

Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic

Ministry of Education and Science of the Kyrgyz Republic

**Educational and Methodological Association for Higher Medical and
Pharmaceutical Education under the Ministry of Education and Science of the
Kyrgyz Republic**

COMPETENCE CATALOGUE

Graduate of the University in the specialty 560006 “Higher Nursing”

UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

Bishkek 2018

Catalogue of competencies of a university graduate in the specialty 560006 “Higher Nursing” (undergraduate level). Edition 1.

Compiled by: Head of the Department of “Nursing”, Doctor of Medical Sciences Beishenbieva G. J., assistants of the Academic Chair “Nursing” Kruglikova E. N., Toktorbaeva E. A.

The catalogue of competencies of a university graduate in the specialty 560006 “Higher Nursing” (undergraduate level) is developed on the basis of the State Educational Standard in the specialty 530006 “Higher Nursing”.

The catalogue was reviewed by:

D. Musayeva, Deputy Chief Physician for Nursing of the National Center of Oncology.

N. I. Isakova, Deputy Chief Physician for Nursing at the State Clinical Hospital No. 6.

Content

Explanatory note

Chapter 1. General and special competencies

Chapter 2. Examples of nursing diagnoses

Chapter 3. Disciplinary competencies

- 3.1. Introduction to Nursing
- 3.2. Nursing patronage of a healthy family
- 3.3. Health assessment
- 3.4. Clinical Nursing
- 3.5. Palliative care
- 3.6. Methodology of research in Nursing
- 3.7. Leadership and management in Nursing
- 3.8. Nursing in family medicine
- 3.9. Pedagogy and age psychology
- 3.10. Organization of management of nursing services
- 3.11. Methodology of training nurses
- 3.12. Medical and social patronage
- 3.13. Management psychology
- 3.14. Health economics
- 3.15. Marketing in healthcare

Chapter 4. Nursing skills and manipulation

- 4.1. Collecting information for making a nursing diagnosis
- 4.2. Physical examination
- 4.3. General skills
- 4.4. Manipulations for emergency care
- 4.5. Manipulations related to the care of surgical patients

Chapter 5. Organizational and managerial skills

Chapter 6. Skills of psychological and pedagogical activity

Explanatory note

Pre-graduate training in the specialty “Higher Nursing” provides professional training of a specialist with deep theoretical and practical knowledge of patient care, nursing staff management, as well as pedagogy and psychology of higher education. They should be ready for postgraduate education in theoretical and nursing disciplines, as well as engage in research activities in theoretical, fundamental and applied areas of medicine and nursing.

A graduate in the specialty of higher professional education **560006 – “Higher Nursing”** must be able to solve problems that correspond to his qualifications and have the competencies specified in the State Educational Standard. The final result of the University's activities is the professional training of a mobile professional-competent graduate of the Faculty of Higher Nursing Education, who is able to navigate the socio-economic conditions of the region, the country and abroad.

The list of competencies is compiled taking into account the structure of medical, managerial and pedagogical problems that are most often found in nursing and management practice.

It should be noted that in today's complex socio-economic conditions, there is a growing understanding that the crisis phenomena in healthcare are insurmountable without the development and transformation of the management sphere, without the formation of professional managerial personnel. In this regard, the issue of training nursing managers and teachers is of particular relevance.

The professional training and development of health management personnel applies equally to both doctors and nursing staff. Professionalism in the work of nurses of managers at all levels of the management hierarchy, starting from the senior nurse of the hospital department and ending with the chief specialist in the nursing department of the Ministry of Health of the Kyrgyz Republic, is the key to success not only in the work of nursing services, but also in the entire health system as a whole.

According to the State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education for the specialty “Higher Nursing”, the graduate must master the following activities

- ✓ diagnostic;
- ✓ medical treatment;
- ✓ rehabilitation program;
- ✓ preventive maintenance;
- ✓ organizational and managerial support;
- ✓ psychological and pedagogical;
- ✓ research and development.

This catalog defines the competencies that correspond to the listed types of activities:

➤ *being determined*

- the purpose and content of pre-graduate training;

- the level of competence, knowledge and skills of a nursing specialist;
 - *being developed:*
- State Educational standard;
- training plans;
- training programs;
 - *being organized:*
- educational process;
- professional orientation of applicants entering medical universities;
 - *being carried out:*
- certification of graduates.

For practical convenience, the tasks are distributed in the catalog as follows:

Chapter 1. General and special competencies

Chapter 2. Examples of nursing diagnoses

Chapter 3. Disciplinary competencies

Chapter 4. Nursing skills and manipulation

Chapter 5. Organizational and managerial skills

Chapter 6. Skills of psychological and pedagogical activity

Chapter 1 “**General and special competencies**” lists the general and special competencies that a graduate must master (in accordance with the State Educational Standard of Higher Professional Education in the specialty 530006 – Higher Nursing”).

Chapter 2, “**Examples of Nursing Diagnoses**” lists the various nursing diagnoses that a future nursing professional may encounter in their professional activities. Examples of nursing diagnoses were selected based on the frequency of their prevalence or occurrence.

Chapter 3, “**Disciplinary competencies**”, presents the competencies for the disciplines. Each discipline includes theoretical and clinical conditions, which list the concepts, pathological conditions that the graduate should be able to evaluate and implement the nursing process.

The following letters are used to indicate the competencies that a future specialist should possess:

A	<p><i>A graduate should know and understand:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the relevance and significance of this phenomenon, manipulation or procedure in a specific clinical situation; - can describe a concept, manipulation, or procedure in general terms; - saw the correct execution of the manipulation or procedure (in a clinical setting, on a phantom, on video, or by other technical means).
---	---

B	<i>A graduate, must use the knowledge in practice:</i> - performed the procedure almost 1 or more times.
C	<i>A graduate, capable of making judgments, evaluating ideas, and drawing conclusions:</i> - performed the procedure almost enough times; - can perform the procedure without the presence of a mentor; - able to independently identify the patient's need.
D	<i>A graduate has communication and learning skills:</i> - can conduct a competent nursing survey of the patient; - able to make a nursing diagnosis; - able to train the patient and their relatives in nursing and self-care skills.

In chapters 4, 5, 6, “**Nursing skills and manipulations**”, “**Organizational-managerial and psychological-pedagogical skills**”, the skills and manipulations with which the graduate should be familiar and to some extent proficient are listed.

To describe the degree of proficiency in a skill, the type of activity that a graduate should have, the following gradation of levels is used:

	Level 1	Level 2
Clinical Nursing Care	The graduate must have some practical experience: - in conducting a nursing assessment of the patient; - in making a nursing diagnosis and determining its priority; - can explain the principle of manipulation; - knows the indications and contraindications to manipulation; - knows the clinical significance of manipulation in a specific clinical situation; - I saw the manipulation performed (on a patient, on a dummy, on a video, etc.)	The graduate should apply the skill regularly (the skill or manipulation should be practiced on patients): - can independently implement the five stages of the nursing process; - can explain the principle of manipulation, - has the correct technique of performing manipulation; - has sufficient experience to perform the manipulation independently; - can interpret data from nursing care results, the results of manipulation performed.

Teaching skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - familiar with the theoretical background and technology of the organization of educational activities; - knows the methods of developing materials that provide training for students, using the most effective teaching tools; - knows the principles of developing programs of academic disciplines; - knows the learning process in the system of secondary and higher professional medical education; - knows the teaching methods and forms of training sessions; - familiar with various types of control of students ' knowledge. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owns modern educational technologies and effectively applies them in practice; - able to create and apply training programs in practice; - implements educational programs; - able to put into practice various forms of training sessions; - monitors and evaluates the current and final results of the development of the main educational program by students.
Management skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - familiarized with the basics of organizing the management of nursing activities; - knowledgeable about communication methods; - knows the basics of making plans for the development of the organization to improve the quality of medical care; - has basic knowledge of the types of problems and ways to solve them; - knows the basics of successful recruitment of human resources (has knowledge of the necessary qualities of employees). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - able to apply management skills in the field of nursing in a healthcare organization; - builds relationships with colleagues based on trust; - develops a work plan (development programs) to improve the provision of medical services by nursing professionals; - plays an active role in the process of implementing changes; - identifies the most important problems, looks for ways to solve them; - attracts suitable employees (working with personnel).

Chapter 1. General and special competencies

General and special (professional) competencies are presented. Special competencies are distributed according to the types of professional activity of a nurse with a higher education.

a) universal:

General scientific competencies (GSC):

GSC-1- is able and ready to analyze socially significant problems and processes, use the methods of natural science, mathematics and humanities in various types of professional and social activities;

GSC-2 - is able and ready to analyze significant political events and trends, to master the basic concepts and laws of the world historical process, to respect and respect the historical heritage and traditions, to evaluate state policy, to form a civil position;

GSC-3- is able and ready to collect, process and interpret, using modern information technologies, the data necessary to form judgments on relevant social, scientific and ethical issues

GSC-4- able and willing to work in a team, tolerant of social, ethnic, religious and cultural differences

Instrumental competencies (IC):

IC-1- is capable and ready to work with computer equipment and software for system and application purposes to solve professional tasks;

IC-2- is able and ready to use information, bibliographic resources and information and communication technologies, taking into account the basic requirements of information security;

IC-3- capable and ready for written and oral communication in the state language and official languages, the ability to master one of the foreign languages for solving professional tasks;

IC-4 - is able and ready to use management methods; organize the work of performers; find and make responsible management decisions in the context of different opinions and within the framework of their professional competence.

Social-personal and general cultural competences of SPC):

SPC-1- is able and ready to implement ethical, deontological and bioethical principles in professional activities;

SPC-2 - capable and ready for professional communication techniques; build interpersonal relationships, work in a group, constructively resolve conflict situations, and tolerate social, ethnic, confessional, and cultural differences;

SPC-3- is able and ready for continuous professional development, self-knowledge, self-development, self-actualization, manage your time, plan and organize your activities, build a strategy for personal and professional development and training;

SPC-4 - is able and ready to carry out its activities taking into account the moral and legal norms accepted in society, to comply with laws and regulations on working with confidential information, to bear social and ethical responsibility for the decisions taken;

SPC-5- is capable and ready for logical and reasoned analysis, for public speech, for conducting discussions and polemics, for carrying out educational and educational activities, for cooperation.

Professional competencies (PC):

PC-1- is able and ready to carry out and apply a nursing examination, analysis of information about the patient and their needs in nursing care,

PC-2 - able and ready to establish a nursing diagnosis;

PC-3 - is able and ready to establish the priority and significance of nursing diagnoses (patient problems), covering all areas of the patient's life (physical, psychological, social, spiritual) in order to provide assistance within its competence and practice.

Medical activities

PC-4 - is able and ready to determine and then implement the plan and scope of nursing interventions to patients in accordance with the set nursing diagnosis, to carry out actions aimed at achieving the goals of care, according to the algorithms (standards and protocols of nursing manipulations);

PC-5 - is able and ready to perform dependent type of nursing interventions (actions performed on the doctor's prescription and under his supervision) and inform the doctor about changes in the patient's condition;

PC-6 - is able and ready to perform an independent type of nursing intervention (actions performed by a nurse independently to the best of her competence – observation, care, hygiene, emergency care to the patient in case of urgent and life-threatening conditions, etc.);

PC-7 - is capable and ready to carry out medical evacuation measures in an emergency situation, to provide medical assistance to the population in extreme conditions of epidemics, in centers of mass destruction;

PC-8 - is able and ready to comply with the rules for the use and storage of medicines, medical instruments and medical equipment;

PC-9 - is able and willing to provide nursing supervision and nursing care for a patient at home with the involvement of family members in care and treatment, while respecting the legal and ethical issues of home health care.

Rehabilitation activities

PC-10 - is able and ready to apply various rehabilitation measures (medical, social and professional) to patients with the most common pathological conditions and injuries of the body;

PC-11- is able and ready to implement measures that contribute to the restoration of the physiological, psychological and social health of the patient, making maximum use of the potential capabilities of his body;

PC-12- is able and ready to teach the patient methods of self-walking, recommend the optimal mode of motor activity depending on the morpho-functional status, instruct and teach the rules of physical therapy, physiotherapy and non-drug therapy.

Preventive activities

PC-13- is able and ready to apply modern social and hygienic methods of collecting and medical and statistical analysis of information on the health indicators of the population at the level of various departments of health care facilities in order to develop scientifically based measures to improve and preserve the health of the population;

PC-14 - is able and ready to provide nursing patronage to a healthy family and its members and give them recommendations on personal hygiene, rational organization of work and recreation, as well as healthy nutrition;

PC-15 - implement preventive measures to prevent the most common infectious, parasitic and non-communicable diseases among the attached population, standard vaccination procedures for the population;

PC-16 - is able and ready to carry out measures for medical examination of the population together with the doctor;

PC-17 - is able and ready to carry out anti-epidemic measures, protect the population in hotbeds of particularly dangerous infections, in case of deterioration of the radiation situation and natural disasters.

Organizational and managerial activities:

PC-18 - is able and ready to apply effective communication methods using knowledge of psychology to manage conflicts, stress, and innovations in the organization of nursing services;

PC-19 - able and ready to use and work with documents adopted in health care (the laws of KR, technical regulations, international and national standards, orders, recommendations and terminology, the international system of units (SI), the current international classification, etc.);

PC-20 - willing and able to conduct accounting and reporting medical records in medical associations, business correspondence (memos, reports, letters, etc.);

PC-21- is able and ready to instruct the nursing specialists employed in the LPO, to acquaint them with their official duties, labor protection rules, internal regulations and other official documents;

PC-22 - is able and ready to manage the material resources of medical facilities for the purpose of their rational use; to conduct commodity analysis of medicines, dressings, medical instruments and other medical products using the methods of market research

PC-23 - is able and ready to organize and ensure compliance with the requirements for the medical and protective, sanitary and hygienic and sanitary-epidemiological regime in health care facilities.

PC-24 - is able and ready to exercise control over the activities of the services: food, laundry, and the central sterilization department (CSO) of the LPO.

Psychological and pedagogical activity

PC-25 - is able and ready to conduct pedagogical activities in higher and secondary professional medical educational institutions, to identify the psychological resources of training sessions with students in the disciplines of nursing;

PC-26 - is able and ready to conduct a methodological analysis of didactic material for teaching nursing disciplines, formulate training goals, organize and conduct the educational process in accordance with the assigned professional tasks;

PC-27 - is able and ready to teach secondary and junior medical personnel the rules of the sanitary and hygienic regime, ethical and deontological principles in the conditions of medical education.

Research activities

PC-28 - able and willing to analyze and publicly present medical information based on evidence-based medicine;

PC-29 - capable and ready to plan and conduct scientific nursing research;

PC-30 - is capable and ready to implement new methods and techniques of nursing research aimed at protecting public health.

Chapter 2. Examples of nursing diagnoses

Diseases of the eyes, ear, throat, nose

- pain associated with the ingestion of a foreign body in the eyes, with the inflammatory process of the eyes, with an increase in intraocular pressure;
- edema of the eyelids, conjunctiva;
- lacrimation;
- blurred vision associated with cataracts;
- reduced visual acuity up to blindness;
- rapid eye fatigue;
- acute pain associated with the inflammatory process and the presence of fluid in the middle ear;
- hyperthermia associated with an infectious lesion of the middle ear mucosa;
- the presence of a discharge from the ear;
- auditory perception disorder associated with infection, damage to the middle ear or auditory nerve;
- hearing loss;
- itching, redness, swelling of the outer ear;
- anxiety and anxiety related to the inability to communicate;

- unwillingness to be active, associated with pain, dizziness;
- nasal congestion associated with the inflammatory process of the nasal mucosa;
- comfort disorder: pain associated with inflammation (sinusitis, pharyngitis, tonsillitis);
- potential fluid volume deficiency associated with reduced fluid intake due to pain when swallowing;
- potential dietary change associated with reduced food intake due to pain when swallowing.

Respiratory system

- chest pain;
- cough (productive, unproductive);
- hemoptysis;
- violation of gas exchange associated with changes in the membrane of the alveolar capillaries;
- shortness of breath;
- changing the shape of the nails according to the type of watch glasses and the end phalanges of the fingers according to the type of drumsticks (Hippocrates ' fingers);
- change in the frequency and depth of breathing;
- ineffective airway clearance associated with infection, excessive production of tracheobronchial secretions, weakened patient, chest discomfort and muscle weakness;
- sleep disorders associated with chest pain, shortness of breath, and unfamiliar surroundings (hospitalization)

Cardiovascular system

- pain localized behind the sternum and in the heart area;
- changes in blood pressure;
- shortness of breath associated with deterioration of the contractile function of the heart;
- decreased cardiac output and insufficient tissue perfusion associated with cardiac arrhythmia;
- heartbeat;
- changes in tissue perfusion associated with delayed blood flow;
- fever, as a result of infectious heart diseases;
- episodes with loss of consciousness;
- weakness, rapid fatigue;
- feeling of fear of death;
- exercise intolerance associated with an imbalance between intake and oxygen demand;
- reduced physical activity associated with heart pain or fear of movement.

Digestive system

- pain associated with inflammation of the mucous membranes of the stomach, 12 p. k., small and large intestines, etc.
- dyspeptic phenomena (heartburn, belching, nausea, vomiting, heaviness, etc.);
- dysphagia associated with difficulty passing food through the esophagus;
- diarrhea associated with inflammation of the intestinal mucosa;
- risk of fluid volume deficiency associated with diarrhea;
- constipation;
- the risk of a violation of the integrity of the skin associated with itching resulting from liver disease;
- the possibility of bleeding, perforation or obstruction is associated with gastric ulcer and 12 P. K.;
- fingers in the form of "drumsticks", associated with chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver of any etiology;
- xanthylasma, xanthoma, skin hyperpigmentation associated with bile duct obstruction, cholestasis, primary biliary cirrhosis;
- eating disorders: eating that does not meet the needs of the body, associated with anorexia, nausea, dietary restrictions;

- a violation of the nature of sleep associated with the discomfort experienced;
- intolerance to physical activity associated with the pathology of the gastrointestinal tract;

Urinary system

- pain (in the lower back, abdomen) associated with inflammation and infection;
- edema associated with damage to the kidneys and upper urinary tract;
- urination disorders (painful, difficult urination, urinary retention, urinary incontinence);
- changes in diuresis (oliguria, polyuria, pollakiuria, nocturia);
- fever associated with increased metabolism as a result of an infectious process;
- the risk of a violation of the integrity of the skin associated with itching resulting from kidney disease;

Endocrine system

- Diabetes mellitus
 - pain associated with peripheral nerve dysfunction (diabetic neuropathy);
 - constipation or diarrhea associated with diabetic neuropathy;
 - irrational nutrition: nutrition that exceeds the needs of the body, associated with a violation of the balance between food consumption and physical activity, and insufficient knowledge;
 - damage to the oral mucosa associated with impaired microcirculation and lack of control of blood glucose levels;
 - impaired urinary excretion or urinary retention associated with diabetic nephropathy;
 - lack of knowledge associated with a lack of awareness about the disease process, diet, exercise, medications, weight control and oral hygiene;
 - anxiety, fear associated with the diagnosis of "diabetes", potential complications of the disease and self-control mode;
 - physical impotence associated with complications of diabetes (blindness, amputation, kidney failure, neuropathy);
 - social isolation associated with visual impairment or blindness;
- Pituitary gland pathology
 - acute and chronic pain associated with joint damage as a result of the influence of excessive levels of growth hormone;
 - intolerance to physical activity associated with the action of excessively high levels of growth hormone;
 - a violation of the perception of one's own body, associated with a change in appearance (acromegaly);
 - sexual dysfunction associated with impotence, painful sexual intercourse, changes in the nervous regulation of the function of the genitals, the influence of actual or perceived restrictions as a result of illness or treatment, and changes in self-esteem;
 - lack of knowledge about the diagnosis and treatment regimen associated with the lack of information about diseases of the endocrine system;
- Thyroid pathology
 - muscle pain, delayed muscle contraction and relaxation due to hypofunction of the thyroid gland;
 - cold, pale, dry, thickened skin due to hypofunction of the thyroid gland;
 - reduced cardiac output associated with a decrease in stroke volume as a result of insufficient electrical and mechanical function of the heart due to bradycardia in hypothyroidism;
 - hypothermia associated with a decrease in the rate of metabolic processes in hypofunction of the thyroid gland;
 - constipation associated with decreased gastrointestinal motility in hypothyroidism;
 - increased sweating, warm to the touch, moist and thinned skin, increased hair loss due to hyperthyroidism;
 - palpitations, chest pain associated with hyperthyroidism;

- exophthalmos associated with hyperthyroidism;
- weight loss, increased appetite, frequent stools, up to severe diarrhea, due to hyperthyroidism;
- difficulty concentrating, excitability and nervousness, general tremor, insomnia, due to hyperthyroidism;

Musculoskeletal system

- pain associated with an inflammatory process in the joint; damage to bone, soft tissues, muscle spasm, edema;
- weakness associated with the influence of a chronic inflammatory process;
- self-walking deficit associated with loss of mobility and joint pain;
- violation of comfort associated with edema, hyperthermia and infectious processes in the bone;
- reduced physical activity associated with weakness, inflammation, and joint pain;
- inadequate dietary intake of proteins, calcium, vitamin D, due to the pathology of the musculoskeletal system;
- impaired physical mobility associated with pain and limited range of motion in the joints, as well as muscle atrophy;
- risk of social isolation associated with difficulty walking and weakness;
- risk of peripheral innervations and blood supply associated with bone, soft tissue damage and immobilization;
- the risk of a violation of the integrity of the skin associated with skin irritation with a plaster cast or splint.

Chapter 3. Disciplinary competencies

Title	A	B	C	D
Introduction to Nursing				
Introduction. The history of the development of nursing in the world, in Russia, in Kyrgyzstan.	A			
The philosophy of "Nursing".	A			
The concept of "Nursing", "Nursing Education".	A			
Life. Health. Environment.	A			
The relationship between nursing and social sciences (sociology).	A			
Nursing process: Basic concepts. 1) Data collection. 2) Nursing diagnosis. 3) Planning of nursing interventions. 4) Implementation of the nursing intervention plan. 5) Evaluation of the final results.	A	B	C	D
Maintenance of nursing documents, its types.	A	B	C	
Sanitary and educational work. Prevention of health promotion.	A	B	C	D
Public health.	A			
The role of the nurse in healthy motherhood and fatherhood.	A			
Clinical nursing practice.	A			
Professional ethics and deontology.	A	B	C	D
Legal and legal framework of nursing.	A	B		
Nursing patronage of a healthy family				
Health. Fundamentals of a healthy lifestyle. Environmental conditions.	A			
HEALTHY lifestyle. Tempering. Personal hygiene. Elimination of bad habits. Motor activity. Types of recreation.	A	B	C	D
Reproductive health. Fertility. The concept. Legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic in the field of reproductive health.	A	B		

Modern principles of family planning. Contraception. The concept. Consulting questions.	A	B		
Contraceptive methods: oral contraceptives, progestin-only injectable contraceptives, emergency contraception, intrauterine device, voluntary surgical sterilization, calendar method and lactational amenorrhea method, barrier methods and spermicides. Advantages and disadvantages.	A	B	C	
Healthy motherhood and fatherhood. Factors of female and male fertility.	A	B		
Healthy pregnancy. Diagnostics. Physiological changes in the body of a woman. Determining the duration of pregnancy.	A	B	C	
Healthy pregnancy. Mode. Personal hygiene. Nutrition of a pregnant woman.	A	B	C	D
Dispensary monitoring of healthy pregnant women. Risk factors. Prognosis of offspring.	A	B	C	
Prenatal period. Phases of embryonic and placental development. Fetus. Critical deadlines.	A			
Physiological childbirth. Harbingers. Formation of the generic dominant. Periods. Types of labor activity.	A	B		
Physiological postpartum period. Nutrition and hygiene of maternity hospitals.	A	B	C	D
Healthy nursing woman. Lactation.	A	B	C	D
Characteristics of a full-term newborn. Assessment of the condition. The first toilet.	A	B	C	
The period of newborns. Transition states.	A			
Basics of caring for healthy newborns.	A	B	C	D
Healthy infants. Physical development.	A	B		
Breastfeeding. Advantages. Rules and principles.	A	B	C	D
Feeding children of the first year of life. Artificial feeding. Introduction of complementary foods.	A	B	C	D
Immunization. Types of vaccine preparations. Terms of vaccination.	A	B	C	D
Preventive vaccinations. Vaccination calendar of the Kyrgyz Republic.	A	B	C	
Periods of childhood. Classification. Brief description.	A			
Healthy children of early (pre-school, 1-3 years) age, preschool (from 3-6 years), primary school (7-11 years), senior school age (12-17 years).	A			
Healthy puberty and the formation of the hormonal status of adolescent girls and boys.	A			
Dispensary supervision and medical and social protection of children in the Kyrgyz Republic. Risk factors.	A	B		
Gerontology. History of the development of gerontology. Old age, aging, longevity. Organization of the gerontological service.	A			
The role of external factors and lifestyle in the aging process.	A	B		
The main principles of work and directions of activity of the geriatric nurse of the therapeutic area. Accounting groups.	A	B		
Fundamentals of general geriatrics. Mental health of elderly and senile people. Depressive syndrome.	A			
Anatomical and physiological features of organs and systems in old age and old age.	A			
The influence of age on the clinical manifestations of diseases. Atypical	A			

course of diseases (latent, asymptomatic). Polymorbidity. The most common diseases of the elderly.				
Features of medical care for the elderly and old people at home and in the network of medical and preventive institutions.	A	B	C	
Principles of treatment of diseases and features of pharmacotherapy in elderly patients.	A			
Organization of nursing supervision and care for elderly patients with respiratory diseases.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing supervision and care for elderly patients with cardiovascular diseases. Atherosclerosis. Coronary artery disease. Hypertension. Rhythm disturbances.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing supervision and care for elderly patients with diseases of the gastrointestinal tract. Chronic gastritis. Peptic ulcer disease.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing supervision and care for elderly patients with diseases of the liver, biliary tract, and pancreas.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for an elderly patient with kidney and urinary tract diseases.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for diseases of the genitals in the elderly and senile age. Krauroz. Leukoplakia.	A	B	C	
Nursing care for elderly patients with inflammatory diseases of the genitals.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing supervision and care for elderly patients with diseases of the nervous system.	A	B		
Monitoring and care of geriatric patients with diseases of the ENT organs.	A	B	C	
Observation and care of geriatric patients with eye diseases.	A	B		
Follow-up of geriatric patients with degenerative brain diseases. Alzheimer's disease.	A	B		
Monitoring and care of geriatric patients with Parkinson's disease.	A	B		
Features of the organization of monitoring and care for the elderly with diseases of the musculoskeletal system. Age-related osteochondrosis. Osteoporosis.	A	B	C	
Areas of activity of a nurse in the organization of care for the elderly with injuries of the musculoskeletal system. Fracture of the femoral neck. Rehabilitation. Prevention of bedsores.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing supervision and care for elderly patients with impaired bowel function.	A	B	C	
Features of care for geriatric patients and urination disorders. Urinary retention. Urinary incontinence.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for an elderly patient with diseases of the blood system.	A	B		
Features of nursing care for an elderly patient with diseases of the endocrine system.	A	B		
Areas of activity of the nurse's work in the organization of care for elderly patients with mental illnesses.	A	B		
Organization of monitoring and nursing care for elderly cancer patients. Chronic pain syndrome and its treatment.	A	B	C	
The main urgent syndromes that occur in the elderly. Organization of	A	B	C	

nursing care.				
Organization of medical and social assistance to elderly and senile people. Legislative acts and institutions regulating medical and social assistance to the elderly in the Kyrgyz Republic.	A			
Health assessment				
Methods of examination of the patient: survey, examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation.	A	B	C	
General examination of the patient. Neuropsychiatric status.	A	B		
Assessment of the condition of the skin and lymph nodes.	A	B	C	
Methods of research of the head and neck.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the state of the respiratory system.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the condition of the mammary glands: survey, examination, palpation.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the state of the cardiovascular system.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the digestive system.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the state of the urinary system.	A	B	C	
Clinical syndromes in kidney diseases.	A	B		
Assessment of the state of the urinary system.	A	B		
Assessment of the state of the hematopoietic organs.	A	B		
Assessment of the state of the endocrine system.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the state of the pancreas.	A	B		
Assessment of the state of the musculoskeletal system.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the state of the nervous system.	A	B		
Clinical Nursing				
Organization of the reception department. Functional responsibilities of the nurse of the emergency department.	A	B		
Medical department. Job responsibilities of a ward nurse.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with acute and chronic bronchitis.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and supervision of patients with bronchial asthma.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with acute pneumonia.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with pleurisy.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with lung abscess.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with bronchiectatic disease.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with pulmonary tuberculosis.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with emergency conditions: asthmatic status, pulmonary hemorrhage, spontaneous pneumothorax.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with active rheumatic process.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with mitral and aortic heart valve defects.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with endocarditis.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with myocarditis and pericarditis.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with angina.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with myocardial infarction.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and supervision of patients with hypertension.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and observation of patients with fainting, collapse and shock.	A	B	C	

Nursing care and follow-up of patients with acute heart failure: cardiac asthma.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with pulmonary edema.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with anemia.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and supervision of patients with hemorrhagic diathesis.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with gastritis.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and supervision of patients with gastric ulcer and duodenal ulcer 12.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with stomach cancer.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with chronic enteritis and colitis.	A	B	C	
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with chronic hepatitis.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with cirrhosis of the liver.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with chronic cholecystitis.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with cholelithiasis.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with chronic pancreatitis.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with acute abdominal syndrome.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with internal bleeding from the digestive tract.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with glomerulonephritis.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with urolithiasis.	A	B		
Nursing care and supervision of patients with pyelonephritis.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with chronic renal failure.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with emergency conditions with kidney diseases.	A	B		
Nursing care and monitoring of patients with viral hepatitis.	A	B		
Nursing process in traumatic, hemotransfusion, cardiogenic shock.	A	B		
Nursing care and patient care for patients with acute respiratory failure.	A	B		
Palliative care				
Concepts of palliative care. Psychological, social and spiritual aspects of palliative care. The structure of the patronage service.	A			
Nursing process when working with cancer patients.	A	B	C	
Basic concepts, assessment, and basic principles of chronic pain care.	A	B	C	
Palliative care for HIV/AIDS.	A	B	C	
Palliative nursing care for skin manifestations.	A	B		
Care after palliative surgery on the head and neck.	A	B		
Care after palliative surgery on the respiratory system.	A	B		
Care after palliative surgery on the organs of the gastrointestinal tract.	A	B		
Care after palliative surgery on the organs of the urinary system.	A	B		
Palliative care for hemoblastosis.	A	B		
Home care for clinical problems that are not related to the underlying disease.	A	B	C	D
Methodology of research in Nursing				
Nursing research, concepts, role, and history of research in nursing.	A			
Introduction to the research process. Methodology of scientific research.	A			
Preparation for conducting research. Dissertation research as one of	A	B		

the forms of scientific work.				
Types of research. Theory and structure of research.	A	B		
Observational studies. Definition. Kinds.	A	B		
Sample studies. Methodology. Selection methods.	A	B		
Experimental studies.	A			
Summary of research results.	A	B		
Evaluation of the activities of medical institutions and programs.	A	B		
Errors in statistical analysis.	A			
Ethical problems in research.	A	B		
Leadership and management in Nursing				
Fundamentals of leadership and management. Leadership styles. Management theory.	A			
Organization. Organizational structures.	A			
Planning as a process. Goal and planning elements.	A	B		
Problem solving and decision making.	A	B	C	
Motivation of the activity.	A	B	C	D
Communications in management. Conflict management.	A	B	C	D
The process of change. Managing the process of change.	A	B	C	
Management through delegation of authority.	A			
Control. Control technique.	A	B	C	D
Quality management of medical care.	A	B		
Organization of work on the formation of personnel.	A	B	C	
Human resource management.	A	B		
Management of higher educational institutions.	A	B		
Nursing in family medicine				
Introduction to nursing in Family medicine. Definition. Family medicine. The volume of medical services.	A			
The history of the development of nursing in the world, in Russia, in Kyrgyzstan. Reform of nursing education in Kyrgyzstan.	A			
Philosophy and principles of family medicine.	A			
Nursing education levels and professional roles corresponding to each level. The role and functions of the nurse at the present stage	A			
Models of health and diseases. Health protection. Risk factors. Nursing care and disease prevention.	A			
Family. Theories of family functioning. Family roles. Family functions and tasks.	A			
Regulatory documentation of a family nurse.	A	B	C	
Ethics and deontology of nursing in family medicine.	A	B	C	D
Legal issues in nursing in family medicine. Patient rights.	A			
Stress and adaptation. Concepts of stress.	A			
Nursing process in the care of a patient with inflammatory diseases of the upper respiratory tract. Diseases of the outer and middle ear.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the treatment of patients with acute and chronic bronchitis, bronchial asthma.	A	B	C	
Complex of nursing measures for the treatment of patients with acute and chronic lung diseases (pneumonia, bronchiectatic disease, pleurisy)	A	B	C	
The tactics of the family nurse in the care of a patient with arterial	A	B	C	

hypertension and hypotension.				
A set of nursing measures for the treatment of patients with atherosclerosis and coronary heart disease, acute myocardial infarction.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the treatment of patients with endocarditis, myocarditis, and pericarditis.	A	B	C	
Nursing activities in the care of patients with congenital and acquired heart defects.	A	B	C	
Organization of care for a patient with acute and chronic cardiovascular insufficiency.	A	B	C	
Assistance of a family nurse in providing care for patients with diseases of the stomach and duodenum 12.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing care for patients with diseases of the pancreas, liver and biliary tract.	A	B	C	
Nursing activities in the organization of care for patients with diseases of the small intestine, large intestine, and rectum.	A	B	C	
Nursing activities in the care of patients with infectious and inflammatory diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the care of patients with developmental abnormalities of the genitourinary system. Phimosis, paraphimosis.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for patients with pituitary diseases.	A	B		
A set of nursing measures for the care of patients with thyroid pathology.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for patients with diabetes mellitus. Complications of diabetes mellitus.	A	B	C	
Nursing services for patients with adrenal diseases. Itsenko - Cushing syndrome.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the care of patients with various types of metabolic disorders (obesity, gout, phenylketonuria).	A	B	C	
Nursing process in the care of patients with anemia (iron deficiency, B-12, folate deficiency)	A	B	C	D
Features of the nursing process in the care of patients with hemoblastosis.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the care of patients with hemorrhagic diathesis.	A	B	C	
Nursing process in the care of a patient with allergic diseases. Pollinosis.	A	B	C	
Organization of the nursing process in the care of patients with the "headache" syndrome. Migraine	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing care for a patient with epilepsy.	A	B	C	
Nursing process in the care of a patient with meningitis, encephalitis.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the care of a patient with botulism.	A	B	C	
Features of the organization of nursing care for patients with Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for patients with back pain, spinal cord injury, spinal cord concussion.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for patients with head trauma, concussion and brain contusion.	A	B	C	
A set of nursing measures for the care of tuberculosis patients in the family.	A	B	C	

The role of the family nurse in the prevention and treatment of occupational diseases.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing activities when working with HIV-infected and AIDS patients.	A	B	C	
Organization of nursing activities in the supervision of patients with Sexually transmitted diseases.	A	B	C	
Features of nursing care for patients with acute intestinal infections and helminthiasis.	A	B	C	
Pedagogy and age psychology				
Subject and tasks, methods of age and pedagogical psychology	A			
Problems of the relationship between learning and development	A	B		
The problem of periodization of mental development	A	B		
Mental development of the child before entering school (infancy, early childhood, preschool age)	A	B		
Psychological characteristics of primary school age, adolescence and high school age	A			
Psychology of youth and adulthood	A			
Psychology of mature and elderly people	A			
Pedagogy in the activities of educational and medical institutions	A	B	C	
Education is a global object of pedagogy. Training and development	A	B		
Teacher, student-subjects of the educational process	A	B	C	D
Learning activities and learning motivation	A	B	C	D
Assimilation and independent work – the highest form of educational activity	A	B	C	D
Teaching activities in different educational and professional systems	A	B	C	
Educational and pedagogical cooperation and communication in educational systems	A	B		
Structure of the pedagogical system	A			
Forms of organization of educational activities	A	B	C	D
Training methods	A	B	C	D
Personality and pedagogical skills of the teacher	A			
Pedagogical control and assessment of the quality of education	A	B	C	D
Types and types of training	A	B	C	D
Pedagogical communication	A	B	C	D
Pedagogical aspects of management in the processes of education and medical activity	A	B		
Organization of management of nursing services				
General issues of nursing services management. Socio-psychological aspects.	A			
Fundamentals of the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, the main normative and technical documents on the protection of the health of the population of various age, gender and social groups;	A	B		
The main areas of work of the chief medical nurse. Work planning.	A	B	C	D
Organization of sanitary and educational work by chief and senior nurses.	A	B	C	D
Monitoring the activities of the chief medical nurse.	A	B	C	
Assessment of the quality of nursing care.	A	B	C	D
Fundamentals of insurance medicine in the Kyrgyz Republic, the structure of the modern health care system of the Kyrgyz Republic,	A	B		

including nursing services, the activities of institutions of health system;				
The work of nurses in the offices of infection control.	A	B	C	D
Problems of the production activity of the chief nurse.	A	B		
Legal aspects of the nurse-manager's activity.	A	B		
Professional development in the professional activity of a nurse-manager.	A	B		
Certification of secondary nursing staff.	A	B		
Organization of certification of nursing staff.	A	B	C	
The role of the chief nurse in the organization of the medical and protective regime in medical and preventive institutions.	A	B	C	D
Organization of the work of a senior nurse in an outpatient medical facility (CFM, GFD, PMS).	A	B	C	D
Organization of work of nurses and junior medical staff in the emergency department of the hospital.	A	B	C	D
The role of a nurse at various levels of compulsory health insurance.	A	B		
Measures for the prevention of nosocomial infection. The role of nurses.	A	B		
The work of the Nursing Council. Organization, structure.	A	B		
The course of nursing activities in the control of disinfection. Types and methods.	A	B	C	D
Control of the quality of sterilization by the chief nurse. Types and methods.	A	B	C	D
The work of a nurse in the medical departments of hospitals (ward, treatment room, dressing room).	A	B	C	D
The role of the chief nurse in overseeing the work of the support services.	A	B		
The role of the chief and senior nurse in the drug supply of the medical and preventive organization.	A	B	C	D
The role of the chief nurse in the organization of medical nutrition of patients in the health care center.	A	B	C	D
Accounting of linen, bedding and clothing in medical and preventive institutions.	A	B	C	D
Organization of reception, accounting, storage and delivery of things, money to patients of medical institutions.	A	B	C	D
Organizational work: occupational health and safety of nursing staff.	A	B	C	
Organization of the work of nurses in the operating unit.	A	B	C	
Rules and accounting for the introduction of basic documentation in health care facilities.	A	B	C	
Nurse training methodology				
Legal basis for the activities of medical educational institutions. Legislative acts	A			
Principles and methods of adult education	A	B	C	
The learning process. Its theoretical foundations	A	B	C	
Form of the training session	A	B	C	
Methodology in the traditional and explanatory-illustrative type of training	A	B	C	D
Active forms of learning	A	B	C	D
Individual forms of training	A	B	C	D
Problem-based learning	A	B	C	D
Clinical training	A	B	C	D

Pedagogical control	A	B	C	D
Training tools	A	B	C	D
Development of tests and situational tasks	A	B	C	D
Curriculum development	A	B	C	
Development. Structure. Implementation of the educational and thematic plan	A	B	C	
Features and importance of monitoring the quality of mastering practical skills in the training of nurses.	A	B		
Teaching methods as an academic discipline	A	B		
Material and technical support	A	B		
Postgraduate medical education	A			
Accreditation of medical educational institutions	A			
Medical and social patronage				
The concept and tasks of medical and social work, medical and social assistance to certain categories of patients.	A			
Functional responsibilities of medical personnel in the hospital and polyclinic.	A	B		
Basic concepts of social medicine. Goal and objectives.	A			
Demographic indicators of the population: number, statistics, birth rate and mortality. The concept of migration.	A			
Components of a healthy lifestyle. The main methods of preventive care for the population. Promotion of a healthy lifestyle. Informing patients of medical and social care together with health authorities about the formation of a healthy lifestyle.	A	B	C	D
The concept of morbidity. Structure. Age-and-sex characteristics of morbidity. Dynamics of morbidity.	A			
STDs and AIDS. Prevalence and dynamics. Inform the public about STDs and AIDS, measures to protect against them.	A	B		
Causes and types of injuries. Occupational hazards and occupational diseases.	A			
Organization of rehabilitation and adaptation of patients.	A	B	C	
Features of functioning of medical institutions in rural areas.	A	B	C	D
Problems of women's and children's health protection.	A	B		
Types of obstetric and gynecological care. Prenatal and postnatal care.	A	B		
Disability. Disability groups.	A	B		
Principles of medical institution. Types of pensions and benefits.	A	B		
Medical and social problems of the patient and ways to solve them. System of actions to solve them and implement the process of medical and social assistance.	A	B	C	
Management psychology				
Theoretical foundations of management psychology. Object, subject and tasks of management psychology.	A			
Determine the types of classifications of individuals.	A	B		
Identify patterns that are specific to different groups.	A	B		
Managerial communication in the activities of the manager. Verbal and nonverbal components of communication.	A	B	C	D
Conduct a business conversation, a constructive dialogue with the patient and the management.	A	B	C	
Features of the preparation and conduct of the service meeting.	A	B	C	

Psychology of management of group phenomena and processes in the activity of the manager.	A	B		
Navigate in different speech situations.	A	B		
Registration and preparation of official papers.	A	B	C	D
Conflict situation management.	A	B	C	
Health economics				
Subject and methods of health economics	A			
Healthcare as a branch of the economy	A			
Economic resources in healthcare.	A	B		
Financial environment of medical institutions	A	B		
Healthcare in the system of market relations	A	B		
Innovative processes in healthcare	A	B		
Healthcare as a corporate system in the social sphere	A			
Features of entrepreneurial activity in healthcare	A			
Features of the formation of the medical services market	A			
Pricing for medical services and their structure	A			
Production costs of medical services and their structure	A			
The main trends in the development of the health care economy.	A			
Some problems of business planning of health care institutions.	A	B		
Methodology and methodology of pricing of paid medical care and tariff formation in the medical institution system.	A	B		
Marketing in healthcare				
Marketing in healthcare (meeting human needs; marketing functions)	A			
Marketing micro and macro environment	A			
Marketing information systems and research	A	B		
Marketing communications and product promotion	A	B	C	
Principles of forming an advertising company	A	B		
Segmentation of the medical services market	A			
Product in the marketing system	A			
Demand for medical services	A			
Pricing for medical services	A			
Marketing and society	A			

Chapter 4. Nursing manipulations

Competencies	Level
Collecting information for making a nursing diagnosis	
Collection of main and additional complaints, assessment of the patient's perception of his / her problems.	2
Assessment of the socio-economic status, cultural characteristics of the patient	1
Collecting anamnesis (general information about the patient's life)	2
Collection of an allergological history	
Identification of harmful risk factors associated with the patient's behavior (smoking, low-activity lifestyle, errors in nutrition, etc.)	2
Physical examination	
Assessment of the general condition of the patient (appearance, position, nutrition,	2

consciousness, mental state)	
Assessment of vital functions of the body (body temperature, frequency, type of breathing, pulse rate, blood pressure)	2
Assessment of the condition of the skin and mucous membranes (signs of anemia, cyanosis, jaundice, edema)	2
Examination of the lymph nodes	1
Examination and palpation of the nose and face	1
Examination of the lips, oral area, oropharynx, as well as teeth, tongue, tongue root, tonsils)	2
Examination and palpation of the parotid and submandibular glands	1
Examination of both the shape and mobility of the chest, examination of pain under pressure and / or percussion	2
Determination of the size of the chest excursion-examination, palpation, measurement of the chest circumference	2
Palpation, percussion, and auscultation of the lungs	2
Determination of the apical point (heart)	2
Percussion and auscultation of the heart	1
Determination of pathological heart murmurs	1
Examination and palpation of the mammary glands	2
Abdominal examination	2
Palpation of the abdomen	1
Auscultation (intestinal noises) and abdominal percussion	1
Detection of abdominal pain, a symptom of peritoneal irritation	2
Palpation, percussion of the kidneys	1
Assessment of the state of the musculoskeletal system	1
General skills	
Transportation of the patient to the department.	2
Personal hygiene of the patient (change of linen, care of different parts of the body, care of the mouth, eyes, ears, nose, hair washing in seriously ill patients, etc.)	2
Nutrition and feeding of the patient	2
Methods of the simplest therapy	2
Hirudotherapy	1
Oxygen therapy	1
Conducting the nursing process	2
Enemas. Application of the exhaust pipe	2
Care for vomiting. Gastric lavage	2
Bladder catheterization	2
Administration of drugs by parenteral method (intravenous, subcutaneous, intravenous, intravenous), enteral method (oral, sublingual, rectal), external method (in the ear, nose, eye, vagina, application of powder, patches, ointments on the skin)	2
Determination of blood type and Rh factor	2
Drip and jet transfusion of medicines and blood substitutes	2
Preparation of the patient for venesection and venipuncture	2
Preparation of basic and working disinfectant solutions.	2
First aid for poisoning with disinfectant solutions.	2
Preparation of bandages for sterilization (tampons, napkins, balls, turundum) and their placement in sterilization boxes.	2

Preparation of patients for instrumental research methods	2
Conducting an ECG	1
Preparation and technique of urine collection for laboratory tests in children of all age groups and adults (general urinalysis, for sugar, samples of Nechiporenko, Addis-Kakovsky, Zimnitsky)	2
Preparation and collection of feces for coprological and bacterial studies in children	2
Taking the contents of the pharynx and nose for laboratory testing	1
Feeding heavy and premature babies through a probe	1
Therapeutic and hygienic baths	2
Measurement of body temperature in children	2
Massage and gymnastics for newborns and infants	1
Applying proper hand washing techniques in the workplace	2
Manipulations for emergency care	
Cardiopulmonary resuscitation in children in children of all age groups and adults (the main algorithm of cardiac resuscitation, on a dummy)	2
First aid for external injuries (wounds, bleeding, burns, sprains, dislocations, fractures)	2
Transportation of a patient with an injury	2
Stopping bleeding (finger pressure, maximum flexion of the limb, applying a tight bandage, applying a tourniquet)	2
Artificial respiration “mouth to mouth”, “mouth to nose”	2
Help with airway obstruction by a foreign body (children, adults, conscious, unconscious, overweight and pregnant)	2
Manipulations related to the care of surgical patients	
Preoperative preparation of the operating field for small surgical interventions, asepsis and antiseptics.	2
reparation for the operation (washing hands before the operation, putting on a sterile operating form, sterile gloves)	2
Preparation and setting of a large and small instrument table	1
Bandages, applying soft bandages	2
Postoperative wound care	2
Fixation of a sick child in bed immediately after the operation.	2
Training children and caregivers in home care skills.	2
Taking the wound discharge for bacteriological examination.	1
Preparation of the patient and nurse's assistance to the doctor, during the drainage of wounds and cavities.	2
Manipulations related to the care of stomas	1
Preparation of the patient and assistance of the nurse to the doctor, when performing punctures	1

Chapter 5. Organizational and managerial skills

Competencies	Level
Apply effective communication skills with medical staff, patients, visitors	2
Motivate medical staff	2
Recruit and dismiss nursing staff in accordance with the Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic	1

Evaluate the needs and problems of hospitals	1
Distribute the frames correctly. Organize the rational placement of personnel of secondary and junior medical personnel	1
To carry out prevention of nosocomial infection	2
Fill out medical records and journals correctly	2
Monitor medical records	2
Make a work schedule, report card of the staff	2
Evaluate staff abilities and assign responsibilities	1
Monitor the correct accounting, storage and expenditure of poisons, drugs, strong drugs and other medicines, alcohol and dressings in accordance with the current instructions at the posts.	1
Monitor the timely and accurate implementation of the doctor's prescriptions by nurses; the correct storage of patients ' food, the condition of refrigerators; the implementation of the medical and protective regime; the safety and serviceability of medical instruments;	1
Keep sanepidemic regime in the department; timely and proper nutrition of the patient; internal regulations, labor discipline on the part of the medical staff.	2
Plan the work of the nursing service with the setting of tasks and priorities	1
Coordinate staff activities with other members of the medical team to meet patient needs and improve nursing care	1
Develop and apply methods for evaluating the performance of staff in their job responsibilities	1
Explain administrative responsibilities to employees	2
Apply orders for the sanitary and anti-epidemic regime	2
Prepare medical professionals for the upcoming certification, certification.	1

Chapter 6. Skills of psychological and pedagogical activity

Competencies	Level
Master the forms and methods of educational work, using them both in the classroom and in extracurricular activities	2
Effectively regulate student behavior to ensure a safe educational environment	2
Influence the individual and the group by means of pedagogical techniques (speech, voice, gestures, oratory skills)	1
Plan the goals and content of training in accordance with the state educational standard, curriculum and program	2
Develop educational and methodological recommendations	1
Educational and methodological work, preparation of educational material on the required subject for a lecture, practical lesson	2
Develop test tasks, situational tasks, situational role-playing games	2
Organize and conduct traditional and non-traditional lectures	2
Organize and conduct seminary and practical classes using active forms of learning	2
Preparation of training tools for classes	2
Conduct pedagogical control. Assessment of students ' knowledge	2
Develop training programs and plans for nursing	1
Organize your own clinical training.	1

