

INFERMIERISTICA CLINICA GENERALE ED ELEMENTI DI PATOLOGIA GENERALE (INN027)

1. language

Italian

2. contenTS

Coordinator: Prof. MARIAPAOLA MARINO

Year Course: 1st

Semester: 2nd

UFC: 9

Modules and lecturers:

- INFERMIERISTICA CLINICA 2 (INN040) - 3 CFU - SSD MED/45 - Prof. Alessia Scaccia

- INFERMIERISTICA GENERALE 2 (INN042) - 2 CFU - SSD MED/45 - Prof. Alessandro

Peschiaroli

- PATOLOGIA E FISIOPATOLOGIA GENERALE (INN041) - 4 CFU - SSD MED/04 - Prof.

Mariapaola Marino

3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

Craven R, Hirnle C, Henshaw C. M.: Principi fondamentali dell'assistenza infermieristica, Casa Editrice Ambrosiana, sesta edizione, 2019

Berman A, Snyder S, Jackson C. "Nursing clinico, teniche e procedure di Kozier", EdiSES 2019, III Edition Napoli

Motta P.C. "Introduzione alle scienze infermieristiche", Carocci Faber, 2019.

Manzoni E, Lusignani M, Mazzoleni B. "Storia e filosofia dell'assistenza infermieristica" chapters: 2-4-5;

II Edition, Casa Editrice Ambrosiana, 2019.

Pontieri GM: "Elementi di Patologia generale e Fisiopatologia generale" PICCIN.

Support teaching material will be provided / pointed out during the lectures.

It is necessary for the student to have a reference text, chosen from those recommended or other text after the teacher's approval, for each subject.

4. learning objectives

During the ongoing of the Integrated Course, the morphological and functional changes underlying the alterations in biological balances (homeostasis) that represent the starting points of diseases will be dealt. In particular, the causes (etiology) and the mechanisms (pathogenesis) responsible of different diseases and the alterations in the normal functioning of different organs and systems involved (pathophysiology) will be examined.

The physiological mechanisms of the excretory systems will also be described with features of the excreta, as well as the preventive, curative and rehabilitative assistance procedures affecting the

excretory systems.

The student, after having acquired adequate terminology, must be able to develop a personalized care plan built according to the criteria of the nursing care process, applying the specific techniques and procedures in a competent way and being able to make critical evaluations. about the criteria adopted to plan a care plan.

During the course will cover the fundamental principles of Nursing, with a description of the scientific, historical-philosophical and main methodological tools foundations of the discipline. The main theories, and conceptual models of nursing will also be described, including the main classification systems of the theories.

Knowledge and understanding (Dublin 1) At the end of the Course the student will have to demonstrate that they have acquired knowledge of the causes of cellular and molecular damage, of the body's reaction mechanisms and of the underlying pathological processes that result from it. They will also have to demonstrate that they have acquired complete knowledge of basic care and that they have acquired the main notions on the vital functions of the body, necessary to understand the functioning of the various organs and systems, their regulatory mechanisms and the main processes of integration and homeostatic control.

The student will have to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the fields of intervention of nursing, of the clinical method that guides an effective approach to assistance in relation to the following issues:

Assessment of breathing, urinary elimination, intestinal elimination, nausea and vomiting, manifestations of thermoregulation alteration, sweating, collection of biological samples for laboratory tests, trolley preparation for medical examination, patient's death, and preparation of the body.

At the end of the course, the student must demonstrate that he has acquired the knowledge and the main notions on the scientific foundations of the discipline of Nursing as well as the main theoretical and conceptual models of Nursing. The student will also need to demonstrate to have acquired adequate theoretical knowledge of specific aspects of basic nursing, the role and functions of the nurse, awareness, and adherence to the values and to the concepts expressed of the Nursing profession.

Applied knowledge and understanding (Dublin 2). At the end of the Course the student will have to demonstrate the capability to use the knowledge acquired to understand how the basic pathological processes can alter the functions of organs and systems and contribute to the development of a disease. The student must also be able to apply the knowledge acquired to recognize the needs of the assisted persons at various ages and in different situations and to identify the most appropriate responses with professionalism and competence in the health sector.

The student will have to demonstrate the ability to apply knowledge and skills through:

- the complete and systematic assessment of the assistance needs of the patient;
- the analysis and interpretation of the data collected through the assessment;
- the planning of nursing care in collaboration with users and with the interdisciplinary care team;
- the evaluation of the outcomes of nursing care provided to the user.

At the end of the course, the student will apply the acquired knowledge to recognize the health and welfare needs of people, using specific systems to obtain effective responses and individualized

care planning.

Independent judgment (Dublin 3) At the end of the course, the student must demonstrate the ability to integrate the knowledge and skills learned to identify priority problems in relation to functional/dysfunctional models of health, using assessment scales and a comprehensive nursing assessment. It must be able to identify the nursing diagnoses from which individualized care planning will result and critically evaluate the outcomes of care decisions taken based on patient outcomes and care standards.

The student will recognize the thinking and values that inspire professional action acting in a conscious, autonomous, and responsible way.

Communication skills - (Dublin 4) At the end of the Course the student must be able to communicate the knowledge acquired about the causes and mechanisms involved in the development of pathological processes and various diseases using adequate and precise scientific terminology, to be able to express concepts clearly and knowing how to report care planning correctly and consistently.

Ability to learn - (Dublin 5) At the end of the Course the student will have to be able to self-assess their skills, to broaden their knowledge and to update themselves by independently drawing on texts, scientific articles, and online platforms.

5. PREREQUISITES

The student must have knowledge of basic scientific subjects, regarding Biology, Anatomy and Physiology.

6. TEACHING METHODS

The teaching of the Course is organized into lectures carried out with the aid of the projection of images and / or films. Teaching is enriched by group exercises and the deepening of nursing diagnoses related to the main topics covered.

Teaching can be integrated by assigning research and in-depth studies individually or in small groups.

7. OTHER INFORMATION

Teachers are available for information on the Course and clarifications on the lessons, by appointment or e-mail.

8. methods for verifying learning and for evaluation

The evaluation is aimed at ascertaining the solid and correct knowledge of the contents of the three modules of the Course and the student's ability to exposure. There is a final oral exam with questions in which the student must describe structures or functions using the correct terminology; the mark is expressed out of thirty; the mark is the weighted average of the marks reported in the three individual modules, which requires a minimum mark of 18/30 to pass. The student will be able to obtain the maximum mark of 30/30 if the weighted average is at least 29.5/30. To obtain honors, the student must report the mark of 30/30 in the three modules of the Course.

9. PROGRAM

INFERMIERISTICA CLINICA 2 - Prof. Alessia Scaccia

The contents concern the description of normal and pathological features, nursing assessment, planning of care and information / education relating to the following care / thematic areas:

Breathing

- physiology of respiration and oxygenation, main alterations: hypoxia and cyanosis, dyspnoea, cough, hemoptysis, bronchial and sputum obstruction, pathological breaths
- assessment in patient with breathing disorders: the detection of respiratory function, factors affecting breathing, collection and interpretation of sputum, oximetry, nursing diagnoses relating to the need for breathing
- definition of care goals in the event of impaired respiratory function
- nursing interventions in case of respiratory function impairment: deep breathing and coughing exercises, postural drainage and percussion

Urinary elimination

- physiology of urinary function, main alterations: retention, incontinence, infection of urinary tract
- use of urination aids
- assistance in patient with impaired urinary function: assessment, diagnostic / instrumental procedures and urine tests: urine collection for chemical and physical examination, culture examination and 24 hour urine collection, execution of rapid tests with reagents
- temporary and permanent bladder catheterization, bladder lavage, bladder instillations

Intestinal elimination

- physiology of intestinal function, main alterations: constipation, fecaloma, diarrhea, fecal incontinence, flatulence and abdominal distension
- use of aids for evacuation
- assistance in patient with alterations of the intestinal function: assessment, laboratory tests on the faeces: collection of stool samples for culture examination (coproculture), search for occult blood (SOF), rectal swab.
- assistance to the patient in defecation, assistance interventions in the main alterations: enema and rectal emptying.

Nausea and vomit

- nausea and vomiting: definition and pathophysiology
- pathogenesis of vomiting
- observation of vomiting
- nursing care of the patient who vomits

Thermoregulation

- manifestations of impaired thermoregulation
- pyrexia or fever
- assistance to the patient with fever
- hot or cold applications

Sweating

- pathophysiology of sweating
- sweat characteristics
- quantification of perspiration
- assistance to the diaphoretic patient

The death of the patient

- role of the nurse
- relationships with relatives
- religious aspects
- preparation of the body

Collection of biological samples for laboratory tests

- type of laboratory investigations and criteria of sample collection

Preparation of the trolley for the medical and rational examination

- medical records
- nursing record
- register of vital signs

Medical examination

- preparation of the patient and the environment
- assistance to the patient during the visit
- compilation and updating of documentation

INFERMIERISTICA GENERALE 2- Prof. Alessandro Peschiaroli

The historical evolution of the discipline.

History of assistance.

Birth and evolution of the Nursing profession.

Development of the Nursing profession in Italy.

The concepts of status and role: characteristics of a profession.

The development of Nursing science: the nursing theories.

Main Nursing theorists and their conceptual models.

Florence Nightingale: the birth of the Nursing

Virginia Henderson: the definition of Nursing

Hildegard E. Peplau: the Psychodynamic Nursing

Martha Rogers: the human being as a unit

Dorothea Orem: the theory of self-care

Callista Roy: the model of adaptation

Madaleine Leininger: the transcultural Nursing

Myra Levine: the principles of conservation

Imogene King: the theory of achievement of objectives

Betty Neuman: the model of the systems

Marjory Gordon: the model of the physiological assessment

Lynda J. Carpenito: the bifocal model

Marisa Cantarelli: the model of nursing services.

Other authors: Paterson-Zderald, R. Zanotti, , M. Gordon, L.J. Carpenito, Mortari-Saiani.

The classification systems of the nursing theories (by Marriner-Tomey, Meleis, Poletti)

The birth and development of nursing as a scientific discipline.

Main support tools of the Nursing profession.

The nursing documentation, guidelines, procedures, clinical pathways.

PATOLOGIA E FISIOPATOLOGIA GENERALE - Prof. Mariapaola Marino

Patologia generale

Introduction to general pathology, health and disease, homeostasis

- Etiology and pathogenesis: biological, physical, chemical agents, genetic pathologies
- Adaptive responses: atrophy, hypertrophy, hyperplasia, metaplasia
- Cell death by necrosis and apoptosis: macroscopic and microscopic aspects, causes and most important mechanisms
- Immunology: major mechanisms of innate and adaptive immunity; general concepts of vaccination and sero-prophylaxis.
- Immunopathology: hypersensitivity reactions (definition, damage mechanisms, pathological effects); autoimmune diseases and immunodeficiencies: general concepts.
- Immunohematology. Blood groups: blood group antigens and antibodies, antigen / antibody reactions of immuno-hematological interest, ABO system, Rh system. Blood components and indications for use. Blood diseases of immune-hematological interest: hemolytic disease of the newborn.
- Acute inflammation: vascular phenomena, exudate, cell recruitment, the main chemical mediators of inflammation.
- Chronic inflammation: non-specific and specific types of chronic inflammation; cells of chronic inflammation; chronic granulomatous inflammation (etiopathogenesis of tuberculosis)
- Systemic effects of inflammation (fever, leukocytosis, acute phase proteins)
- Tissue repair (scarring and healing of wounds with reference to dermo-epidermal ones)
- Molecular basis of the malignant neoplastic process: from dysplasia to the development of the primary malignant tumor, to metastasis. Classification and epidemiology of human tumors.

Fisiopatologia

- Blood: general principles of hematopoiesis, blood count, anemia (definition and pathogenetic mechanisms).
- Fluids balance: dehydration, hyper-hydration, edema.
- Acid-base balance.
- Respiratory system: signs and symptoms of respiratory diseases, hypoxia, respiratory failure.
- Kidney: urinalysis, signs and symptoms of kidney disease, kidney failure.
- Hemostasis and circulation: hemorrhagic disorders, thrombosis, embolism, ischemia, heart attack.
- Blood pressure regulation: hypertension, hypotension, shock.
- Vascular system: diseases of the arteries and veins.
- Heart: signs and symptoms of heart disease, arrhythmias, valve defects, ventricular hypertrophy, ischemic heart disease, heart failure.

- Liver: signs and symptoms of liver disease, hepatitis, steatosis, cirrhosis, liver failure, alcohol, and liver disease.
- Endocrine system: diabetes mellitus.