UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Promozione della Salute, Materno-Infantile, di Medicina Interna e Specialistica di Eccellenza "G. D'Alessandro"
ACADEMIC YEAR	2023/2024
BACHELOR'S DEGREE (BSC)	NURSING
SUBJECT	CLINICAL NURSING METHODOLOGY
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	B
AMBIT	10307-Scienze infermieristiche
CODE	11676
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	MED/45
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	CAMPO BENEDETTO Professore a contratto Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)	
CREDITS	3
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	45
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	30
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS	
MUTUALIZATION	
YEAR	1
TERM (SEMESTER)	2° semester
ATTENDANCE	Mandatory
EVALUATION	Out of 30
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	

DOCENTE: Prof. BENEDETTO CAMPO

PREREQUISITES	Knowledge of General Nursing
LEARNING OUTCOMES	Knowledge and understanding: Knowing how to evaluate the principles and techniques of nursing that govern the autonomous and collaborative care function in order to have a first approach to the healthy and sick person. Demonstrate knowledge of the specific functions of the nurse with respect to other health and socio-health and support figures. Acquire the ability to integrate the nursing discipline with others. Describe the aspects of the stages of the nursing and decision making process. Understanding the consequences of the disease on health needs and autonomy. Ability to apply knowledge and understanding: Acquire the ability to autonomously apply the knowledge of the theoretical process on ideal cases, identifying from the assessment the nursing diagnoses of risk and real to the person, and to the community. Understanding Knowing the main tools applicable in nursing assessments. Know and understand the different types of administration and drugs, the related clinical and legal responsibilities, and the principles for personal and other people's safety. Autonomy of judgment: Recognize the importance of a thorough understanding of subjects conforming to adequate nursing education. Knowing how to autonomously interpret the results of the scoring of the evaluation tools in the clinical and experimental fields. Identify the fundamental role of correct theoretical knowledge of the discipline in nursing practice. Communication skills: Orally / or through a written description of the core topics in an organized and coherent way, using a specific scientific language, adequate and compliant with the topic of discussion. Learning ability: Recognize the possible applications of clinical nursing skills acquired in the future career. Assess the importance of the knowledge acquired in the general process of continuing medical education in the Nursing area.

ASSESSMENT METHODS	The oral and/or written structured test will last a maximum of 35 minutes including 27 multiple-choice items (a-c), for each of which the score will be assigned:
	  +1 in case of correct answer;
	  0 (zero) in case of wrong answer or no answer;
	Also, n. 2 short open-answer items will receive a score from 0 (zero) to 2 points (maximum). The sum of the two scores will express the vote out of thirty and possible honours.
	The questions will tend to verify a) the acquired knowledge and b) the elaboration and synthesis skills. As for the verification knowledge, the ability to contextualize the topic within a specific process will be required. As regards the verification of the processing skills, the ability to extrapolate the minimum information of the process clearly and concisely and understand the implications within the discipline will be assessed.
	The evaluation scheme adopted is the following:
	30-30 cum laude Excellent knowledge of the teaching contents; the student demonstrates high analytical-synthetic ability and can apply knowledge to solve highly complex problems.
	27-29 Excellent knowledge of teaching contents and excellent language properties; the student demonstrates analytical-synthetic ability and can apply the knowledge to solve problems of average complexity and, in some cases, also high.
	24-26 Good knowledge of teaching contents and good language skills; the student can apply knowledge to solve problems of medium complexity.
	21-23 Fair knowledge of the teaching contents, in some cases limited to the main topics; acceptable ability to use the specific language of the discipline and to independently apply the acquired knowledge.
	18-20 Minimum knowledge of teaching contents, often limited to the main topics; modest ability to use the specific language of the discipline and to independently apply the acquired knowledge.
	<18 Insufficient Does not have an acceptable knowledge of the leading teaching contents; very little or no ability to use the specific language of the discipline and to independently apply the acquired knowledge.

EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES	At the end of the course, the student must: - describe the phases of the nursing process and its application in the clinical setting; - develop the ability to independently identify and assess the care needs of the healthy person, the sick person, family members and caregivers; - Describe ways of formulating actual and potential nursing diagnoses. Distinguish a collaborative problem from a nursing diagnosis.

	- develop communication skills in the helping and therapeutic relationship between nurse / patient - nurse / family or community. .- accurately document the nursing services in the health documentation. - know the operating procedures to perform nursing procedures safely for oneself and others. - knowledge of the practices necessary for the prevention and reduction of healthcare-related infections. - describe the methods for administering the drugs and surgical medical devices used. -describe the operating procedures for the use of personal protective equipment.
TEACHING METHODS	Face-to-face lessons
SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY	Carpenito L. J. Piani di Assistenza Infermieristica: Assistenza infermieristica centrata sulla persona assistita e sulla famiglia: trasferimento dall'ambito Ospedaliero a quello domiciliare - Casa Editrice Ambrosiana, Milano 2019 III Ed. Berman A, Snyder S. Kozier.Nursing clinico. Tecniche e procedure. Ed. EDdises, 2019 Romigi G, Bove D. Competenze, abilita' e responsabilita' dell'infermiere nella terapia farmacologica – casa editrice EdiSES - Napoli 2017

SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
4	Introduction to the Course and learning objectives. solving and decision making. The nursing process: • The stages of the nursing process: assessment, interpretation of data and nursing diagnoses, planning, implementation and evaluation
3	The first phase of the Nursing Process: Assessment, definition Difference between objective and subjective data methods of assessment (observation, interview, interview, visit) assessment tools (general and specific grids), strategies of validation of data organization systems: functional models of health according to Gordon to guide, manage and organize first level assessment
2	The second phase: Interpreting the data and defining the problems the diagnostic reasoning (nursing diagnoses) defining the phases of the diagnostic process the value of the clues to hypothesize a diagnosis and grouping of the data to validate / refute the hypothesis how can I reflect and improve my diagnostic reasoning definition of nursing diagnoses how to make a nursing diagnosis (method); types of nursing diagnoses; difference between nursing diagnoses and collaborative problems; how verify their diagnoses by consulting nursing diagnosis classification systems (eg NANDA); how the problems of the person can evolve over time: diagnostic reasoning and the concept of evolution some problems
4	The third phase: Care planning what is the planning and what are the necessary steps for plan the nursing care to be provided; how to give nursing diagnoses a judgment of priorities how to define care goals including result indicators; how to define interventions consulting standard care plans, clinical pathways, guidelines, protocols; the concept of alliance welfare or welfare agreement;
3	The fourth phase: implementation of actions how to evaluate the results achieved: ongoing and final evaluation redesign of the plan • Communicate and document the nursing process the transmission of decisions e information to ensure continuity of assistance; documentation and registration of care disbursed
2	The fifth phase: evaluation. Verification of the achievement of the set objectives
6	The routes of drug administration: enteral and parenteral routes, advantages and disadvantages. 7 G rule, responsibility, drug dilution
4	Prevention of healthcare-related infections and use of PPE. Procedures, protocols and guidelines. Some examples
2	Management of the nursing and clinical record