**Introduction :** 

Education :Definition, aims, concepts, philosophies & their education implications, Impact of Social, economical, political & technological changes on education:

- Professional education
- Current trends and issues in education
- Educational reforms and National Educational policy, various educational commissions-reports

#### **Teaching – Learning Process**

Concepts of teaching and learning: Definition, theories of teaching and learning, relationship between teaching and learning.

Educational aims and objectives; types, domains, levels, elements and writing of educational objectives

Instructional design: Planning and designing the lesson, writing lesson plan: meaning, its need and importance, formats.

Instruction strategies – Lecture, discussion, demonstration, simulation, laboratory, seminar, panel, symposium, problem solving, problem based learning (PBL), workshop, project, role- play(socio- drama), clinical teaching methods, programmed instruction, self directed learning(SDL), micro teaching, computer assisted instruction(CAI),

computer assisted learning (CAL)

#### **Curriculum Development**

Definition, curriculum determinants, process and steps of curriculum development, Curriculum models, Types and framework. Formulation of philosophy, objectives, selection and organization of learning experiences; master plan, course plan, unit plan.

Evaluation strategies, process of curriculum change, role of students, faculty, administrators, statutory bodies and other stakeholders.

Equivalency of courses: Transcripts, credit system.

#### Nursing as a Profession

History of development of nursing profession, characteristics, criteria of the profession, perspective of nursing profession-national, global

Code of ethics(INC), code of professional conduct(INC), autonomy and accountability, assertiveness, visibility of nurses, legal considerations,

Role of regulatory bodies

Quality assurance in nursing (INC).

### Health care delivery

Health care environment, economics, constraints, planning process, policies, political process vis a vis nursing profession.
Health care delivery system- national, state, district and local level.
Major stakeholders in the health care system-Government, non-govt, Industry and other professionals.
Patterns of nursing care delivery in India.

Health care delivery concerns, national health and family welfare programs, inter-sectoral coordination, role of nongovernmental agencies.

Information, education and communication (IEC). Tele-medicine.

#### Genetics

Review of cellular division, mutation and law of inheritance, human genome project ,The Genomic era. Basic concepts of Genes, Chromosomes & DNA. Approaches to common genetic disorders. Genetic testing – basis of genetic diagnosis, Pre symptomatic and predisposition testing, Prenatal diagnosis & screening, Ethical, legal & psychosocial issues in genetic testing. Genetic counseling. Practical application of genetics in nursing.

## Epidemiology

Scope, epidemiological approach and methods, Morbidity, mortality, Concepts of causation of diseases and their screening, Application of epidemiology in health care delivery, Health survelliance and health informatics Role of nurse

### **Bio-Psycho social pathology**

Pathophysiology and Psychodynamics of disease causation Life processes, homeostatic mechanism, biological and psycho-social dynamics in causation of disease, life style Common problems: Oxygen insufficiency, fluid and electrolyte imbalance, nutritional problems, hemorrhage land shock, altered body temperature, unconsciousness, sleep pattern and its disturbances, pain, sensory deprivation. Treatment aspects: pharmacological and pre-post operative care aspects, Cardio pulmonary resuscitation. End of life Care Infection prevention (including HIV) and standard safety measures, bio-medical waste management. Role of nurse- Evidence based nursing practice; Best practices Innovations in nursing

# Philosophy and Theories of Nursing

Values, Conceptual models, approaches. Nursing theories: Nightingale's, Hendersons's, Roger's, Peplau's, Abdella's, Lewine's, Orem's, Johnson's, King's, Neuman's, Roy's, Watson parsce, etc and their applications, Health belief models, communication and management, etc Concept of Self health.

Evidence based practice model.

## Nursing process approach

Health Assessment- illness status of patients/clients (Individuals, family, community), Identification of healthillness problems, health behaviors, signs and symptoms of clients.

Methods of collection, analysis and utilization of data relevant to nursing process.

Formulation of nursing care plans, health goals, implementation, modification and evaluation of care.

## Psychological aspects and Human relations

Human behavior, Life processes & growth and development, personality development, defense mechanisms, Communication, interpersonal relationships, individual and group, group dynamics, and organizational behavior, Basic human needs, Growth and development, (Conception through preschool, School age through adolescence, Young & middle adult, and Older adult) Sexuality and sexual health. Stress and adaptation, crisis and its intervention, Coping with loss, death and grieving, Principles and techniques of Counseling.

#### **Nursing practice**

Framework, scope and trends. Alternative modalities of care, alternative systems of health and complimentary therapies. Extended and expanded role of the nurse, in promotive, preventive, curative and restorative health care delivery system in community and institutions. Health promotion and primary health care. Independent practice issues,- Independent nurse-midwifery practitioner. Collaboration issues and models-within and outside nursing. Models of Prevention, Family nursing, Home nursing, Gender sensitive issues and women empowerment. Disaster nursing. Geriatric considerations in nursing. Evidence based nursing practice- Best practices Trans-cultural nursing.

# Computer applications for patient care delivery system and nursing practice

Use of computers in teaching, learning, research and nursing practice. Windows, MS office: Word, Excel, Power Point, Internet, literature search, Statistical packages, Hospital management information system: softwares.