental development. Describe the physiology and diagnosis of pregnancy. Describe the minor and major disorders during pregnancy and its management. Identify essential drugs (misoprostol) used in obstetric, recommended by DDA, MOHP and FHD. Explains various diseases, associated with pregnancy its effects and management. Discuss about importance and process of examination of pregnant women. Identify the need of pregnant mother and provide health information and education accordingly to the pregnant mothers, families members |

| Uni | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|-----|---|--|-----|---|-------------------------------------|--|
| t | 7 1 1 1 1 2 2 1 1 2 | Y . 1 | r | Activities | | Materials |
| 1 | Explain history of midwifery State different terminology used in midwifery | Introduction of midwifery a. Commonly used terminology in midwifery b. Short History of Midwifery c. Midwifery Terminology | 1 | Illustrated Lecture Handout or book ref. | Questions/ Answers | OHP, Screen, Marker, Black Board and check, Midwifery Reference materials |
| 2 | Review female reproductive organs and the characteristics of sperm and ovum from reproductive health | Introduction Female Reproductive Organs Structure and physiology a. External Genitalia b. Internal organs Characteristics and functions a. Sperm b. Ovum Ovarian and Uterine Cycle a. Physiology of menstruation b. Phases | 2 | Illustrated Lecture Group work | Questions/ Answers Assignment | OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, Black Board and check, Midwifery Reference Materials Model/Poster Wall chart |
| 3 | Explain the anatomy and physiology of female pelvis | Pelvis Definition Types a. According to obstetrics | 4 | Illustrated Lecture Group work | Questions/ Answers Assignment | OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, Black Board and check, Midwifery Reference materials Model (Pelvic bone) |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|--------------------------------|--|-----|-----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| | | | r | Activities | | Materials |
| 4 | Describe structure and | Pelvic Floor | 2 | Illustrated | Questions/ | OHP, Screen, |
| | functions of the pelvic floor | a. Pelvic floor muscles and its | | Lecture | Answers | Flip chart Paper, |
| | and preventive measures to | important | | Group work | Assignment | Marker, white |
| | reduce pelvic floor injury | b. Birth canal injuries | | | | Board Midwifery |
| | | c. Prevention of injury during labour | | | | Reference |
| | | | | | | Materials |
| | | | | | | Model |
| 5 | The Fetal skull | The Fetal Skull | 4 | Illustrated | Questions/ | OHP, Screen, |
| | • Describes the anatomy of | a. Bone, fontanells, suture | | Lecture | Answers | Flip chart Paper, |
| | fetal skull | b. Regions and land marks | | Group work | Assignment | Marker, Black |
| | | measurement | | Demonstration | | Board and check, |
| | • Explain the relationships of | c. Molding | | • Re- | | Midwifery |
| | fetus to mother's uterus and | Relationships of fetus to the uterus | | demonstration | | Reference |
| | pelvis. | and pelvis. | | | | Materials |
| | | a. Lie. | | | | Model (fetal |
| | | b. Attitude. | | | | skull and pelvis) |
| | | c. Presentation. | | | | |
| | | d. Position. | | | | |
| | | e. Denominator. | | | | |
| | | f. Engagement. | | | | |
| | | g. Station. | | | | |

| Unit Task/Objective Content Hou Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|--|--|---|
| Fetal and Placental Development Fetal and Placental Development Fertilization/Conception a. Commonly used terminology in fertilization b. Development of fertilized ovum c. Sex determinations d. Decidua e. Embryo (structure) Endoderm Mesoderm Exoderm Function Function Function Function Fetal membranes (ammion, chorion) h. Umbilical cord (Definition, composition, length, anatomical variation) Fetal Circulation and changes that takes Fetal and Placental Development Fetal Cuculation a. Commonly used terminology in fertilization/Conception a. Commonly used terminology in fertilization/Conception Fetal Cuculation a. Commonly used terminology in fertilization/Conception Fetal Cuculation a. Commonly used terminology in fertilization/Conception a. Commonly used terminology in fertilization/Sundance b. Embryo (structure) b. Endoderm b. Deschuar b. Placenta c. Embryo (structure) b. Change after birth | Questions/ Answers Questions/ Answers Assignment | Materials OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, white Board Midwifery Reference Materials Poster Model (placenta with umbilical cord) Wall chart |

| Uni | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|-----|---------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| t | | | r | Activities | | Materials |
| 7 | | Diagnosing Pregnancy | 10 | Illustrated | Questions/ | OHP, Screen, |
| | | | | Lecture | Answers | Flip chart |
| | • Identify major physiological | Physiological changes during | | Group work | Assignment | Paper, Marker, |
| | changes during pregnancy | pregnancy | | Exercise EDD | Re- | White Board |
| | • Explain how to diagnose | Sign and symptoms of pregnancy | | and WOG | demonstration | and Marker, |
| | pregnancy | a. Presumptive | | Demonstration | | Midwifery |
| | 18 | b. Probable | | | | reference |
| | | c. Positive | | | | materials |
| | • Describe assessment of | c. Toshive | | | | Posters |
| | pregnant mother. | Assessment of pregnant women | | | | Clock |
| | pregnant mother. | a. Antenatal examination and care | | | | Zoe model with |
| | | b. Importance and objectives of | | | | |
| | | ANC examination and care | | | | pregnant uterus RH clinical |
| | | | | | | |
| | | c. Assessment of pregnant women | | | | protocol |
| | | History taking (Calculation of | | | | |
| | | EDD and WOG) | | | | |
| | | Physical examination | | | | |
| | | Obstetrical examination | | | | |
| | | Investigation | | | | |
| | | Recording & reporting | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

| Uni | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|-----|--|---|-----|---|---|--|
| t | | | r | Activities | | Materials |
| 8 | State the Needs of Pregnant Women | Needs of Pregnant women a. Nutrition b. Immunization (Tetanus Toxoid/deworming) c. Antenatal checkup (4 visit) d. Rest, sleep and exercise e. Sex education f. Birth preparedness and complication readiness • Financial arrangement • Transportation • Food • Clothing • Person for blood donation g. Health Education (including postpartum family planning) | 4 | Discussion Illustrated Lecture Group work Demonstration Role play for Health Teaching | Questions/ Answers Assignment Re- demonstration | OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, white board Midwifery Reference Materials Posters Supplementary reference for SBA |
| 9 | Explain minor disorders of the pregnancy and its management. | Minor disorders during pregnancy and its management a. Morning sickness b. Heart burn c. Indigestion d. Itching e. Pruritus Vulva or Itching at vulva f. Muscular cramp g. Backache h. Varicose vein i. Pica Fainting j. Frequency of urination k. Physiological Edema l. Fatigue m. Constipation | 2 | Discussion Group work Illustrated Lecture | Questions/ Answers Assignment | OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, white board Midwifery Reference Materials Posters Supplementary reference for SBA |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|-----|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| 10 | Describe major disorder of pregnancy and manage accordingly | Major disorders of pregnancy a. Hyperemesis gravidarum b. Pregnancy Induced hypertension c. Pre-eclampsia and Eclampsia d. Polyhydramnios e. Oligohydramnios f. Gestational diabetes | 6 6 | Brain storming Illustrated Lecture Group work | Questions/ Answers Assignment | OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, White Board Midwifery Reference Materials Posters |
| 11 | Explain complications of early and late pregnancy and their management. | Complications in Pregnancy Bleeding in Early Pregnancy and management a. Abortion (review from RH) b. Ectopic pregnancy c. Hydatidiform mole Bleeding in late pregnancy and management a. Antepartum Haemorrhage b. Placental cause | 5 | Brain storming Role play Illustrated Lecture Group work | Questions/ Answers Assignment | OHP, Screen, Flip chart Paper, Marker, White Board Midwifery Reference Materials Posters Real objects (if available) |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching/Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|------|--|---|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| 12 | Explain disease associate with Pregnancy and their effect during pregnancy, labor and puerperal period. Describe the management of disease associate with pregnancy by using problem solving approaches in home and health care facilities. | Diseases associated with pregnancy and its management a. Anemia b. Cardiac disease c. Urinary tract Infection d. Jaundice e. Sexually Transmitted Infection • Syphilis, • Hepatitis B, • Chlamydia, • Monoliasis, • Gonorrhea f. HIV (PMTCT, VCT) g. RH incompatibility | <u>r</u> 5 | • Brain storming • Illustrated Lecture • Group work | Questions/ Answers Assignment | Materials Flip chart Paper, Marker, White Board Midwifery Reference Materials Posters |
| 13 | Discuss the common drugs used in obstetrics. | Drugs used in obstetrics a. Hematinic agent. b. Vitamins and minerals c. Tocolytic agent d. Anti-hypertensive e. Anticonvulsive f. Oxytocin g. Misoprostol: Matri surakshya chakki h. Steroids | 2 | Illustrated Lecture Group work | Questions/ Answers Assignment | Flip chart Paper, Marker White Board Midwifery Reference Materials Posters List of essential drug |

Midwifery "A" (Practical)

Total Hours: 200

Location for practical experience: Antenatal ward/clinic Total Marks: 130

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|--|
| This course helps students to apply knowledge and to develop skills | At the end of this clinical, the students will be able to: |
| and attitudes to practice in managing women with normal and | Set up the antenatal clinic in home, hospital or clinic. |
| abnormal pregnancy. | Assess pregnant women to detect normal/abnormal conditions and |
| | interpret the findings to mother and family, and take appropriate action |
| | as well as refer to health institutions. |
| | Identify the needs of pregnant women and give appropriate health |
| | teaching to mother and family in order to ensure healthy readiness of |
| | pregnancy, safe delivery and complication. |
| | Prioritize the institutional delivery. |
| | |
| | |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|--|
| 1. | Practice examination of pregnant women in antenatal ward/clinic Set up antenatal clinic Perform steps of antenatal examination History taking (Calculation of EDD and gestational age) Physical examination Obstetrical examination Investigation (blood for Hb%, grouping, sugar, VDRL and HIV-Aids; urine, stool test and ultrasound) Recording and reporting. | Use evaluation tools as prescribed: Maintain log book of Antenatal examination – 25. Submit History taking format – 5. Submit Physical examination format – 5. Conduct Health teaching - 5 |
| 2. | Practice clinical/ward set-up | |
| | Observe and maintain clinic set-up and ward. | |
| | Assist in physical set-up for antenatal care. | |
| 3. | Care of the pregnant women Examine the pregnant women by following steps of ANC examination and refer if detect any abnormalities. Provide T.T vaccine Provide Health education on following topics; Diet, clothing, rest, exercise, and shoe. Importance of A.N.C./exclusive breast-feeding. Immunization Birth preparedness and complication readiness plan. Personal hygiene. Care and manage of minor disorder. Sex education. Danger signs of pregnancy. Counselling on postpartum family planning Record/report of finding. Follow up visit | |

Midwifery "B" (Theory)

Total Hours: 55 Total Marks: 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | At the end of this course, the student will be able to: Explain the SBA. Define labour its stages and duration Explain the courses of onset of labour its sign and symptoms. Discuss physiological changes of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th stages of labour and their management. Discuss the mechanism of normal labour (with help of a model) and abnormal labour. Identify the obstetrical emergencies, which can arias during labour and management using lifesaving skill. Describe the obstetrical complication that can arise during and immediate after birth and their management Teach and counsel the mother, family and group to ensure safe delivery care to a new born, recognizing danger sign and action to be taken as needed. complications that can arise during and immediate after labour Explain the management of diagnosed abnormal condition during labour in hospital and community situation |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou r | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|----------|---|---|---|
| 1 | Define labour | Normal Labour Definition Physiology of labour | 4 | Illustrated lectureDemonstration | Questions/ answers Re- demonstration | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers |
| | Discuss sign and symptoms of onset of true labour, factors effecting of labour. | a. Onset of labourb. Stage of the labourc. Sign and symptoms of labourd. Factors affecting on labour | | | | Reference Manual Posters |
| | • Explain the mechanism of labour. | Mechanism of Labour | | | Learning guide | Pelvic model Foetus dummy |
| | Describe the procedure for admitting a women for labour. | Admission procedures a. History taking b. Assessment of maternal and fetal conditions Care of women in first stage of Labour and its management a. Partograph b. Preparation for child birth | 7 | Case studies | and Check list to be used during exercise | Birthing model |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | Explain signs and symptoms of 2nd stage of labour Describe preparation to be made for conducting delivery Describe the care of women during 2nd stage of labour Discuss the steps of conducting normal delivery in vertex presentation Describe the concept of restricted episiotomy and its repairs | Management of second stage of labour a. Physiological change during second stage of labour b. Signs and symptoms of second stage of labour c. Preparation for delivery • Preparation of the environment • Preparation of the midwife • Preparation of the equipment d. Care of women in 2nd stage of labour e. Nursing care of the mother in second stage of labour f. Method of conducting delivery • Head • Shoulder • Trunk g. Episiotomy • Meaning • Indications • Types • Timing • Procedures • Injury to the birth canal • Repairing of episiotomy/tear | | Illustrated lecture Demonstration | Questions/ answers Re- demonstration | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Posters Tools Pelvic model Foetus dummy Birthing model |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|--|---|--|
| | Discuss the essential care of new born including resuscitation | h. Care of neonatal at birth • Physiological adaptation (APGAR score) • Breathing, heart rate and thermoregulation i. Essential newborn care • Definition and purposes • Follow steps of immediate newborn care | 10 | | Learning guide and Check list to be used during exercise | |
| | | Neonatal resuscitation a. Overview of fetal hypoxia, asphyxia and meconium aspiration b. Steps of neonatal resuscitation c. Care after resuscitation | | | | |
| | Explain the physiology of third stage of labour | Management of third and fourth stage of labour a. Physiological change in third stage of labour b. Sign and symptom of placenta separation c. Active management of the third stage of labour • Oxytocin • CCT | 6 | Illustrated lecture Demonstration | Questions/ answers Re- demonstration | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Posters Tools Pelvic model |
| | State the importance of examination of genital tract | Uterine massage Immediate breast feeding d. Examination of genital tract for tear e. General management of the third and fourth stage of labour | | | Learning guide and Check list to be used during exercise | Foetus dummy Birthing model |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching/Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | Explain the examination of placenta and membrane | Bleeding control Examination of placenta, membrane, cord and birth canal Repair if tear Bladder care Nutritional diet Psychological support | | | | |
| | Describe the complications which may arise in third and fourth stage of labour Explain the care of mother and baby within first hour of | • Report and reporting Complication of the third and fourth stage of labour a. PPH b. Shock c. Retained placenta d. Inversion of the uterus e. Rupture of the uterus f. Vulval hematoma | 7 | | | |
| | delivery | Care within one hour of delivery a. continue monitoring of mother and newborn condition and recording b. Observe amount of bleeding c. Provide nutrition diet to mother d. Provide psychological support e. Write delivery report and handover to postnatal ward | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--------------------------------|---|------|------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 2 | Discuss the abnormal labour | Abnormal position | 5 | Group Work | Questions/ | Black board |
| | and its management. | Occipito Posterior Position | | Illustrative | answers | White Board |
| | | a. Causes | | lecture | Learning guide | OHP |
| | | b. Diagnosis | | Demonstration | and Check list | Chart papers |
| | | c. Clinical Features | | Demonstration | and encouring | Markers |
| | | d. Management during Labour | | | | Reference |
| | | e. Mechanism of Right Occipito | | | | Manual, |
| | | Posterior Position (Long | | | | Models |
| | | Rotation) | | | | Wiodels |
| | | f. Possible Course and Outcomes | | | | |
| | | of Labour | | | | |
| | | g. Management of Delivery | | | | |
| | | h. Deep Transverse Arrest | | | | |
| | | i. Conversion to Face or Brow | | | | |
| | | Presentation | | | | |
| | | j. Complication Associated with | | | | |
| | | Occipito Posterior Position | | | | |
| | | Abnormal Labour | | | | |
| | State the types of abnormal | a. Pre and post-term labour and their | | | | |
| | labour. | management | | | | |
| | • Explain pre and post-term | b. Premature rupture of membrane | | | | |
| | labour and their management | c. Abnormal (hypo/hypertonic) | | | | |
| | State the risk associated with | uterine contraction | | | | |
| | premature rupture and | d. Precipitated labour | | | | |
| | membrane | e. Prolong labour | | | | |
| | memorane | f. Obstructed labour | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | g. Cephalopelvic disproportion h. Maternal and fetal distress | | | | |
| | • Discuss the management of | Management of abnormal labour | | | | |
| | abnormal labour | a. Trial labour | | | | |
| | aonomia iaooui | b. Induction and augmentation of | | | | |
| | | labour | | | | |
| | | c. Instrumental delivery:- Vacuum, | | | | |
| | | c. instrumental derivery:- vacuum, | | | | |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| | | Forceps delivery d. Operative delivery: Caesarean section | | | | |
| | Discuss the mal position and mal presentation of the fetus and their management State the technique of conducting breech delivery | Abnormal Presentation a. Face Presentation • Type of Face presentation • Diagnosis • Management of Labour • Prognosis and Complication of face presentation • Diagnosis • Management • Diagnosis • Management • Prognosis and Complication of Game o | 4 | Illustrated lecture Demonstration | Questions/ answers Learning guide and Check list | Black board White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Models |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|-----|--|--|--|
| 3 | Identify obstetrical emergencies, which may arise during labour and state the action to be taken | Obstetrical Emergency and their management a. Eclampsia b. Post Partum haemorrhage c. Shock d. Vulval hematoma e. Inversion of uterus f. Rupture of uterus g. Amniotic fluid embolism h. Cord presentation and cord prolapse i. Placenta Previa j. Retain placenta k. Severe vaginal and cervical tear | 2 | | Brain storming Illustrated lecture Group Work | Questions/ answers Assignment |
| 4. | Describe prolonged labour | Prolonged labour a. Definition b. Different Phases c. Causes and Diagnosis d. Management Induction and augmentation of Labour e. Trial Labour | 2 | Brain storming Illustrative lecture Group Work Case study | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual, Model |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|------------------------------|--|-----|---------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| 5. | Explain instrumental | Obstetrical Operation | 4 | Brain storming | Questions/ | Black board |
| | operational delivery and its | Instrumental delivery | | | answers | White Board |
| | management | | | Illustrate | Assignment | OHP |
| | Explain obstetrical | a. Vacuum Extraction (Ventous | | lecture | | Chart papers |
| | Operation and their | Delivery) | | Demonstration | | Markers |
| | management | Indications | | | | Reference |
| | | Preparation | | Group Work | | Manual, |
| | | Responsibility | | Demonstration the | | Model |
| | | Complications | | equipments | | (if available use the real |
| | | b. Caesarean Section | | | | |
| | | Indications, Types | | | | equipment) |
| | Explain caesarean section | Midwife's Responsibility | | | | |
| | and its management | Pre and post op. care | | | | |
| 6. | Explain obstructed labour, | Obstructed Labour | 1 | Brain storming | Questions/ | Black board |
| | causes, signs and symptoms | a. Definition | | | answers | White Board |
| | and its management of | b. Causes | | Illustrated lecture | | OHP |
| | complications. | c. Sign and Symptoms | | | | Chart papers |
| | | d. Complications | | | Assignment | Markers |
| | | e. Prevention | | | | Reference |
| | | f. Management | 1 | | | Manual, Model |
| 7. | Define destructive operation | Destructive operations | 1 | Brain storming | Questions/ | Black board |
| | | a. Definition | | | answers | White Board |
| | | b. Meaning for the following: | | Illustrated lecture | assignment | OHP |
| | | • Embryotomy | | | | Chart papers Posters |
| | | • Craniotomy | | | | Markers |
| | | Decapitation | | | | Reference |
| | | | | | | Manual |
| | | | | | | ivialiuai |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|-----|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 8 | • Explain skill birth attendance program | a. Introduction b. Purpose/needs c. Importance | 1 | Lecture and discussion | Questions/answ ers | Supplementary references for SBA |
| 9 | Discuss the various drugs used in labour including their route, action and side effects | Drugs used in labour a. Sedatives b. Analgesics c. Oxytocin d. Others | 1 | Lecture and discussion | Questions/answ ers | Drugs books |

Midwifery 'B' (Practical)

Total Hours: 200 Location for practical experience: Hospital, labour room Total marks 130

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|--|
| This course will help the students to apply knowledge, develop the skill | At the end of this clinical practicum, the students will be able to: |
| and attitude to care for a woman in labour, and conduct a normal | Care for the woman in labour and during the birth according to the |
| delivery immediate care of new born baby including breastfeeding in | nursing process in any given situation. |
| the hospital and health facilities. Focuses on the management of normal | Identify and arrange the equipment needed for the labour in any |
| and abnormal labour. | situation. |
| | Conduct normal delivery ensuring optimal health of mother and |
| | neonate. |
| | Immediate administration of vitamin A to mother after delivery. |
| | Recognize any abnormalities arising during labour and immediately |
| | after birth and take appropriate action. |
| | Take appropriate actions for mother with diagnosed abnormal |
| | condition. |
| | |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|---|
| 1. | Care during admission of women in labour Recognize different stages of labour, manage according | Maintaining log bookRecording of 5 partograph. |
| | Assess vital signs and perform physical examination including abdominal examinations. Catheterize/empty bladder if necessary Perform P.V./R.V. examination Fill up partograph Refer as necessary Provide psychological support | |
| 3. | Care during first stage of labour Identify the progress of labour, maintaining partograph Provide nursing care according to needs of mother Record of vital sign and condition of mother/F.H.S Give psychological support Recognize the condition of maternal and fetal distress and appropriate action Care during second stage of labour | |
| | Recognize the signs and symptoms of second stage of labour Transfer women to labour room Prepare for conducting normal delivery Prepare physical set-up for mother and baby Positioning the mother Perform tray set-up Self-prepare | |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|---|---|
| | Observe the condition of mother and fetus regularly. | Log book of witness of normal delivery 10 |
| | • Observe the normal delivery – 6. | cases and submit its recording. |
| | • Observe abnormal delivery – 2 (at least). | • Conduct normal delivery with supervision and its recording. |
| | • Observe instrumental delivery – 2. | Conduct normal delivery without supervision |
| | Observe vacuum delivery and breech delivery – 2+2 | and submit its record. |
| | • Conduct normal delivery with supervision – 5 | |
| | Conduct normal delivery without supervision – 10 | |
| | • Observe of Episiotomy and suturing – 5. | |
| | • Perform Episiotomy with supervision – 5. | |
| | • Perform Episiotomy without supervision – 5. | |
| | • Observe caesarian section – 2. | |
| 4. | Care during third and fourth stage of labour Care of immediate newborn baby - 10. Provide breast-feeding immediately after birth. | Maintain Practical Record Book on following activities; Observation of 5 abnormal deliveries and |
| | Prevent baby from hypothermia, accident. | Observation of 5 abnormal deliveries and submit its record. |
| | Give nametag. Delivery placenta. | Observation of 10 suturing. |
| | Examine placenta and blood loss.Suture the perineum if necessary. | • Suturing 5 episiotomy/tear each with supervision and without supervision (5+5). |
| | Administrate of drug.Observe the mother for PPH and manage accordingly. | Evaluation of labour management. |
| | Provide nursing care to mother. Keep accurate records and report. | Performance evaluation in labour room. |

Midwifery "C" Theory

Total Hours: 50 Total marks 30

| Course Description | Objectives |
|---|--|
| This course provides knowledge and attitude to the students regarding care of postnatal mother and new-born with normal and abnormal conditions of puerperium by using nursing process and situation approaches in different level of health facilities and home. | Describe the physiological changes in the women during puerperium. |

| | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | 1 | Teaching Learning | Evaluation | Resource |
|----|---|--|-----|---|---|-----------------------|---|
| t | | | | | Activities | | Materials |
| 1. | Describe physiological changes that take place during puerperium Describe the care and management of puerperium including health education to mother and family. | Puerperium a. Definition b. Physiological changes during puerperium • Lochia • Involution • lactation Management of Puerperium and health education Infection Prevention a. Nutrition and balance diet b. General cleanliness c. Perineal Care d. Breast Care (using only warm water) Promotion of uterus involution a. Immediate breast feeding b. Postnatal exercise c. Early ambulation Psychological support a. Psychological preparation to adjust the motherhood | 8 | • | Illustrated lecture Brain storming Group work Role play | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Posters |

| Uni t | Task/Objective | Content | Hou | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|----------|---|---|-----|------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 2. | Discuss minor disorders of puerperium and their management | Minor disorders and their management a. After pains b. Delay involution of uterus c. Retention of urine d. Fourth day blue's/postpartum blue's | 3 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual |
| 3. | Describe the major disorders of puerperium and their management | Major disorders of Puerperium and their management a. Puerperal pyrexia. b. Puerperal sepsis and sub involution of uterus c. Puerperal haemorrhage d. UTI e. Incontinence of urine f. Embolism/Venous thrombosis g. Psychiatric disorder • Postpartum blues • Depression • Psychosis h. Breast abscess | 6 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual A/V aids |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|--|------|--|-----------------------|---|
| 4. | Discuss about exclusive breast feeding Explain the causes and management of difficulties in breast feeding Describe the type of Abnormal Nipple. | Breast feeding a. Review anatomy and physiology of the breast and lactation b. Breast feeding within a hour of baby delivery c. Exclusive breast feeding • Advantages of breastfeeding • Positioning / attachment • Baby friendly hospital initiatives Difficulties in breast feeding a. Expression breast milk and cup feeding b. Suppression of lactation Type of Abnormal Nipple a. Flat b. Inverted c. Depressed d. Bifid e. Cracked nipple | 7 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture Figure/charts | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual |
| 5. | Describe the management of breast problem. | Breast Problems during Puerperium and their management a. Engorged breast b. Plugged milk tube c. Not enough milk d. Mastitis | 2 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture Demonstration | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Poster Model of breast if available |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|--|---|---|
| 6 | Explain Newborn Care Describe common newborn problems and their management | Newborn Care a. Introduction b. Importance c. Essential new born care • Immediate newborn care • Essential newborn care during first 24 hours • Teaching and counseling about newborn care at home • Essential newborn care from 2 to 28 days • Newborn resuscitation • Breast feeding d. Common Newborn problems and their management • Newborn danger signs and referral system • Local infection • Possible severe bacterial infections • Jaundice • Low birth weight Kangaroo mother care • Hypothermia | 7 | Illustrative lecture Drills Video show Self-learning Demonstration of: Cord cutting Hand washing Kangaroo care Wrapping of baby Breastfeedin g Expression of breast milk | Demonstration Wrapping of child Case assessment Checklist filling | Participant manual Facilitator guide Doll Wrapping cloth Registration forms Breast model APGAR score chart Posters of different congenital anomalies |
| 7. | Explain the daily care of new born baby | Daily Assessment and Care of Newborn a. Eye b. Cord c. Skin d. Temperature e. Weight f. Urine and stool | 3 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture Demonstration | Questions/ answers Redemonstratio | Black board White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|--|---|------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | g. Sucking and thrivingh. Under feedingBath after 24 hrs only | | | | |
| 8 | Describe the management of minor disorders of new born babies | Minor Disorders and their management of new born a. Sore buttock b. Skin rashes c. Physiological jaundice d. Vomiting (not projectile) e. Oral thrush f. Constipation g. Gynaecomastia | 2 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture Demonstration | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Instruments Model |
| 9 | Describe the signs and symptoms and nursing care of prematurity, dysmaturity and post maturity. | Prematurity, Dysmaturity and post maturity a. Signs and symptoms b. Differentiate by Signs and symptoms c. Management /Nursing care | 2 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture Demonstration Re-Demonstration | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual Instruments Model |
| 10 | Describe common birth injuries, their management and prevention. | Common Birth Injuries a. Cephalohematoma b. Swelling on Scalp c. Caput succedaneum d. Facial palsy e. Fracture of bones f. Dislocation | 2 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture, Group Work | Questions/ answers Assignment | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual |
| 11 | Identify common major disorders of newborn baby and their management. | Major Disorder of newborn and their management a. Pathological jaundice b. Projectile vomiting c. Convulsion d. Infections: • Opthalmoneonatum | 3 | Brain stormingIllustrated lecture | Questions/ answers | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual |

| Unit | Task/Objective | Content | Hour | Teaching Learning Activities | Evaluation | Resource Materials |
|------|---|---|------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
| | | SepticemiaNeonatal tetanusOmphalitis | | | | |
| 12. | Identify the common congenital abnormalities and their management. Teach and counsel mother and family about new-born care and their management. | Congenital abnormalities and their management a. Cleft lip b. Cleft palate c. Oesophageal atresia d. Pyloric stenosis e. Hydrocephaly f. Anencephaly g. Spina bifida (meningocele) h. Club foot i. Omphalocele j. Imperforate anus k. Undescended testes | 4 | Brain storming Illustrated lecture | Questions/ answers, Assignment | White Board OHP Chart papers Markers Reference Manual |

Midwifery "C" (Practical)

Total Hours: 160 Clinical Areas: Hospital/Health facilities Total marks: 100

| Course Description | Objectives |
|--|--|
| This clinical course provides the student the opportunities to apply | At the end of this course, the students will be able to: |
| knowledge in developing skills and attitudes in management of | Set up postnatal clinic. |
| postnatal mother and newborn in normal and abnormal conditions. | Assess postnatal mother and newborn in order to detect normal/abnormal |
| | conditions and management accordingly. |
| | Provide care to the postnatal mother and neonate by using nursing process. |
| | Demonstrate the ability to assist mothers to breast-feed successfully to |
| | prevent complications. |
| | Demonstrate the ability to recognize minor and major disorders of mother and |
| | newborn and intervene appropriately. |
| | Assess the newborn, detect abnormalities, disorders and infections, and |
| | intervene appropriately. |
| | Organize health teaching programme for mother and family members about |
| | care of mother and neonate, including prevention of complications, promotion |
| | of health of mother and neonate at home, hospital or community situation. |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|--|
| 1. | Perform postpartum assessment of mothers for identifying their needs | Use evaluation tools as prescribed |
| | History taking | 1. Postnatal performance evaluation. |
| | Physical examination of postpartum mother | 2. Neonatal examination. |
| | General appearance | 3. Postnatal examination of mother and baby. |
| | Assessment of vital signs | 4. Procedure evaluation. |
| | Size and shape of nipple/milk secretion | 5. Health teaching. |
| | Abdominal examination: uterine contraction, fundal height measurement | 6. Recording and reporting. |
| | Vaginal/perineal examination for lochia, suture condition and any abnormal tires. | |
| | Provide care to postpartum mothers under supervision of teacher | |
| | Hygiene/perineal care/suture care | |
| | Support mothers for successful breast feeding | |
| | Assist in self-care and other healthy behaviors | |
| | Provide adequate nutrition for postnatal mothers including Vitamin A and iron/folic acid | |
| | Assess and identify minor problems of postpartum mothers and manage appropriately. | |
| | Assess and identify the major problems of postpartum period and intervene appropriately | |
| | Provide care to the women with special needs during the postpartum period | |
| | | |

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|-----------------------------|------------|
| 2. | Newborn assessment and care | |

Perform daily assessment of the newborn baby in postnatal ward

- Rapid assessment: Weight, color, respiration, heart rate, cord bleeding, temperature, regulation, congenital, abnormalities
- Daily assessment and care
- Birth history, newborn examination
- Identify danger signs of newborn
- Perform essential newborn care: daily eye, cord and skin care

Baby bath after 24 hours

Assess, detect and manage minor problems of newborn: sore buttocks, diaper rashes, heat rashes, thrush, physiological jaundice etc.

Assess and detect major problems of newborn and refer accordingly: Hypothermia, respiratory distress, pathological jaundice and congenital anomalies.

| Unit | Clinical Tasks | Evaluation |
|------|--|------------|
| 3. | Health Teaching | |
| | Plan and give health teaching to the mothers and families | |
| | • Personal hygiene (prevention of infection to mother and neonate) | |
| | Diet and fluid requirement | |
| | • Exclusive/Breast-feeding | |
| | • Immunization | |
| | Baby care | |
| | • Family planning/HIV/AIDS | |
| | • Clothing | |
| | • Physical set-up – home environment | |
| | Discharge teaching follow-up | |
| | • Assessment of danger signs of mother and newborn | |
| | Perineal hygiene, stitch care | |
| | Pelvic floor exercise | |

Reference Books:

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- 2. Bailey R. Mayes Midwifery a text book for Midwives. New Delhi: ELBS, latest edition
- 3. Myles. M. Text book for Midwives. edited by Ruth Bennett;Linda k.Brown13th edition
- 4. Fundamental of nursing, HLMC, 2nd edition.
- 5. Midwifery part I For Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, Reference Manual, CTEVT and NFHP, 2005.
- 6. Midwifery part II For Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, Reference Manual, CTEVT and NFHP, 2005.
- 7. Midwifery part III For Auxiliary Nurse Midwife, Reference Manual, CTEVT and NFHP, 2005..
- 8. .Textbook of Midwifery and Reproductive Health; Jaypee; BT.Basavan Thapa1st edition; 2006
- 9. Paediatrics Nursing caring for children and their families; Nicki L.Potts; Barbara L.Mandles
- 10. Subedi, D. (2005). A handbook of midwifery nursing procedure. Kathmandu: Makalu Publication.
- 11. Subedi, D. and Gautam, S. (2010). Midwifery nursing part I, II and III. Kathmandu: Wangmaya publication and research centre.
- 12. Subedi, D. and Gautam, S. (2012). Gynecological nursing. Kathmandu: Medhavi publication.
- 13. Chitrakar, G. (2010). Family health and reproductive health. Kathmandu: Makalu publication.
- 14. Shakya, S. (2004). Garbhabasthaa ra Sutkeri. Kathamdu: Educational publication house.
- 15. Family health division, DOHS, 2006, National essential maternal and neonatal health care package.
- 16. Ministry of health and population 2006, national policy on skilled birth attendants, safe motherhood policy 1998, Government of Nepal.
- 17. Indrani, TK., 2003. Textbook of midwifery.
- 18. Indrani, TK., 2004. Domiciliary care in midwifery.
- 19. Department of Reproductive Health & Research, 2004. Manging complication in pregnancy and childbirth, A guide for midwives and doctors.
- 20. Department of Reproductive Health & Research, 2007. Manging Newborn problems, A guide for doctors, nurses and midwives.

Textbooks

- 1. Maharjan, Shivsharan and Maharjan Shyam Krishna, "Community Healthy, Culture and Communication" CTEVT, 2053

- Dr. Yogi, Kabir Nath, "Basic Medicine", CTEVT, 2052
 Dr. K.C., Bhogendra, "Basic Surgery", CTEVT, 2051
 Dr. K.C., Bhogendra, "Anatomy and Physiology", CTEVT, 2052
- 5. Dr. K.C., Bhogendra and Dr. Ojha Saroj, "Epidemiology and Communicable Disease", CTEVT, 2053.
- 6. Dr. K.C., Bhogendra and Dr. Das Anil Kumar, "Nursing Procedure, First Aid and Emergency care", CTEVT, 2052.
- 7. Dr. Pradhanang, Yogendra Bhakta, "Environment Sanitation", CTEVT, 2054.
- 8. Thapa Kumar, "Community Health Diagnosis" CTEVT, 2054.
- 9. Subedi, Bishobandhu, "Pharmacy and Pharmacology", CTEVT, 2054
- 10. Dr. Pradhanang, Yogendra Bhakta, "Health Management", CTEVT, 2055.
- 11. Khanal, Ram Hari, "Introduction of Health Management", ECHO, Lalitpur 2057.
- 12. Hospital procedure book HMG, Kathmandu, 2002
- 13. Tuitui R & SUwal SN, 2010. Manual of midwifery I, II & III.

On the Job Training (OJT)

Full Marks: 300 Practical: 12 weeks/480Hrs

Description:

On the Job Training (OJT) is a 3 months (12 weeks/72 working days) program that aims to provide trainees an opportunity for meaningful career related experiences by working fulltime in real organizational settings where they can practice and expand their classroom based knowledge and skills before graduating. It will also help trainees gain a clearer sense of what they still need to learn and provides an opportunity to build professional networks. The trainee will be eligible for OJT only after attending the final exam. The institute will make arrangement for OJT. The institute will inform the CTEVT at least one month prior to the OJT placement date along with plan, schedule, the name of the students and their corresponding OJT site.

Objectives:

The overall objective of the On the Job Training (OJT) is to make trainees familiar with firsthand experience of the real work of world as well as to provide them an opportunity to enhance skills. The specific objectives of On the Job Training (OJT) are to;

- apply knowledge and skills learnt in the classroom to actual work settings or conditions and develop practical experience before graduation
- familiarize with working environment in which the work is done
- work effectively with professional colleagues and share experiences of their activities and functions
- strengthen portfolio or resume with practical experience and projects
- develop professional/work culture
- broaden professional contacts and network
- develop entrepreneurship skills on related occupation

Activity:

In this program the trainees will be placed in the real work of world under the direct supervision of related organization's supervisors. The trainees will perform occupation related daily routine work as per the rules and regulations of the organization.

The objective of the on- the-job training

- To make the trainees more practicable in the particular technical area.
- To match the technical skill learns in the school with the needs of the employer.
- To increase self-confidence in the student so that he/she can face the real world of work.
- To make the employers feel the trainees to be their own employees and thus supervise the trainees activities in his duty so that employer is made to pay the trainees.
- To ensure the standard of the training to keep pace with the requirement of the employer.

Potential OJT Placement site:

• District Hospital, Primary Health Care Center and Health Post

Requirements for Successful Completion of On the Job Training:

For the successful completion of the OJT, the trainees should;

- submit daily attendance record approved by the concerned supervisor and minimum 72 working days attendance is required
- maintain daily diary with detail activities performed in OJT and submit it with supervisor's signature
- prepare and submit comprehensive final OJT completion report with attendance record and diary
- secured minimum 60% marks in each evaluation

Complete OJT Plan:

| SN | Activities | Duration | Remarks |
|----|-----------------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Orientation | 2 days | Before OJT placement |
| 2 | Communicate to the OJT site | 1 day | Before OJT placement |
| 3 | Actual work at the OJT site | 24 weeks/72 days | During OJT period |
| 4 | First-term evaluation | one week (for all | After 3 to 4 weeks of OJT start |
| | | sites) | date |
| 5 | Mid-term evaluation | one week (for all | After 8 to 9 weeks of OJT start |
| | | sites) | date |
| 6 | Report to the parental | 1 day | After OJT placement |
| | organization | | |
| 7 | Final report preparation | 2 days | After OJT completion |

- First and mid-term evaluation should be conducted by the institute.
- After completion of 3 months OJT period, trainees will be provided with 3 days period to review all the works and prepare a comprehensive final report.
- Evaluation will be made according to the marks at the following evaluation scheme but first and mid-term evaluation record will also be considered.

Evaluation Scheme:

Evaluation and marks distribution are as follows:

| S.N | Activities | Who/Responsibility | Marks |
|-----|---|----------------------------|-------|
| 1 | OJT Evaluation (should be three evaluation in 3 months –one evaluation in every one months) | Supervisor of OJT provider | 200 |
| 2 | First and mid- term evaluation | The Training Institute | 100 |
| | Total | | 300 |

Note:

- Trainees must secure 60 percent marks in each evaluation to pass the course.
- If OJT placement is done in more than one institution, separate evaluation is required from all institutions.

OJT Evaluation Criteria and Marks Distribution:

- OJT implementation guideline will be prepared by the CTEVT. The detail OJT evaluation criteria and marks distribution will be incorporated in the guidelines.
- Representative of CTEVT, Regional offices and CTEVT constituted technical schools will conduct the monitoring & evaluation of OJT at any time during the OJT period.

List of Educational Materials and Equipment Required for Auxillary Nurse Midwife (ANM) Program. (Planned for 40 ANM students)

<u>Description</u> <u>Nos/Resource Materials</u>

I. Audio-Visual AIDS

1. Black Board & Chalk Class Room (Demonstration Room)

2. Flip Chart Clip Board

3. Flip Chart Paper4. Sign PenEnough SupplyEnough Supply

5. Flannel Board

6. Over Head Projector 1

7. Transparencies Regular Supply 8. Transparency Pen Regular Supply

9. Slide Projector 1 (Obtain within one year)

10. Screen 1

11. TV and VCR (Obtain within one year)
12. Educational Video Cassettes (Obtain within one year)

13. Computer2Set14.Zoe model1Set15 Resuscitation baby1Set

II. Nursing Unit Demonstration Room for Student Practice

A. Patient Examination

1. Thermometer

- Rectal(Alchohal)
- Oral
- Digital
10 pieces
2Pieces
5Pieces

2. Sphygmomanometer
1. Stethoscope
2. Examination Table
3. Delivery Table
10 pieces
10"
1 piece
1 Piece

4. Tongue Deprssor 5 pieces (If disposable regular supply)

5. Diagnostic Set
2 Sets
6. Measuring Tape
10 "
7. Muac Tape
10 pieces
8. Weighing Machine (Adult)
1 piece
9. Weighing Machine (Infant)
1 "

10. Necessary Furnitures Enough Supply

11. Soap and Towel

12. Decontamination material1Set13Hand Washingper room14 Resuscitation baby1Set15 Different fetous model1Set

B. Dressing Procedures

| 1. Dressing Trolley | 1 |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 2. Tray | 4 |
| 3. Bowl (Different Size) | 4 |
| 4. Kidney Tray (Different Size) | 4 |
| 5. Chattel Forceps Jar | 2 |

| 6. Chattel Forceps | 2 | |
|---|---------------------------|--|
| 7. Dressing Drum | 1 | |
| 8. Cotton Roll | Regular Supply | |
| 9. Gauze | " | |
| 10. Bandage | " | |
| 11. Sanitary Napkin | " | |
| 12. Artery Forceps | 6 pieces | |
| 13. Mosquito Forceps | 4 " | |
| 14. Dissecting Forceps (Tooth) | 4 | |
| 15. Dissecting Forceps (non Tooth) | 4 | |
| 16. Foreign Body Removal Forceps | 1 set | |
| 17. Dental Forceps | 2 set | |
| 18. 1 D Set | 2 set | |
| 19. Suture Set | 2 set | |
| 20. Thread Catgut | Regular supply | |
| 21. Knife Holder | 2 | |
| 22. Scissors (Sharp, Blunt) | 4 | |
| 23. Sponge Holding Forceps | 4 | |
| 24. Surgical Blade | 4 pieces (Different size) | |
| 25. Gloves | 4 " (Different Pairs) | |
| 26. Local Anes Thesia (Lignocaine, xylyocaine) Regular Supply | | |
| 27. Antisepses (Savlon, Phynol, Lysol) | Regular Supply | |
| 28. Mackintosh | 4 pieces | |
| 29. Apron | 2 " | |