

PEDIATRIC NURSING

- Historical development of Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing in India;
- Current status of child health in India;
- Trends in Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing,
- Ethical and cultural issues in pediatric care
- National health policy for children, special laws and ordinances relating to children.
- Assessment of pediatric clients:
 - History taking
 - Developmental assessment
 - Physical assessment
 - Nutritional assessment
 - Family assessment
- Hospitalized child:
 - Meaning of hospitalization of the child, preparation for hospitalization, effects of hospitalization on the child and family,
 - Stressors and reactions related to developmental stages, play activities for ill hospitalized child.
 - Nursing care of hospitalized child and family.
- Pre-natal Pediatrics Nursing:
 - Embryological and fetal development,
 - Prenatal factors influences growth and development of fetus,
 - Genetic patterns of common pediatric disorders, chromosomal aberrations, genetic assessment and counseling legal and ethical aspects of genetic, screening and counseling role of nurse in genetic counseling,
 - Importance of prenatal care and role of pediatric nurse.
- Growth and Development of children:
 - Principles of growth and development,
 - Concepts and theories of growth and development,
 - Developmental tasks and special needs from infancy to adolescence, developmental milestones,
 - Assessment of growth and development of pediatric clients,
 - Factors affecting growth and development.
- Behavioral Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing:
 - Parent child relationship,
 - Basic behavioral pediatric principles and specific behavioral pediatric concepts/ disorders- maternal deprivation, failure to thrive, child abuse, the battered child,
 - Common behavioral problems and their management,
 - Child guidance clinic.
- Preventive Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing:
 - Concept aims scope and sphere of preventive pediatrics,

- Maternal health and its influence on child health antenatal aspects of preventive pediatrics,
- Immunization, expanded program on immunization/ universal immunization program and cold chain,
- National and international organizations related to child health,
- Nutrition/ nutritional requirements of children, changing patterns of feeding, baby-Friendly initiative and exclusive breast feeding,
- The triple M. complex,
- Health education/ nutritional education for children,
- Role of pediatric nurse in the hospital and community.
- Neonatal Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing:
 - New born baby- profile and characteristics of the new born,
 - Assessment of the new born,
 - Nursing care of the new born at birth, care of the new born and family,
 - High risk newborn- pre term and in term uterine- growth retarded babies,
 - Identification and classification of care of neonates with infections, HIV & AIDS, Ophthalmic neonatorum, congenital syphilis.
 - High risk new born, nursing management of high risk new born,
 - Transport of sick newborns
 - Organization of neonatal care, services, neonatal intensive care unit, organization and management of nursing services in NICU.
- Community Pediatrics and Pediatric Nursing:
 - National goals,
 - Five year plans,
 - National health programs related to child health.
- Assessment and nursing intervention in selected pediatric medical disorders:
 - Child with respiratory disorders:
Upper respiratory tract: choanal atresia, tonsillitis, epistaxis, aspiration. Lower respiratory tract: Broncheolitis, Bronchopneumonia, Asthma, cystic fibrosis
 - Child with gastro-intestinal disorders:
Diarrheal diseases, gastro-esophageal reflux.
Hepatic disorders: Hepatitis, Indian childhood cirrhosis, liver transplantation.
Malabsorption syndrome, Malnutrition
 - Child with renal/ urinary tract disorders: Nephrotic syndrome, Nephritis, recurrent UTI, Hydronephrosis, hemolytic-uremic syndrome, kidney transplantation
 - Child with cardio-vascular disorders:
Acquired: Rheumatic fever, Rheumatic heart disease,
Congenital: Cyanotic and acyanotic
 - Child with endocrine/ metabolic disorders: Diabetes insipidus, Diabetes Mellitus – IDDM, NIDDM, hyper and hypo thyroidism, phenylketonuria, galactosemia
 - Child with Neurological disorders: Convulsions, Meningitis, encephalitis, guillian-

Barre syndrome

- Child with oncological disorders: Leukemias, Lymphomas, Wilms' tumor, nephroblastomas, neuroblastomas, Rhabdomyosarcoma, retinoblastoma, hepatoblastoma, bone tumours
- Child with blood disorders: Anemias, thalassemias, hemophilia, polycythemia, thrombocytopenia, and disseminated intravascular coagulation
- Child with skin disorders:
 - Assessment and nursing interventions in selected pediatric surgical problems/Disorders:
 - Gastrointestinal system: Cleft lip, cleft palate and conditions requiring plastic surgery, Tracheo esophageal fistula/atresia, Hirschsprung's disease/megacolon, malrotation, intestinal obstruction, duodenal atresia, gastroschisis, exomphalus, anorectal malformation, omphalocele, diaphragmatic hernia
 - Respiratory system disorders
 - Anomalies of the nervous system: Spina bifida, Meningocele, Myelomeningocele, hydrocephalus
 - Anomalies of the genito-urinary system: Hypospadias, Epispadias, Undescended testes, Exstrophy bladder, recurrent UTI
 - Anomalies of the skeletal system
 - Nursing management of the child with traumatic injuries: General principles of managing Pediatric trauma Head injury, abdominal injury, poisoning, foreign body obstruction, burns & Bites
 - Child with oncological disorders: Solid tumors of childhood, Nephroblastoma, Neuroblastoma, Hodgkin's/Non Hodgkin's Lymphoma, Hepatoblastoma, Rhabdomyosarcoma, Germ cell tumors
 - Management of stomas, catheters and tubes
 - Management of wounds and drainages
 - Intensive care for pediatric clients
 - Resuscitation, stabilization & monitoring of pediatric patients
 - Anatomical & physiological basis of critical illness in infancy and childhood
 - Care of child requiring long-term ventilation
 - Nutritional needs of critically ill child
 - Legal and ethical issues in pediatric intensive care
 - Intensive care procedures, equipment and techniques
 - Care of chronically ill patients
 - Care of terminally ill child and parents
 - Dealing with death and bereavement
 - Care of I V lines, central lines, PIC etc.
 - Chest physiotherapy, use of spirometers etc
 - Physiotherapy for neurologically impaired child
 - Development disturbances and implications for nursing.
 - Adjustment reaction to school.
 - Habit disorders, speech, disorders.

- Conduct disorders.
- Early infantile autism and childhood schizophrenia.
- Challenged child and implications for nursing
 - Physically challenged, causes, features, early detection & management
 - Cerebral palsied child.
 - Mentally challenged child.
 - Training & rehabilitation of challenged children.
- Crisis and nursing intervention:
 - The hospitalized child.
 - Terminal illness & death during childhood and nursing intervention.
- Drugs commonly used in Pediatrics:
 - Criteria for dose calculation.
 - Administration of drugs, oxygen and blood (transfusion medicine).
 - Adverse effects and drug interactions.
- Administration and management of pediatric care unit.

PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

- History of development and scope of Psychiatry as specialty & Psychiatry Nursing
- Theoretical and conceptual models of psychiatric nursing practice
- Hospital based Vs community based psychiatry practice
- Code of Ethics and Professional conduct and legal aspects of psychiatric nursing practice,
- Principles of Psychiatric Nursing
- Role and functions of psychiatric nurse,
- Community mental health services and role of the nurse in extended care
- Independent practice area in Psychiatric and mental health nursing
- Evidence based practice & researchable areas in psychiatry practice
- Role and responsibility of advance practioner in mental health nursing in teaching & training of students and in-service nurses
- Epidemiology & psychopathology of mental disorders:
 - Prevalence, Morbidity, epidemics
 - Review of related anatomy and physiology.
 - Psychopathology: Biological, psychological and socio-cultural context of etiology of mental disorders
 - Classification of mental disorders -international classification of mental disorders and DSM
 - Legal aspects of psychiatric practice and Patient's bill of rights
- Personality:
 - Development of personality,
 - Defense mechanisms,
 - Maladjustments,
 - Personality disorders,
- Stress and Coping:
 - Theories of Stress
 - Stress adaptation syndrome and its management,
 - Stressors and illness
 - Stress adaptation theory and model of psychiatric nursing practice
 - Effect of disaster, war, violence, terrorism & trauma on individuals and groups
- Therapeutic Communication and interpersonal relationship:
 - Review communication process, factors affecting communication
 - Communication with individuals and in groups,
 - Techniques of therapeutic communication
 - Barrier of communication with specific reference to psychopathology
 - Therapeutic Attitudes
 - Therapeutic Nurse- Patient relationship, its phases
 - Therapeutic impasse and its management.
- Assessment and Diagnosis of Mental Disorders:
 - History taking,

- Physical examination, Neurological examination,
- Mental status examination, Psychometric assessment
- Investigations: EEG, CAT Scan, MRI Scan, etc.
- Criteria for diagnosis and differential diagnosis, (including neurological & endocrine disorders)
- Concept of dual diagnosis
- Nursing process approach
- Current treatment modalities and role of the nurse:
 - Pharmacological methods: psychopharmacology: Anti-psychotic drugs, Major tranquilizers, Antidepressants, Anxiolytics, sedatives & minor tranquilizers, Anti-epileptics, Anti-cholinergics, Anti-parkinsonism drugs, & drugs used in de addiction
 - Somatic methods: Electro convulsive therapy, Insulin coma therapy.
 - Psychological methods: psychotherapies- individual and group, Cognitive therapy, Behavior therapy, Family therapy,
 - Psychosocial methods: milieu therapy, therapeutic community
 - Self help groups, Social skill therapies, Occupational therapy etc.
- Causes, clinical features, psychopathology and nursing management of patients with mental health Problems using nursing process approach:
 - Management of maladjustments,
 - Loss and grief,
 - Developmental disorders,
 - Anxiety,
 - Affective disorders,
 - Cognitive disorders,
 - Motor activity disorders,
 - Altered sensorium,
 - Conduct disorders
 - Self-destructive responses and suicidal behavior,
 - Psycho physiological responses and somatoform disorder
 - Sleep disorders
 - Abnormal self-concept responses and dissociative disorders
 - Personality disorders,
 - Problems related to sexual development
 - Eating disorders,
 - Substance use disorders,
 - Organic mental disorders, etc.
- Child and Adolescent Psychiatric nursing: Causes, clinical features, assessment, therapeutic modalities and management of disorders of childhood and adolescence
 - Review growth and development; normal and abnormal
 - Principles of caring & therapeutic nursing interventions for children and adolescents
 - Developmental disorders,
 - Mental deficiency

- Habit disorders
- Eating disorders,
- Social and Emotional disorders,
- Neurotic disorders in childhood,
- Psychotic disorders in childhood
- Specific disorders occurring in childhood
- Specific disorders occurring in adolescence
- Disorders of conduct and abnormal sexual behavior
- Community Services available for children and adolescents
 - Preventive psychiatry and role of psychiatric and mental health nurse:
 - Model of prevention
 - Primary, secondary and tertiary levels of prevention
 - Promotive, preventive, curative, rehabilitative and restorative role & responsibilities of mental health nurse
 - Psychiatric rehabilitation and community services govt. and non govt. agencies, and referral system
 - Role of mental health nurse in mass communication.
 - Emergency psychiatry, related services
 - Types of emergencies in psychiatry
 - Management of emergencies and role of mental health nurse
 - Crisis intervention, Suicide prevention,
 - Specific counseling services and agencies
 - Caring for special and vulnerable population:
 - Assessment of specific problems, treatment modalities, community services available & role of nurse in managing services for special populations
 - Elderly
 - Women and children
 - Mentally handicapped
 - Survivors of abuse, violence (psychological, sexual, social, physical), war, terrorism, disaster
 - Patient with HIV/ AIDS and other disorders e.g. Cancer
 - Destitute, homeless, abandoned
 - Wanderers (homeless mentally ill)
 - Psychoactive substance users
 - Mentally ill with criminal background
 - Management of promotive, preventive, curative and restorative settings:
 - Developing philosophy, objectives, norms, job descriptions, layout plan, staffing, in-service education of psychiatry and mental health services
 - Psychiatry and mental health team; type of personnel and their preparation, role and function
 - Methods and techniques of working in psychiatric team

- Types and functions of various psychiatry and mental health services: walk in clinics, counseling centers, OPD, in patient units, rehabilitation centers, Day care centers, child guidance services, Community psychiatric services
- Role and function of mental health nurse in above settings
 - Quality assurance in psychiatric nursing practice:
 - Actualizing the psychiatric nursing role:
 - Professional performance standards
 - Quality control in mental health services
 - Nursing audit
 - Advance practice and education in psychiatric nursing and professional development:
 - Nursing education: new avenues, various educational programs available
 - Continuing education in psychiatry nursing practice
 - Use of latest technology for literature search and self development
 - Development and evaluation of psychiatry nursing educational programs.
 - Development of new models of psychiatry practice
 - Research- evidence based practice
 - Consultation and liaison in psychiatric nursing practice:
 - Types of Consultations within the discipline of psychiatry and outside the discipline
 - Principles and techniques of consultation
 - Types and strategies for collaboration and liaison
 - Use of alternative health care systems in the practice of psychiatry:
 - Types of alternative health care systems (Meditation, magnet, naturopathy, hydrotherapy, reflexology, acupressure etc)
 - Various treatment modalities used in managing psychiatric and mental health problems
 - Role of the nurse related to different alternative therapies

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING

- Historical development of Medical- Surgical Nursing in India.
- Current status of health and disease burden in India.
- Current concept of health.
- Trends & issues in Medical – Surgical Nursing.
- Ethical & cultural issues in Medical – Surgical Nursing.
- Rights of patients.
- National health policy, special laws & ordinances relating to older people
- National goals.
- Five year plans.
- National health programs related to adult health.
- **Health Assessment of patients**
 - History taking.
 - Physical examination of various systems.
 - Nutritional assessment.
 - Related investigations and diagnostic assessment.
- **Care in hospital settings:**
 - Ambulatory care.
 - Acute and Critical care.
 - Long term care.
 - Home Health Care.
 - Characteristics, care models, practice settings, interdisciplinary team.
 - Hospitalization- effects of hospitalization on the patient & family.
 - Stressors & reactions related to disease process.
 - Nursing care using Nursing process approach.
- **Management of patients with disorders of Gastrointestinal tract**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common Disorders- etiology, Patho physiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment- History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.
 - Treatment modalities and trends.
 - Nursing management.
 - Related research studies.
 - Evidence based nursing practice.
 - Rehabilitation and follow-up.
- **Management of patients with disorders of nervous system**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common Disorders- etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment- History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.

- Treatment modalities and trends.
- Nursing management.
- Related research studies.
- Evidence based nursing practice.
- Rehabilitation and follow-up.
- **Management of patients with disorders of respiratory system**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common disorders – etiology; pathophysiology; clinical manifestations, complications & prognosis
 - Health Assessment – History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.
- **Management of patients with disorders of cardiovascular system**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common Disorders- etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.
 - Treatment modalities and trends.
 - Nursing management.
- **Management of patients with disorders of blood**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common Disorders-etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.
- **Management of patients with disorders of genito urinary system**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - % Common Disorders-etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.
- **Management of patients with disorders of endocrine system**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common Disorders-etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.
- **Management of patients with disorders of muscular –skeletal system**
 - Review of anatomy and physiology.
 - Common Disorders- etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.
 - Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and

- **Management of patients with disorders of integumentary system**

-Review of anatomy and physiology.

- Common Disorders- etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.

Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.

- **Management of patients with disorders of Eye and ENT**

Review of anatomy and physiology.

Common Disorders-etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical

Manifestations, complications, prognosis

Related research studies.

Evidence based nursing practice

- **Management of patients with disorders of reproductive system**

Review of anatomy and physiology.

Common Disorders- etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.

Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.

- **Geriatric nursing**

Nursing Assessment-History and Physical assessment.

Ageing; Demography; Myths and realities.

Concepts and theories of ageing.

Cognitive Aspects of Ageing.

Normal biological ageing.

Age related body systems changes.

Psychosocial Aspects of Aging.

Medications and elderly.

Stress & coping in older adults.

Common Health Problems & Nursing Management;

- **Management of patients with communicable and sexually transmitted diseases:**

Review of immune system.

Common Disorders of immune system - HIV/ AIDS.

Review of infectious disease process.

Nursing management.

Related research studies.

- **Emergency, Trauma and Multi-System organ failure**

DIC (disseminated intra vascular coagulation)

Trauma, burns, poisoning

Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical manifestations, complications, prognosis.

Health assessment-History taking, physical examination, investigation and diagnostic assessment.

OBSTETRIC AND GYNAECOLOGICAL NURSING

- 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 Gynaecological nursing.
- **Human reproduction**
- Review of anatomy and physiology of human reproductive system: male and female
- Hormonal cycles
- Embryology
- Genetics, teratology and counseling
- Clinical implications
- **Pregnancy**
- Maternal adaptation : Physiological, psychosocial
- 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 , Amniocentesis, chorionic villus sampling (CVS)).
- Biophysical-(US IMAGING, Foetal movement count, Ultra Sonography, Cardiotocography, electrocardiography, Non Stress Test(NST), Contraction stress test(CST), amnioscopy, oetoscopy,
- 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
- **Normal Labour and nursing management:**
- Essential factors of labour

- Stages and onset

First stage: Physiology of normal labour

- Use of partograph: Principles, use and critical analysis, evidence based studies
- Analgesia and anaesthesia in labour
- Nursing management

Second stage

- Physiology , intrapartum monitoring
- Nursing management.
- Resuscitation , immediate newborn care and initiate breast feeding
(Guidelines of National neonatology forum of India)

Third stage

- Physiology and nursing management

Fourth stage – Observation, critical analysis and Nursing management.

- Various child birth practice: water birth, position change etc
- Evidence based practice in relation to labour intervention

Role of nurse midwifery practitioner

- Alternative/complementary therapies
- **Normal puerperium and nursing management**

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

Role of nurse midwifery practitioner

- Alternative/complementary therapies
- **Normal Newborn**

Physiology and characteristics of normal newborn

Physical and Behavioural assessment of newborn

Needs of newborn

Essential newborn care: Exclusive breast feeding, Immunization,

Hygiene measures, Newborn nutrition

Organization of neonatal care, services(Levels), transport, neonatal intensive care unit, organization and management of nursing services in NICU

Observation and care of newborn

Parenting process

- **Pharmacodynamics in obstetrics**

Drugs used in pregnancy, labour, post partum and newborn

Calculation of drug dose and administration

Effects of drugs used in Anesthesia and analgesia in obstetrics

Roles and responsibilities of midwifery nurse practitioner

Standing orders and protocols and use of selected life saving drugs and interventions of obstetric emergencies approved by the MOHFW

- **Family welfare services**

Population dynamics

Demography trends: vital statistics, calculation of indicators especially maternal and neonatal mortality rates and problems and other health problems

Recent advancement in contraceptive technology

Role of nurses in family welfare programmes in all settings

Role of independent nurse midwifery practitioner

Family life education

Evidence based studies

Information, Education and Communication(IEC)

Management information and evaluation system(MIES)

Teaching and supervision of health team members

- **Infertility**

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.

- **Menopause**

Physiological, psychological and social aspects

Hormone Replacement Therapy

Surgical menopause

Counseling and guidance

Role of midwifery nurse practitioner

- **Abortion**

Types, causes

Legislations, Clinical rights and professional responsibility

Abortion procedures

Complications

Nursing management

Role of midwifery nurse practitioner

Management of problems of women during pregnancy

- Risk approach of obstetrical nursing care, concept, and goals

- Screening of high risk pregnancy, newer modalities of diagnosis

- Nursing management of pregnancies at risk due to obstetrical complication

- Pernicious vomiting, bleeding in early pregnancy, abortion, ectopic pregnancy and gestational Trophoblastic diseases

- Hemorrhage during late pregnancy, ante partum hemorrhage, placenta praevia, abruptio placenta

- Hypertensive disorders in pregnancy, pre-eclampsia, eclampsia, heomolysis elevated

liver enzyme low platelet count (HELLP), iso-immune diseases. Rh and ABO incompatibility, Hematological problems in pregnancy

- Hydramnios, oligohydramnios, intra uterine infection, pain during pregnancy
- Prolonged pregnancy- post term, post maturity, multiple pregnancies
- Intra Uterine Growth Retardation (IUGR), premature rupture of membrane (PROM), intra uterine death Pregnancies at risk-due to preexisting health problems
- EmONC - Emergency Obstetrical and Neonatal Care
- Metabolic conditions, anemia, nutritional deficiencies, chronic renal failure
- Hepatitis, cardio-vascular diseases, thyroid diseases, epilepsy, essential hypertension, psychiatric disorders
- Infections : toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalic virus, herpes (TORCH),
- Reproductive tract infection (RTI)-STD, HIV/AIDS, vaginal infections Leprosy, tuberculosis, tropical diseases
- Other risk factors: age, adolescents, elderly, unwed mothers, sexual abuse, substance use
- Pregnancies with tumors, uterine anomalies, prolapse, ovarian cyst

Abnormal labour, pre-term labour & obstetrical emergencies

Etiology, pathophysiology and nursing management of

- Uncoordinated uterine actions, tone of uterus, precipitate labour, prolonged labour
- Abnormal lie, presentation, position compound presentation
- Contracted pelvis - CPD, dystocia
- Obstetrical emergencies: obstetrical shock, vasa praevia, inversion of uterus, amniotic fluid embolism, rupture uterus, presentation, prolapse cord
- Augmentation of labor - medical and surgical induction, version
- Manual removal of placenta, retained placenta, destructive operations
- Obstetrical operation: forceps delivery, ventouse, caesarian section
- Genital tract injuries - third degree perineal tear, VVF, RVF
- Complications of third stage of labour, post-partum hemorrhage

Post-partum complications

Nursing management of

- Puerperal infections, puerperal sepsis, urinary complications, puerperal venous thrombosis and Pulmonary embolism
- Sub involution of uterus, breast conditions, and thrombophlebitis
- Psychological complications, postpartum blues, depression, psychosis

High Risk Newborn

Concept, goals, assessment, principles, nursing management of

- Pre-term, small for gestational age, post-mature infant, baby of diabetic and substance use mothers
- Respiratory conditions, asphyxianeonatorum, neonatal apnoea, meconium aspiration syndrome, Pneumothorax, pneumo mediastinum, Icterus neonatorum
- Birth injuries, hypoxic ischaemic encephalopathy, neonatal seizures
- Congenital anomalies, neonatal heart diseases, neonatal hemolytic diseases

- Neonatal hypocalcaemia, hypoglycemia, hypomagnesaemia
- Neonatal infections, neonatal sepsis, ophthalmia neonatorum, congenital syphilis
- Hematological conditions –erythroblastosis fetalis, hemorrhagic disorders
- Advanced neonatal procedures, calculation of fluid requirements
- Organization of neonatal care, services (Levels), transport, neonatal intensive care unit, Organization and management of nursing services in NICU

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING

- Historical development of Community Health and Community health Nursing-
- World and India, various health and family welfare committees
- Current status, trends and challenges of Community Health Nursing
- Health status of the Community-community diagnosis
- Scope of Community health Nursing practice
- Ethical and legal concepts and issues in community health nursing.
- Public Health legislation - eg THE DRUG ACT COPRA, STATE
- PUBLIC HEALTH ACT , MUNICIPAL ACT, ENVIRONMENTAL ACT..
- Socio-cultural issues in Community health Nursing
- National Policies, plans and programmes
- National health policy
- National Population policy
- National Health and welfare Programmes
- National Health goals/ indicators/ Millennium developmental goals(MDG) /Strategies
- Planning process: Five year plans
- National Rural Health Mission
- **Health**
 - Concepts, issues
 - Determinants
 - Measurements
 - Alternate systems for health promotion and management of health problems
 - Health economics
 - Health technology
 - Genetics and health
 - Waste disposal
 - Eco system
- **Population dynamics and control**
 - Demography
 - Transition and theories of population
 - National population policy
 - National population programmes
 - Population control and related programmes
 - Methods of family limiting and spacing
 - Research, Census, National Family Health Survey
- **Community health Nursing**
 - Philosophy, Aims, Objective, Concepts, Scope, Principles, Functions
 - Community health Nursing theories and models
 - Quality assurance: Community health Nursing standards, competencies,

- Monitoring community health nursing, nursing audits
- Family nursing and Family centered nursing approach
- Family health nursing process
- Family health assessment
- Diagnosis
- Planning
- Intervention
- Evaluation
- Community Health Nursing Process
- Nursing care for special groups: children, adolescents, adults, women, elderly, physically and mentally challenged- Urban and rural population at large
- Community nutrition
- Concept, role and responsibilities of community health Nurse
- practitioners/nurse midwifery practitioners-decision making skills, professionalism, legal issues
- **Maternal and neonatal care**
 - IMNCI(Integrated Management of Neonatal And Childhood Illnesses) module
 - Skilled Birth Attendant (SBA) module
- **Disaster nursing** (INC module on Reaching out: Nursing Care in emergencies)
- **Information, education and communication**
 - IEC/BCC: Principles and strategies
 - Communication Skills
 - Management information and evaluation system: Records and reports
 - Information technology
 - Tele-medicine and tele-nursing
 - Journalism
 - Mass media
 - Folk media
- **Health care delivery system: Urban, rural, tribal and difficult areas**
 - Health organization: National, State, District, CHC, PHC, Sub Centre, Village
 - Functions, Staffing, pattern of assistance, layout, drugs, Responsibilities of DPHNO
 - Critical review of functioning of various levels, evaluation studies, recommendations and nursing perspectives
 - Alternative systems of medicine
 - Training and supervision of health workers
 - Health agencies: NGO's, Roles and functions
 - Inter-sectoral coordination
 - Public private partnership
 - Challenges of health care delivery system

- Epidemiology
- Epidemiological methods
- level of prevention
- epidemiology of communicable and non communicable diseases
- health information system

School health services

Principles of Ayurveda therapies

Occupational health

Rehabilitation

Geriatric care system in India

International health issues

Quarantine

Current trends in community health nurse in India