

SYLLABUS M.SC NURSING
Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing
(Revised Regulations-2019)

M.Sc. Nursing Ist Year						
Course Code	Course Category	Course Title	L	T	P	C
THEORY						
19NE01	CC	Nursing education	3	0	3	7.5
19ANP02	CC	Advanced Nursing Practice	3	0	3	7.5
19NRS03	CC	Nursing Research & statistics	3	0	3	7.5
19OBGN04	SP	Clinical Specialty I (Obstetrics & Gynecological Nursing-I)	3	0	3	7.5
PRACTICAL						
19NE01	CC	Nursing education	0	0	3	7.5
19ANP02	CC	Advance Nursing practice	0	0	3	10
19NRS03	CC	Nursing Research and Statistics	0	0	3	5
19OBGN04	SP	*Clinical specialty–I (OBG)	0	0	3	32.5

M.Sc. Nursing IInd Year						
Course Title			L	T	P	C
THEORY						
19NM05	CC	Nursing Management	3	0	3	7.5
19OBGN06	SC	Clinical Specialty II (OBG)	3	0	3	7.5
PRACTICAL						
19NM05	CC	Nursing Management	0	0	3	7.5
19NRS03	CC	Nursing Research- Dissertation	0	0	3	15
19OBGN06	SC	*Clinical specialty–II (OBG)	0	0	3	47.5

ELECTIVECOURSES

(Standard National/International Modules can be used)

Course Code	Elective courses	L	T	P	C
I Year					
19ECYBC01	Yoga, Breathing and relaxation during Childbirth	3	0	2	2
19ECCI02	Cervical Insufficiency	3	0	2	2
10ECELIA03	Ethical and Legal issues in Abortion	3	0	0	2
19ECAG04	Adolescent Gynecology	3	0	1	2
19ECIVF05	IVF	3	0	1	2
II Year					
19ECAP06	Adolescent Pregnancy	3	0	1	2
19ECNBP07	Natural Birthing Process	3	0	1	2
19ECOIL08	Oxytocin Induction of Labor	3	0	1	2
19ECOE09	Obstetrical Emergencies	3	0	2	2
19ECOG10	Oncology Gynecology	3	0	2	2
	(4 Courses Mandatory) – 2 Credits = 40 Hours				

(19NE01) NURSING EDUCATION

PLACEMENT-IYEAR

Hours of instruction

Theory:150hours Credit:7.5

Practical :150 hours Credit: 7.5

This course is designed to assist students to develop a broad understanding of Fundamental Principles, concepts, trends and issues related to education and nursing education. Further, it would provide opportunity to students to understand, appreciate and acquire skills in teaching and evaluation, curriculum development, implementation, maintenance of standards and accreditation of various nursing educational programs.

Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Explain the aims of education, philosophies, trends in education and health: its impact on nursing education.
2. Describe the teaching learning process.
3. Prepare and utilize various instructional media and methods in teaching learning process.
4. Demonstrate competency in teaching, using various instructional strategies.
5. Critically analyze the existing nursing educational programs, their problems, issues and future trends.
6. Describe the process of curriculum development, and the need and methodology of curriculum change, innovation and integration.
7. Plan and conduct continuing nursing education programs.
8. Critically analyze the existing teacher preparation programs in nursing.
9. Demonstrate skill in guidance and counseling.
10. Describe the problems and issues related to administration of nursing curriculum including selection and organization of clinical experience.
11. Explain the development of standards and accreditation process in nursing education programs.
12. Identify research priorities in nursing education.
13. Discuss various models of collaboration in nursing education and services.
14. Explain the concept, principles, steps, tools and techniques of evaluation
15. Construct, administer and evaluate various tools for assessment of, knowledge, skill, and attitude.

Course Content

Units	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	10		<p>Introduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Education: Definition , aims, concepts, philosophies& their education implications, ❑ Impact of Social, economic, political & technological changes on education: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional education • Current trends and issues in education • Educational reforms and National Educational policy, various educational commissions-reports • Trends in development of nursing education in India
II	20	30	<p>Teaching – Learning Process</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concepts of teaching and learning: Definition, theories of teaching and learning, relationship between teaching and learning. ❑ Educational aims and objectives; types, domains, levels, elements and writing of educational objectives ❑ Competency based education (CBE) and outcome-based education(OBE) ❑ Instructional design: Planning and designing the lesson, writing lesson plan: meaning, its need and importance, formats. ❑ Instruction strategies – Lecture, discussion, demonstration, simulation, laboratory, seminar, panel, symposium, problem solving, problem-based learning (PBL), workshop, project, role-play (socio- drama), clinical teaching methods, programmed instruction, self-directed learning (SDL), micro teaching, computer assisted instruction (CAI), computer assisted learning (CAL)
III	10	10	<p>Instructional media and methods</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Key concepts in the selection and use of media in education ❑ Developing learning resource material using different media ❑ Instructional aids – types, uses, selection, preparation, utilization. ❑ Teacher’s role in procuring and managing instructional Aids – Project and non-projected aids, multimedia, video-tele conferencing etc

IV	10		<p>Measurement and evaluation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concept and nature of measurement and evaluation, meaning, process, purposes, problems in evaluation and measurement. ❑ Principles of assessment, formative and summative assessment- internal assessment external examination, advantages and disadvantages. ❑ Criterion and norm referenced evaluation,
V	12	10	<p>Standardized and non-standardized tests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Meaning, characteristics, objectivity, validity, reliability, usability, norms, construction of tests- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essay, short answer questions and multiple-choice questions. • Rating scales, checklist, OSCE/OSPE (Objective structured clinical/practical examination) • Differential scales, and summated scales, sociometry, anecdotal record, attitude scale, critical incident technique ❑ Question bank-preparation, validation, moderation by panel, utilization ❑ Developing a system for maintaining confidentiality
VI	8	5	<p>Administration, Scoring and Reporting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Administering a test; scoring, grading versus marks ❑ Objective tests, scoring essay test, methods of scoring, Item analysis.
VII	12	6	<p>Standardized Tools</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Tests of intelligence aptitude, interest, personality, achievement, socio-economic status scale, tests for special mental and physical abilities and disabilities.
VIII	5	6	<p>Nursing Educational programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Perspectives of nursing education: Global and national. ❑ Patterns of nursing education and training programmes in India. Non-university and University programs: ANM, GNM, Basic B.Sc. Nursing, Post Certificate B.Sc. Nursing, M.Sc(N) programs, M.Phil and Ph.D)in Nursing, post basic diploma programs, nurse practitioner

			programs.
IX	12	25	Continuing Education in Nursing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concepts – Definition, importance, need scope, principles of adult learning, assessments of learning needs, priorities, resources. ❑ Program planning, implementation and evaluation of continuing education programs. ❑ Research in continuing education. ❑ Distance education in nursing.
X	10	10	Curriculum Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Definition, curriculum determinants, process and steps of curriculum development, Curriculum models, Types and framework. ❑ Formulation of philosophy, objectives, selection and organization of learning experiences; master plan, course plan, unit plan. ❑ Evaluation strategies, process of curriculum change, role of students, faculty, administrators, statutory bodies and other stakeholders. ❑ Equivalency of courses: Transcripts, credit system.
XI	8	4	Teacher preparation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Teacher – roles & responsibilities, functions, characteristics, competencies, qualities, ❑ Preparation of professional teacher ❑ Organizing professional aspects of teacher preparation programs ❑ Evaluation: self and peer ❑ Critical analysis of various programs of teacher education in India.
XII	10	5	Guidance and counseling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concept, principles, need, difference between guidance and counseling, trends and issues. ❑ Guidance and counseling services: diagnostic and remedial. ❑ Coordination and organization of services. ❑ Techniques of counseling: Interview, casework, characteristics of counselor, problems in counseling. ❑ Professional preparation and training for counseling.

XIII	15	10	Administration of Nursing Curriculum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Role of curriculum coordinator – planning, implementation and evaluation. ❑ Evaluation of educational programs in nursing-course and program. ❑ Factors influencing faculty staff relationship and techniques of working together. ❑ Concept of faculty supervisor (dual) position. ❑ Curriculum research in nursing. ❑ Different models of collaboration between education and service
XIV	10		Management of nursing educational institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Planning, organizing, staffing, budgeting, recruitment, discipline, public relation, performance appraisal, welfare services, library services, hostel,
XV	5	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Development and maintenance of standards and accreditation in nursing education programs. ❑ Role of Indian Nursing Council, State Registration Nursing Councils, Boards and University. ❑ Role of Professional associations and unions.

Course Outcomes (Cos)

CO1	Remember is remembering, recognizing and recalling important concepts. It includes factual information with right and wrong answers.
CO2	Understand is the thought processes of interpreting, exemplifying, classifying, summarizing, inferring, comparing, and explaining of interpreting, translating from one medium to another and describing in one's own words.
CO3	Apply the various aspects of curriculum development,
CO4	Analyze the standardized tools
CO5	Develop curriculum for various nursing programmes
CO6	Create the new teaching learning strategies

Mapping / Alignment of Cos with PO & PSO

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	2	1		2			2	2			2	1	2
CO2						1					1	1	2		2
CO3				1			2			1					2
CO4	2		3			1			1		1		1	2	2
CO5	1		1		3		1	2		2		2			
CO6		2	2	2	2		3	2		2		2	2	2	2

(Tick mark or level of correlation: 3-High, 2-Medium, 1-Low)

Activities:

- Framing philosophy, aims and objectives.
- Lesson Planning.
- Microteaching-2.
- Conduct practice teachings using different teaching strategies -10 (like lecture cum discussion, demonstration- lab method, field trips, seminars, project, role play, panel discussion, clinical method etc)
- Preparation and utilization of instructional Aids using different media.
- Develop course plans, unit plans, rotation plans.
- a continuing education workshops.
- Annotated bibliography.
- Critical evaluation of any nursing education program offered by a selected institution.
- Planning and Organizing field visits
- Educational visits.
- Field visits (INC/SNRC) to get familiar with recognition/registration process.
- Construct, administer and evaluate tools (objective & essay type test, observation checklist, rating scale etc.)

- Observe and practice application of various non-standardized tests (intelligence, Aptitude, Personality, Sociometry, physical & mental disability tests.)

Methods of Teaching

- Lecture cum discussion
- Demonstration/ Return demonstration
- Seminar / Presentations
- Projectwork
- Field visits
- Workshop

Methods of evaluation

- Tests
- Presentation
- Projectwork
- Written assignments

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Test- (2 tests)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/presentation	25

	100

Practical – Internal assessment	
Learning resource material	25
Practice Teaching	50
Conduct Workshop /Short Term Course	25
Practical – external assessment	
Practice teaching- 1-	50
Preparation/use of learning resource material-1	25
Construction of tests/rotation plan.	25

(19ANP02) ADVANCE NURSING PRACTICE

PLACEMENT-IYEAR

Hours of instruction

Theory:150hours

Credit:7.5

Practical:200hours

Credit:10

Course Description

The course is designed to develop an understanding of concepts and constructs of theoretical basis of advance nursing practice and critically analyze different theories of nursing and other disciplines.

Objectives:

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Appreciate and analyze the development of nursing as a profession.
2. Describe ethical, legal, political and economic aspects of health care delivery and nursing practice.
3. Explain bio- psycho- social dynamics of health, life style and health care delivery system.
4. Discuss concepts, principles, theories, models, approaches relevant to nursing and their application.
5. Describe scope of nursing practice.
6. Provide holistic and competent nursing care following nursing process approach.
7. Identify latest trends in nursing and the basis of advance nursing practice.
8. Perform extended and expanded role of nurse.
9. Describe alternative modalities of nursing care.
10. Describe the concept of quality control in nursing.
11. Identify the scope of nursing research.
12. Use computer in patient care delivery system and nursing practice.
13. Appreciate importance of self-development and professional advancement.

Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	<p>Nursing as a Profession</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ History of development of nursing profession, characteristics, criteria of the profession, perspective of nursing professional-national, global ❑ Code of ethics (INC), code of professional conduct (INC), autonomy and accountability, assertiveness, visibility of nurses, legal considerations, ❑ Role of regulatory bodies ❑ Professional organizations and unions-self-defense, individual and collective bargaining ❑ Educational preparations, continuing education, career opportunities, professional advancement & role and scope of nursing education. ❑ Role of research, leadership and management. ❑ Quality assurance in nursing (INC). ❑ Futuristic nursing.
II	5	<p>Health care delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Health care environment, economics, constraints, planning process, policies, political process vis a vis nursing profession. ❑ Health care delivery system- national, state, district and local level. ❑ Major stakeholders in the health care system-Government, non-govt, Industry and other professionals. ❑ Patterns of nursing care delivery in India. ❑ Health care delivery concerns, national health and family welfare programs, inter-sectoral coordination, role of non-governmental agencies. ❑ Information, education and communication (IEC). ❑ Tele-medicine.
III	10	<p>Genetics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Review of cellular division, mutation and law of inheritance, human genome project, The Genomic era. ❑ Basic concepts of Genes, Chromosomes & DNA. ❑ Approaches to common genetic disorders. ❑ Genetic testing – basis of genetic diagnosis, Pre symptomatic and predisposition testing, Prenatal diagnosis & screening, Ethical, legal & psychosocial issues in genetic testing. ❑ Genetic counseling. ❑ Practical application of genetics in nursing.

IV	10	Epidemiology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Scope, epidemiological approach and methods, ❑ Morbidity, mortality, ❑ Concepts of causation of diseases and their screening, ❑ Application of epidemiology in health care delivery, Health surveillance and health informatics ❑ Role of nurse
V	20	Bio-Psycho social pathology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Pathophysiology and Psychodynamics of disease causation ❑ Life processes, homeostatic mechanism, biological and psycho-social dynamics in causation of disease, lifestyle ❑ Common problems: Oxygen insufficiency, fluid and electrolyte imbalance, nutritional problems, hemorrhage and shock, altered body temperature, unconsciousness, sleep pattern and its disturbances, pain, sensory deprivation. ❑ Treatment aspects: pharmacological and pre- post-operative care aspects, ❑ Cardio pulmonary resuscitation. ❑ End of life care ❑ Infection prevention (including HIV) and standard safety measures, bio-medical waste management. ❑ Role of nurse- Evidence based nursing practice; Best practices ❑ Innovations in nursing
VI	20	Philosophy and Theories of Nursing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Values, Conceptual models, approaches. ❑ Nursing theories: Nightingale's, Henderson's, Roger's, Peplau's, Abdella's, Lewine's, Orem's, Johnson's, King's, Neuman's, Roy's, Watson's, etc and their applications, ❑ Health belief models, communication and management, etc ❑ Concept of Self health. ❑ Evidence based practice model.
VIII	10	Nursing process approach <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Health Assessment- illness status of patients/clients (Individuals, family, community), Identification of health-illness problems, health behaviors, signs and symptoms of clients. ❑ Methods of collection, analysis and utilization of data relevant to nursing process. ❑ Formulation of nursing care plans, health goals, implementation, modification and evaluation of care.

IX	30	<p>Psychological aspects and Human relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Human behavior, Life processes & growth and development, personality development, defense mechanisms, ❑ Communication, interpersonal relationships, individual and group, group dynamics, and organizational behavior, ❑ Basic human needs, Growth and development, (Conception through preschool, School age through adolescence, Young & middle adult, and Older adult) ❑ Sexuality and sexual health. ❑ Stress and adaptation, crisis and its intervention, ❑ Coping with loss, death and grieving, ❑ Principles and techniques of Counseling.
X	10	<p>Nursing practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Framework, scope and trends. ❑ Alternative modalities of care, alternative systems of health and complementary therapies. ❑ Extended and expanded role of the nurse, in promotive, preventive, curative and restorative health care delivery system in community. ❑ Immunity and institutions. ❑ Health promotion and primary healthcare. ❑ Independent practice issues, - Independent nurse-midwifery practitioner. ❑ Collaboration issues and models-within and outside nursing. ❑ Models of Prevention, ❑ Family nursing, Home nursing, ❑ Gender sensitive issues and women empowerment. ❑ Disaster nursing. Geriatric considerations in nursing. ❑ Evidence based nursing practice- Best practices ❑ Trans-cultural nursing.
XI	25	<p>Computer applications for patient care delivery system and nursing practice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Use of computers in teaching, learning, research and nursing practice. ❑ Windows, MS Office: Word, Excel, PowerPoint, ❑ Internet, literature research, ❑ Statistical packages, ❑ Hospital management information system: software's.

Course outcomes (Cos)

CO1	Appreciate and analyze the development of nursing as a profession
CO2	Describe ethical, legal, political and economic aspects of health care delivery and nursing practice.
CO3	Explain bio-psycho-social dynamics of health, life style and health care delivery system
CO4	Discuss concepts, principles, theories, models, approaches relevant to nursing and their application
CO5	Describe scope of nursing practice.
CO6	Provide holistic and competent nursing care following nursing process approach

Mapping / Alignment of Cos with PO & PSO

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1		2	2	2	3	3		2	2	2	2		2		2
CO2		2	2	1				1		2			2		2
CO3	1				2	2				2	1		2		2
CO4	2						2			2	1		2	2	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	2	2						2			2
CO6	2	2	2	1	2				2	2	2	2			2

(Tick mark or level of correlation: 3-High, 2-Medium, 1-Low)

Practical

Clinical posting in the following areas:

Specialty area- in-patient unit	- 2 weeks
Community health center/PHC	- 2 weeks
Emergency/ICU	- 2 weeks

Activities

- Prepare Case studies with nursing process approach and theoretical basis
- Presentation of comparative picture of theories
- Family case- work using model of prevention
- Annotated bibliography
- Report of field visits (5)

Methods of Teaching

- Lecture cum discussion
- Seminar
- Panel discussion
- Debate
- Case Presentations
- Exposure to scientific conferences
- Field visits

Methods of evaluation:

- Tests
- Presentation
- Seminar
- Written assignments

Advance nursing Procedures

Definition, Indication and nursing implications; CPR, TPN, Hemodynamic monitoring, Endotracheal intubation, Tracheostoma, mechanical ventilation, Pacemaker, Hemodialysis, Peritoneal dialysis, LP, BT Pleural and abdominal paracentesis OT techniques, Health assessment, Triage, Pulse oximetry.

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage
Test- (2 tests)	50
Assignment	25
Seminar/presentation	25

	100

(19NRS03)- NURSING RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

PLACEMENT-IYEAR

**Theory:150hours
Practical:100hours**

**Credit:7.5
Credit:5**

PART – A- NURSING RESEARCH

**Theory:100hours
Practical:50hours**

**Credit:5
Credit:2.5**

Course Description

The course is designed to assist the students to acquire an understanding of the research methodology and statistical methods as a basis for identifying research problem, planning and implementing a research plan. It will further enable the students to evaluate research studies and utilize research findings to improve quality of nursing practice, education and management

General Objectives:

At the end of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Define basic research terms and concepts.
2. Review literature utilizing various sources
3. Describe research methodology
4. Develop a research proposal.
5. Conduct a research study.
6. Communicate research findings
7. Utilize research findings
8. Critically evaluate nursing research studies.
9. Write scientific paper for publication.

Content Outline

Unit	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	10		Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Methods of acquiring knowledge – problem solving and scientific method. ❑ Research – Definition, characteristics, purposes, kinds of research ❑ Historical Evolution of research in nursing ❑ Basic research terms ❑ Scope of nursing research: areas, problems in nursing, health and social research ❑ Concept of evidence-based practice ❑ Ethics in research ❑ Overview of Research process
II	5	5	Review of Literature <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Importance, purposes, sources, criteria for selection of resources and steps in reviewing literature.
III	12		Research Approaches and designs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Type: Quantitative and Qualitative ❑ Historical, survey and experimental – Characteristics, types advantages and disadvantages ❑ Qualitative: Phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography
IV	10	5	Research problem: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Identification of research problem ❑ Formulation of problem statement and research objectives ❑ Definition of terms ❑ Assumptions and delimitations ❑ Identification of variables ❑ Hypothesis – definition, formulation and types.
V	5	5	Developing theoretical/conceptual framework. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Theories: Nature, characteristics, Purpose and uses ❑ Using, testing and developing conceptual framework, models and theories.

VI	6		Sampling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Population and sample ❑ Factors influencing sampling ❑ Sampling techniques ❑ Sample size ❑ Probability and sampling error ❑ Problems of sampling
VII	20	10	Tools and methods of Data collection: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concepts of data collection ❑ Data sources, methods/techniques quantitative and qualitative. ❑ Tools for data collection – types, characteristics and their development ❑ Validity and reliability of tools ❑ Procedure for data collection
VIII	5		Implementing research plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Pilot Study, review research plan (design)., planning for data collection, administration of tool/interventions, collection of data
IX	10	10	Analysis and interpretation of data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Plan for data analysis: quantitative and qualitative ❑ Preparing data for computer analysis and presentation. ❑ Statistical analysis ❑ Interpretation of data ❑ Conclusion and generalizations ❑ Summary and discussion
X	10		Reporting and utilizing research findings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Communication of research results; oral and written ❑ Writing research report purposes, methods and style- Vancouver, American Psychological Association (APA), Campbell etc ❑ Writing scientific articles for publication: purposes & style
XI	3	8	Critical analysis of research reports and articles
XII	4	7	Developing and presenting a research proposal

Course Outcomes(Cos)

CO1	Remember the research process and significance of statistics
CO2	Understand the research problem and objectives and sampling methods
CO3	Apply or implement the nursing interventions to collect the data
CO4	Analyse and interpret the data using descriptive and inferential statistics
CO5	Develop and evaluate research proposal and prepare the data tabulation.
CO6	Create and conduct a group/individual research project and communicate the research findings.

Mapping / Alignment of Cos with PO & PSO

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	2	2	1		2			2	2	2		2	1	2
CO2		2	2			1					2	1	2		2
CO3		3		1			2			1	2		2		2
CO4	2					1			1		1		2	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	2		2	2		2		2			
CO6		2	2	2	2		2	2		2		2	2	2	2

(Tick mark or level of correlation: 3-High, 2-Medium, 1-Low)

Activities:

- Annotated Bibliography of research reports and articles.
- Review of literature of selected topic and reporting
- Formulation of problem statement, objective and hypothesis
- Developing theoretical/conceptual framework.
- Preparation of a sample research tool

- Analysis and interpretation of givendata
- Developing and presenting researchproposal
- Journal clubpresentation
- Critical evaluation of selected research studies
- Writing a scientificpaper

Method of Teaching

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Seminar/Presentations
- Project
- Class roomexercises
- Journalclub

Methods of Evaluation

- Quiz, Tests(Term)
- Assignments/Termpaper
- Presentations
- Projectwork

Internal Assessment

Techniques	Weightage (15marks)
Term Test (2 tests)	40%
Assignment	20%
Presentation	20%
Project work	20%
Total	100%

PART – B- STATISTICS

Theory :50 hours Credit:2.5

Practical :50 hours Credit:2.5

Course Description

At the end of the course, the students will be able to develop an understanding of the statistical methods and apply them in conducting research studies in nursing.

General Objectives

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

1. Explain the basic concepts related to statistics
2. Describe the scope of statistics in health and nursing
3. Organize, tabulate and present data meaningfully.
4. Use descriptive and inferential statistics to predict results.
5. Draw conclusions of the study and predict statistical significance of the results.
6. Describe vital health statistics and their use in health-related research.
7. Use statistical packages for data analysis

Unit	Hours		Course Content
	Theory	Practical	
I	7	4	Introduction: <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Concepts, types, significance and scope of statistics, meaning of data,□ sample, parameter□ type and levels of data and their measurement□ Organization and presentation of data – Tabulation of data;□ Frequency distribution□ Graphical and tabular presentations.
II	4	4	Measures of central tendency: <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Mean, Median, Mode
III	4	5	Measures of variability; <ul style="list-style-type: none">□ Range, Percentiles, average deviation, quartile

			deviation, standard deviation
IV	3	2	Normal Distribution: <input type="checkbox"/> Probability, characteristics and application of normal probability curve; sampling error.
V	6	8	Measures of relationship: <input type="checkbox"/> Correlation – need and meaning <input type="checkbox"/> Rank order correlation; <input type="checkbox"/> Scatter diagram method <input type="checkbox"/> Product moment correlation <input type="checkbox"/> Simple linear regression analysis and prediction.
VI	5	2	Designs and meaning: <input type="checkbox"/> Experimental designs <input type="checkbox"/> Comparison in pairs, randomized block design, Latin squares.
VII	8	10	Significance of Statistic and Significance of difference between two Statistics (Testing hypothesis) <input type="checkbox"/> Non parametric test – Chi-square test, Sign, median test, Mann Whitney test. <input type="checkbox"/> Parametric test – ‘t’ test, ANOVA, MANOVA, ANCOVA
VIII	5	5	Use of statistical methods in psychology and education: <input type="checkbox"/> Scaling – Z Score, Z Scaling <input type="checkbox"/> Standard Score and T Score <input type="checkbox"/> Reliability of test Scores: test-retest method, parallel forms, split half method.
IX	4	2	Application of statistics in health: <input type="checkbox"/> Ratios, Rates, Trends <input type="checkbox"/> Vital health statistics – Birth and death rates. <input type="checkbox"/> Measures related to fertility, morbidity and mortality
X	4	8	Use of Computers for data analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Use of statistical package.

Activities

- Exercises on organization and tabulation of data,
- Graphical and tabular presentation of data
- Calculation of descriptive and inferential statistics (chi square, t-test, correlation)
- Practice in using statistical package
- Computing vital health statistics

Methods of Teaching:

- Lecture-cum-discussion
- Demonstration – on data organization, tabulation, calculation of statistics, use of statistical package, Classroom exercises, organization and tabulation of data,
- Computing Descriptive and inferential statistics; vital and health statistics and use of computer for data entry and analysis using statistical package.

Methods of Evaluation

- Test, Classroom statistical exercises.

Internal Assessment

Techniques

Weightage 10 marks

Test – (2 tests)

100%

(19OBGN04)- CLINICAL SPECIALITY-I OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

PLACEMENT-IYEAR

Theory:150hours

Credit:7.5

Practical:650hours

Credit:32.5

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students in developing expertise and in- depth understanding in the field of Obstetric and Gynaecological Nursing. It will help students to appreciate the client as a holistic individual and develop skill to function as an independent midwifery practitioner. It will further enable the student to function as educator, manager, and researcher in the field of Obstetric and Gynaecological nursing

Objectives

At the end of the course the students will be able to:

2. Appreciate the trends in the field midwifery obstetrics and gynaecology as a speciality
3. Describe the population dynamics and indicators of maternal and child health
4. Describe the concepts of biophysical, psychological and spiritual aspects of normal pregnancy, labor and puerperium.
5. Provide comprehensive nursing care to women during reproductive period and newborns.
6. Integrate the concepts of family centered nursing care and nursing process approach in obstetric and gynecological nursing.
7. Identify and analyze the deviations from normal birth process and refer appropriately.
8. Describe the pharmacological agents, their effects during pregnancy, childbirth, puerperium, lactation and the role of nurse
9. Counsel adolescents, women and families on issues pertaining to pregnancy, child birth and lactation
10. Describe the role of various types of complementary and alternative therapies in obstetric and gynecological nursing.
11. Incorporate evidence-based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of obstetric and gynecological nursing.
12. Describe the recent advancement in contraceptive technology and birth control measures
13. Appreciate the legal and ethical issues pertaining to obstetric and gynaecological nursing

Course Content

Units	Hours	Content
I	10	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Historical and contemporary perspectives ❑ Epidemiological aspects of maternal and child health ❑ Magnitude of maternal and child health problems ❑ Issues of maternal and child health: Age, Gender, Sexuality, psycho Socio cultural factors ❑ Preventive obstetrics ❑ National health and family welfare programmes related to maternal and child health: health care delivery system- National Rural health mission, Role of NGO's ❑ Theories, models and approaches applied to midwifery practice ❑ Role and scope of midwifery practice: Independent Nurse midwifery practitioner ❑ Legal and Ethical issues: Code of ethics and standards of midwifery practice, standing orders ❑ Evidence based midwifery practice ❑ Research priorities in obstetric and gynecological nursing.
II	15	<p>Human reproduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Review of anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system: male and female ❑ Hormonal cycles ❑ Embryology ❑ Genetics, teratology and counseling ❑ Clinical implications
III	25	<p>Pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Maternal adaptation: Physiological, psychosocial <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment – Maternal and foetal measures Maternal measures: History taking, examination- General, physical and obstetrical measure, identification of high risk, • Foetal measure- clinical parameters, biochemical- human estriol, Maternal Serum Alfa Feto Protein, Acetyl Choline esterase (AchE), Triple Test Amniocentesis, Cordocentesis, chorionic villus sampling(CVS)), • Biophysical-(USIMAGING, Foetal movement count, Ultra Sonography, Cardiotocography, cardiotomography, Non-Stress Test (NST), Contraction stress test (CST), amnioscopy, foetoscopy,

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radiological examination, □ Interpretation of diagnostic tests and nursing implications □ Nursing management of the pregnant women, minor disorders of pregnancy and management, preparation for child birth and parenthood, importance of institutional delivery, choice of birth setting, importance and mobilizing of transportation, prenatal counseling, role of nurse and crisis intervention, identification of high-risk pregnancy and refer □ Alternative/complementary therapies
IV	25	<p>Normal Labour and nursing management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Essential factors of labour □ Stages and onset <p>First stage: Physiology of normal labour</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of partograph: Principles, use and critical analysis, evidence-based studies • Analgesia and anaesthesia in labour • Nursing management <p>Second stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology, intrapartum monitoring • Nursing management. • Resuscitation, immediate newborn care and initiate breast feeding (Guidelines of National neonatology forum of India) <p>Third stage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physiology and nursing management <p>Fourth stage – Observation, critical analysis and Nursing management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Various child birth practice: water birth, position change etc • Evidence based practice in relation to labour intervention <p>Role of nurse midwifery practitioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative/complementary therapies
V	20	<p>Normal puerperium and nursing management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Physiology of puerperium □ Physiology of lactation, lactation management, exclusive breast feeding, Baby friendly hospital initiative (BFHI) □ Assessment of postnatal women. □ Minor discomforts and complications of puerperium □ Management of mothers during puerperium: Postnatal exercises Rooming in, bonding, warm chain □ Evidence based studies

		<p>Role of nurse midwifery practitioner</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative/complementarytherapies
VI	20	<p>Normal Newborn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Physiology and characteristics of normalnewborn ❑ Physical and Behavioral assessment ofnewborn ❑ Needs ofnewborn ❑ Essential newborn care: Exclusive breast feeding, Immunization, Hygiene measures, Newbornnutrition ❑ Organization of neonatal care, services (Levels), transport, neonatal intensive care unit, organization and management of nursing services inNICU ❑ Observation and care ofnewborn ❑ Parentingprocess
VII	10	<p>Pharmoco dynamics in obstetrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Drugs used in pregnancy, labour, post-partum and newborn ❑ Calculation of drug dose andadministration ❑ Effects of drugsused ❑ Anaesthesia and analgesia inobstetrics ❑ Rolesandresponsibilitiesofmidwiferynursepractitioner ❑ Standing orders and protocols and use of selected lifesaving drugs and interventions of obstetric emergencies approved by the MOHFW
VIII	10	<p>Family welfare services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Populationdynamics ❑ Demography trends: vital statistics, calculation of indicators especially maternal and neonatal mortality rates and problems and other health problems ❑ Recent advancement in contraceptivetechnology ❑ Role of nurses in family welfare programmes in all settings ❑ Role of independent nurse midwiferypractitioner ❑ Family lifeeducation ❑ Evidence basedstudies ❑ Information, Education and Communication(IEC) ❑ Management information and evaluation system(MIES) ❑ Teaching and supervision of health team members

IX	5	Infertility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Primary and secondary causes ❑ Diagnostic procedures ❑ Counseling: ethical and legal aspects of assisted reproductive technology (ART) ❑ Recent advancement in infertility management. ❑ Adoption procedures Role of nurses in infertility management.
X	5	Menopause <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Physiological, psychological and social aspects ❑ Hormone Replacement Therapy ❑ Surgical menopause ❑ Counseling and guidance Role of midwifery nurse practitioner
XI	5	Abortion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Types, causes ❑ Legislations, Clinical rights and professional responsibility ❑ Abortion procedures ❑ Complications ❑ Nursing management Role of midwifery nurse practitioner

Course Outcomes (Cos)- Clinical Speciality-I (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)

CO1	Remember the basic concepts of Midwifery , Obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing.
CO2	Understand of physiological changes during pregnancy, labour and puerperium
CO3	Apply recent advancements in infertility management and birth control measures
CO4	Analyze the deviations from normal birth process and take judicious judgement to handle the emergency conditions to save the life of the mother and baby,
CO5	Evaluate the areas of research in obstetrics and Gynaecological Nursing and integrate best evidence in Nursing practice.
CO6	Formulate/ Create the new standards/protocol for Nursing Management for Obstetrical Emergencies.

Mapping / Alignment of Cos with PO & PSO

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2				1	1		1	1	1	1	1		1	1
CO2						2						1		1	1
CO3	1	1	1			1		1	3	1	1	1		2	1
CO4	1	1	2			1	1	1	3	1	1	1			1
CO5										1					1
CO6	1	1	1		1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1	1

(Tick mark or level of correlation: 3-High, 2-Medium, 1-Low)

Practical

Total = 660 Hours 1 week = 30 Hours

S.No.	Deptt./Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Anetenatal Wards & OPDs	4	120
2	Labour Room	5	150
3	Postnatal Ward	2	60
4	Family Planning Clinics	2	60
5	PHC/Rural maternity settings	4	120
6	Gynae	2	60
7	Maternity OT	2	60
8	NICU	1	30
	Total	22 Weeks	660Hours

Procedures observed

- Diagnostic investigations: amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling
- Infertility management: artificial reproduction: artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, and related procedures

Procedures assisted

- Medical termination of pregnancy,

Procedures performed

- Antenatal assessment-20
- Postnatal assessment-20
- Assessment during labour: use of partograph -20
- Per vaginal examination-20
- Conduct of normal delivery-20
- Episiotomy and suturing-10
- Setting up of delivery areas
- Insertion of intra uterine devices (copper T)

Others

- Identification of high-risk women and referral
- Health education: to women and their families
- Motivation of couples for planned parenthood

ELECTIVE COURSE

(19ECYBC01)- Yoga, Breathing & Relaxation of Child Birth

Introduction

The main emphasis of the course is developing personality and managing stress among mothers through yogic activities. Developing physical fitness, emotional stability, concentration and mental development have also been considered while developing this material. These techniques utilize practices that aim to reduce stress and reduce the perception of pain. It is important to examine if these therapies work and are safe, to enable women to make informed decisions about their care.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop an understanding of yogic practices and apply this understanding accordingly in one's life and living
2. To examine the effects of mind-body relaxation techniques for pain management in labour on maternal and neonatal well-being during and after labour.
3. To develop a healthy habit and lifestyle.
4. To develop humane values
5. To develop physical, emotional and mental health through yogic activities.

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs
I	Explain the importance of yoga in child birth	Foundation Of Yoga & Child Birth: -Psychology and physiology of yoga -Concepts of yoga Yoga philosophy, lifestyle and ethics -Introduction to yogic techniques in pregnancy -Yoga in labor and postpartum -Yogic lifestyle: -Yogic and ayurvedic diet in pregnancy -Mantra chanting during pregnancy -Yoga for labour	T (10) P (3)
II	Describe the various methods of breathing exercises during child labour.	Breathing Techniques For Labour: Breathing Techniques for Childbirth -Topic Overview	T (10) P (5)

		-Bellybreathing -Pant-pant-blow breathing -Types of Delivery Breathing -Techniques -Organizing breath. -Slow breathing -Light, accelerated breathing. -Variable breathing. -Expulsive breathing. Comfort during labor	
III	Discuss the various relaxation techniques followed during the child birth process.	Relaxation techniques for pain management in labour Music Meditations Audioanalgesia Mindfulness Grunting techniques Evidence based studies Issues and importance	T (10) P (2)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

1. Lecture cum Discussion
2. Seminar
3. Lab – yoga and relaxation techniques particles
4. Demonstration
5. Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Foundation Of Yoga & Child Birth	Short answer
2.	Breathing techniques For labour:	Short answers, Descriptive type, Antenatal Assessment and demonstration of breathing exercises.
3.	Relaxation Techniques For Pain Management In Labour	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration

(19ECCI02)- Cervical Insufficiency

Introduction of the Course

Introduction: This course reviews the indications, contraindications, and techniques for performing a cervical cerclage and highlights the role of the interprofessional team in evaluating, treating, and managing patients who are candidates for this procedure.

Course Objective

1. Describe the risk factors for cervical insufficiency.
2. Identify the indications for cervical cerclage placement.
3. Outline the common methods of a cervical cerclage procedure
4. To develop a healthy child birth process.
5. To develop a healthy habit and lifestyle.

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs
I	Describe the risk factors for cervical insufficiency.	<p>Overview Cervical Insufficiency and Short Cervix:</p> <p>Overview Anatomy and physiology of reproductive system Risk factors Cervical trauma Race Congenital conditions</p>	T (5)
II	Outline the common methods of a cervical cerclage procedure	<p>Cervical cerclage procedures</p> <p>Items under observation:</p> <p>Appropriate patient selection</p> <p>Ensuring patient and accompanying partner understand procedure</p> <p>Appropriate transfer of patient to theatre and positioning</p> <p>Ensuring adequate analgesia</p> <p>Shows knowledge of and assembles required instruments</p> <p>Preoperative swab, instrument and needle check</p>	T (15)

		<p>Systematic examination: cervical length, dilatation</p> <p>Use of foley catheter balloon if appropriate</p> <p>Appropriate choice of suture</p> <p>Appropriate handling of the cervix</p> <p>Appropriate insertion of suture</p> <p>Appropriate placement of knot</p> <p>Clear documentation including postoperative plan</p>	
III	Identify the indications for cervical cerclage placement	<p>Incompetent Cervix</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symptoms and Causes • Diagnosis and Tests • Complications • Management and Treatment • Prevention • Outlook / Prognosis • Living With 	T (5)
IV	Discuss the various management techniques for cervical insufficiency	<p>Management of cervical insufficiency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • transvaginal cervical cerclage is the McDonald method. • The Shirodkar technique • Having a cervical stitch • Debriefing of patient and partner 	T (5)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

1. Lecture cum Discussion
2. Seminar
3. Demonstration
4. Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Overview Cervical Insufficiency and Short Cervix:	Short answer
2.	Cervical cerclage procedures	Short answers, Descriptive type, demonstration of cerclage procedures
3.	Incompetent Cervix	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration
4.	Management of cervical insufficiency:	Essay type and short answers

(19ECELIA03) - ETHICAL AND LEGAL ISSUES IN ABORTION

Introduction

Introduction: This course is designed for students to appreciate the concepts of legal and ethical aspects in abortion. It helps them to acquire knowledge and skills in rendering nursing care to normal and high risk women in hospitals and community settings. It also helps to develop skills in managing normal and high risk women.

Course objectives and summary:

1. Identify the legal aspects in abortion
2. Discuss the ethical issues in abortion
3. Describe the methods of Abortion
4. Discuss the Abortion law in India
5. Explain the policy and programmes of Government
6. Enumerate about Safe Abortion and Gender biased sex selection

Unit	Learning Objectives	Content	Time (Hrs)
1	Identify the legal aspects in Abortion	Introduction to comprehensive Abortion care Abortion, Comprehensive Abortion Care (CAC), MTP amendment 2021 rules and regulations, Abortion law in India, Shah committee on Abortion, Abortion Incidence in India.	T (5)

II	Discuss the ethical issues in abortion	Ethical issues related to abortion Right to Abortion Socio-cultural aspects concerning Abortion, Indian penal code on abortion Ethical issues pertaining to abortions.	T (7)
III	Describe the methods of Abortion	Methods of Abortion Abortion, methods of Abortion, Medical methods Surgical methods Combined methods	T (5) P (5)
IV	Discuss the Abortion law in India	Laws related to Abortion Indian Penal Code, 1860) Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971 The MTP Regulations, 2003 MTP Act, Amendments, 2002 MTP Rules, 2003 Proposed Amendments to the MTP Act, 2014	T (8)
V	Explain the policy and programmes of Government	Comprehensive Abortion Care – Service Delivery and Training Guidelines 2010 CAC training package: Operational guidelines on CAC services Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act 2012	T (3) P (5)
VI	Enumerate about Safe Abortion and Gender biased sex selection	Safe abortion & Gender bias Legal Protection Of Access To Abortion - Exceptions In Abortion Law Increasing Access To Legal *Abortion Services For Women Pratigya Campaign For Gender Equality And Safe Abortion	T (3)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

1. Lecture cum Discussion
2. Seminar
3. Demonstration

4. Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Introduction to comprehensive Abortion care	Short answers, Descriptive type
2.	Ethical issues related to abortion	Assignment, Short answers.
3.	Methods of Abortion	Presentations on various methods of abortion

(19ECAG04)- ADOLESCENT GYNAECOLOGY

Introduction

Introduction: This course is designed for students to Identify the anatomic changes of the genital tract and breast that occur at different ages, Characterize the hormonal changes that occur as part of normal puberty, Summarize the principal disorders or conditions experienced by adolescent patients and the special implications for diagnosis and management of complex diseases as they pertain to adolescents.

Course objectives and summary:

1. To describe and explain normal growth and development in children and youngsters
2. To the most important physical, psychological, and social risk factors for health challenges in childhood, adolescence and in the family pathogenesis and patho-physiology of common and important diseases in adolescent.
3. How to organize and coordinate health services for children and adolescents with chronic conditions and disabilities in the community, and the transition to adult specialist services
4. legal framework that governs children's rights to health care, and regulations involving patient autonomy in children and adolescents
5. Signs and symptoms of child neglect and abuse and the legislation for reporting cases
6. challenges to child health in a global perspective

Unit	Learning Objectives	Content	Time (Hrs)
1	Recognize the normal and abnormal puberty.	Normal And Abnormal Puberty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ovarian and testicular function during infancy, childhood and adolescence 	T - (3)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation and tempo of normal puberty • Assessment of stage of puberty (male and female) • Causes and management of precocious puberty and delayed puberty (female only)s 	
2	Describe the diagnosis and management of Adolescent problems	<p>Adolescent Problems: -Menstrual disorders and pelvic pain in adolescence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dysmenorrhoea in teenagers – causes, diagnosis and management • Other causes of pelvic pain • Menorrhagia – investigation and management • Management of ovarian cysts <p>Teenage pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The teenage pregnancy strategy • Outcome and complications of teenage pregnancy • Specialist services • Teenage contraception Which combined oral contraceptive pill? • Role of depot progestagens • Barrier methods <p>When should an IUCD/IUS be used?</p>	T - (8)
3	Describe the disorders of development	<p>Disorders Of Development: Normal embryology and genetics of sexual differentiation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions of abnormal uterine and vaginal development • Rokitansky syndrome • Androgen insensitivity syndrome 	T - (5)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Congenital adrenal hyperplasia <p>Making the correct diagnosis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of ambiguous genitalia at birth • Imaging modalities • Endocrine assessments • Regional networks 	
4	Explain in detail about the common childhood gynecological problems	<p>Common Childhood Gynecological Problems</p> <p>How to take a history and perform appropriate clinical examination of the child</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaginal bleeding • Vulvovaginitis • Labial adhesions <p>• Normal and abnormal puberty</p> <p>Ovarian and testicular function during infancy, childhood and adolescence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initiation and tempo of normal puberty • Assessment of stage of puberty (male and female) • Causes and management of precocious puberty and delayed puberty (female only) 	<p>T (8) P (5)</p>
5	Describe about the sexual health and child protection	<p>Sexual Health And Child Protection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual abuse, child protection training • Incidence of child sexual abuse • Diagnosis and management • Who should be involved? • Understanding the law <p>• Sexually Transmitted Infections And HPV Vaccination</p>	<p>T - (3) P - (5)</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalence of STIs • Screening • Treatment • Prevention strategies, including HPV vaccination 	
6	Enumerate the psychological support for adolescents	Psychological Support For Girls And Families <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psychology of intersex conditions • Understanding and coping with the diagnosis • How health professionals and parents should disclose diagnosis • Support for timing of surgery 	

Teaching- Learning Strategies

1. Lecture cum Discussion
2. Seminar
3. Health education
4. Demonstration
5. Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Normal And Abnormal Puberty	Short answer
2.	Adolescent Problems: -Menstrual disorders and pelvic pain in adolescence	Assignment, Short answers
3.	Disorders Of Development:	Descriptive type, Antenatal assessment
4.	Common Childhood Gynecological Problems	Short answers, seminars, assignments

5.	Sexual Health And Child Protection	Presentations on various Laws & Acts, Health Education Family planning services.
6.	Psychological Support For Girls And Families	Health Education, Recording, Short answers.

(19ECIVF05) - IVF

Introduction

Introduction: this course provides a one to one comprehensive training in the clinical management and laboratory practices of IVF. This course provides a advanced knowledge and skills in all aspects of micro manipulation for IVF procedures.

Course objectives

1. This course provides a one to one training to develop knowledge and skills in all aspects of micro manipulation for IVF.
2. It provides an high training complexity in a laboratory
3. It provides customized training in the clinical management and laboratory practices of IVF.
4. Explain the policy and programmes of Government
5. Enumerate about Safe Practices and ethical issues in IVF

Unit	Learning Objectives	Content	Time (Hrs)
I	Explain the basic science of embryology	Basic Sciences: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Embryology laboratory: ➤ Culture media ➤ Egg identification ➤ Insemination ➤ Fertilization and cleavage check. ➤ Embryo transfer technique ➤ Blastocyst culture Embryo hatching <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Techniques of intra-cytoplasmic sperm injection 	T(5)
II	Discuss briefly about the reproductive endocrinology	Reproductive Endocrinology including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory techniques Attain expertise: In the use of ovulation inducing agents and hormonal control of the menstrual cycle. • Follicular recruitment and retrieval procedures including GIFT. • Understand and be able to manage OHSS. 	T(5)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trans Vaginal Ultrasonography with particular reference to follicular monitoring and early pregnancy scanning. • Andrology: with reference, maintenance and trouble shooting 	
III	Describe the various methods of laboratory technology in IVF	Laboratory Technology: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Familiarity with Laboratory equipment, • Maintenance and trouble shooting. • Detailed knowledge of ART procedures carried out like semen preparation, • oocyte identification and grading • , embryo grading, • micromanipulation, • cell culture, • freezing techniques etc. 	T(5)
IV	Discuss the clinical embryology.	Clinical Embryology. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principles and practice of semen analysis and cryopreservation of semen. • Cytology of mammalian and human oocyte to identify stages of oocyte maturation accurately. • All aspects of embryology including developmental Etiology. • Cell biological techniques used in cell and tissue culture. • Molecular biology and genetics of human reproduction. • Micromanipulation of sperm and oocytes for carrying out ICSI and single-cell biopsies of embryos for preimplantation genetic diagnosis. • Principles and functioning of all the equipment used in the laboratory. • In vitro fertilization of oocytes after processing the gametes • Principles and practice of embryo freezing. 	T (8) P (5)
V	Enlist the various lab techniques in IVF	Lab Techniques–Principles&Instrumentation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic instrumentation – pH meter; Centrifuges; Microscopes; Electrophoresis Genetic manipulation / Nucleic acid techniques – DNA & RNA isolation; PCR etc.SDS-PAGE&Western blotting 	T (5) P (5)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cellbiologytechniques– Cellculture;Transfectionetc.Immunotechniques– RIA; ELISA;CMIA • Molecular Cytogenetics techniques – FISH; Karyotyping; Microarray; PRINS; QF- PCR;ArrayCGH; MLPA etc 	
VI	Explain about the ethics and laws in IVF.	Ethics;Regulatory laws&Guidelines <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ethical practices • National and international guidelines for IVF • Laws relating gametes and surrogacy. 	T(2)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

1. Lecture cum Discussion
2. Seminar
3. Demonstration
4. Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Basic Sciences:	Short answers, Descriptive type
2.	Reproductive Endocrinology	Assignment, Short answers.
3.	Laboratory Technology:	Presentations on various methods of IVF
4.	Clinical Embryology.	Short answers, Health education.
5.	LabTechniques– Principles&Instrumentation	Descriptive type and Essay answers

(19NM05)- NURSING MANAGEMENT

PLACEMENT-IIYEAR

Hours of instruction

Theory:150hours Credit:7.5

Practical:150hours

Credit:7.5

Course Description

This course is designed to assist students to develop a broad understanding of Principles, concepts, trends and issues related to nursing management. Further, it would provide opportunity to students to understand, appreciate and acquire skills in planning, supervision and management of nursing services at different levels to provide quality nursing services.

Objectives

At the end of the course, students will be able to:

1. Describe the philosophy and objectives of the health care institutions at various levels.
2. Identify trends and issues in nursing
3. Discuss the public administration, health care administration vis a vis nursing administration
4. Describe the principles of administration applied to nursing
5. Explain the organization of health and nursing services at the various levels/institutions.
6. Collaborate and co-ordinate with various agencies by using multi-sectoral approach
7. Discuss the planning, supervision and management of nursing workforce for various health care settings.
8. Discuss various collaborative models between nursing education and nursing service to improve the quality of nursing care
9. Identify and analyze legal and ethical issues in nursing administration
10. Describe the process of quality assurance in nursing services.
11. Demonstrate leadership in nursing at various levels

Course Content

Unit	Hours	Content
I	10	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Philosophy, purpose, elements, principles and scope of administration ❑ Indian Constitution, Indian Administrative system vis a vis health care delivery system: National, State and Local ❑ Organization and functions of nursing services and education at National, State, District and institutions: Hospital and Community ❑ Planning process: Five-year plans, Various Committee Reports on health, State and National Health policies, national population policy, national policy on AYUSH and plans,
II	10	<p>Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Functions of administration ❑ Planning and control ❑ Co-ordination and delegation ❑ Decision making – decentralization basic goals of decentralization. ❑ Concept of management <p>Nursing management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concept, types, principles and techniques ❑ Vision and Mission Statements ❑ Philosophy, aims and objective ❑ Current trends and issues in Nursing Administration ❑ Theories and models <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
III	15	<p>Planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Planning process: Concept, Principles, Institutional policies ❑ Mission, philosophy, objectives, ❑ Strategic planning ❑ Operational plans ❑ Management plans ❑ Programme evaluation and review technique (PERT), Gantt chart, Management by objectives (MBO) ❑ Planning new venture ❑ Planning for change ❑ Innovations in nursing <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>

IV	15	<p>Organization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concept, principles, objectives, Types and theories, Minimum requirements for organization, Developing an organizational Structure, levels, organizational Effectiveness and organizational Climate, ❑ Organizing nursing services and patient care: Methods of patient assignment- Advantages and disadvantages, primary nursing care, ❑ Planning and Organizing: hospital, unit and ancillary services (specifically central sterile supply department, laundry, kitchen, laboratory services, emergency etc) ❑ Disaster management: plan, resources, drill, etc <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
V	15	<p>Human Resource for health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Staffing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Norms: Staff inspection unit (SIU), Bajaj Committee, High power committee, Indian nursing council (INC) • Estimation of nursing staff requirement- activity analysis • Various research studies ❑ Recruitment: credentialing, selection, placement, promotion ❑ Retention ❑ Personnel policies ❑ Termination ❑ Staff development programme ❑ Duties and responsibilities of various category of nursing personnel <p>Applications to nursing service and education</p>
VI	15	<p>Directing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Roles and functions ❑ Motivation: Intrinsic, extrinsic, Creating motivating climate, Motivational theories ❑ Communication: process, types, strategies, Interpersonal communication, channels, barriers, problems, Confidentiality, Public relations ❑ Delegation; common delegation errors ❑ Managing conflict: process, management, negotiation, consensus ❑ Collective bargaining: health care labour laws, unions,

		<p>professional associations, role of nursemanager</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Occupational health and safety <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
VII	10	<p>Material management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Concepts, principles and procedures □ Planning and procurement procedures: Specifications □ ABC analysis, □ VED (very important and essential daily use) analysis □ Planning equipments and supplies for nursing care: unit and hospital □ Inventory control □ Condemnation <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
VIII	15	<p>Controlling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Quality assurance – Continuous Quality Improvement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standards • Models • Nursing audit □ Performance appraisal: Tools, confidential reports, formats, Management, interviews □ Supervision and management: concepts and principles □ Discipline: service rules, self-discipline, constructive versus destructive discipline, problem employees, disciplinary proceedings- enquiry etc □ Self-evaluation or peer evaluation, patient satisfaction, utilization review <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>
IX	15	<p>Fiscal planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Steps □ Plan and non-plan, zero budgeting, mid-term appraisal, capital and revenue □ Budget estimate, revised estimate, performance budget □ Audit □ Cost effectiveness □ Cost accounting □ Critical pathways □ Health care reforms □ Health economics □ Health insurance □ Budgeting for various units and levels <p>Application to nursing service and education</p>

X	10	<p>Nursing informatics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Trends □ Generalpurpose □ Use of computers in hospital andcommunity □ Patient recordsystem □ Nursing records andreports □ Management information and evaluation system(MIES) □ E- nursing, Telemedicine,telenursing □ Electronic medicalrecords
XI	10	<p>Leadership</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Concepts, Types,Theories □ Styles □ Managerbehavior □ Leaderbehavior □ Effective leader: Characteristics,skills □ Groupdynamics □ Power andpolitics □ lobbying □ Critical thinking and decisionmaking □ Stressmanagement <p>Applications to nursing service andeducation</p>
XII	10	<p>Legal and ethical issues</p> <p>Laws and ethics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> □ Ethicalcommittee □ Code of ethics and professionalconduct □ Legal system:Types of law, tort law, and liabilities □ Legal issues in nursing: negligence, malpractice, invasion of privacy, defamation ofcharacter □ Patientcareissues,managementissues,employmentissues □ Medico legalissues □ Nursing regulatory mechanisms: licensure, renewal, accreditation □ Patients' rights, Consumer protection act(CPA) □ Rights of special groups: children, women, HIV, handicap, ageing □ Professional responsibility andaccountability □ Infectioncontrol □ Standard safetymeasures

COURSE OUTCOMES (Cos)

CO1	Describe the philosophy and objectives of the Health care institution at various level
CO2	Identify trends and issues in Nursing
CO3	Discuss the public administration, health care administration vis a vis Nursing administration
CO4	Describe the Principles of administration applied to Nursing
CO5	Explain the organization of Health and Nursing services at the various level
CO6	Identify and analyse legal and ethical issues in Nursing Administration

Mapping / Alignment of Cos with PO & PSO

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	2	2	1		2			2	2	2		2	1	2
CO2		2	2			1					2	1	2		2
CO3		3		1			2			1	2		2		2
CO4	2					1			1		1		2	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	2		2	2		2		2			
CO6		2	2	2	2		2	2		2		2	2	2	2

(Tick mark or level of correlation: 3-High, 2-Medium, 1-Low)

PRACTICALS

- Prepare prototype personal files for staff nurses, faculty and cumulative records
- Preparation of budget estimate, Revised estimate and performance budget
- Plan and conduct staff development programme
- Preparation of Organization Chart
- Developing nursing standards/protocols for various units
- Design a layout plan for specialty units /hospital, community and educational institutions
- Preparation of job description of various categories of nursing personnel
- Prepare list of equipment and supplies for specialty units
- Assess and prepare staffing requirement for hospitals, community and educational institutions
- Plan of action for recruitment process
- Prepare a vision and mission statement for hospital, community and educational institutions
- Prepare a plan of action for performance appraisal
- Identify the problems of the specialty units and develop plan of action by using problem solving approach
- Plan a duty roster for specialty units/hospital, community and educational institutions
- Prepare: anecdotes, incident reports, day and night reports, handing and taking over reports, enquiry reports, nurses notes, Official letters, curriculum vitae, presentation etc
- Prepare a plan for disaster management
- Groupwork
- Field appraisal report

(19OBGN06)- CLINICAL SPECIALITY-II
OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

PLACEMENT-IIYEAR Theory:150hours

Credit:7.5

Practical:950hours

Credit:47.5

Course Description

This course is designed to assist the student in developing expertise and in-depth understanding in the field of Obstetric and gynecological Nursing. It will help the student to develop advanced nursing skills for nursing interventions in various obstetrical and gynecological conditions. It will further enable the students to function as midwifery nurse practitioner/specialist, educator, manager and researcher in the field of obstetric and gynecological nursing.

Objectives

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Describe the epidemiology, etiology, pathophysiology and diagnostic assessment of women with obstetric and gynecological conditions
- Perform physical, psychosocial, cultural & spiritual assessment
- Demonstrate competence in caring for women with obstetrical and gynecological conditions
- Demonstrate competence in caring for high-risk newborn.
- Identify and Manage obstetrical and neonatal emergencies as per protocol.
- Practice infection control measures
- Utilize recent technology and various diagnostic, therapeutic modalities in the management of obstetrical, gynecological and neonatal care.
- Demonstrate skill in handling various equipment's/gadgets used for obstetrical, gynecological and neonatal care
- Teach and supervise nurses and allied healthworkers.
- Design layout of specialty units of obstetrics and gynecology
- Develop standards for obstetrical and gynecological nursing practice.
- Counsel women and families
- Incorporate evidence-based nursing practice and identify the areas of research in the field of obstetrical and gynecological nursing
- Function as independent midwifery nurse practitioner

Contents Outline

Unit	Hours	Content
I	25	<p>Management of problems of women during pregnancy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Risk approach of obstetrical nursing care, concept & goals. ❑ Screening of high-risk pregnancy, newer modalities of diagnosis. ❑ Nursing Management of Pregnancies at risk-due to obstetrical complication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pernicious Vomiting. • Bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic pregnancy, and gestational trophoblastic diseases. • Hemorrhage during late pregnancy, ante partum hemorrhage, Placenta previa, abruptio placenta. • Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, Hemolysis Elevated liver enzyme Low Platelet count (HELLP) • Iso-immune diseases. Rh and ABO incompatibility • Hematological problems in pregnancy. • Hydramnios-oligohydramnios • Prolonged pregnancy- post term, postmaturity. • Multiple pregnancies. • Intra uterine infection & pain during pregnancy. • Intra Uterine Growth Retardation (IUGR), Premature Rupture of Membrane (PROM), intra uterine death
II		<p>Pregnancies at risk-due to pre-existing health problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Metabolic conditions. ❑ Anemia and nutritional deficiencies ❑ Hepatitis ❑ Cardio-vascular disease. ❑ Thyroid diseases. ❑ Epilepsy. ❑ Essential hypertension ❑ Chronic renal failure. ❑ Tropical diseases. ❑ Psychiatric disorders ❑ Infections Toxoplasmosis Rubella Cytomegalo virus Herpes (TORCH); Reproductive Tract Infection (RTI); STD; HIV/AIDS, Vaginal infections; Leprosy,

		<p>Tuberculosis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Other risk factors: Age- Adolescents, elderly; unwed mothers, sexual abuse, substance use <p>Pregnancies complicating with tumors, uterine anomalies, prolapse, ovarian cyst</p>
III	15	<p>Abnormal labor, pre-term labor & obstetrical emergencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Etiology, pathophysiology and nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncoordinated uterine actions, Atony of uterus, precipitate labour, prolonged labour. • Abnormal lie, presentation, position compound presentation. • Contracted pelvis-CPD; dystocia. • Obstetrical emergencies Obstetrical shock, vasa previa, inversion of uterus, amniotic fluid embolism, rupture uterus, presentation and prolapse cord. • Augmentation of labour. Medical and surgical induction. • Version • Manual removal of placenta. • Obstetrical operation: Forceps delivery, Ventouse, Caesarian section, Destructive operations • Genital tract injuries-Third degree perineal tear, VVF, RVF ❑ Complications of third stage of labour: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post-partum Hemorrhage. <p>Retained placenta.</p>
IV	10	<p>post-partum complications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puerperal infections, puerperal sepsis, urinary complications, puerperal venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism • Sub involution of uterus, Breast conditions, Thrombophlebitis <p>Psychological complications, post-partum blues, depression, psychosis</p>
V	25	<p>High Risk Newborn</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Concept, goals, assessment, principles.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-term, small for gestational age, post-mature infant, and baby of diabetic and substance use mothers. • Respiratory conditions, Asphyxia neonatorum, neonatal apnea meconium aspiration syndrome, pneumo thorax, pneumomediastinum • Icterus neonatorum. • Birth injuries. • Hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy • Congenital anomalies. • Neonatal seizures. • Neonatal hypocalcemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia. • Neonatal heart diseases. • Neonatal hemolytic diseases • Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, ophthalmia neonatorum, congenital syphilis, HIV/AIDS • Advanced neonatal procedures. • Calculation of fluid requirements. • Hematological conditions – erythroblastosis fetalis, hemorrhagic disorder in the newborn <p>Organization of neonatal care, services (Levels), transport, neonatal intensive care unit, organization and management of nursing services in NICU</p>
VI	15	<p>HIV/AIDS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ HIV positive mother and her baby ❑ Epidemiology ❑ Screening ❑ Parent to child transmission (PTCT) ❑ Prophylaxis for mother and baby ❑ Standard safety measures ❑ Counseling ❑ Breast feeding issues ❑ National policies and guidelines ❑ Issues: Legal, ethical, Psychosocial and rehabilitation <p>Role of nurse</p>
VII	25	Gynecological problems and nursing management

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Gynecological assessment ❑ Gynecological procedures ❑ Etiology, pathophysiology, diagnosis and nursing management of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Menstrual irregularities • Diseases of genital tract • Genital tract infections • Uterine displacement • Genital prolapses • Genital injuries • Uterine malformation • Uterine fibroid, ovarian tumors, Breast carcinoma, Pelvic inflammatory diseases, reproductive tract malignancies, hysterectomy – vaginal and abdominal. <p>Sexual abuse, rape, trauma, assault</p>
VIII	5	<p>Administration and management of obstetrical and gynecological unit</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Design & layout ❑ Staffing, ❑ Equipment, supplies, ❑ Infection control; Standard safety measures ❑ Quality Assurance: -Obstetric auditing – records /reports, Norms, policies and protocols <p>Practice standards for obstetrical and gynecological unit</p>
IX	5	<p>Education and training in obstetrical and gynecological care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Staff orientation, training and development, ❑ In-service education program, <p>Clinical teaching programs.</p>

Course outcomes (Cos)

CO1	Remember the basic concepts of Normal pregnancy, labour and puerperium
CO2	Understand the physiology and management of High-risk pregnancy, abnormal labour and puerperium.
CO3	Analyze deviations from normal, able to provide appropriate Interventions.
CO4	Apply revised protocols to manage obstetrical emergencies.
CO5	Evaluate the outcomes of Nursing interventions and revisions made according to recent advancements.
CO6	Create new interventions/protocols to improve quality of care.

Mapping / Alignment of Cos with PO & PSO

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PO11	PO12	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	2	2	1		2			2	2	2		2	1	2
CO2		2	2			1					2	1	2		2
CO3		3		1			2			1	2		2		2
CO4	2					1			1		1		2	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	2		2	2		2		2			
CO6		2	2	2	2		2	2		2		2	2	2	2

(Tick mark or level of correlation: 3-High, 2-Medium, 1-Low)

PRACTICAL

TOTAL=960 HOURS

1 WEEK=30 HOURS

S.No.	Deptt./ Unit	No. of Week	Total Hours
1	Antenatal OPD including Infertility clinics/Reproductive medicine, Family welfare and post-partum clinic /PTCT	6	180 Hours
2	Antenatal and Postnatal ward	6	180 Hours

3	Labour room	4	120 Hours
4	Neonatal Intensive Care Unit	3	90 Hours
5	Obstetric/Gynae Operation Theatre	3	90 Hours
6	Gynae Ward	4	120 Hours
7	CHC, PHC, SC	6	180 Hours
	Total	32 Weeks	960 Hours

Essential Obstetrical and Gynecological Skills

Procedure Observed

- Assisted Reproductive Technology procedures
- Ultra-sonography
- Specific laboratory tests.
- Amniocentesis.
- Cervical & vaginal cytology.
- Fetoscopy.
- Hysteroscopy.
- MRI.
- Surgical diathermy.
- Cryosurgery.

Procedures Assisted

- Operative delivery
- Abnormal deliveries-Forceps application, Ventouse, Breech
- Exchange blood transfusion
- Culdoscopy.
- Cystoscopy
- Tuboscopy
- Laparoscopy.
- Endometrial Biopsy
- Tubal patent test
- Chemotherapy
- Radiation therapy
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy.
- Dilatation and Curettage

Procedures Performed

- History taking.
- Physical Examination-General
- Antenatal assessment. –20

- Pelvic examination
- Assessment of risk status.
- Assessment of Intra uterine fetal well-being. Kick chart and fetal movement chart, Doppler assessment, Non-Stress Test, Contraction stress test (Oxytocin challenge test)
- Universal precautions- Disposal of biomedical waste.
- Per Vaginal examination and interpretation (early pregnancy, labour, postpartum).
- Utilization of Partograph
- Medical & Surgical induction (Artificial rupture of membranes).
- Vacuum extraction
- Conduct of delivery.
- Prescription and administration of fluids and electrolytes through intravenous route.
- Application of outlet forceps, delivery of breech – Burns Marshall, Loveset maneuver
- Repair of tears and Episiotomy suturing.
- Vacuum extraction
- controlled cord traction, Manual removal of placenta, placental examination,
- Manual vacuum aspiration
- Postnatal assessment. -20
- Management of breast engorgement
- Thrombophlebitis (white leg)
- Postnatal counseling.
- Reposition of inversion of uterus.
- Laboratory tests: Blood- Hb, Sugar, Urine-albumin, sugar
- Breast care, breast exam, and drainage breast abscess.
- Postnatal exercise.
- Assessment – New born assessment; physical and neurological, Apgar score, high-risk newborn, Monitoring neonates; Clinically and with monitors, Capillary refill time, Assessment of jaundice, danger signs
- Anthropometric measurement
- Neonatal resuscitation
- Gastric Lavage
- Care of newborn in multi-channel monitor and ventilator.
- Care of newborn in radiant warmer and incubator.
- Kangaroo mother care.
- Assisting mother with exclusive Breast-feeding
- Feeding technique: Katori, spoon, naso/orogastric, Total Parenteral nutrition

- Assessment, calculation and administration of fluids and medications:
- Oral
- I.D.
- I.M.
- I.V.- Securing IV-line, infusion pump
- Administration of drug per rectum
- Capillary blood sample collection.
- Oxygen therapy.
- Phototherapy.
- Chest physiotherapy.
- counseling – Parental, bereavement, family planning, infertility etc
- Setting of operation theatre.
- Trolley and table set up for Obstetrical & gynecological operations.
- Papsmear.
- Vaginal smear.
- Insertion of pessaries,
- Insertion of IUD and removal.
- Teaching skills
- communication skills
- Prepare referral slips
- Pre transport stabilization
- Networking with other stakeholders

**ELECTIVE COURSE
(19ECAP06)- ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY**

Introduction

The main emphasis of the course is developing personality and managing .It is important to provide adolescents with an early start to antenatal care and to options for continuing or terminating pregnancy, particularly because adolescents tend to delay seeking abortion, resort to the use of less skilled providers, use more dangerous methods, and delay seeking care for complications.Special attention should be given to adolescents under 16 during obstetric care because they and their infants are at especially high risk of complications and death.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. Discuss prevalence of teenage pregnancy
2. Discuss pregnancy screening in teen population
3. Identify pregnancy risks associated with teenage pregnancy for the mother
4. Discuss medical impacts associated with teenage pregnancy for the fetus/infant
5. Discuss social implications of teenage pregnancy
6. Discuss risk for repeat unintended pregnancy
7. Discuss Post-pregnancy care of the teenager.

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs	Alignment to COs
I	Explain the adolescent pregnancy	INTRODUCTION TO TEENAGE PREGNANCY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Teenage pregnancy ➤ Objectives ➤ Prevalence ➤ Pregnancy during adolescence and associated Risk factors ➤ Causes and effects of adolescent pregnancy 	T (10) P (5)	CO1 & CO2
II	Describe the scope of the problem.	SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Health consequences ➤ Social and economic consequences ➤ Effect of pregnancy on 	T (10) P (5)	CO3

		<p>mother</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Effect of pregnancy on babies 		
III	Discuss the various methods of prevention of adolescent pregnancy	<p>SCREENING AND PREVENTION OF ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Importance of screening for pregnancy ➤ Prevention of adolescent pregnancy. ➤ Birth control methods ➤ Complications from pregnancy and child birth 	<p>T (10) P (5)</p>	CO4,CO5,CO6

Teaching- Learning Strategies

- 1) Lecture cum Discussion
- 2) Seminar
- 3) Lab – Birth control methods
- 4) Demonstration
- 5) Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Introduction To Teenage Pregnancy	Short answer
2.	Scope of the problem	Short answers, Descriptive type, Antenatal Assessment and demonstration of breathing exercises.
3.	Screening and prevention of adolescent pregnancy	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration

(19ECNBP07)-NATURAL BIRTHING PROCESS-

Introduction

The term “natural birth” historically has been used to describe childbirth without medication. In some cases, this means not using any pain medication during labor, but having other medical interventions, such as fetal heart monitoring. Or it can mean not having any medical intervention at all. Without pain medication, women rely on relaxation techniques and controlled breathing to help relieve the pain. While this type of birth sounds like it would take place in a birthing center with a midwife and/or a doula, it may also happen in a hospital

Course Objective

1. Define Natural birthing process
2. List the conditions and preparations for Natural birthing
3. Enumerate the benefits and risks of Natural birthing
4. Explain the Breathing techniques-Lamaze method
5. Discuss the positions and coping with pain
6. Describe the role of midwife in natural birthing
7. Recommend choosing the health provider and location

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs
I	Explain the meaning of Natural birthing process	INTRODUCTION TO NATURAL BIRTHING PROCESS Definition Concepts of Natural birthing Ethical aspects of Natural birthing process	T (10) P (5)
II	Describe the conditions and preparations of natural birthing process	PREPARATION FOR NATURAL BIRTHING Conditions and preparations for natural birthing Positions and breathing techniques Lamaze method Adoptions of natural birthing methods.	T (10) P (5)
III	Discuss the role of Midwife in conducting Natural birthing	ROLE OF NURSE IN NATURAL BIRTHING Coping with pain Pain relief techniques Natural birth education	T (10) P (5)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

- 1) Lecture cum Discussion
- 2) Seminar
- 3) Lab – Basic Life Support techniques using mannequin and simulations
- 4) Demonstration
- 5) Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Introduction To Obstetrical emergencies	Short answer
2.	Obstetrical emergencies and their management	Short answers, Descriptive type, Antenatal Assessment and demonstration of breathing exercises.
3.	Basic life support and role of Nurse in performing BSLs	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration

(19ECOIL08) - OXYTOCIN INDUCTION OF LABOUR

Introduction

This course is designed to help the students acquire knowledge, develop attitude and beginning skills in the administration of oxytocin drugs for women during labour. This skill development course is designed to prepare participants to induce or strengthen uterine contractions in pregnant women to aid in labor and delivery or to control postpartum bleeding.

Course Objective

As a result of taking this class, students are expected to be able to

1. Understand the various drugs used in obstetrics.
2. To assess the knowledge and practice on use of oxytocin
3. To enable the progress to a vaginal delivery
4. helps to improve the quality of care and outcomes for pregnant women undergoing induction of labour in under-resourced settings

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs
I	Explain the oxytocin infusion and its importance	OXYTOCIN FOR INDUCTION AND AUGMENTATION OF LABOUR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Definition: <input type="checkbox"/> Types Of Oxytocics: <input type="checkbox"/> Physiologic And Pharmacologic Effect: <input type="checkbox"/> Indication Of Oxytocics: <input type="checkbox"/> Contraindications <input type="checkbox"/> Dosage And Routes Of Administration 	T (10) P (5)

		<input type="checkbox"/> Side Effects And Toxic Effects <input type="checkbox"/> Nursing Intervention For Women Taken Oxytocin Automatic Oxytocin Infusion Equipment For Induction Of Labour	
II	Describe indications, dosage, action, side effects and nurses responsibilities in the administration of drugs used for mothers.	PHARMACO- THERAPEUTICS IN OBSTETRICS <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Indication, dosage, action, contra indication and side effects of drugs ➤ Effect of drugs on pregnancy, labor & puerperium ➤ Nursing responsibilities in the administration of drug in Obstetrics ➤ anti hypertensive, ➤ diuretics, corticosteroids, tocolytic agents, anti convulsants, anticoagulants Analgesics and Anesthetics in Obstetrics ➤ Effects of maternal ➤ medication on fetus and neonate Role of obstetric nurse	T (10) P (3)
III	Describe The Guideline Management Principles And Goals In Administering Obstetrics	GUIDELINE MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES AND GOALS IN ADMINISTERING OBSTETRICS DRUGS: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ standard protocol for oxytocin infusion ➤ Documentation ➤ Legal and ethical issues ➤ Teratogenic effects of drugs on fetus 	T (10) P (2)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

- 1) Lecture cum Discussion
- 2) Seminar
- 3) Lab – oxytocin infusion and drop rate
- 4) Demonstration
- 5) Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Oxytocin for induction and augmentation of labour	Short answer

2.	Pharmaco- therapeutics in obstetrics	Short answers, Descriptive type, Drug and its indication
3.	Guideline management principles and goals in administering obstetrics drugs	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration

(19ECOE09) -OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES-

Introduction

Pregnancy and childbirth is a normal process, complications may occur any time during antenatal or post natal period. The ability of the midwife to deal with competence the obstetric emergencies depends on the prompt action taken by her. The speed of this action while calling for medical assistance will often help to determine the outcome for the mother and the baby. Every delivery must be managed as an obstetrical emergency and all the preparation done to deal these emergencies. At times the midwife may face an emergency such as sudden collapse which is not directly related to mother's pregnancy. This requires that she should remain alert to the possibility of such a situation.

Course Objective and Summary

1. Define obstetric emergencies;
2. List the conditions related to obstetric emergencies;
3. Enumerate the essential qualities of the nurse/midwife in dealing with obstetric emergencies;
4. Explain the important signs and symptoms of each conditions.
5. Discuss the immediate management of each emergency
6. Describe the specific role of the midwife in the management of various obstetric emergencies discussed
7. Recommend strongly the practising of basic life support procedures on a regular basis.

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs
I	Explain the definition of obstetric emergencies	INTRODUCTION TO OBSTETRIC EMERGENCIES <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Definition ➤ Causes and effects ➤ Concepts of obstetric emergencies ➤ legal implications of emergency care 	T (10) P (5)
II	Describe the obstetrical emergencies & their management	OBSTETRICAL EMERGENCIES & THEIR MANAGEMENT <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Rupture of uterus ➤ Vasa Previa ➤ Cord Presentation and Cord Prolapse ➤ Amniotic fluid embolism ➤ Shoulder dystocia ➤ Shock Causes, signs and symptoms of the condition, management	T (10) P (5)
III	Discuss the Basic life support	BASIC LIFE SUPPORT & ROLE OF NURSE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Basic life support ➤ Indications ➤ Procedure ➤ Role of nurse in basic life support 	T (10) P (5)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

- 1) Lecture cum Discussion
- 2) Seminar
- 3) Lab – Basic Life Support techniques using mannequin and simulations
- 4) Demonstration
- 5) Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Introduction To Obstetrical emergencies	Short answer
2.	Obstetrical emergencies and their management	Short answers, Descriptive type, Antenatal Assessment and demonstration of breathing exercises.
3.	Basic life support and role of Nurse in performing BSLs	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration

(19ECOG10) ONCOLOGY GYNAECOLOGY

Introduction

Gynecologic oncology is a specialized field of medicine that focuses on cancers of the female reproductive system, including ovarian cancer, uterine cancer, vaginal cancer, cervical cancer, and vulvar cancer. Gynecological cancers comprise 10-15% of women's cancers, mainly affecting women past reproductive age but posing threats to fertility for younger patients. The most common route for treatment is combination therapy, consisting of a mix of both surgical and non-surgical interventions radiotherapy, chemotherapy.

Course Objective and Summary

1. Define Oncology Gynecology
2. List the risk factors of the conditions
3. Enumerate the signs and symptoms
4. Explain the epidemiology of the condition
5. Discuss the medical management
6. Describe the quality of life

Unit	Learning Objective	Content	Hrs

I	Explain the meaning of oncology gynecology	INTRODUCTION TO ONCOLOGY GYNECOLOGY Meaning and Definition Causes and risk factors of the conditions Oncology and the effects	T (10) P (5)
II	Describe the conditions and its causes	CONDITIONS UNDER ONCOLOGY GYNECOLOGY Ovarian tumor Uterine cancer vaginal cancer, cervical cancer, vulvar cancer	T (10) P (5)
III	Discuss the epidemiology and quality of care	INCIDENCE & PREVALENCE OF ONCOLOGY GYNECOLOGY Epidemiology Treatment modalities Radiology and chemotherapy Care of patients undergoing treatment	T (10) P (5)

Teaching- Learning Strategies

- 1) Lecture cum Discussion
- 2) Seminar
- 3) Lab – assessment of the cancer, staging
- 4) Demonstration
- 5) Assignments

Assessment Techniques of each topic of the course

S.No	Topic	Assessment Techniques
1.	Introduction To oncology and gynecology	Short answer
2.	Disease conditions under oncology gynecology	Short answers, Descriptive type, Antenatal Assessment and demonstration of breathing exercises.
3.	Incidence and prevalence of oncology gynecology	Descriptive type, Health Education Return demonstration

