1. Describe the concept of general care of patients.
2. What distinguishes a special care from the general?
3. Peculiarities of general care of surgical patients.
4. Who provides care for surgical patients?
5. What elements of the care of surgical patients carry younger nurses?
6. What elements of care for patients perform nurses?
7. History of patient care (who has nursing in Ancient Greek, in ancient Rome, in the middle ages period, in the nineteenth century, nowadays).
10. Sanitary-hygienic regimen in surgical department.
11. Hygiene of medical personal.
12. Hygiene of patients.
13. The structure of the admission department.
14. Documentation of the admission department.
15. Sanitary processing of patients.
16. Sanitary processing of patients with scabies.
17. Sanitary processing the hair in revealing lice.
20. Anthropometry of patients.
21. Weighting of patients.
22. Transporting patients to the surgical department depending on the severity of their condition.
23. Peculiarities of admitting with urgent surgical pathology.
24. Filling medical documents in admission department.
25. Sanitary-hygienic regimen in admission department.
26. Compliance with the rules of deontology of medical personal at the reception of patients.
27. What is «preoperative period»?
28. Tasks of preoperative preparation of patients.
29. Peculiarities of preparing of patients for urgent operation.
30. What factors influenced on the duration and the amount of preoperative preparation?
31. How should be perfume sanitary and hygienic preparing of the patients before surgery?
32. Peculiarities of sanitary-hygienic processing of patients who are in severe condition.
33. Preparing for surgery of the digestive tract.
34. How is the sanitary processing of the oral cavity?
35. With which pathology in patients before operation gastric lavage is performed?
36. Methods of gastric lavage.
37. Possible complications during the gastric lavage.
39. Types of enemas (hypertonic, contrast, oil, aperient, small, medicamentous).
40. What is called a cleansing enema? Technic its implementation.
41. What is called a siphon enema? Technic its implementation.
42. Transportation of patients.
43. The composition of the solution for enemas, proposed from Ognev.
44. Possible complications during cleansing and siphon enema. They prevention.
45. When placed in a cleansing enema depending on the kind of surgery (elective or urgent).
46. What temperature water is used for enemas?
47. How is the preparation of the surgical field in patients on the planned and emergent surgery?
48. When shaving the skin should be performed in patients before elective surgery?
49. How is preparation of mind and nervous system of patients before surgery?
50. Preparation of the cardiovascular system to operation.
51. Preparation of the respiratory tract of patients before surgery.
52. Peculiarities of the preoperative preparation of elderly patients.
53. Peculiarities of the preoperative preparation of patients with disorders of the gastrointestinal tract.
54. Peculiarities of the preoperative preparation of patients who are in severe condition.
55. What is "postoperative period"?
56. Peculiarities of patients care in the postoperative period.
57. Maintenance of principles of deontology in postoperative patients. Remember the phrase of Voltaire on this.
58. How to transport patients after surgery?
60. What are hygienic requirements relate to the wheel-stretchers, on which transported patients from the operating theater?
61. Technology shifting patients from operating table to the wheel-stretchers, from the wheel-stretchers in bed.
62. Peculiarities of patients care in the first 6 hours after surgery. What are the possible complications in patients? Their prophylactic.
63. What are the indicators of the general state and local features must carefully monitor?
64. Observation of postoperative wound and drainage tubes in patients after abdominal operations.
65. Peculiarities of the postoperative care of patients with alcoholic psychotic disturbances.
66. What should be the patient's position in bed in the early hours after anesthesia, the first day after surgery?
67. Describe the position of Fouler.
68. What position in bed providing patients after operations on the organs of the oropharynx and neck?
69. Peculiarities care of patients, which operated on septic pathology?
70. Peculiarities care of patients with anaerobic infection.
71. Observation and care for organs of respiratory system.
72. Principles deontology in the care of dying patients.
73. What help should be given to the patient with symptoms of shortness of breath and asthma?
74. Technic applying of cupping glasses, of mustard plasters.
75. What are the methods of artificial feeding post-operation patients.
76. Peculiarities of feeding of patients after abdominal operations (appendectomy, cholecystectomy, resection of the stomach).
77. Fight against postoperative hiccup (including method of Valsava)?
80. Technic of feeding of patients after operation (with spoons, drinking bowl, through a tube).
81. What is clinical and biological death? First aid by cardiac arrest.
82. Method of washing of postoperative patients in bed.
83. Technique of cleansing enema?
84. Technique of sanitary processing of postoperative patients after defecation.
86. What is the clinical signs, which used for assessment of severity of the patients?
87. Methods of control the temperature (in axillary region, in the oral cavity, in the rectum).
88. Nutrient enemas.
89. What are the most common possible postoperative complications in elderly patients?
90. Rules of deontology in the care of elderly patients.
91. Sanitary and hygienic processing of seriously ill patients.
92. Using of bedpan. Sanitary and hygienic processing of seriously ill patients after defecation.
93. Technical changes underwear and bed linen in seriously ill patients.
94. Rules of deontology in the care of dying patients.
95. Techniques of measurement of body temperature. Types of fever.
96. Prevention of pulmonary and cardiovascular complications in seriously ill patients.
97. Prevention of bed-sores in seriously ill patients.
98. What is clinical and biological death? First aid by cardiac arrest.
99. Control of diuresis in seriously ill patients.
100. First aid by cardiac arrest.