

KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

PRACTICUM

CARE OF THE PATIENT

in Therapy Department

of II year student of VI faculty of _____ group

(Name)

Practice place:

Department: Propedeutics to Internal Medicine Department N1, Basis of Bioethics and Biosafety

Clinical Center: Kharkiv City Clinical Hospital N13

ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНИЙ МЕДИЧНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ

T. Ashcheulova, O. Kovalyova, G. Demydenko

Т.В. Ащеулова, О.М. Ковальова, Г.В. Демиденко

PRACTICUM

CARE OF THE PATIENT

in Therapy Department

ПРАКТИКУМ

ДОГЛЯД ЗА ХВОРИМИ

у терапевтичному відділенні

Методичні вказівки для студентів 2 курсу 6 медичного факультету

Затверджено

вченою радою ХНМУ.

Протокол № від р.

ХАРКІВ 2017

Practicum Care of the patient in therapy department: Manual for 2 year students / Ashcheulova T., Kovalyova O., Demydenko G.– Kharkiv: , 2017. –35 p.

Практикум. з догляду за хворими у терапевтичному відділенні: Метод. вказ. для студентів 2 курсу / Упоряд. Ащеулова Т.В., Ковальова О.М., Демиденко Г.В. – Харків: , 2017. – 35 с.

Упорядники Т.В. Ащеулова
О.М. Ковальова
Г.В. Демиденко

Date	Content of the work	Signature
	Conception of general and specific care of therapy profile patients. Care of patients is _____	

	General care	
	Special care	
	General care of patients foresees such measures:	
	1. Creation of hygienic surrounding and patient's maintaining:	
	2. Patients observation and prophylactic measures realization:	
	3. Implementation of the medical prescriptions:	
	4. Filling of medical documentation.	
	Moral-ethic and deontological measures of medical specialist's forming	
	Deontology is	
	Basic professional duties of medical staff in care of patients in the hospital	
Date	Content of the work	Signature

**Principles of professional subordination in the system
doctor -nurse - junior nurse
Doctor-nurse interrelations**

Nurse and junior staff interrelations

Medical staff and patients interrelations

**Types of medico-prophylactic institutions
In ambulatory type establishments
Ambulatory**

A polyclinic

Medico-sanitary department

A dispensary

The ambulance station

A consulting and diagnostic center

Permanent treatment of the patients is provided at the institution of **stationary type**: hospitals, clinics, sanatoriums (health centers).

In-patient hospital

A clinic

hospitals for military

General characteristics of the therapy department: structure and function. Structure and function of the therapy hospital.

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Classification of Overweight and Obesity by BMI, Waist Circumference, and Associated Disease Risks				
			Disease Risk* Relative to Normal Weight and Waist Circumference	
	BMI (kg/m²)	Obesity degree	Men 102 cm (40 in) or less Women 88 cm (35 in) or less	Men > 102 cm (40 in) Women > 88 cm (35 in)
Underweight	< 18.5		-	-
Normal	18.5 - 24.9		-	-
Overweight	25.0 - 29.9		Increased	High
Obesity	30.0 - 34.9	1	High	Very High
	35.0 - 39.9	2	Very High	Very High
	> 40.0 +	3	Extremely High	Extremely High

* Disease risk for type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and CVD.

+ Increased waist circumference can also be a marker for increased risk even in persons of normal weight.

Anthropometry Data Recording Form

Data recording form:

Date (ddmmyyyy) |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|. |_|_|_|_|_|_|

Participant's identification code |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Person measuring anthropometry (identification code)

Weight measurement:

Person measuring weight (identification code) |_|_|

Weight (kg) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

Height measurement:

Height (cm) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

Body mass index:

Weight (kg) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

Height (cm) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

BMI (kg/m²) $BMI = \frac{\text{mass (kg)}}{\text{height}^2 (\text{m}^2)}$ |_|_|. |_|

Waist and hip circumference measurement:

Waist circumference (cm) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

Hip circumference (cm) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

Thorax circumference measurement

Thorax circumference (cm) |_|_|_|_|. |_|

TEST-CONTROLS

Variant _____

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Question										
Answer										
Date	Content of the work									Signature

Date	Content of the work	Signature
	General inspection of the patients.	
	General patient's condition	
	<i>Good patient's condition</i>	
	<i>Satisfactory patient's condition</i> (<i>status morboacili</i>) is	
	<i>Moderate condition</i> (<i>status ingravescens</i>) is	
	<i>Severe condition</i> (<i>status morbogravi</i>) is	
	<i>Extremely severe condition</i> (<i>status gravissimus</i>) is	
	Consciousness (<i>sensorium</i>)	
	<i>Cloudiness</i>	
	<i>Stupor</i>	
	<i>Sopor</i>	

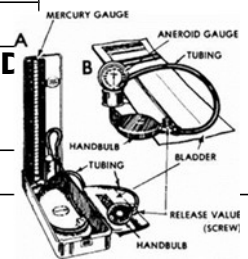
	<p><i>Coma</i></p>	
	<p>Posture of the patients may be active, active with restriction, passive, and forced</p>	
	<p><i>Active posture with restriction</i></p>	
	<p><i>Forced posture</i></p>	
	<p><i>Passive posture</i></p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Gait</p>	
	<p>Habitus. The concept of habitus includes the body-build, height and body weight. In addition to general inspection it is necessary, to perform some anthropometry measurement.</p>	
	<p>Body-build is determined by</p>	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Face of the patient</p>	
Date	Content of the work	Signature
	<p style="text-align: center;">Skin</p>	
	<p>Color of the skin</p>	
	<p>Eruption of the skin</p>	

Turgor and elasticity of the skin
Moisture of the skin
The skin derivatives
Nails (Gr <i>unguis, onychia</i>) in normal condition are smooth, moderate prominent, of pale pink color with mat surface.
Hair. Type of hair growth corresponds to the age and sex. If the type of hair growth does not correspond to sex it indicates the endocrine disorder:
Edema
Subcutaneous fat
Lymph nodes
Cramps (spasmus) is defined as sharp involuntary spasms of muscles. The clonic and tetany (tonic) cramps are distinguished.
Bones system.
Joints system.

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer										

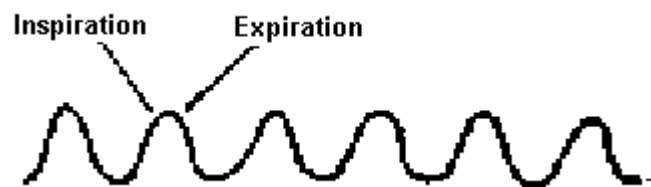
Date	Content of the work	Signature
	<p>Estimation of the patient's condition and the main parameters of his vital activity. Body temperature, the rules of measurement and registration.</p> <p>Vital signs are measurements of the body's most basic functions. The four main vital signs routinely monitored by medical professionals and healthcare providers include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • body temperature • pulse rate • blood pressure • respiration rate <p>Body temperature is</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Thermoregulation is t</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Cooling Reactions</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Warming Reactions</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Methods of body temperature measurements</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Normal human body temperature, also known as <i>normothermia</i> or <i>euthermia</i>, is</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Hyperthermia is</p> <p></p>	

	<p>Fever is</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>	
Date	Content of the work	Signature
	<p>Estimation of the patient's condition and the main parameters of his vital activity. Study of the main parameters of hemodynamics and respiration.</p> <p>STUDY OF ARTERIAL PULSE</p> <p>Pulse [L, <i>pulsare</i>, to beat] is</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>Palpation of the pulse. Technique.</p> <p></p> <div data-bbox="564 893 1058 1223" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Symmetry.</p> <p></p> <p>Rhythm.</p> <p></p> <p>Pulse rate</p> <p></p> <p>Pulse deficit</p> <p></p> <p>Pulse tension is</p> <p></p> <p>Pulse volume</p> <p></p> <p>Pulse size</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>BLOOD PRESSURE Blood pressure (BP) is</p> <p></p> <p>EQUIPMENT NEEDED TO MEASURE BLOOD PRESSURE Sphygmomanometer is</p>	



	The stethoscope is																																	
Date	Content of the work	Signature																																
	Indirect Blood Pressure Measurement																																	
	<p>Normal findings</p> <p>The pressure at which the sounds are first heard is the <i>systolic blood pressure</i> (phase I).</p> <p>The pressure at which the sounds disappear is <i>diastolic blood pressure</i> (phase V). Phase V may not be heard (the sounds not disappears), the phase IV (muffling of sounds) is taken as diastolic blood pressure in these cases.</p> <p>The difference between SBP and DBP is defined as <i>pulse pressure</i>. Normally pulse pressure is 40-50 mmHg.</p>																																	
	<p style="text-align: center;">Phases of Korotkoff sounds</p>																																	
	Phase I																																	
	Phase II																																	
	Phase III																																	
	Phase IV																																	
	Phase V																																	
	Hypertension is																																	
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">Category</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Systolic BP (mmHg)</th> <th style="width: 25%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%;">Diastolic BP (mmHg)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Optimal</td> <td></td> <td>and</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Normal</td> <td></td> <td>and/or</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>High normal</td> <td></td> <td>and/or</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 1 hypertension</td> <td></td> <td>and/or</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 2 hypertension</td> <td></td> <td>and/or</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grade 3 hypertension</td> <td></td> <td>and/or</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Isolated systolic hypertension</td> <td></td> <td>and</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Systolic BP (mmHg)		Diastolic BP (mmHg)	Optimal		and		Normal		and/or		High normal		and/or		Grade 1 hypertension		and/or		Grade 2 hypertension		and/or		Grade 3 hypertension		and/or		Isolated systolic hypertension		and		
Category	Systolic BP (mmHg)		Diastolic BP (mmHg)																															
Optimal		and																																
Normal		and/or																																
High normal		and/or																																
Grade 1 hypertension		and/or																																
Grade 2 hypertension		and/or																																
Grade 3 hypertension		and/or																																
Isolated systolic hypertension		and																																
	Arterial hypotension is defined as																																	

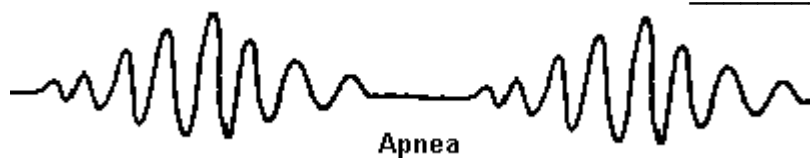
What respiration type is this?







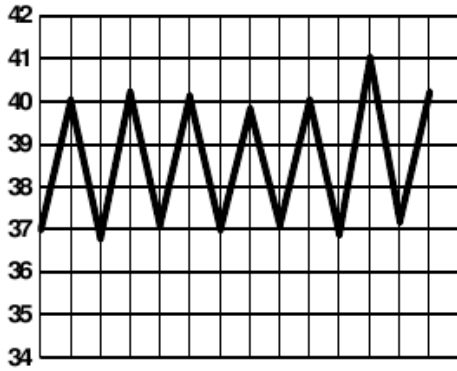


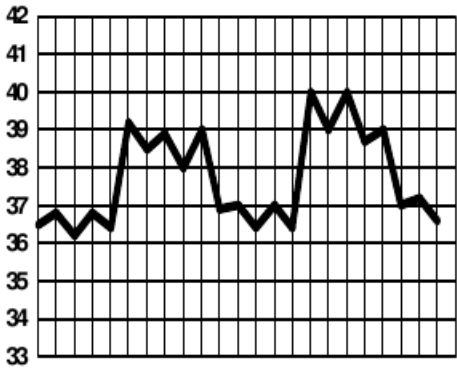


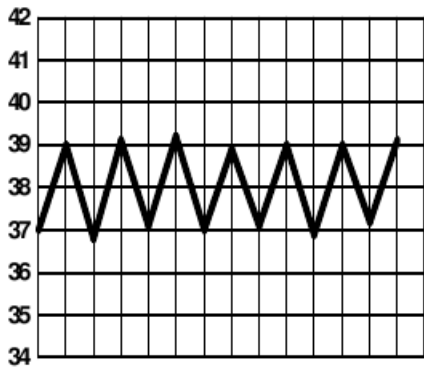


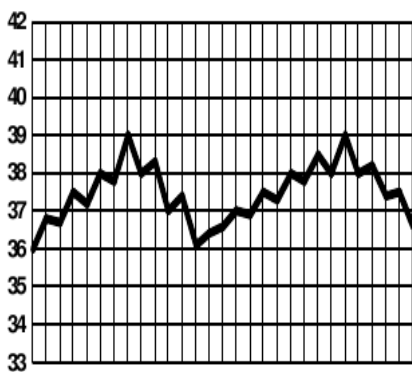


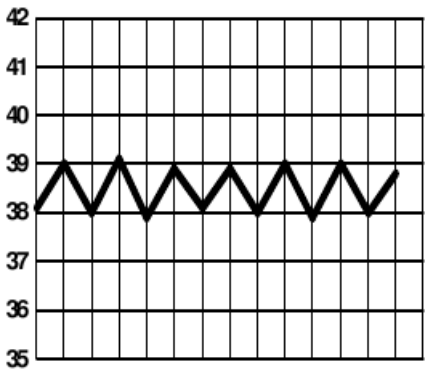
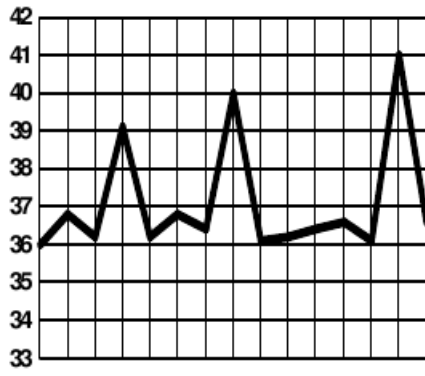
What temperature curves is this?











Enter temperature sheet
Card N 5

Ward N 7

Patient name: Vasili Ivanovich Petrov

Date	Disease day	Day in the hospital	Temperature	
			Morning	Evening
10.02.2017	4	1	37.6°C	38.2°C
11.02.2017	5	2	37.4°C	38.0°C
12.02.2017	6	3	37.4°C	37.8°C
13.02.2017	7	4	37.3°C	37.6°C
14.02.2017	8	5	37.2°C	37.6°C
15.02.2017	9	6	37.2°C	37.4°C
16.02.2017	10	7	37.0°C	37.4°C
17.02.2017	11	8	37.0°C	37.2°C
18.02.2017	12	9	36.8°C	37.2°C
19.02.2017	13	10	36.8°C	37.2°C
20.02.2017	14	11	36.8°C	37.0°C
21.02.2017	15	12	36.6°C	37.0°C
22.02.2017	16	13	36.6°C	36.6°C
23.02.2017	17	14	36.6°C	36.6°C

Category	Systolic BP (mmHg)		Diastolic BP (mmHg)
Optimal	< 120	and	< 80
Normal	120-129	and/or	80-84
High normal	130-139	and/or	85-89
Grade 1 hypertension	140-159	and/or	90-99
Grade 2 hypertension	160-179	and/or	100-109
Grade 3 hypertension	≥ 180	and/or	≥ 110
Isolated systolic hypertension	≥ 140	and	< 90

Enter temperature sheet

Card N 5

Ward N 7

Patient name: Vasiliï Ivanovich Petrov

Date	Disease day	Day in the hospital	Blood pressure	
			Systolic	Diastolic
10.02.2017	4	1	200	120
11.02.2017	5	2	190	110
12.02. 2017	6	3	180	108
13.02.2017	7	4	170	100
14.02.2017	8	5	166	100
15.02.2017	9	6	162	98
16.02.2017	10	7	160	94
17.02.2017	11	8	154	92
18.02.2017	12	9	154	92
19.02.2017	13	10	150	90
20.02.2017	14	11	150	90
21.02.2017	15	12	146	90
22.02.2017	16	13	140	90
23.02.2017	17	14	134	82

TEST-CONTROLS		Topic				Variant				
Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer										

Card N
Ward N

TEMPERATURE SHEET

Patient's


name

Date																
Disease day																
Day in hospital			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
P	B	T°	m e m e m e m e m e m e m e m e m e m e m e m e m e													
S	P	C														
14	20	41														
0	0															
12	17	40														
0	5															
10	15	39														
0	0															
90	12	38														
	5															
80	10	37														
	0															
70	75	36														
60	50	35														

Respiration rate																
Weight																
Amount of drink fluid																
Daily urine amount																
Stool																

Date,	Content of the work	Signature
-------	---------------------	-----------

	Topic. Applying of basic medicines	
	Classification of medicines according to the mechanism of therapeutic action:	
	Etiotroic -	
	Nosotropic -	
	Symptomatic -	
	Substitute -	
	Classification of medicines according to the place of action:	
	Local -	
	General -	
Date,	Content of the work	Signature

	Storing of the medicines	
	Requirements on the medicines in the hospital	
	Application of ear, nose, and eyes drops	
		
Date	Content of the work	Signature



Application of bed-pans, urinals.



Feeding of bed regimen patients

Date

Content of the work

Signature

Skin toilet, care of the nails, hair

Areas Susceptible to Pressure Ulcers

Areas Susceptible to Pressure Sores

Conception of clinical nutrition, dietary tables.

TEST-CONTROLS	Topic				Variant _____					
Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Answer										

10	Study of arterial pulse on the legs	
11	Blood pressure measurements	
12	Study of external respiration and their characteristics	
13	Body temperature measurements	
14	Temperature sheets filling	
15	Apportionment and distribution of medications to the patients	
16	Application of ear, nose, and eyes drops	
17	Application of mustard-poultices, cupping-glasses, compresses	
18	Application of hot-water bottles, ice-bags	
19	Application of enemas	
20	Application of bed-pans, urinals	
21	Feeding of bed regimen patients	
22	Skin toilet, care of the nails, hair	
23	Toilet of the mouth cavity, eyes, nose	
24	Bedsore prophylaxis	
25	Preparation of service to analysis collection	
26	Participation in reanimation measures	
27	Others (to indicate)	

Student's signature _____

Teacher's signature _____

Enumeration of practical skills
on production practice "Care of the Patient in Therapy Department"

1. Filling of medical documentation in admission department.
2. Primary inspection of the patient in admission department, inspection on pediculosis and scabies presence.
3. Conducting of anthropometric measurements: measurement of height, body mass, body mass index.
4. Sanitary processing of the patients in admission department.
5. Transportation of the patients on the bath-chair, on foot.
6. Shifting of the patient on the bed.
7. Preparation of disinfection solutions.
8. Sanitary processing of rooms in admission and therapy departments.
9. Preparation of corresponding solution and conduction of sanitary processing of bedside tables and window-sills in the wards.
10. Preparation of corresponding solution and conduction of moist clearing up of manipulation room.
11. Preparation of corresponding solution and conduction of processing of medical equipments for multiply usage (cupping-glasses, thermometers, tips of the enema, bed-pans).
12. Preparation of hygiene bath for sanitary processing of the patient and its disinfection after usage.
13. Preparation of service to collection of sputum, urine, and stool, their delivery to laboratory; service disinfection.
14. Inquiry of the patients.
15. General inspection of the patients.
16. Body temperature measurement, results assessing, filling of the temperature sheet.
17. On the temperature sheet blank to sign proposed by teacher pulse, blood pressure, body temperature means, to do conclusion about their correspondence to norm and about the temperature curve type.
18. Study of arterial pulse, blood pressure measurement.
19. Study of the respiration main parameters.
20. Giving of urgent premedical aid to the patients with pain in the heart, blood pressure elevation and lowering, suffocation, cough, dyspnea.
21. Application of ear, nose, and eyes drops.
22. Presterilization processing and conduction of sterilization of medical equipments for multiply usage.

23. Preparation of disinfection solutions and utilization of medical equipments for single usage.
24. Application of mustard-poultices, cupping-glasses, compresses, hot-water bottles, ice-bags.
25. Bath equipment processing for conduction of physiotherapy procedures.
26. Replacement of body clothes and bed-linen.
27. Feeding of the patients.
28. Dietary tables and their appointment.
29. Techniques of cleansing, siphon, medicinal, butyric, tiny, and saline enemas application.
30. Application of bed-pans, urinals, colonic tubes.
31. Conduction of hygiene procedures of skin and mucosa care.
32. Preparation of necessary means and conduction of hygiene of mouth, nose, and ears cavity in severe patients.
33. Bedsore prophylaxis.
34. Conduction of simple reanimation measure (mouth-to-mouth respiration, indirect heart massage).
35. Rules of management with dead body.

Навчальне видання

ПРАКТИКУМ
ДОГЛЯД ЗА ХВОРИМИ
у терапевтичному відділенні

*Методичні вказівки
для студентів*

Упорядники Ащеулова Тетяна Вадимівна
Ковальова Ольга Миколаївна
Демиденко Ганна Валеріївна

Відповідальний за випуск Т.В. Ащеулова