

## SYLLABUS FOR THE POST OF STAFF NURSE

- (a) **Bioscience:-** Structure and functions of human body – Structure and functions of the different organs and systems of the human body like skeletal and muscular system, cardio-vascular system, respiratory system, digestive system, Excretory system, nervous system, endocrine system and reproductive system and the sense organs.

Classification and characteristics of micro-organisms – Infection and its transmission - Immunity - Control and destruction of micro-organisms - laboratory techniques for identification of various microbes.

- (b) **Behavioral Sciences:-** Structure of mind – Psychology of human behavior - dynamics of human behavior – body mind relationship – stress and conflicts – attitudes – habit formation and breaking of bad habits - learning, thinking, reasoning and observation and perception – personality - intelligence and its assessment - adjustment mechanisms and emotions in health and illness - application of principle of psychology in nursing practice in all health care settings. Concept of family as a social unit and the influence of environment on individual development and the rights and responsibilities of the individual in the society. Common social problems and utilizing the understanding of sociology in nursing practice. Family – Characteristics, types, functions and family cycle and basic needs and medical social aspects of marriage.
- (c) **Fundamentals of Nursing:-** Scope and functions of Nursing – History of nursing in India – Qualities for a nursing professional – ethics in nursing – Health care agencies. Health and determinants of health status – Basic human needs and illness and its effects on individuals. Comprehensive Nursing Care - Needs of the patient - Assessment of patient / Client – Infection control methods and practices – Biomedical waste management - Therapeutic Nursing Care and Procedures. First Aid in Emergency situations, Community Emergencies and Resource Community Emergencies - Importance of first aid and rules of first aid. Personal Hygiene - maintenance of health both physical health and mental health.
- (d) **Medical Surgical Nursing:-** History of modern medicine and surgery – Nursing Assessment – Patho-physiological mechanism of disease – Altered immune response - Nurse's role in management of fluids and electrolyte balance. Operation theater techniques and management of patient undergoing surgery. Nursing management of patients with impaired respiratory function, digestive and gastro-intestinal disorders, metabolic and endocrine disorders, renal and urinary disorders, neurological disorders, connective tissue collagen disorders. Nursing management of patients with oncological conditions, diseases of male genitourinary tract, disorders of breast, integumentary system, ophthalmic disorders and diseases, diseases of ear, nose and throat, cardio vascular, circulatory and hematological disorders, musculo-skeletal disorders, communicable diseases and sexually transmitted diseases. Nursing Management of the Elderly. Emergency Management – Emergency and disaster Nursing.
- (e) **Pharmacology:-** Principles of administration of medications – Principles, types and procedures adopted for various routes of Administration – Storage of maintenance of drugs – Broad classification of drugs – Therapeutic effects, side and toxic effects and allergic reaction and drug interactions – factors influencing drug action. Measuring system of drug and conversions of measurement units.
- (f) **Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing:-** Concept of Mental health and mental illness - Principles of Mental health nursing – Psychiatry - history of Psychiatry and psychiatric nursing in India and international level –National Mental health programme – Mental Health Assessment – Therapeutic nurse-patient relationship – Communication skills. Mental disorders and Nursing Interventions – Bio-Psycho & Social Therapies – Forensic Psychiatry / Legal Aspects – Psychiatric Emergencies and Crisis Intervention – Community Mental health.

- (g) **Child Health Nursing:-** Modern concept of child health nursing - role of pediatric nurses in child health nursing. Concept of preventive pediatrics - nursing process related to pediatric nursing. Growth and development of children – the newborn, infant, toddler, preschoolers, school age, and the adolescent. Nursing care for sick child, behavioral disorders. Prevention, medical and nursing management common health problems during childhood. Comprehensive nursing care to children with congenital defects/malformations and children with various disorders and diseases. Child Welfare services – laws pertaining to paediatrics.
- (h) **Midwifery and Gynaecological Nursing:-** Scope and trends in Midwifery - history of midwifery - vital statistics related to maternal health in India. Structure and function of the female reproductive system – embryology and fetal development. Nursing management of pregnant women, women in labour, baby at birth, mother during puerperium. Management of complications during pregnancy, high risk pregnancy, high risk labour and high risk and sick newborn - Puerperal complications and its management. Obstetric operations – drugs used in obstetrics. Ethical and legal aspects related to midwifery and gynecological Nursing. Gynecological nursing – puberty – fertility and infertility. Pelvic infections – sexually transmitted diseases and their prevention. Gynaecological and breast disorders. Menopause.
- (i) **Community Health Nursing:-** Concept of the community, community health and community health nursing - dimensions and indicators of health and health determinants. History and development of community health in India. Health assessment – Principles of epidemiology and epidemiology methods – Family health nursing care – Family health care settings – Management of minor ailments – referral system – records and reports used in community health nursing practice. Environmental Hygiene – environmental factors contributing to health – Community organization to promote environmental health. Communication - principles, types, barriers. Concept, principles, process, levels and methods and nurse's role in Health Education. Methods and media of Health education – Health education agencies. Role of nurse in counseling. Principles of nutrition and dietetics and its relationship to human body in health and disease - Nutrition and nutrients – Classification of food – Normal Dietary requirements – Food Preparation, Preservation & Storage – Therapeutic diet – Community Nutrition.
- Health Systems in India - Organization and administration of Health systems at Central, State and district level. Health care delivery system – concept and trends. Health care services – Public sector both rural and urban, private sector, public private partnership etc. Indigenous system of Medicine (AYUSH). Voluntary health services. National Health Programmes – Nurse's role in health care services – Health Planning in India – Specialized community Health Services and nurse's role – Nurse's Role in National Health Programmes – Demography and family welfare. Role of nursing personnel at various levels in the health team – Health Information system - Vital Health Statistics - International and National Health Agencies.
- (j) **Nursing Education and Research:-** Nursing education – principles, process of teaching and learning – clinical methods of teaching. Definition, terminology, importance and characteristics of good research – research process, approaches and designs. Data collection – Analysis of data. Importance of Statistics in research – Scale of measurement – Frequency of distribution – mean, median, mode and standard deviation, Utilization of research in nursing practice.
- (k) **Professional Trends and Adjustment:-** Nursing as a profession – Professional ethics – Personal and professional development – Legislation in nursing - Organizations related to health and nursing profession.
- (l) **Nursing administration and Ward Management:-** Principles of administration – Management process – Administration of hospital/department/ward/unit – Management of equipment supplies – Cost of health care – Hospital Financing of health – National Health Plans – Health insurance