

**МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ**  
**Харківський національний медичний університет**

**FINAL CLASS**  
***Academic discipline «Nursing practice».***  
***Section «Pediatrics»***

***Self-study guide for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year***  
***English medium students***

**ПІДСУМКОВЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ**  
**з дисципліни «Сестринська практика».**  
**Розділ «Педіатрія»**

***Методичні вказівки для студентів***  
***3-го курсу медичного факультету***

Затверджено  
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## **Final class**

**Amount of educational hours:** self-dependent work – 2;  
practical training – 2.

### **Contents**

Evaluation of the knowledge obtained by a student and the level his/her practical training is one of the final stages of student learning activities and definition of learning success.

Evaluation makes it possible to assert that the student receives the necessary knowledge, understanding, skills and competence. Competence means the proven ability of students to use knowledge, learned behavior and personal skills in educational or work situations. Competence is the ability to transfer knowledge into practice.

The forms of monitoring and evaluating are listed pursuant to the program of the work practice "Nursing practice" and the Instruction on the evaluation of academic activities in the course of the European credit transfer system in the organization of the educational process".

### **Specific goals:**

- to prepare for evaluation by the teacher mastering of the skills of nursing care for the child, depending on age.

### **To know:**

1. The standards of medical technology in the work of a nurse;
2. The principles of treatment and care of sick children in the pediatric hospital;
3. The standards of filling of medical records in the pediatric hospital;
4. The requirements of medical ethics and ethics in dealing with colleagues, patients and their relatives based on their psychological characteristics, and measures to create a healthy psychological climate in the medical environment.

### **Be able to (list of practical skills to the subject):**

1. Demonstrate the skill to give a drug for internal use child of a certain age.
2. To demonstrate the possible methods of measuring the temperature of a child and the skill to record results in temperature sheet.
3. Conduct evaluation of pulse and blood pressure of a child.
4. Take urine for laboratory tests by Zimnitskiy, Nechyporenko, Addis-Kakovskiy.
5. Calculate the antibiotic dose and dilute it for an injection.
6. Prepare solutions for parenteral administration and to demonstrate the rules of work with disposable syringes after use.
7. Prepare the appropriate equipment to demonstrate on dummies:
  - the rules of anthropometric measurements (height, weight, chest and abdomen contour) to a child depends on age;

- the rules of heat compress applying on the ear;
- the rules of mustard plaster, hot-water-bottle, ice pack to a child;
- the rules of moist oxygen supplying to a child depends on age;
- the rules of pocket inhaler and nebulizer;
- the rules of instilling drops into nose, eyes and ears;
- the rules of taking smears from nose and oral pharynx;
- the rules of gastric lavage executing to a child depends on age;
- the rules of giving subcutaneous injection;
- the rules of giving intramuscular injection;
- the rules of giving intravenous infusion;

**Basic knowledge, abilities, and skills, which are necessary for studying the topic (interdisciplinary integration).**

The names of previous disciplines	Skills
1. Bases of psychology 2. General anatomy  3. Normal physiology	To analyze the emotions of the patient, interpersonal relationships, and children's behavior. To know the structure of the organs and systems of child's body. Clarifying the meaning of certain anatomical features of child's organism in the organizing of childcare. To know the features of functioning of the organs and systems of child's body in dependence of the age of the child

**Advancement questions to the final class:**

1. What are the deontological features of nurse's work with the children and their relatives?
2. What are the rules of nurse's work in pediatric department? Which documents settle these rules?
3. What are the structure and functions of children hospital?
4. What are the main functional responsibilities of nurse pediatric hospital?
5. How should be organized the medical nurse-post in the pediatric hospital?
6. What documentation is filled by floor nurse and what are rules of filling of these documents?
7. How done the duty transfer from one medical shift to another should be?
8. What are the rules of manipulation room organization? What is the main documentation of manipulation room?
9. What are the rules of storage of medicines and tools in the manipulation room and at the nurse's post?
10. What are the rules of prescription, administration, recording and storage of potent, narcotic and toxic substances?
11. What are the rules of nurse's work in procedure room?

12. What are the rules of keeping tools in procedure room?
  1. How to prepare the child and equipment for stool ova and parasites test, coprological test, fecal occult blood test and bacterial overgrows syndrome.
  2. What are the rules for taking the urine test using by Zimnitskiy, Nechiporenko and Addis-Kakovsky methods? What is their diagnostic value?
  3. What is the technique of taking the nasopharyngeal swab for culture performed?
  4. How is gastric lavage performed? Tell about the technique of taking gastric washings (gastric lavage) for laboratory test.
13. How should medical equipments (probes, catheters, etc.) be prepared for use?
14. What are the rules of heat compress applying?
15. What are the rules of mustard plasters, hot-water bottle and ice pack use?
16. What are rules of checking temperature, pulse, blood pressure in children of different age?
17. What are the rules of pocket inhaler and nebulizer use?
18. What are the technique of moistened oxygen and oxygen pillow use?
19. How the registration of children admitted to the department is performed?
20. What part of history is filled by a nurse?
21. What are the rules of a nurse's work with drug chart?
22. What are the rules of oral drugs administration?
23. How to prepare the manipulation table for use?
24. What is the technique of subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections?
25. What are the rules of antibiotic's dose calculation for children?
26. How to prepare the venous line for drug infusion?
27. What are the basic requirements for disinfection and cleaning of used equipment before sterilization?

**Graphical structures of individual issues of the topic are given in the methodical recommendations for the discipline to the topics 1, 2, 3, and 4.**

**The list of study materials:**

**Main:**

1. Kapitan T. Propaedeutics of children diseases and nursing of the child / T. Kapitan. – The state cartographical factory, 2006. – 734p.
2. Frolova T. V. Nursing practice/ T. V. Frolova, A. M. Bilovol et. al. – Kharkiv, 2009. – 124 c.
3. Parker M. E. Nursing theories and nursing practice / M. E. Parker. – Philadelphia, Davis Company, 2005. – 409p.

**Additional:**

1. Mayers M. Pediatric Nursing / M. Mayers, A. Jacobson. – McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1995. – 330p.

2. Gordon M. Nursing diagnosis / M. Gordon. – McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1987. – 515 p.
3. Marlow D. R. Pediatric nursing / D. R. Marlow. – W. B. Saunders company, 1977. – 949p.
4. Ball J. Pediatric Nursing: Caring for Children / J. Ball. – Pearson, Prentice Hall, 2008. – 1376 p.
5. Wolfe J. Textbook of Interdisciplinary Pediatric Palliative Care / J. Wolfe, P. Hinds, B. Sourkes. – 2011. – 512 p.
6. Sidey A. Textbook of community children's nursing / A. Sidey, D. Widdas. – 2005. – 382 p.

### **Tests for self-control for the final class:**

1. Where are the drugs belonging to the group "A" and "B" kept?
  - A. *In closet in the office of nurse.*
  - B. *In the closet, which is closed on the lock.*
  - C. *In a special metal safe.*
  - D. *In the refrigerator.*
  - E. *In closet in the main doctor's room.*
2. Which drugs belong to group "A"?
 

A. <i>Poisonous and narcotic.</i>	C. <i>Antibiotics.</i>	E. <i>Disinfectants.</i>
B. <i>Opium.</i>	D. <i>Potent drugs.</i>	
3. Which drugs belong to group "B"?
 

A. <i>Opium.</i>	D. <i>Potent drugs.</i>
B. <i>Antibiotics.</i>	E. <i>Disinfectants.</i>
C. <i>Poisonous and narcotic drugs.</i>	
4. Who keeps the key of the safe storage for potent narcotic drugs?
 

A. <i>The nurse of medical post.</i>	D. <i>The head of the hospital.</i>
B. <i>The nurse of manipulation room.</i>	E. <i>The doctor.</i>
C. <i>The senior nurse or head of department.</i>	
5. What is not provided in the inner wall of the safe for storage of potent and narcotic drugs?
  - A. *A list of all available drugs in it.*
  - B. *Storage requirements of these drugs.*
  - C. *Indication of single and daily doses of these drugs for children.*
  - D. *The list of antidotes.*
  - E. *All mentioned above.*
6. Where would you take accounting information agents from the list of "A" and "B"?
  - A. *Journal of accounting drugs.*
  - B. *Special journal for drugs from the list of "A" and "B".*
  - C. *Sheet of purposes.*
  - D. *All mentioned above.*
  - E. *None mentioned above.*

7. What should the approach take into account of drugs from the list of "A" and "B"?
- The data of indicating: the name of the patient, number of medical case history, drug names and doses in a special journal.*
  - Put a mark about who performed the assignment.*
  - The used vial should be rent.*
  - All of the above.*
  - Does not take into account.*
8. What is medical ethics?
- Standards of behavior.*
  - Moral rules of a particular social group.*
  - Professional ethics of medical shifts.*
  - The professional duty of medical shifts.*
  - The relationship between the subordinate and the head.*
9. What is a children hospital?
- A hospital, combined with the pediatric outpatients clinic.*
  - A hospital, which has a division of different profiles.*
  - A hospital provides the research work.*
  - A hospital provides the medical and research work.*
  - A hospital provides consulting services.*
10. The children's health care institutions include:
- A pediatric outpatients clinic and a children's hospital.*
  - A dispensary and a children's sanatorium.*
  - A children department of the maternity hospital and a children's hospital.*
  - All mentioned above.*
  - None mentioned above.*
11. The health-care institutions that provide mainly preventive care include:
- The outpatient clinic.*
  - A hospital.*
  - A kindergarten.*
  - A dispensary.*
  - A day hospital (care facility).*
12. Where is the office of infectious diseases located?
- A hospital.*
  - Resorts.*
  - A pediatric outpatients clinic.*
  - An orphan house.*
  - A dispensary.*
13. What does a dispensary center provide?
- A dispensary center provides medical and preventive care for children aged 0 to 18 years.*
  - A dispensary center conducts specialized care children from 0 to 18 years.*
  - A dispensary center provides specialized medical care.*
  - A dispensary center provides treatment and rehabilitation.*
  - A dispensary center provides the general health promotion program.*

- 14.** What does the pediatric outpatients clinic provide?
- A. *The pediatric outpatients clinic provides medical and preventive care for children aged 0 to 18 years*
  - B. *The pediatric outpatients clinic conducts specialized care children from 0 to 18 years.*
  - C. *The pediatric outpatients clinic ensures the provision of specialized medical care.*
  - D. *The pediatric outpatients clinic for treatment and rehabilitation.*
  - E. *The pediatric outpatients clinic for general events.*
- 15.** What does a children's hospital provide?
- A. *A children's hospital provides medical and preventive care for children aged 0 to 18 years.*
  - B. *A children's hospital conducts specialized care children from 0 to 18 years.*
  - C. *A children's hospital ensures the provision of specialized medical care.*
  - D. *A children's hospital for treatment and rehabilitation.*
  - E. *A children's hospital for general events.*
- 16.** Which document is not drawn in the emergency department?
- A. *History of hospitalization.*
  - B. *Journal of hospitalization.*
  - C. *Journal for dispensary group.*
  - D. *Medical case history.*
  - E. *Statistical coupon.*
- 17.** What documentation does not lead in a pediatric outpatients clinic?
- A. *History of child's development.*
  - B. *Preventive vaccination card.*
  - C. *Visits journal of healthy children.*
  - D. *Medical case history.*
  - E. *Call journal.*
- 18.** The parts of medical case history are:
- A. *The nutrition letter.*
  - B. *The list of medical appointments.*
  - C. *The temperature letter.*
  - D. *All mentioned above.*
  - E. *None mentioned above.*
- 19.** The main medical records of a healthy child in the pediatric outpatients clinic are:
- A. *History of child development.*
  - B. *Medical case history.*
  - C. *Preventive vaccination card.*
  - D. *Follow-up card.*
  - E. *Journal of office visits to a healthy child.*
- 20.** The structure of a pediatric outpatients clinic does not include:
- A. *The register office.*
  - B. *The day hospital.*
  - C. *The physiotherapy room.*
  - D. *The admission department.*
  - E. *The laboratory.*
- 21.** The structure of the hospital does not include:
- A. *The admission department.*
  - B. *The laboratory.*
  - C. *The office of infectious diseases.*
  - D. *The physiotherapy department.*
  - E. *The office of functional diagnostics.*

22. If the parent refused from admission their child, which medical establishment must be informed by active call:
- To a pediatric outpatients clinic.
  - To the sanitary and epidemiological service.
  - To the relatives.
  - In the school or in the kindergarten.
  - To the head of hospital.
23. Information from the journal of emergency notification is transmitted:
- To the district doctor.
  - In the school or in the kindergarten.
  - To the sanitary and epidemiological service.
  - To the relatives.
  - To the head of hospital.
24. What is guided by the nurse when issuing drugs?
- The request of the patient.
  - The clinical diagnosis.
  - The list of medical appointments.
  - The temperature chart.
  - The age of a child.
25. How many containers should be prepared to collect urine test by Zimnitskiy (a 4 hour urine sample)?
- 4.
  - 5.
  - 6.
  - 8.
  - 10.
26. What is the length of a tube for gastric lavage?
- From the nose to the navel.
  - From the nose to the xiphoid process.
  - From the front teeth to the navel.
  - From the front teeth to the xiphoid process.
  - From the outer corner of the eye to the nose and the navel.
27. What is formula for length of a tube for gastric lavage?
- $15 + n$ .
  - $10 + 2n$ .
  - $20 + n$ .
  - $22 + n$ .
  - $10 + 3n$ .
28. How frequently should the child urinate for urine test by Zimnitskiy?
- Simultaneously with morning portion.
  - 1:00.
  - 3:00.
  - 12:00.
  - 24 hours.
29. How is urine collected for urine test by Zimnitskiy?
- The morning urination and portion.
  - Every 3 hours – 8 samples.
  - Morning and evening – 2 samples.
  - The morning midstream urine.
  - The early morning urine on urination.
30. How is urine collected for urine test by Nechyporenko?
- The morning urination and portion.
  - Every 3 hours – 8 samples.
  - Morning and evening – 2 samples.
  - The morning midstream urine.
  - The early morning urine on urination.



41. Does the temperature in the skin surface and I oral cavity the same or different?  
 A. *The temperature is the same.*    C. *Different in 1 °C.*    E. *Different in 3 °C.*  
 B. *Different in 0,5 °C.*    D. *Different in 2 °C.*
42. What is the minimum amount of solution (in ml) should be used for inhalation via nebulizer compressor?  
 A. 0,5.    B. 1.    C. 2.    D. 5.    E. 10.
43. What solution should be used for dilution the drug solution in nebulizer to achieve an adequate amount of liquid for inhalation?  
 A. *0.1 % saline solution.*  
 B. *Normal saline.*  
 C. *Hypertonic solution.*  
 D. *Solution of salbutamol (bronchodilatator).*  
 E. *Antiseptic solution.*
44. What solutions can be administered through a nebulizer?  
 A. *All solutions produced by the pharmaceutical industry*  
 B. *Solutions for intravenous injections*  
 C. *Solutions of all antibiotics*  
 D. *Solution for nebulizer can be self-prepared*  
 E. *Solutions, which instruction allowed them for use via nebulizer.*
45. A 2-years-ol child needs to inhale corticosteroid. Which inhaler can be used for it?  
 A. *Vaporiser.*    D. *Pocket inhaler without additional attachments.*  
 B. *Ultrasound nebulizer.*    E. *All variant are right.*  
 C. *Compressor nebulizer.*
46. A child with fever need to use ice pack. What part of the body it can be applied?  
 A. *On the abdomen.*    D. *On the neck.*  
 B. *On the chest.*    E. *All variants are right.*  
 C. *On the head and big vessels.*
47. A nurse puts to a 3-years-old child ice pack in case of fiver by doctor's prescription. What mistake the nurse has done?  
 A. *The ice pack is not used in children.*  
 B. *The ice pack is not used to treat fever.*  
 C. *The nurse must to cover the ice pack with towel.*  
 D. *All variant are right.*
48. What drug-free methods drug-free means for helping children with hyperthermia are exist?  
 A. *Dipping into bath with moderately cold water.*  
 B. *Cleansing enema.*  
 C. *All mentioned above.*  
 D. *All variant are wrong.*

49. In which diseases heat compress is contraindicated?
- Heat compress do not have contraindications.*
  - In inflammatory diseases.*
  - In genetic diseases.*
  - In tumors.*
  - All variants are right.*
50. What are the manipulations performed in a treatment room?
- Intravenous injections.*
  - Therapeutic enemas.*
  - Treatment of scabies.*
  - Temperature measurement.*
  - All mentioned above.*
51. What are the places for subcutaneous injections?
- The infrascapular and periumbilical areas, overhead – the inside of the buttocks.*
  - The infrascapular and periumbilical areas, the outer surface of the shoulder and hips.*
  - The periumbilical region, inner thighs and shoulders, the outer part of the buttocks.*
  - The upper outer quadrant of the buttock, anterior thighs.*
  - The upper outer quadrant of the buttock.*
52. What are the places for intramuscular injections?
- The infrascapular and periumbilical areas, overhead – the inside of the buttocks.*
  - The infrascapular and periumbilical areas, the outer surface of the shoulder and hips.*
  - The periumbilical region, inner thighs and shoulders, the outer part of the buttocks.*
  - The upper outer quadrant of the buttock, anterior thighs.*
  - The upper outer quadrant of the buttock.*
53. At which angle (in degrees Celsius) to the skin surface should the needle be placed when performing intramuscular injections?
- 15.*
  - 20.*
  - 30.*
  - 45.*
  - 90.*
54. At which angle (in degrees Celsius) to the skin surface should the needle be placed when performing intravenous injections?
- 15.*
  - 20.*
  - 30.*
  - 45.*
  - 90.*
55. What complications of injection are associated with not keeping the aseptic technique during manipulation?
- An air embolism.*
  - A fat embolism.*
  - An abscess.*
  - A thrombosis.*
  - An allergic reaction.*
56. Can a nurse change the form of the drug (substitute tablets for solution or syrup) to facilitate the child medication?
- Can with the doctor consultation.*
  - Can by her own opinion.*
  - Cannot.*
  - Can, if the child is yang.*
  - Can, if it is requested by the parents.*

57. Can the parents of the hospitalized child give him/her medicines?
- A. *The parents can give medicines to children independently.*
  - B. *The parents should be monitored by the nurse or the doctor.*
  - C. *The parents cannot do it.*
  - D. *The parents can to give medicine to only children up to 3 years.*
  - E. *The parents can to give medicine to children with on bed rest.*
58. Can a nurse administer drugs to a sick child without a doctor's prescription and by the request of the parents?
- A. *The nurse can administer drugs, if parents agree with it.*
  - B. *The nurse can, if parents are persistent.*
  - C. *The nurse can, if indications for the drug in the instructions correspond to the complaint.*
  - D. *The nurse cannot do it.*
  - E. *The nurse can, if the doctor is not present for consultation.*
59. How long the pulse should be counted in a newborn?
- A. *10 seconds.*
  - B. *20 seconds.*
  - C. *30 seconds.*
  - D. *1 minute.*
  - E. *Pulse can be counted for any period of time followed by transfer to 1 min.*

**Assignment for individual student work:**

To make a conversation with nurses about the legal responsibility for the safety of potent substances.

**The standards of answers to the tests:**

<b>Question #</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Question #</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Question #</b>	<b>Answer</b>
<b>1</b>	C	<b>20</b>	D	<b>40</b>	B
<b>2</b>	A	<b>21</b>	C	<b>41</b>	C
<b>3</b>	D	<b>22</b>	A	<b>42</b>	C
<b>4</b>	C	<b>23</b>	A	<b>43</b>	B
<b>5</b>	E	<b>24</b>	C	<b>44</b>	E
<b>6</b>	D	<b>25</b>	D	<b>45</b>	C
<b>7</b>	D	<b>26</b>	A	<b>46</b>	C
<b>8</b>	D	<b>27</b>	C	<b>47</b>	C
<b>9</b>	D	<b>28</b>	E	<b>48</b>	D
<b>10</b>	D	<b>29</b>	B	<b>49</b>	D
<b>11</b>	A	<b>30</b>	D	<b>50</b>	B
<b>12</b>	C	<b>31</b>	A	<b>51</b>	D
<b>13</b>	C	<b>32</b>	C	<b>52</b>	C
<b>14</b>	A	<b>33</b>	A	<b>53</b>	D
<b>15</b>	A	<b>34</b>	E	<b>54</b>	B
<b>16</b>	C	<b>35</b>	A	<b>55</b>	C
<b>17</b>	D	<b>36</b>	D	<b>56</b>	C
<b>18</b>	D	<b>37</b>	C	<b>57</b>	C
<b>19</b>	A	<b>38</b>	B	<b>58</b>	D
		<b>39</b>	A	<b>59</b>	A

## NOTES

*Навчальне видання*

**ПІДСУМКОВЕ ЗАНЯТТЯ**  
**з дисципліни «Сестринська практика.**  
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# **FINAL CLASS**

**Academic discipline  
«Nursing practice».  
Section «Pediatrics»**

***Self-study guide for the 3<sup>rd</sup> year  
English medium students***