

## **DIPLOMA IN NURSING ASSISTANCE (1<sup>st</sup> YEAR)**

### **Fundamentals of nursing, pharmacology and microbiology**

1. Definition of nursing
2. Principal of nursing
3. Development of nursing
4. Equities of nursing profession
5. Ethics of nursing
6. The nurse and legislation
7. Introduction of nursing
  - a. general view
  - b. Origin of nursing
  - c. Goals and scope of nursing
  - d. Inter personal relationship
  - e. Nursing procedure and nursing technique
8. Hospital
  - a. Function of hospital
  - b. Types of hospital
  - c. Hospital house keeping
  - d. Principal of house keeping
  - e. Care of clothes pillow mattress
  - f. Care of furniture
  - g. Care of sanitary units
  - h. Place of patient in the hospital
  - i. Environmental hygiene
  - j. Personal hygiene –
  - k. Micro organisms and disease transmission
  - l. Important of cleanliness and cleaning agents
9. basic nursing care methods of the patients
10. Hot and cold application- hot water bag, fermentation, different type of fermentation ice bag cold compress,
11. Enema – different type of enema, purpose of enema

### **Pharmacology**

Definition drugs, Pharmacy-source of drug, form of drugs.

Route of administration

Various types of drugs –classification, advantage and disadvantage of drugs

Dose definition, minimum and maximum dose, calculating dose  
Injection –definition, purpose of injection common dangers of injection,  
different routes  
Infusion  
Special points to be remembered  
Infection definition  
Sterilization –disinfection  
Methods of transmission diseases  
Immunity definition –types  
Bacteria- common bacteria  
Virus definition, small poxvirus, chicken pox virus measles, polio, aids virus.

### **Anatomy physiology, sociology, psychology, first aid**

1. General anatomy of human body
  2. System of body
  3. Function of each system
  4. Diseases caused to each system
  5. Care of each system
- Physiology
1. Human body
  2. Function of each organ
  3. Disorder of organ
- Sociology
1. Definition of sociology and social problem
  2. How illness affect society
  3. Role of society in preventing epidermis diseases
- Psychology
1. Psychology definition
  2. Psychology of sick person
  3. Needs for psychology support to sick person
  4. Mental adjustment of individuals
  5. Care of mentally retired and insane persons
- First aid
1. Definition
  2. First aider –definition duties and responsibilities
  3. Artificial respiration, electric shock, burns, control of bleeding, unconsciousness,

4. Fracture and injuries dislocation high, fever, something get struck in the throat
5. Drowning, insect bite, dog bite, snake bite, food poisoning, chemical poisoning.

## **Nutrition, family planning, communicable diseases and element of midwifery**

### Nutrition

- a. Definition
- b. Function of balanced diets
- c. Mal nutrition under nutrition over nutrition
- d. Requirements of food for the various age group
- e. Deficiency diseases
- f. Diet of the sick, aged, child, pre- school, pregnant and lactating mothers
- g. Nutrients and its functions and specific deficiency diseases

### **Family planning**

Various method of family planning

M T P and abortion

Methods of education to social group, individual teaching, group teaching, family guidance and counseling

### **Communicable diseases and common diseases**

- a. Classification of diseases
- b. Droplet infection, measles, chicken pox, small pox, influenza
- c. Diseases affecting respiratory system : tuberculosis, pneumonia, asthma, bronchitis
- d. Diseases affecting gastro intestinal system : dysentery, diarrhea, typhoid, cholera, peptic ulcer, liver diseases (jaundice, hepatitis, cirrhosis, gastritis, appendicitis)
- e. Skin diseases and venereal diseases, scabies, soriasis, fungal infection, venereal diseases, leprosy
- f. Blood anemia, leukemia, bleeding disorders
- g. Urinary diseases:
- h. Cardiovascular diseases
- i. Nervous system : polio, meningitis

- j. Viral diseases aids, and rabies
- k. INSC-T-born diseases: malaria, filariasis

## **DIPLOMA IN NURSING ASSISTANCE (2<sup>nd</sup> YEAR)**

### **nursing social and preventive medicine**

Artificial needling: nasal gastric gavage, gastrostomy and enterostomy feeding, rectal feeding, IV. Infusions

Blood transfusion

Irrigations and instillations- eye irrigation, ear irrigation, vaginal irrigation, rectal irrigation gastric lavage, rectal examination, lumbar puncture

Theatre technique- surgeon's room, nurse's room, instrument room, general instrument, pre and post operative care, general nursing care, wound suturing, suturing materials clips

Anesthesia- general anesthesia signs and stage of anesthesia, classification of general anesthesia, intravenous anesthesia, local anesthesia, spinal anesthesia

### **Anatomy, physiology, abnormal physiology Anatomy**

Endocrine system- ductless glands, pituitary glands, thyroid glands, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands,

Urinary system- organs of urinary system, function of urinary system

Reproductive system- organs of reproductive system in male and female and its function

Nervous system- brain main sub division and lobes, spinal cord, various sense organs

### **Pharmacology**

Classification of drugs according to the action

Drug interactions- mechanism of drug interaction minor ailments and their treatment intravenous infusion solution veins

### **Abnormal psychology**

Classification of general population into normal, abnormal, and superior

General classification of abnormalities – psychoneurosis psychosis, metal deficiency any social personalities  
Other forms of abnormalities- a detailed study

## **midwifery**

Structure of pelvis- different between male and female pelvis

Stricter of uterus ovulation fertilization female

The fetal skull- the ovum and the fetus abnormalities of pregnancy

The mechanism of labor-

Antenatal and post natal exercise

Pregnancy sign and symptom

Different stage of physiological change in pregnant women

Abnormal pregnancy, antenatal care, abdominal examination, labor management of three stage of labor

New born care, care of premature baby

Structure and function of placenta

Baby bath, health education after delivery, examination of new born, congenital abnormalities new born