

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
Харківський національний медичний університет

Diary
Nursing practice
for 3rd year students of medical universities

_____ faculty _____ group

Surname _____

Щоденник
проходження сестринської практики
для студентів 3-го курсу медичних ЗВО

_____ факультет _____ група

ПІБ _____

Харків
ХНМУ
2020

Затверджено Вченою радою ХНМУ.
Протокол № 12 від 17.12.2020.

Diary nursing practice : for independent work for 3rd year students of medical universities / comp. T. S. Ospanova, T. Y. Khimich, A. B. Borzenko, N. S. Tryfonova. – Kharkiv : KhNMU, 2020. – 36 p.

Compilers T. S. Ospanova
 T. Y. Khimich
 A. B. Borzenko
 N. S. Tryfonova

Щоденник проходження сестринської практики : для студентів 3-го курсу медичних ЗВО / упоряд. Т. С. Оспанова, Т. Ю. Хіміч, А. Б. Борзенко, Н. С. Трифонова. – Харків : ХНМУ, 2020. – 36 с.

Упорядники Т. С. Оспанова
 Т. Ю. Хіміч
 А. Б. Борзенко
 Н. С. Трифонова

TOPIC 1

**Moral-ethical and legal principles of Nursing. Organization of work and responsibilities of nurse
basic structural units of therapeutic hospital. Duties of nurse in therapeutic department.
Documentation in the reception wards**

Date of class _____

Florence Nightingale Pledge (Ethical Code for a Nurse):

I solemnly pledge myself before God and in the presence of this assembly, to pass my life in purity and to practise my profession faithfully. I will abstain from whatever is deleterious and mischievous, and will not take or knowingly administer any harmful drug. I will do all in my power to maintain and elevate the standard of my profession, and will hold in confidence all personal matters committed to my keeping, and all family affairs coming to my knowledge in the practice of my calling. With loyalty will I endeavour to aid the physician in his work, and as a 'missioner of health' I will dedicate myself to devoted service to human welfare.

**THE MAIN ETHICAL PRINCIPLE OF MEDICINE IS THE EXPOSURE
PRIMUM NON NOCERE – DO NOT HARM**

Medical ethics (Latin ethica, Greek ethice) is _____

Medical deontology (Greek deon) – _____

Medical ethics includes the following aspects:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Nursing is a _____

The purposes of nursing are (WHO, 1996):

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____
- 5. _____
- 6. _____

The objects of nursing interventions may be:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

The medical nurses adopt the Ethics Code, taking into account the importance of moral and ethical standards in public health care, the important role of a nurse as the leader of one of the most massive medical professions in society, and guided by modern ethical and regulatory documents of international medical organizations.

PART 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS

PART 2: NURSE AND PATIENT

Article 1 Medical nurse as a person _____

Article 2 Nurse and the patient's rights to quality medical care

Article 3 Professional competence - the main condition of nursing activities

Article 4 Respect for the rights of the patient, a humane attitude to the patient

Article 5 Respect for human dignity, needs of the patient

Article 6 First of all - do not harm _____

Article 7 The nurse and the patient's right to information

Article 8 The nurse and the patient's right to consent to or refuse medical treatment

Article 9 Duty to maintain professional secrecy _____

Article 10 Nurse and dying patient

Article 11 Nurse as a participant in scientific research and educational process

PART 3: NURSE AND HER PROFESSION

Article 12 Respect for their profession _____

Article 13 Medical nurse and colleagues _____

Article 14 Nurse and dubious medical practice

PART 4. NURSE AND SOCIETY

Article 15 Moral and legal responsibility of the nurse before the community

Article 16 Support for the nursing matter _____

Article 17 - Guarantees and protection of the legal rights of a nurse _____

PART 5. PROFESSIONAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENTS

Article 18 Responsibilities of Professional Nursing Organizations _____

Article 19 Relationship and cooperation between professional nursing organizations

PART 5 PERFORMANCE OF THE ETHICAL CODE OF THE NURSE. RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION OF IT AND PROCEDURE FOR ITS REVIEW

Article 20 Effect of the Code of Ethics

Article 21 Responsibility for breach of the Code of Ethics _____

Article 22 Review and interpretation of the Code of Ethics _____

The therapeutic department of the in-patient department is intended to provide medical care to patients with internal illnesses that require long-term care, and complex of diagnostic procedures.

Main structural subdivisions of the hospital - _____

The main duties of the nurse of the main structural subdivisions of the therapeutic hospital include:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

7) _____

8) _____

9) _____

10) _____

TOPIC № 2

Organization of work and responsibilities of nurses manipulation office. Sanitary-epidemic regimen in manipulation office. Methods of taking the CBC, examination of serum glucose level, biochemical and bacteriological examination. Technique of subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injections. Introduction of antibacterial drugs.

Date of class _____

In order to provide effective and qualified assistance to a patient, the nurse must have the perfect level of in-depth knowledge, practical skills, that is using in his or her work.

The manipulation room must be equipped with the following:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____
- 14) _____
- 15) _____

List the main functions and duties of the nurse of the manipulation room:

NURSE MUST KNOW:

NURSE MUST HAVE:

The nurse is obliged to have 2 sets of clothes: to work in the department and to leave the department. In order to comply with the sanitary-epidemiological regime, an order has been put into effect that is used in health care institutions. The Order contains the following provisions:

List the regulatory documents that govern the accounting, storage and delivery of medicines of different groups: _____

All medicines are divided into three groups: " _____", " _____" and " _____".

By means of use, medicines are divided into: _____, _____ and _____.

The group " _____" includes _____ and _____ funds that are stored by the senior nurse in a metal safe with marking, under the lock and stacked to the floor. On the inside wall of the safe is a list of facilities, their highest daily and single dose.

All _____ funds belong to the group " _____", stored in closets closing with the marking. The list " _____" includes _____ groups of medications determined by the mechanism of action:

1	8
2	9
3	10
4	11
5	12
6	13
7	14

Medicines " _____" are stored in cabinets with the inscription inside: on a white background, the black letters " _____". Parenteral stored separately from internal and external drugs, located on the mechanism of action.

The manipulation office must have the following documentation:

In the manipulation room all appointments of doctors are performed. Everything for various medical manipulations should be provided in it: subcutaneous, intramuscular, intravenous injections; analyses taking, emergency assistance.

Complete blood count

Time of taking 1) _____ 2) _____

Place : 1) _____ 2) _____

Amount: _____

Equipment for taking a blood test:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Patient's preparation and manipulation:

Indicator	Normal values
Hemoglobin	
Hematocrit	
Red blood cells	
Color indicator	
ECR	
Platelets	
Leukocytes	

Blood analysis for sugar content

Time of taking:

Amount:

Equipment for taking blood test:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

Patient's preparation and manipulation:

Study fluid	Normal values
Capillary blood	
Venous blood	

Biochemical blood test

Biochemical blood test - a laboratory method of research, which reflects the functional state of organs and systems of the human body (liver function, kidneys, active inflammatory process, rheumatic process, as well as violations of water-salt metabolism and the imbalance of trace elements).

Time of taking:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Location: _____

Amount: _____

Equipment for taking biochemical blood tests:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Patient's preparation and manipulation:

Indicators determined by biochemical blood tests:

Bacteriological analysis of blood:

Time of taking:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Place: _____

Amount: _____

Equipment for taking bacterial blood tests:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

Patient's preparation and manipulation:

Subcutaneous injections

Equipment for subcutaneous injections:

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____
- 4 _____
- 5 _____
- 6 _____
- 7 _____
- 8 _____
- 9 _____
- 10 _____
- 11 _____

Describe the areas for subcutaneous administration of the drug.

The most frequent indications for subcutaneous injections:

Solutions that can not be used for subcutaneous injections:

Possible complications during subcutaneous injection:

Preliminary preparation for subcutaneous injections includes:

Algorithm of actions during subcutaneous injection:

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

7 _____

Features of the administration of insulin:

Features of the administration of oil solutions:

Possible complications of the introduction of oil solutions:

Intramuscular injection:

Equipment for intramuscular injection:

Describe the places for intramuscular administration of the drugs:

The most frequent indications for intramuscular injection are:

Solutions that can not be used for intramuscular injection:

Preliminary preparation for intramuscular injection includes:

Algorithm of actions during intramuscular injection.

Possible complications during intramuscular injection:

Complications of injections	Prevention	Nurse actions
Loss of consciousness		
Allergic reaction		
Infection of the patient with infectious diseases (HIV, viral hepatitis, etc.)		

Complications of injections	Prevention	Nurse actions
Infiltrate at the injection site		
Abscess, phlegmon		
Damage of nerve endings		
Getting into periosteum		
Break the branches		
Tissue necrosis		

Features of breeding and administration of antibacterial drugs:

Intravenous injection

Equipment for intravenous injection and infusion:

Indicate the places for intravenous administration of drugs.

The most frequent indications for intravenous injection are:

Solutions that can not be used for intravenous injections: _____

Preliminary preparation for the intravenous injections includes:

Technique of intravenous injection:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

Intravenous infusion

Goal: _____

Filling a single-dose system for intravenous infusions:

Possible complications during intravenous injection

Complications of injections	Prevention of occurrence	Nurse actions
Hematoma		

Complications of injections	Prevention of occurrence	Nurse actions
"Bloating" veins		
Necrosis		
Thrombophlebitis		
Pyrogenic reaction		
Air embolism		
Loss of consciousness Allergic reaction Patient's infection	See above	

Drug allergy - a pathological response to drugs, which is based on immunological mechanisms
Specify the features of the use of antibacterial drugs for parenteral use and anesthetics

Plan for the diagnosis and prevention of drug allergy:

1. _____
2. _____

Types of allergic tests which are often used before prescription of antibacterial drugs and anesthetics:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Features of the introduction of antibacterial drugs.

Ways of antibacterial drugs introduction

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

The rules for testing the sensitivity to the antibacterial drug: _____

Dilution of the drug (its concentration) _____

Place for allergic tests _____

Injection type and technique of conduction _____

Sample evaluation _____

An antibacterial drug can be used when _____

Antibacterial drug is contraindicated (allergic reaction) when

Anaphylactic shock is an immediate type of allergic reaction, accompanied by life-threatening clinical manifestations (a sudden decrease of blood pressure, impaired activity of the central and peripheral nervous systems, endocrine disorders, respiratory failure, etc.). The main causes of anaphylactic shock are drug' and insect' allergies.

The main manifestations of anaphylactic shock:

CVS _____

RS _____

GIT _____

CNS _____

Skin _____

The algorithm first aid at anaphylactic shock

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

Practical skills performed by the student:

Teacher's signature:

TOPIC № 3

Responsibilities of nurse for the diagnostic process in a therapeutic hospital. Basic rules for preparing the patient for the gastroscopy, rectoromanoscopy, colonoscopy, ultrasound scan of the abdomen. The main types of enema and rules for their using. Preparing patients and the necessary equipment for taking stool, coprogram

Date: _____

Esophagogastroduodenoscopy is an endoscopic examination of the esophagus, stomach, duodenum.

Indication:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Contraindication:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

The actions of the nurse during the preparation of the patient:

Rectoromanoscopy is a method of endoscopic examination of the rectum and distal part of the sigmoid colon of the sigmoid colon by examining their inner surface using a recto-manoscope inserted through the anus.

Indication:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Contraindication:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

The actions of the nurse during the preparation of the patient:

Colonoscopy is a method of endoscopic examination of the entire colon by examining its inner surface with a colonoscope inserted through the anus.

Indication:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

Contraindication:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

The actions of the nurse during the preparation of the patient:

Features of preparation of the patient to the **ultrasound** of the abdominal cavity _____

Enema (from Greek klyisma - washing) is the entering into the lower part of the colon through the anus various liquids with therapeutic and diagnostic purposes.

Types of enemas:

- by appointment: 1) _____
2) _____

- by the amount of introduced fluid:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

- by the composition of the introduced fluid:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

- by the temperature of the fluid introduced:

- 1) _____ t° from ___ °C до ___ °C
- 2) _____ t° from ___ °C to ___ °C
- 3) _____ t° from ___ °C до ___ °C
- 4) _____ t° from ___ °C до ___ °C

Diagnostic enemas are used to detect intestinal obstruction.

Medical enemas:

Cleansing Enema:

- Indications: 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____

- Contraindications: 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____

Method of setting:

Laxative enema:

Hypertonic enema

- Indications: 1) _____
2) _____

- Contraindications: 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

Method of setting:

Siphon enema

- Indications: 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____

- Contraindications: 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

Method of setting:

Medical enema

a) microclysters

Indications: 1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Contraindications: 1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Method of setting:

Preparing a patient for a coprological examination:

2. Investigation of feces on helminths

Equipment for research on eggs of helminths:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Preparation of the patient for the helminths' study:

Investigation of feces on hidden blood:

1. (reaction _____):

Equipment for feces research on hidden blood:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Preparing a patient to study feces on hidden blood:

Practical skills performed by the student:

Teacher's signature:

TOPIC № 4

**Rules of urine taking. Zimnitski test, Addis-Kakovski test, their diagnostic value.
The preparation and conduct of gastric and duodenal probing. Gastric lavage.**

Date : _____

Urine tests

1. Urine analysis using the Zimnitsky method:

The aim of the study:

Research equipment:

Preparation of a patient for research and research methodology:

Give the definition:

– polyuria -

– oliguria –

– anuria –

– dysuria –

– Pollackuria –

– Ishuria –

– nicturia –

– isostenuria –

– gipostenuria –

– hyperstenuria –

– glucosuria –

– proteinuria –

– hematuria –

– leukocyturia –

– cylindruria –

– bacteriuria –

2. Urine analysis using the Nechyporenko method

The aim of the study:

In 1 ml urine sediment normally contains:

- leukocytes - _____

- erythrocytes - _____

- cylinders - _____

Research equipment:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

4) _____

5) _____

6) _____

Preparing the patient for the study and the method of conducting the study:

Gastric probing is the entering of a probe into the stomach of a patient with a therapeutic or diagnostic purpose.

Depth of probe input: _____

Types of probes for gastric sensing:

- 1) _____ (d = ____)
- 2) _____ (d = ____)
- 3) _____ (d = ____)

Indications for gastric sensing:

- 1) diagnostic: a) _____
b) _____
c) _____
- 2) therapeutic: a) _____
b) _____
c) _____

Contraindications for gastric probing:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Investigation of the secretory function of the stomach with an **enteral irritant**:

Equipment:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____

Patient preparation and manipulation techniques:

Investigation of the secretory function of the stomach with **parenteral irritant**:

Equipment:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____
- 11) _____
- 12) _____
- 13) _____

Patient preparation and manipulation techniques:

Intragastric pH meter (express method)

Purpose and brief description of the research:

Duodenal probing is the introduction of a probe into the bile ducts of a patient with a therapeutic or diagnostic purpose.

Depth of probe input: _____

Types of duodenal sounding:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Indications for duodenal sensing:

- 1) diagnostic: a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
- 2) therapeutic: a) _____
 b) _____

Contraindications for duodenal sensing:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Patient preparation and brief description of one-time duodenal sensing:

Patient's preparation and brief description of fractional duodenal sensing:

Portion A: _____

Portion B: _____

Portion C: _____

Gastric lavage

Indications for gastric lavage:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

Contraindications for gastric lavage:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Patient preparation for gastric lavage:

Practical skills completed by the student:

Teacher's signature:

TOPIC № 5

Working of the manipulation room and office duties of nurses for their support. Technique of application of compress, mustards plaster, cupping-glass, using a hot-water bottle, ice bottle. The use of medicinal leeches, their storage conditions. Oxygen therapy: indication, equipment, methods of administration. Physiotherapeutic procedures (hydrotherapeutic, light, electromagnetic).

Date: _____

Procedural room is _____

The organization of the work of the nurses in the procedural room:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

Required equipment:

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____

Inhalation therapy can be performed using nebulizers generating aerosol in the form of fogs, using dosing aerosol inhalers (DAI) and using powdered dose inhalers (DPI or MDI).

Inhalation method for the administration of medicinal substances - _____

Inhalation (Latin inhalatum - inhale) is _____

When you enter medicinal substances into the respiratory tract, you can get the following effects:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

The inhalation route introduces medicinal substances, both local and systemic (which):

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

GIVE THE REVIEW OF AEROSOL GENERATION METHODS:

For the delivery of aerosols the following devices are used:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

Inhalers of dry forms are available in the following types:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____

The spacer is _____

Advantages of using a spacer:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Nebulizer (Latin nebula - fog) is _____

Advantages of using a nebulizer:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

Preventive actions of a nurse for the relief of a patient's condition during an asthmatic attack:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Rules for using a pocket inhaler:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____

Oxygen therapy -

! Before using oxygen it is important to: _____

Indications for oxygen therapy: _____

For treatment, an oxygen compound is used. It contains of:

In case of poisoning with carbon monoxide we use _____

In case of pulmonary edema we use _____

! You can not use pure oxygen because:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____ which is manifested:

1) _____

2) _____

3) _____

Methods of supplying oxygen (describe the technique of execution):

1. Supply of oxygen-air compound from an **oxygen pillow**:

Equipment _____

Procedure:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____

- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____

2. Supply of oxygen-air compound through the **nasal catheters**

Equipment

Procedure:

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____

3. Oxygen supply through the **face mask**

4. Supply of oxygen through the **artificial respiration**

5. **Hyperbaric oxygenation** is _____

Physiotherapy (Greek Physis - nature, natural properties) is _____

Water treatment (hydrotherapy) is _____

The therapeutic procedures include: 1) _____, 2) _____,
 3) _____, 4) _____, 5) _____,
 6) _____, 7) _____, 8) _____.

Dosing the therapeutic procedures should take into account not only the nature of the stimulus, but also the response to the patient.

Course of treatment from ___ to ___ procedures.

There are hydrotherapy and balneotherapy - the use of natural and artificially produced mineral waters.

Bath may be:

1) _____
 procedures with cold water (up to 20 °C) cause

2) _____
 procedures with warm water (37–39 °C)

3) _____
 procedures with hot water (above 39 °C)

Contraindications to hydrotherapy:

- 1) _____,
- 2) _____,
- 3) _____,
- 4) _____,
- 5) _____,
- 6) _____,
- 7) _____,
- 8) _____.

Iodine-bromine baths provide _____ action, _____ action, normalize functions _____ system, improve _____, provide _____ action.

Assign at 1) _____, 2) _____, 3) _____, 4) _____, 5) _____, 6) _____.

Oxygen baths improves the _____ processes in the organs and tissues of the body, helps to reduce the phenomena _____.

Assign at

1) _____, 2) _____, 3) _____.

Therapeutic baths can be taken at any time of the day, preferably in _____-_____ minutes. after a light breakfast. If the patient is tired, he should rest before taking the general bath ___ min. and ___ minutes after bath

Therapeutic showers – _____

The actual factors of the soul are _____ and _____.

The short-term alternation of cold and hot showers gives

1) _____, 2) _____.

Sharko's Shower – _____

Duration of procedure ___-___ minutes, temperature ___-___ °C, course of treatment ___-___ procedures.

Circular shower – _____

The shower begins at a temperature ___-___ °C with a gradual decrease at the end of the course of treatment to _____ ° C. Duration of the procedure _____ minutes, the procedure is carried out _____ or _____, for the course _____-_____ procedures.

Light therapy – _____

Infra-red radiation (IRR), which has a wavelength from 400 μm to 760 nm, is visible – with a wavelength of 760–400 nm and ultraviolet radiation - from 400 to 5 nm.

Describe the mechanism of action and the therapeutic effect of IRR:

Infrared rays are shown for treatment:

Ultraviolet radiation (UVR) –

Describe the mechanism of action of the UVR:

A general low-dose UVR provides:

Assign a general UVR for:

Local UVR is used at:

Practical skills performed by the student:

Teacher's signature:

Final report
ABOUT EXECUTIVE WORK DURING MANUFACTURING PRACTICE
ACCORDING TO OBLIGATIONS OF THE NURSE
OF THE THERAPEUTICAL DEPARTMENT

Student of the 3rd year _____ Faculty of _____ group

Department _____

Clinical Base _____

№	Name of manipulations and procedures	The mark of performance or quantity
1	Filling in the documentation on the post office	
2	Fill in the documentation of the manipulation cabinet	
3	Accounting for medicines in the manipulation office	
4	Blood collection for biochemical examination	
5	Collection of urine for general analysis, Zimnitsky and Nechyporenko samples	
6	Taking feces for bacteriological and coprological examination	
7	Subcutaneous injections	
8	Intramuscular injections	
9	Intravenous injections	
10	Intravenous drip administration	
11	Calculation of dose and dilution of medicinal products	
12	Pre-sterilization treatment of tools	
13	Quality control of pre-sterilization treatment	
14	Giving an enema	
15	Participation in duodenal probing	
16	Preparation of the patient for ultrasound and X-ray examination of the abdominal cavity	
17	Assist to the patient with a pocket inhaler	
18	Carrying out of oxygen therapy	
19	Participation in physiotherapeutic procedure	
20	Other (specify)	

Signature of the teacher _____

Навчальне видання

**Щоденник
проходження сестринської практики
для студентів 3-го курсу медичних ЗВО**

Упорядники Оспанова Тетяна Сунгашевна
 Хімич Тетяна Юрїївна
 Борзенко Алла Борисівна
 Трифонова Наталія Сергїївна

Відповідальний за випуск Т. С. Оспанова



Комп'ютерна верстка О. Ю. Лавриненко

Формат А4. Ум. друк. арк. 1,64. Зам. № 20-34051.

**Редакційно-видавничий відділ
ХНМУ, пр. Науки, 4, м. Харків, 61022
izdatknmurio@gmail.com**

Свідоцтво про внесення суб'єкта видавничої справи до Державного реєстру видавництв, виготівників і розповсюджувачів видавничої продукції серії ДК № 3242 від 18.07.2008 р.