MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF UKRAINE
V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university

MORAL, ETHICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF NURSING IN UKRAINE. ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN THE MAIN STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THERAPEUTIC HOSPITAL. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE NURSING STAFF OF THE THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. DOCUMENTATION FILLED IN BY THE CHARGE NURSE AND RULES OF ITS MAINTENANCE

Methodological recommendations
for independent preparation for practical classes
for the 3rd year higher medical education applicants
in the discipline «Nursing practice. The main duties and professional activities of medical nurse in therapeutic department»

Kharkiv – 2020

УДК 614.253.5(072)
М84

Рецензенти:

Є. Я. Ніколенко – доктор медичних наук, професор, завідувач кафедри загальної практики – сімейної медицини Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна;
О. В. Дорошенко – кандидат медичних наук, доцент кафедри терапії Харківської медичної академії післядипломної освіти МОЗ України.

Затверджено до друку рішенням Науково-методичної ради Харківського національного університету імені В. Н. Каразіна (протокол № від .2020 р.)

М84 Moral, ethical and legal basis of nursing in Ukraine. organization of work and responsibilities of the nurse in the main structural subdivisions of the therapeutic hospital. responsibilities and actions of the nursing staff of the therapeutic department. documentation filled in by the charge nurse and rules of its maintenance : methodological recommendations for independent preparation for practical classes for the 3rd year higher medical education applicants in the discipline «Nursing practice. The main duties and professional activities of medical nurse in therapeutic department» : translation from Ukrainian language / edited by : Mariia S. Brynza, Ella V. Karnaukh, Olena S. Makharynska and others. – Kharkiv : V. N. Karazin KhNU, 2020. – 36 p. : website : http://medicine.karazin.ua/en/kafedri/kafedra-propedevtiki-vnutrishnoi-meditsini-i-fizichnoi-reabilitatsii-/navchalno-metodichni-materiali-dlya-studentiv

The methodological recommendations were developed by the team of teachers of the Department of internal medicine propaedeutic and physical rehabilitation of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university of the School of medicine. An indicative map of the applicants work for higher medical education is provided, with clear, consistent and detailed recommendations for preparation at each stage of the practical training. The list of basic theoretical questions and practical skills, structure and content of topics, test modules for the initial and final level of knowledge control are given, the basic and additional literature is specified, there are references to the electronic resources of department's educational materials in the annexes.

УДК 614.253.5(072)
© V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university, 2020
© The group of editors, 2020

CONTENTS

Estimated map of work for higher medical education applicants for practical classes preparation ……. 4
Purpose and main tasks of the work on the topic of the practical lesson **MORAL, ETHICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF NURSING IN UKRAINE. ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN THE MAIN STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THERAPEUTIC HOSPITAL. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE NURSING STAFF OF THE THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. DOCUMENTATION FILLED IN BY THE CHARGE NURSE AND RULES OF ITS MAINTENANCE**.
MAIN QUESTIONS (the main theoretical questions and basic practical skills on the topic of the practical lesson) ……..…….. 7
Tests to control the INITIAL LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ……..……. 9
STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE TOPIC …...……... 11
Test to control the FINAL LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE ……..…….. 27
SELF-WORK of the 3rd year higher medical education applicants on the topic of the practical lesson ……...…….. 30
Recommended literature (Basic, Additional) …….……. 32
Annex 1. Official site of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university and page of the Department of propaedeutic of internal medicine and physical rehabilitation of the School of medicine …….…….…..……. 33
Annex 2. Electronic V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university institutional Repository (eKhNUIR) ….……...…… 34
Annex 3. The official Facebook group of the Department of propaedeutics of internal medicine and physical rehabilitation of the V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university.
News, announcements, useful information for students ...…..……..…. 35

ESTIMATED MAP OF WORK FOR HIGHER MEDICAL EDUCATION APPLICANTS FOR PRACTICAL CLASSES PREPARATION

Preparatory phase:	
1.	To know **the interdisciplinary integration** of practical classes topic with the acquired theoretical knowledge and practical skills in basic disciplines (medical biology, medical and biological physics, Latin language, human anatomy, normal and pathological physiology, biological and bioorganic chemistry, pathological anatomy, microbiology, virology and immunology, pharmacology etc.). Acknowledge the terminology (including Latin transcription).
2.	**Motivational characteristic** and **substantiation of the topic** of the practical lesson **on behalf of the formation of clinical thinking,** in particular for the further development of skills to apply knowledge and certain practical skills established on the basis of the educational-qualification characteristic (EQC) and the educational-professional training (EPT) of the medical specialty.
3.	To give better insights into the types of student's educational activity, information provided on the reference stands of the department: **thematic-calendar plans of lectures**, **practical classes and extra-curriculum independent work of students (ISW)**, corresponding to the curriculum and to the working program in discipline «**Nursing practice. The main duties and professional activities of medical nurse in therapeutic department**».
4.	Utilization of the basic and additional **educational and methodical literature**: ● **textbooks** and **tutorials** (printed and electronic versions) which are listed in these guidance after the theoretical section; ● **educational and methodological materials of the department** (methodological recommendations for student's preparation for practical classes and for independent student's work);

● attendance of **lectures** (on-site supply of the educational process using multi-media presentations during lectures) – according to the thematic plan. Usage of **printed publications** for classes preparation, they can be obtained from the library, and / or **electronic versions of it**, that available on the official website of the V. N. Karazin KhNU http://www.univer.kharkov.ua/ua/departments (Section navigation: ... / Schools / Departments / Propaedeutics of internal medicine and physical rehabilitation) – ref. Annex 1; and in the open interactive database of the electronic archive of the V.N. Karazin KhNU Repository http://ekhnuir.univer.kharkov.ua (navigation: School of medicine / Educational editions) – ref. Annex 2. It is advisable to note the main issues in the form of summaries.
Main phase: Practical classes duration is 4 academic hours, they are held at **the clinical base of the department** — Specialized medical and sanitary department № 13 (Kharkiv, Kyivsky district, Academika Kurchatova avenue, 29) – future V. N. Karazin KhNU Clinic – ref. Annex 3. **NOTE!** It is forbidden to attend department classes without a medical uniform, replaceable shoes, medical cap, mask, shoe covers, stethofonendoscope.
1. To achieve the educational goal of practical classes and mastering the theoretical part of the subject it is necessary to **LEARN** and **ASKKNOWLEDGE** the answers **to the main theoretical questions** of the lesson's topic (ref. the list of the main theoretical questions) that will be checked by the teacher through an oral and/or written survey (correction, refinement, additional answers) during the main phase of the practical classes conduction.
2. **TO BE ABLE TO** solve theoretical, multiple choice test with explanation (to control the initial and final levels of knowledge), situational tasks proposed for mastering of the topic.

3.	**TO MASTER PRACTICAL SKILLS** on the topic: ● To take an active part in the demonstration by a teacher of skills: conducting, questioning, reviewing the patient and rules for determining the main indicators of the cardiovascular and respiratory systems (pulse, blood pressure, respiration) and providing first aid to patients with violations of these systems. ● Make a preliminary assessment of the patient's temperature homeostasis as a result of determining the body temperature and registering the temperature curves, demonstrating the skills of caring for patients with fever. ● Demonstrate skills in personal hygiene and care for patients who are seriously ill. ● Demonstrate ownership of the basic methods of intensive care. ● To know and fulfill the basic duties of junior medical personnel at all stages of the patient's stay in the departments and units of the therapeutic hospital (polyclinic, reception, in-patient department, transportation and sanitary-hygienic mode of stay in specialized departments, basic rules for nursing practice and implementation of medical appointments (medical, physiotherapeutic, perform the necessary medical manipulations, etc.), especially the cleaning of the premises of the therapeutic department, the filling of the medical documentation, etc.).
4.	**EXECUTE** obligatory tasks foreseen for student's independent work.
	Final phase:
1.	On the basis of mastering of theoretical knowledge and practical skills from the subject of practical training, to introduce the basic principles of nursing practice of adult age in the conditions of a general-therapy permanent establishment in the process of further training and professional activity.
2.	During practice, fill out a diary of practice.

The purpose and main tasks of the work

The goal is to achieve the main endpoints defined in the Master's Degree Program (MDP) (second level of high education), Discipline 22 «Health care» Specialty 222 «Medicine» which was established on the basis of educational qualification characteristics (EQC) and educational-professional training (EPT) of a medical specialty «**Nursing (practice). The structure and main tasks of care of patients in the general system of treatment of patients of therapeutic profile**», which is made on the basis of the program for the nursing practice of therapeutic profile for higher medical institutions of education of Ukraine III-IV accreditation levels.

Main tasks:

1. Acquiring and improving the professional skills of a nurse.
2. Fixing in practice theoretical knowledge of basic disciplines.
3. Deepening and systematization of knowledge and skills in the nursing practice in accordance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

As a result of studying the discipline the 3rd year higher medical education applicants must:

TO KNOW: moral and deontological principles of a medical professional and principles of professional subordination in the therapeutic clinic.

TO BE ABLE: to organize the regime and nursing work with various therapeutic diseases, to perform necessary medical manipulations.

SELF-WORK of the 3rd year higher medical education applicants on the topic of the practical lesson:

- Transmission training for practical classes.
- Realization of practical skills of nursing manipulations.
- Work in in-patient departments as a nurse.
- Individual work.

MORAL, ETHICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF NURSING IN UKRAINE. ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN THE MAIN STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THERAPEUTIC HOSPITAL. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE NURSING STAFF OF THE THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. DOCUMENTATION FILLED IN BY THE CHARGE NURSE AND RULES OF ITS MAINTENANCE

MAIN QUESTIONS

As a result of studying the 3rd year higher medical education applicants must KNOW (the main theoretical questions):

1. Moral and ethical principles of nursing practice in Ukraine.
2. The main duties and professional activities of medical nurse in therapeutic department.
3. Responsibilities and actions of the nursing staff in therapeutic department.
4. To know the procedure of rendering assistance to patients at urgent conditions.
5. Nursing documentation and recording systems of nursing care.

must BE ABLE (basic practical skills on the topic of the practical lesson):

1. Conduct a survey and sanitary review of hospitalized patients.
2. Explain to the patient the rules and prepare for the diagnostic tests.
3. Conduct subcutaneous, intramuscular and intravenous injections and infusions.
4. To provide assistance of patients with urgent conditions.
5. Fill in the patient medical records in the department (passport information), record provided inspections and manipulations.

Test to control the INITIAL LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE

1. The most effective method of oxygen therapy:
   A. Oxygen bag valve mask
   B. Oxygen supply through the nasal catheters
   C. Oxygen supply through the mask
   D. Oxygen supply through the apparatus of artificial ventilation (lung ventilation)
   E. hyperbaric oxygenation, or oxygenogenic therapy

2. Device Bobrov used for:
   A. To purify oxygen from impurities
   B. To moisten the oxygen
   C. To create the necessary pressure
   D. For mixing oxygen with nitrogen
   E. For a clear percentage of oxygen and carbon dioxide

3. The oxygen pillow is:
   A. a rubberbag with a volume from 10 to 75 liters, equipped with a rubber tube with a tap and a mouthpiece
   B. a kevlar bag with a volume from 10 to 75 liters, equipped with a rubber tube with a mouthpiece
   C. paper bag with a volume from 10 to 75 liters, equipped with a tap and a mouthpiece
   D. fabric bag with a volume from 10 to 75 liters, equipped with a rubber tube and a crane
   E. plastic bag with a volume from 10 to 75 liters, equipped with a rubber tube with a tap and a mouthpiece.

4. It is neccessery to tell the patient while using the oxygen valve bag mack:

A. Tell the patient what he should inhale and exhale through the nose.

B. Tell the patient what he should breathe through the mouth, and exhale through the nose.

C. Explain to the patient that he should breathe in and out through the mouth.

D. Explain to the patient that he should breathe through the nose, and exhale through the mouth.

E. All mentioned above.

5. To supply the oxygen-air mixture through the nasal catheters should be used:

A. Medical Oxygen Balloon

B. Sterile nasal catheters

C. Sterile vaseline

D. Rubber or plastic tube, bandaids

E. All mentioned above.

6. Artificial respiration mouth-to-mouth breathing should be used:

A. immediately when breathing has stopped

B. immediately after circulatory arrest

C. after chest compressions

D. after ensuring the passage of the respiratory tract

E. within 7 minutes after clinical death.

7. Indirect heart massage is performed when:

A. absence of breathing and heardbeat

B. cardiac arrest due to penetrating chest trauma

C. cardiac arrest due to tamponade (rapid filling of pericardium fluid)

D. heart rate less then 38 per minute

E. unconsciousness

8. The effectiveness of indirect cardiac massage is observed by:

A. Enlarged pupil

B. pink skin color

C. displacement of the sternum by 1-2 cm

D. the appearance of pulse in the carotid artery

E. movements of the chest

9. Hyperbaric chamber is:

A. a closed room with the ability to change the temperature coefficient of oxygen

B. hermetically sealed room with artificially elevated pressure of air (gases)

C. room with artificial ventilation and maintenance of the microclimate.

D. closed room with the presence of air conditioning in it.

E. there is no correct answer.

Standarts of answers: 1- E, 2- B, 3- A, 4- B, 5- E, 6- D, 7- A, 8- D, 9- B.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE TOPIC

Topic relevance. The organization of work and the strict following of the rules by nurse is an integral part of the therapeutic process, a way to alleviate the patient's condition and ensure the success of treatment. The average medical staff together with the doctor divides the place at the bedside of the patient in the struggle for his life and health.

At all times, the moral and ethical factor in medicine was given a lot of weight. Prominent representatives of the medical profession always

emphasized the humane nature of medicine, demanded mercy, honest and selfless execution by physicians of their professional duties in accordance with vocation and conscience.

In the 20th century nursing activity was formed in an independent profession with its own functional duties, methods and means of their fulfillment, which were laid down by the still-known sister's oath Florence Nightingale. These functions require the elaboration of general moral principles and values in accordance with the working conditions of nurses.

A nurse who begins to work, guided by moral standards, is committed to improving, maintaining and restoring health, facilitating patient suffering and preventing illness.

As a citizen, the nurse continues to be bound by moral and legal norms that are shared by all other members of society. As a person, the nurse has the right to choose a way of life according to their own values, personal ethics, as long as these values do not reduce the quality of nursing work.

Taking into account all this, the Code of Professional Ethics for nurses of Ukraine was put into effect.

CODE OF ETHICS FOR NURSES IN UKRAINE

The medical nurses of Ukraine adopt the present Code of Ethics, taking into account the importance of the moral and ethical standards in public health care, the important role of the nurse as the representative of one of the most mass medical professions in society, and also guided by modern ethical and normative documents of international medical organizations.

PART 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS

In life and activities of the nurse are organically combined: high professionalism, humanity and mercy, a profound notion of the social significance of their work, comprehensive patient care and relief for their suffering, rehabilitation, health promotion and disease prevention, readiness entirely to give himself the chosen profession, even in the most difficult

conditions. The Ethics Code highlights the moral standard of a nurse, her outlook, which aims to increase the prestige and authority of the nursing profession in society, and contribute to the development of nursing in Ukraine.

PART 2. MEDICAL NURSE AND PATIENT

ARTICLE 1. Medical nurse as a person

The personality of a nurse is an organic alloys of high moral qualities, general education, professional erudition and skill. A medical sister protects human life from conception and never, even under threat, use medical knowledge to the detriment of humane rights. The ethical basis of a nurse is humanism and charity, respect for the inalienable human rights and citizen. Restoring and improving the health of the patient is a nurse's highest reward for her work. In their work, Ukrainian nurses should be guided by international declarations on human rights, the Constitution and laws of Ukraine, universal human values, principles and norms of professional ethics and spiritual treasures of our national culture.

ARTICLE 2.
Medical nurse and patient's right for quality medical care

Every person who applies for medical assistance has the right not only to timely and highly qualified medical care, but also to a careful, attentive attitude towards his nurse, to her goodwill, truthfulness, honesty, patience, selflessness, diligence and cleanliness. In order to justify the trust of their patients, the nurse should work in a quality, according to professional standards. A nurse should, as far as she is competent, provide emergency care to patients whoever he is: a husband, a woman, a child, an old man, a baby or one who dies. The medical sister is morally responsible for her activities before the patient, colleagues, and society.

ARTICLE 3. Professional competence -
the main duties and professional activities of medical nurse

A nurse should always carry out her duties professionally, in accordance with the standards of the medical nurse defined by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine.

Professional requirements include: creative attitude to their duties, ability to quickly navigate in information, choose from it the most necessary, continuously improve their special knowledge and skills, improve their cultural level. The nurse must be competent in regard to the moral and legal rights of the patient. The nurse maintains the highest standards in the field of nursing practice, taking into account real situations, guided by the requirements of Ukrainian legislation, the principles of professional ethics. The medical sister is personally responsible for her professional duties.

ARTICLE 4.

Respect for the rights of the patient, a humane attitude towards the patient.

Compassion and respect for the patient's life are an integral part of the profession of nurse. The nurse must respect the patient's rights to relieve suffering, has no right to contribute to the suicide of the patient. The nurse should act within the limits of her competence in order to protect the patient's rights, which were declared by the WHO and the World Medical Association. The patient has the right to comfort in different ways, guaranteeing the secrecy of his or her individual characteristics during examinations, diagnostic and treatment procedures. Only persons required for medical interventions may be present. In exceptional and special situations, diagnostic and medical procedures, surgical intervention in an emergency state of a patient may be conducted contrary to the will of authorized persons. The nurse in such cases should be guided by the inalienable human rights, the laws of Ukraine and the patient's highest interests.

ARTICLE 5.

Respect for human dignity, needs and values of the patient

In work and behavior, the nurse should be a model of high culture, courtesy, modesty and precision. Relationships with patients should be such as to protect the psyche of the patient as much as possible: sensitive and attentive to the patient, to restrain himself in different situations, to be correct when referring to

the patient. A nurse should not diminish the dignity of the patient when performing manipulations. The nurse must respect the patient's personal dignity and respect his individual needs and values. Factors such as a patient's race, religious beliefs or lack of such ethnic origin, social or family status, sexual orientation, age or health should not affect quality care. A nurse does not have the right to interfere without the knowledge and will of the patient in his or her private life, except in cases where it is related exclusively to a professional need. Hope and lifestyle of the patient should be known nurses to create individual nursing care programs that would coincide with the psychological, social, cultural, spiritual and physiological interests of the patient.

ARTICLE 6. First of all - do not harm

The medical nurse must constantly remember the implementation of the oldest ethical principle of medicine: "first of all, do not harm!", Showing maximum care and caution during nursing interventions and medical appointments. When performing an intervention that may adversely affect the patient, the nurse should provide security measures and preventive measures to prevent complications.

ARTICLE 7. Medical nurse and patient's right to information

The nurse must respect the patient's right to receive information about his or her health, about the potential risk and benefits of the proposed methods of diagnosis, treatment. Given that the disease is reported by a physician, the nurse has the moral right to inform the patient only after agreeing with the physician as a member of the medical brigade serving the patient. A nurse has the right to hide the patient's professional information only if she is confident that this information will cause him serious harm. The nurse should be in direct contact with the patient. Talking about the health of the patient, you must adhere to the tact and full caution. The nurse should choose options for a milder notice of changes in the course of the disease. The medical nurse must

be truthful and honest, respect the right of the patient to receive information about his state of health.

ARTICLE 8. Medical nurse and patient's consent to consent regarding medical intervention or refusal from it

The nurse should respect the right of the patient or his representative (when dealing with a child or incapacitated mentally ill) to accept or reject a medical intervention. The nurse must be sure that the patient agrees or refuses voluntarily and deliberately. The moral and professional duty of a nurse, as far as his qualifications are concerned, to explain to the patient the consequences of the refusal of medical intervention. The patient's refusal should not adversely affect the attitude of the medical staff. The patient has the right to refuse to participate in the research activity of a nurse, as well as in educational programs of medical institutions. For medical interference with minors or incapacitated patients, prior consent of the legally authorized persons (parents, relatives, guardians, lawyers) must be obtained.

ARTICLE 9. To maintain professional secrecy

The medical secret has a moral and legal aspect. Medical nurses do not have the right to distribute information about the disease, intimate and family life of the patient known to them in the performance of their professional duties. For the dissemination of professional secrecy, the nurse carries moral and legal responsibility. A nurse has the right to disclose confidential information about the patient to another person only with the consent of the patient. All information about a patient related to his or her health or personal condition is kept secret, even after the patient's death, unless this threatens other people. All patient information must be reliably protected from third parties. This also applies to biological materials taken for laboratory tests or scientific studies of the patient's body.

ARTICLE 10. A nurse and a dying patient

The nurse must have knowledge, skills and abilities in the amount of palliative care, which enables the dying person to relieve the suffering. The nurse should provide psychological support to the dying person and his family. The patient has the right to death for a worthy person, the right to use all modern means to reduce suffering, the right to use the moral and psychological support of the family, relatives, friends, employees, as well as the spiritual servant of any religious faith. Euthanasia, that is, an act of deliberate termination of a patient's life, made by the will of the patient or at the request of his relatives, is considered unethical. The nurse should be patient with the deceased patient. When processing the body should take into account religious and cultural traditions. The nurse is obliged to respect the rights of citizens regarding pathological and anatomical sections.

ARTICLE 11.

Medical nurse as a participant scientific research and educational process

In the case of the self-improvement of a nurse, nurses in research work, studying scientific, reference medical literature plays an important role. A nurse should creatively approach her duties, be able to quickly orientate in a large amount of information, choose the most important and necessary from her. In a research work involving a person as an object, the nurse should follow international medical ethics and legislation of Ukraine. The patient's personal interests for the nurse should be higher than the interests of society and science. Taking part in research, the nurse should especially protect those patients who are not in a position to take care of themselves in connection with a difficult condition, or if the patient is a child.

PART 3. MEDICAL NURSE AND HER PROFESSION

ARTICLE 12. Respect for their profession

The professional duty of the nurse to the patient, his relatives and colleagues on work is a complex of actions aimed at the recovery of the patient, as well as the

behavior of the nurse in the particular situation that arises in medical practice. The nurse must constantly monitor their actions, be punctual, adhere to the rules of personal hygiene, maintain the authority and reputation of their profession. The nurse should have appropriate psychological training, be able to manage one's and the particular situations in practice. The right and duty of a nurse - to uphold their moral, economic and professional independence. The medical sister is personally morally responsible for the implementation, maintenance and improvement of professional standards for nursing. Intimate relationships with a patient are condemned by medical ethics. The behavior of a nurse should not be an example of a negative attitude to their health.

ARTICLE 13. Medical nurse and colleagues

The nurse should respect her teachers. For a nurse one of the necessary rules is the culture of communication in the team. A nurse should respect colleagues, respect their views, knowledge, experience, beliefs, be attentive, sensitive, sensitive, and fair in their relationship with their colleagues. A nurse should help colleagues in the profession to the extent of their knowledge and skills. The high professionalism of the nurse is an important moral factor in the friendship of a collegiate relationship between a nurse and a doctor. A nurse must accurately and competently carry out a nurse intervention intended by the doctor. The nurse should support the authority of colleagues among the patients and the population. In cases where a nurse becomes a witness to unlawful or false actions of colleagues, it should protect the interests of the patient by means of remark, warning, appeal to reputable specialists and the head of a medical institution. A nurse should respect the long tradition of her profession - to provide medical assistance to her colleagues free of charge.

ARTICLE 14. Nurse and questionable medical practice

The nurse must know the legal norms regulating the nursing, the health care system, the legal methods of treatment allowed. A nurse should protect the interests of the patient and society if she has discovered illegal, unethical and

incompetent medical practices. In this case, the nurse has the right to apply for support from the state health authorities, the Association of nurses of Ukraine.

PART 4. MEDICAL NURSE AND SOCIETY

ARTICLE 15. Moral and legal responsibility of a nurse to society

The medical nurse care for the health and life of the citizens. Society demands that nurses honestly conduct this honorable and important work, with their high responsibility, fulfilling their duty, and raising their professional knowledge. The medical nurseis obliged to answer for all omissions that occurred due to carelessness, criminal indifference, intentional abuse. The moral duty of a nurse to take care of the availability and quality of nursing care to the population. The nurse should take an active part in health-care education of the population. The nurse should help improve disease control methods, prevent patients, authorities and society as a whole from environmental hazards, and make a significant contribution to the organization of rescue services.

ARTICLE 16. NURSES SUPPORT

The moral duty of a nurse is the comprehensive promotion of the development of nursing reform in Ukraine. The nurse should support the independence, integrity of the nursing work, its autonomy, and attract the attention of society and the media to the needs, achievements and disadvantages of nursing. A nurse should protect the society from inaccurate information about a nursing case. Self-promotion is incompatible with medical ethics.

ARTICLE 17. Guarantees and protection of the legal rights of a nurse

A nurse has the right to legal protection of self-esteem, physical iniquity and the right to help in the performance of his professional duties, both in peaceful and military time. The standard of living of a nurse should be in accordance with the statute of her profession. The size of the fees determined privately by the practitioner should be in line with the amount and quality of the nursing care provided, taking into account the special circumstances in each particular case.

PART 5 PROFESSIONAL NURSES ORGANIZATIONS

ARTICLE 18. Responsibility of professional nursing organizations

Professional nursing organizations are responsible for clarifying and maintaining the ethical behavior of the nurse. The fulfillment of these tasks requires that professional nursing organizations remain sensitive to the rights, needs and legitimate interests of patients and nurses.

ARTICLE 19. Interconnection and cooperation between professional nursing organizations

The Association of Ukrainian Nurses can create their own centers throughout Ukraine. Establishing communication and cooperation between the Association of Nurses of Ukraine, its territorial facilities and other nursing organizations is an integral step towards ensuring the ethical behavior of nurses.

The activities of the professional centers of the Association of Nurses should at all times reflect the primary care of the quality care of the patient.

PART 6. PERFORMANCE OF THE ETHICAL CODE OF THE MEDICAL NURSES OF UKRAINE. RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATION

ARTICLE 20. Effect of the Code of Ethics

The requirements of the Code are mandatory for all nurses of Ukraine. Doctors and nurses who teach in medical schools, colleges and nursing faculties of medical universities should familiarize students with the Ethics Code of nurses of Ukraine. Doctors and nurses who teach in educational institutions should give their students an example of their behavior.

ARTICLE 21. Responsibility for violation of the Ethics Code

The medical sisters are responsible for violating the Code of Ethics of the nurse of Ukraine. For violation of the ethical norms of the Code, the following violating sanctions may be imposed on members of the Association of Medical Nurses of Ukraine:

1) remarks;

2) warning about incomplete professional compliance;

3) termination of membership in the Association for a term up to 1 year;

4) notification to the local and central public health authorities of the violations of the Ethics Code.

ARTICLE 22. Revision and interpretation of the Code of Ethics

Changing circumstances require a permanent review of this Code. Annexes to the Code may be necessary in order to find a way to solve a particular situation.

The right to revise the Code of Ethics of nurses in Ukraine and the interpretation of its separate provisions belongs to the Ministry of Health of Ukraine in agreement with the Association of Medical Nurses of Ukraine.

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS OF THE THERAPEUTIC STATIONARY

Therapeutic department - one of the functional units of the hospital, where conservative treatment of patients with various diseases of internal organs is carried out. Along with general therapeutic гтше there is a list of specialized departments: cardiology, pulmonologic, gastroenterological and others.

In the structure of the general or specialized therapeutic department are units for the patients, doctors room (if there are more than three doctors in the department, manager's office), the office of the senior nurse, the post of the nursing officer, manipulative, diagnostic and procedural cabinets, dining room, bathroom, room with shower, bathroom.

The interior of the department should have the appropriate artistic and aesthetic design - art paintings, photo wallpapers with pictures of landscapes, calm color scheme. It is allowed to grow a small number of indoor plants. On the walls should be placed information for patients: schedule, sanitary-hygiene regime, preventive advice.

Responsibilities and actions of the nursing staff of the therapeutic department

I. General provisions:

1.1. For the position of the post-nurse of the in-patient department, persons with secondary medical education are accepted.

1.2. The post nurse of the in-patient department is accepted and dismissed by the chief physician on the recommendation of the senior medical nurse of the department and the head of the department.

1.3. The post nurse of the in-patient department operates under the direct supervision of the senior nurse, and in their absence, the next doctor.

1.4. In direct subordination to the nursing midwife of the inpatient department are the nurses of the department.

1.5. Post nurse has the right to give directions on patient care.

1.6. The post nurse of the in-patient department in his work is guided by the instructions, the regulations on the departmentand and institution, the rules of the internal regulations, normative acts, official documents in the field of health care, instructions and orders of senior officials and other methodological and guidance documents on the work of secondary and junior medical staff.

1.7. The replacement of the nurse in the absence of a hospital department is carried out by the senior nurse and the head of the department by transferring one of the nurses to the post in accordance with the current legislation.

II. Duties of the nurse's in-patient department.

2.1. Exactly perform all medical and hygienic appointments of the doctor, as well as all manipulations allowed for the nurse to perform (rinse the stomach, put enemas, introduce gas-tube, make catheterization of the bladder with a soft catheter, rinse the bladder, put compresses, make intravenous, intramuscular injections at the appointment of a doctor, to

measure blood pressure, to apply harnesses, to provide first prenatal care at all urgent states, to take smears, to be able to make bandages).

2.2. Provide proper care and monitor the sanitary state of the гтшеы and the post.

2.3. Timely and promptly report on changes in the state of patients, receive instructions for care and accurately prescribe appointments from the history of the disease.

2.4. To measure the temperature of the patient in the morning and evening, record the temperature, observe the pulse and breathing rate of the patient, measure according to the appointments, to collect urine, feces for laboratory studies.

2.5. To provide order and quiet in the wards, personal hygiene of patients (in a timely, necessary for treatment and care, to control the skin care, the oral cavity care, the toilet of the patients), to observe the hygienic and therapeutic baths and timely change the bedclothes and bed linen of patients not less than once in 10 days.

2.6. To feed seriously ill and to foloow the diet plan.

2.7. Prepare portions, guided by the appointment of a doctor and transfer them to a senior nurse, as well as requirements for the necessary medicines and care items.

2.8. Receive from the senior nurse the necessary medicines and tools for the patients. In the absence of the senior nurse, keep clean linen for the sick.

2.9. Follow to the sanitary-hygienic and medical-protective rules in the department, check the quality of the sanitary treatment of newly arrived patients, and prepare beds, necessary service items.

2.10. Accompany patients to expert advice and procedures.

2.11. Participate in the sanitary work among patients.

2.12. Participate in the educational work among patients.

2.13. Follow the preservation of the medical and household equipment of the units.

2.14. Monitor the implementation of internal rules by patients, technical staff and visitors.

2.15. To conduct acquaintance of the patients who are hospitalized with the rules of the internal procedure, the regime and rules of personal hygiene.

2.16. Qualitatively and in time fill up all the documentation.

2.17. Do not leave the office without the permission of the head of the department, the senior nurse or the other doctor.

2.18. Adhere to the approved schedule of work and labor discipline, safety rules.

2.19. Systematically raise your professional level.

2.20. To inform in time the physician, the doctor or the head of the department about the sharp deterioration of the patient's condition and other things that happened during the work, etc.

III. The rights of the nurse's in-patient department.

3.1. Independently carry out in emergency to provide urgent medical care to patients in the event of a sharp deterioration of their health condition in the absence of a doctor or the inability to call him.

3.2. Use the information materials and regulatory documents necessary for the performance of their duties.

3.3. Require the sanitary officers to fulfill their functional duties.

3.4. To demand from the senior nurse to deliver the necessary bed and linen, and items for patients care in time.

3.5. Make suggestions to improve working conditionsю.

3.6. Participate in community life.

3.7.Take an examination in accordance with the established procedure with the right to receive the corresponding qualification category.

3.8. To improve thequalification and specialization at least once every 5 years.

3.9. Participate in the work of professional associations and other public organizations not prohibited by law.

IV. Responsibility of the nurse's in-patient department.

3.1. To follow doctor recommendations.

3.2. To fill medical documentation in time.

3.3. To provide service in patients units.

3.4. To conduct proper sanitary and epidemiological regime.

3.5. To keep patient on treatment regime.

3.6. To follow the labor discipline.

3.7. To follow the safety rules.

3.8. To inform in time the attending physician, the doctor or the head of the department.

Principles for Nursing Documentation

The nurse records information about the patient in the journal of patients in the department, record the history of the patient's illness (inserts information about the weight and height of the patient, fill the temperature sheet). A nurse carries out a sanitary examination of the patient and makes a note in the medical.

The nurse constantly works with the letters of patients appointments, writes down in the journal appointments made by the doctor, record medical new surveys, records the patients for various examinations carried out in different departments of the hospital.

A nurse must accept appointments in the journal - all prescribed manipulations, consultations, laboratory and instrumental methods of examination for patients. Journal indicates the total number of patients, number of in-clnic tranfers, amount of patients who need supervision (seriously ill); urgent appointment, quantity and technical condition of medical instruments and

care items. In this journal al nurses sign up the transfer and admission of patients.

In a hospital, body temperature is measured twice a day: between the 6th and 8th hours. Morning and in 16-18 hours. Results recorded in the temperature journal, and then transferred to the individual temperature sheet, glued to the card of the inpatient patient. The temperature sheet is one of the mandatory forms of medical documentation. In it, in addition to temperature, record the blood pressure, the amount of fluid to be drawn with iv injections, the daily amount of urine released, the weight of the patient's body.

In the morning before nurses changes, the nurse fills in the "Journal of patients' transfers". This information is duplicated by the older sister in the "stationary journal", which shows the passport data of the patient, the diagnosis, the duration of his stay in the department in bed days, the card number of the inpatient patient and the number of the disability sheet.

- On the basis of the "Letter of Medical Appointments" the nurse discharges the patient in two copies for the hospital unit and dining room departments. In the unit requirement, indicate the number of patients with each diet regime, as well as a list of additional foods and the names of the patients to whom they are prescribed. Information on the nutrition of patients is provided by the senior nurse. The main types of medical records filled in by a nurse:

- Journal of admission and refusal of hospitalization
- Medical card of the inpatient patient
- Temperature sheet
- A transfusion registration letter
- The journal of transfusion transfusion
- A list of the main indicators of the state of a patient who is in the department (unit) of resuscitation and intensive care
- Journal of procedures accounting
- Journal of Sanitary and Educational Work

- Journal of registration of researches, which are performed in the office of functional diagnostics
- Records of blood tests (includs AIDS test)
- Report about positive AIDS test
- A prompt report about a person in the blood of which during the study in the reaction of immunoglobulin detected antibodies to HIV.

Test to control the FINAL LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE

1. During the procedure, in the treatment room of the therapeutic department patient suddenly felt compressive heart pain. What should a nurse do in this situation?
   A. Let patient lie on the couch, do cardiopulmonary ressusitation.
   B. Let patient lie on the couch, give the validol tablet under the tongue (make sure that the patient had never had complications after validol intake before) and continue the procedure.
   C. To stop the procedure, let patient lie on the couch, give the tablet nitroglycerin under the tongue (make sure that the patient had never had complications after validol intake before), call a doctor.
   D. Continue the procedure, then guide the patient to the ECG.
   E. Let patient lie on the couch, make an intramuscular injection of a spasmagon.

2. A patient with stomach ulcer in a therapeutic department complained to a nurse that after taking a meal he had a bloody vomiting, which procedure should be applied to this patient to prevent bleeding?
   A. Giving only mashed food.
   B. Guide the patient to the uit in bed and call the doctor.
   C. Give the patient a dicinone pill and make an injection of vikasol.
   D. Report about patients complaints to a senior medical nurse.

E. Give the patient a hot-water bottle with ice on the stomach.

3. A patient during the blood test from the vein suddenly appeared nausea, sharp weakness, darkening in the eyes. His face became pale, droplets of sweat appeared on the skin. What steps should a nurse do?
   A. Conduct artificial respiration.
   B. Conduct an indirect heart massage.
   C. Place the patient in the chair.
   D. Put the patient on the couch with a raised head.
   E. Put the patient on the couch with a raised leg

4. One of the complications of intravenous administration of drugs is the development of troboflebites, which are manifested by pain in the veins, hyperemia, edema. In case of this complication, the following measures should be taken, excluding:
   A. Increase infusion time
   B. Stop using this vein for infusion
   C. Apply warming compress
   D. To lay a bandage with Vyshnevsky's ointment
   E. Follow aseptic and antiseptic rules

5. During the drip intravenous infusion, patient felt chill, which was then accompanied by a feeling of heat. What should be the nurse's actions?
   A. Give the patient a pill of aspirin.
   B. Stop infusion.
   C. Stop infusion and call a physician.
   D. Decrease drug administration rate.
   E. Stop drop counter and make the injection in vein.

6. The patient, who was hospitalized to the department, were being prescribed a clinical blood test and blood sugar test. When is it necessary to take a blood sample?
   A. After dinner.
   B. In the evening on an empty stomach.
   C. In the evening after dinner.
   D. Before dinner.
   E. In the morning on an empty stomach.
7. When nurse make an injection of promedole ampulla to the patient with myocardial infarction, in which journal should she register the drug?
   A. Journal of blood and albumin registration.
   B. Journal of Intravenous Drip Infusion.
   C. Journal of intramuscular injection.
   D. Journal of narcotic drugs.
   E. Journal of Intravenous Infusion.

8. The patient has a fever, the temperature difference in the evening and in the morning is more than 1 ° C. For what type of fever is this characteristic?
   A. Remittent fever
   B. Intermittent fever
   C. Hectic
   D. Reccurent
   E. Permanent

9. The patient with left-sided pneumonia took the forced posture - lying on the right side. Under the forced pose of a patient in bed should be understood:
   A. Pose, which was recommended to take a doctor for faster recovery
   B. Posos taken by the patient under the influence of progression of the disease
   C. A posture that the patient can not independently change

D. Position that the patient takes to reduce the manifestations of the disease (shortness of breath, cough, pain, etc.)

E. Position that the patient takes when immobilizing the limb (imposing a lung, a tire, a skeletal stretch).

10. The patient is hospitalized to the primary care with severe cardiovascular failure. What amount of sanitary treatment is shown to the patient?

A. Bath;

B. Partial sanitary treatment;

C. Rubbing the face, open parts of the body with a towel, moistened with aqueous solution of table vinegar;

D. Send to intensive care urgently without sanitary treatment;

E. Without sanitary treatment, do nor sent to the intensive care.

Standarts of answers: 1– C, 2– B, 3– E, 4–A, 5–C, 6–E, 7–D, 8–B, 9– D, 10– D.

SELF-WORK

of the 3rd year higher medical education applicants

on the topic of the practical lesson

1. Conduct accounting of medicines at the nursing station.
2. Demonstrate the rules for filling the temperature sheet.
3. Count pulse and measure blood pressure.
4. Conduct a blood sample for biochemical examination.
5. Conduct a blood sample for hemostasis test.
6. Demonstrate the technique of performing subcutaneous injection.
7. Demonstrate the technique of performing intra-muscular injection.
8. Calculate the dose of soluble antibiotic according to the prescription letter.
9. Prepare the IV system and administer the intravenous injection.

10. Prepare the necessary solutions and demonstrate the rules of handling the disposable syringe after it is applied.
11. Prepare the necessary solutions and carry out pre-sterilization treatment of tools for repeated use.
12. To control the quality of the sterilization of tools.
13. Demonstrate the technique of taking smears from the nose and throat.
14. To prepare the and demonstrate the technique of performing a cleansing enema on the mannequin.
15. Prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the technique of siphon enema on the mannequin.
16. Prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the technique of oil enema on the mannequin.
17. To prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the technique of performing hypertonic enema on the mannequin.
18. To register the ECG in 12 leads.
19. Prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the technique of over heating compress.
20. Prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the technique of applying the ointment bandage.
21. Demonstrate the method of giving the moist oxygen to the patient.
22. Demonstrate the technique of using different types of inhalers.

Recommended literature

Basic:

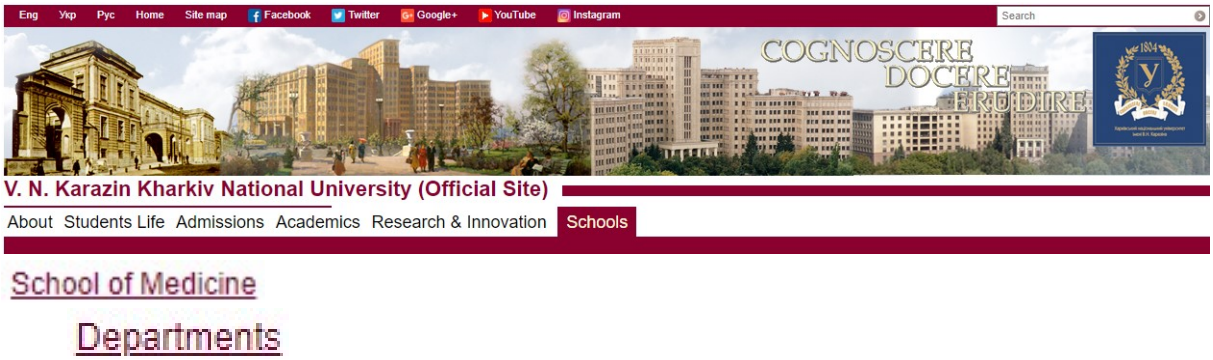
1. Buppert Carolyn. Jones & Bartlett Learning : Nurse Practitioner's Legal and Business Practice Guide. 6th edition. – 2017. – 516 p.
2. Care for patients (practice) : a textbook for students of higher medical educational institutions of the III-IV accreditation level / count. actors; ed. O. N. Kovaleva, V. N Forestry, R. S. Shevchenko, T. V. Frolova. – K .: VSI Medicine, 2014. – 432 p.
3. Kovalyova O. M., Safargalina-Kornilova N. A, Gerasimchuk N. M. Deontology in medicine : a textbook for students of higher medical schools of III-IY levels of accreditation. – Kharkiv, 2014. – 258 p.
4. Doenges Marilynn E., Moorhouse Mary Frances, Murr Alice C. Nursing Diagnosis Manual. 5th edition. – New York : F. A. Davis Company, 2016. – 1123 p.
5. Buppert Carolyn. Jones & Bartlett Learning : Nurse Practitioner's Legal and Business Practice Guide. 6th edition. – 2017. – 516 p.
6. Silver Spring : Guidelines by American Nursing Association. Nursing : Scope and Standards of Practice. 3rd esition. 2015. – 264 p.
7. Perrin K., MacLeod C. Understanding the Essentials of Critical Care Nursing. – New York : Pearson. 2017. – 640 p.

Additional:

1. Goroll A. H., Mulley A. G. Jr. Primary Care Medicine : Office Evaluation and Management of the Adult Patient. – Philadelphia: LWW, 2014. – 5680 p.
2. Workshop on the course "Nursing in a Therapeutic Institution" / Contributors: T. V. Ascheulova, O. M. Kovaleva, I. V Sitina. – Kharkiv : KhNMU, 2018. – 41 p.
3. Silver Spring : Guidelines by American Nursing Association. Nursing: Scope and Standards of Practice. 3rd esition. – New York : 2015. – 264 p.

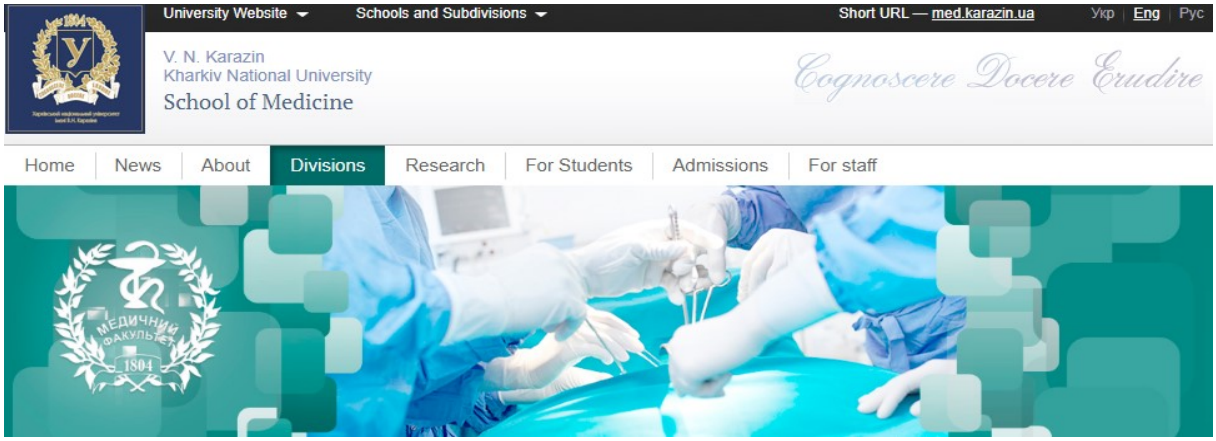
Annex 1

Official site: http://www.univer.kharkov.ua/en/departments



Department of propaedeutics of internal medicine and physical rehabilitation V. N. Karazin University

http://medicine.karazin.ua/departments/kafedri/kafedra-propedevtiki-vnutrishnoi-meditsini-i-fizichnoi-reabilitatsii-



- Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- History of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Logistic of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Head of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Staff of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Educational work of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Disciplines of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Methodical work of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Scientific work of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Clinical bases of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Contact information of the Department of Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
- Educational materials for students

Annex 2

Electronic Kharkiv National University Institutional Repository

http://ekhnuir.univer.kharkov.ua/

eKhNUIR

Search DSpace
Go
Advanced Search
Subject Search
Home

Browse
Communities & Collections
Issue Date
Author
Title
Subject
Submit Date

Sign on to:
Receive email updates
My DSpace authorized users
Edit Profile

Help
About DSpace

eKhNUIR >

English українська русский

eKhNUIR - Electronic Kharkiv National University Institutional Repository

Welcome to the Electronic Archive of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University!

Electronic Archive of V.N. Karazin Kharkiv National University includes publications of the scientific works of the Kharkiv National University faculty and staff members. The articles from scientific journals, study aids, student publications (the supervisor's of studies review is required) are among them.

2014/03/21 repository Karazin Kharkiv National University received at the International Center ISSN (within the project ROAR supported by the information sector UNESCO) own **ISSN 2310-8665**. Thus, the repository to a full online edition (a continuously updated resource), where you can publish the results of research as in the original, along with printed periodicals.

The best depositors-2018 – Gluschenko O.V. (Faculty of Economics), Kirichenko V.G. (Physics and Technology Faculty).

The best depositors – Hrytsak Y.P., Chernomaz P.O., Ivanchenko, A.O. (2017, School of International Economic Relations and Travel Business), Kysil V.V. (2017, School of Philology), Khudolii M.O. (2017, Web Communications Center), Akulov O.Yu. (2016, School of Biology), Dukarov S.V. (2015, School of Physics), Domanovski A.N. (2016, 2015, 2013, School of History), Yabluchanskiy N.I. (2015, 2014, 2013, 2012, School of Medicine), Komaristaya V.P. (2014, School of Biology), Sukhonos O.V. (2013, School of Philosophy), Tomin M.S. (2011, School of Medicine).

Search

Enter some text in the box below to search DSpace.

Go

Communities in DSpace

Медичний факультет

eKhNUIR >

Медичний факультет : [1229]

Community home page

In: Медичний факультет
Search for Go
or browse Submit Date | Subject | Title | Author | Issue Date

Collections in this community

- Із історії харківської медичної школи [281]
- Кваліфікаційні випускні роботи здобувачів вищої освіти. Медичний факультет
- Навчальні видання. Медичний факультет [257]
- Наукові видання. Медичний факультет [62]
- Наукові роботи. Медичний факультет [524]
- Наукові роботи студентів та аспірантів. Медичний факультет [105]

View Statistics

Annex 3

Propaedeutics of Internal Medicine and Phy. Rehab. Dep V....

The official Facebook group of the **Department of propaedeutics of internal medicine and physical rehabilitation of the V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university.**
News, announcements, useful information for students.

How to get there?
The base of the department is in a beautiful, quite place, far from the bustle of the big city.
Our address: Academika Kurchatova Avenue, 29.
You can get to this place from the city center, using the 296e bus (from «Derjprom» metro station), go to the "Church" stop, and continue to walk about 600 meters.
You are on the spot!

Instagram

instagram.com/pim_and_phr_karazin/

ПВМ І ФР PIM and Phy R
Department of Propedeutics of Internal Medicine and Physical Rehabilitation
Teach, treat , do science.
The most official informal department Instagram
www.youtube.com/channel/UCF0qgRbBKJ1dV8o6lUtRNMQ

YouTube

Марія Бринза
1.5 подписчика

Signs and symptoms of urinary system disorders

Syndromes in diseases of blood system

Educational edition

Mariia S. Brynza – Head of the department, PhD, Associate professor
Ella V. Karnaukh – PhD, Associate professor
Olena S. Makharynska – PhD, Associate professor
Pavlo V. Matiukhin – PhD, Associate professor
Elvira A. Aydinova – assistant professor of department
Nataliia Yu. Bogun – assistant professor of department
Yuliya V. Borisova – assistant professor of department
Olena S. Voronenko – assistant professor of department
Nina P. Galdzytska – assistant professor of department
Tetiana V. Zolotarova – assistant professor of department
Viola M. Larionova – assistant professor of department
Aryna I. Lakhonina – assistant professor of department
Nataliia O. Lisova – assistant professor of department
Irina I. Oktiabrova – assistant professor of department
Daiana Yu. Pavlova – assistant professor of department
Olena O. Prokhorova – assistant professor of department
Larysa V. Saprychova – assistant professor of department
Karyna H. Uvarova – assistant professor of department
Natalia E. Tselik – assistant professor of department
Olena Yu. Shmidt – assistant professor of department
Yulian M. Shvets – assistant professor of department
Iryna V. Shokalo – assistant professor of department

Responsible for translation author — Daiana Yu. Pavlova

MORAL, ETHICAL AND LEGAL BASIS OF NURSING IN UKRAINE. ORGANIZATION OF WORK AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE NURSE IN THE MAIN STRUCTURAL SUBDIVISIONS OF THE THERAPEUTIC HOSPITAL. RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIONS OF THE NURSING STAFF OF THE THERAPEUTIC DEPARTMENT. DOCUMENTATION FILLED IN BY THE CHARGE NURSE AND RULES OF ITS MAINTENANCE

Methodological recommendations for independent preparation for practical classes for the 3rd year higher medical education applicants in the discipline «Nursing practice. The main duties and professional activities of medical nurse in therapeutic department»

Коректор

Electronic publication on official website of V. N. Karazin Kharkiv national university — page of the Department of propedeutics of internal medicine and physical rehabilitation of the School of medicine, section "Educational materials for students / Guidelines"