

## MODULE. MAIN DUTIES AND PROFESSIONAL ACTIONS OF A SURGICAL DEPARTMENT NURSE.

1. Hospitalization of patients in a surgical clinic.
2. Structure and functions of the reception department.
3. Sanitary and hygienic regime in the reception department.
4. Functional duties of a nurse of the reception department.
5. Preparation of medical history.
6. Sanitary treatment of patients. Dressing patients.
7. Sanitary treatment of patients with pediculosis and scabies.
8. Washing patients in the bath and shower. Rules. Contraindication.
9. Anthropometric studies of patients in the reception department.
10. Types of transportation of patients to the department, depending on their condition.
11. Organization of the work of nurses in the surgical department.
12. Ethics and deontology in the work of nurses of the surgical department.
13. Personal hygiene of the medical staff of the surgical department
14. Functional duties of a duty nurse.
15. Functional duties of a dressing nurse.
16. Types of dressings, their arrangement. Rules for dressing patients with clean and purulent wounds.
17. Functional duties of a manipulation nurse.
18. What is the "preoperative period"?
19. Tasks of the nurse in preoperative preparation of patients.
20. Peculiarities of preparing patients for emergency surgery.
21. Sanitary and hygienic treatment of the patient before surgery. Peculiarities of sanitary and hygienic treatment of patients in serious condition.
22. Gastric lavage before surgery. Complications during gastric lavage and their prevention.
23. Cleansing enema. Indication.
24. Siphon enema. Indication.
25. Hypertonic enema. Indication.
26. Preparation of the operating field in patients on the eve of planned and urgent surgery.
27. Psychological preparation of patients before surgery.
28. Preparation of the cardiovascular system for surgery.
29. Preparation of respiratory organs for surgery.

30. Peculiarities of preoperative preparation of elderly and senile patients.
31. Peculiarities of preoperative preparation of unconscious patients with penetrating injuries of the chest and abdominal cavity, internal bleeding.
32. Transportation of patients from the operating room.
33. Postoperative period. Phases of the postoperative period.
34. Peculiarities of patient care after surgical interventions under general anesthesia.
35. Possible complications of general anesthesia in the early postoperative period, their prevention and treatment.
36. Peculiarities of patient care in the first hours after surgery. Possible complications and their prevention.
37. Methods of measuring body temperature. Types of fever.
38. Observation of postoperative wounds, drainage tubes in patients after cavity operations.
39. Position of patients in bed in the first hours after anesthesia, on the first day after surgery. Fowler's, Trendelenburg's position.
40. Observation and care of respiratory organs. Help for patients with shortness of breath and shortness of breath.
41. Bedsores. Prevention of bedsores.
42. Observation of the state of the cardiovascular system in postoperative patients.
43. Determination of suitability of blood for transfusion.
44. Determination of blood group using standard sera and anti-A and anti-B Tsolicones.
45. Testing for individual compatibility.
46. Testing for Rh compatibility.
47. Conducting a biological test.
48. Filling the system for infusion therapy.
49. Possible complications of blood transfusion, their prevention and first aid.
50. Describe the main dietary tables.
51. Ways of feeding postoperative patients.
52. Parenteral nutrition of patients in the early postoperative period.
53. Fighting flatulence in patients in the postoperative period.
54. Peculiarities of care for senile and elderly patients.
55. What are the most common postoperative complications in elderly patients?
56. Bladder catheterization.
57. Peculiarities of care for dying patients.

58. Rules for applying bandages on the head and neck.
59. Rules for applying bandages to the upper limbs and chest.
60. Rules for applying bandages to the perineum and lower limbs.
61. Rules for taking material from wounds for bacteriological research.
62. Care of stomas of oncological patients (skin protection, change of calorimeter).
63. Production of dressing material: balls, napkins, turund.
64. Pre-sterilization treatment of instruments.
65. Control of the effectiveness of pre-sterilization treatment of tools.
66. Collection of sputum for analysis.
67. Study of blood pressure and pulse.
68. Instillation of drops in the nose, ears, eyes.
69. Covering the sterile table in the dressing room.
70. Preparation of the patient for X-ray and endoscopic research methods.
71. Technique of intradermal injections.
72. Technique of subcutaneous injections.
73. Technique of intramuscular injections.
74. Technique of intravenous injections.
75. Technique of intravenous infusions.