Corso di Laurea in Infermieristica

GUIDA AI PROGRAMMI DEGLI INSEGNAMENTI

I YEAR

GENERAL NURSING AND CLINICAL METHODOLOGY

Year of course: first
Semester: first
Total Credits: 5

TEACHING	SCIENTIFIC SECTOR	MODULES	HOURS	CFU
GENERAL NURSING AND CLINICAL METHODOLOGY	MED/45	GENERAL NURSING	30	2
	MED/45	CLINICAL METHODOLOGY	30	2
	MED/45	GENERAL SURGERY ASSISTANCY	15	1

The course introduces the student to the general and Clinical Nursing fundamentals. The program achieves to develop students' knowledge relatively to general concepts of care and take care of the person and the family, ethical principles that inspire and guide the practice of care, the clinical methodology for identifying the patients' needs and how to plan nursing activities and outcomes' evaluation.

Teaching Contents:

GENERAL NURSING MED/45 - 2 CFU – 30 hours	CLINICAL METHODOLOGY – 2 CFU - 30 hours	GENERAL SURGERY ASSISTANCY – 1 CFU – 15 hours
The process of Nursing professionalization, the legislative sources of acting professional, the principles and ethics that guide the care model , with particular reference to the Code of Ethics, the nurse's profile, and the arrangement of the plan of studies; The evolution of health concept, the determinants of health, risk factors, preventive measures , health education; The concept of disease, the meaning of illness and disease, the acute and chronic disease, the experiences and reactions to the disease; The places of care and the organization of the National Health Service. The theoretical foundations of the caring, the basic principles of caring nursing (centrality of the patient and the family, presence, supervision/surveillance, comfort,-diagnosing, self-determination, continuity of care, intimacy and touch, confidentiality and respect	The principles of an healthy diet, the data needed to evaluate nutritional status (eating habits, anthropometric data, laboratory tests), the alterations of the nutritional function (obesity, overweight, and malnutrition), the principles to assist a person during the recruitment of the meal; Principles of a good sleep habit, physiologic effects of spleeping, the interventions to manage the person with sleep disorders (legs without resting, apnoeas night, insomnia in the elderly, the factors that hinder the sleep in the hospital (noise in environments of care). Principles of a healthy mobility, physical exercise and alterations. Definitions of physical exercise, tolerance, sedentary lifestyle, mobility. The principles in the measurement of vital signs (blood pressure, pulse, respiration rate, pulse oximetry, and body temperature), measurement mode, normal values and definition of alterations. The main alterations of thermoregulation (hyperpyrexia, hyperthermia hypothermia) and being able to identify the nursing's care to the person with a fever.	Main objectives and helpful interventions in the pre-surgery phase: - To give preoperative informations to get the surgical agreement from the patient; - to evaluate the type of surgery and the risk of surgical site infection pre- - to recognize basic principles of drug therapy in perioperative period and antibiotic prophylaxis; surgical nursing preparation: preoperative showering and hair removal, oral hygiene, bowel preparation, food recommendations; - to prevent thromboembolic complications,; - to consider the patient's space and intimacy Main objectives and helpful interventions in the

for privacy in patient care). The family's and community's role as health resource and support to the patient.	The prevention and treatment of bedsores.	postoperative period: - postoperative mobilization and vigilance, the resumption of peristalsis and food habits; - to manage wound dressing and drainagewound's and drainage's manegement

Learning Outcomes:

- to collect data accurately on the main health problems of patients;
- to understand and analyze the data collected through the investigation, plan and evaluate the results;
- to identify the needs of nursing care for the person and his reactions to disease, for his treatments of institutionalization, for changes in activities of his daily life, for the perceived quality of life;
- to use the theoretical principles of caring and the ethical principles which inspire and direct practice of care;
- to demonstrate the ability to cultivate the doubts and tolerate the uncertainties arising from the study and practical activities;
- to develop the ability to ask questions about the exercise of activities, relevant in the times, places and others;

Teaching Methods:

Lectures, guided exercises, video projections, frame of film, analysis of clinical cases. Will be used to analyze evidence and reflect on readings perceptions and needs of patients and families.

Evaluation Methods:

Written exam

Bibliography:
Saiani L. e Brugnolli A. (2011). Trattato di cure infermieristiche, Ed. Sorbona Napoli

MOLECULAR BASES OF LIFE

Year of course: first
Semester: first
Total Credits: 4

TEACHING	SCIENTIFIC SECTOR	MODULES	HOURS	CFU
MOLECULAR BASES OF LIFE	BIO/10	BIOCHEMISTRY	24	2
	BIO/13	BIOLOGY	24	2

The course introduces the student to the development of a scientific approach to natural phenomena. Understanding of biology and Biochemistry are fundamental to understand physiological and pathological processes and to understand new nursing perspectives in the genomic field.

Teaching Contents:

BIOCHEMISTRY (BIO/10 - 2 CFU – 24 hours)	BIOLOGY (BIO/09 – 2 CFU - 24 hours)
- Metabolism catabolism anabolism - Metabolism of amino acids and proteins - Lipid metabolism - Carbohydrate metabolism - Gluconeogenesis - Krebs Cycle - Hemoglobin and heme	General characteristics of living organisms, Macromolecules (DNA, RNA and proteins), Cell structures and functions. *Genomics in medicine: perspectives in nursing* Molecular basis of hereditary information Genetic transcription and translation and regulation of gene expression in the composition of the genome Mutations The Organization of the genome (mitosis) The cell reproduction cycle (meiosis) *Genetics* Transmission of hereditary characteristics, Mendel's law, genotype and phenotype, autosomal inheritance, interpretation and discussion of family trees, blood group genetics Procedures for transmitting genetic diseases in humans

Learning Outcomes:

- To understand the physiological and pathological processes connected to patients' health and illness in various stages of life;
- To use a body of theoretical knowledge derived from the behavioral and social sciences, Nursing and other disciplines to recognize the needs of persons protected in various ages and stages of development at different stages of their lives;
- To develop independent study skills.

Teaching Methods:

Lectures.

Evaluation Methods:

written exam.

Bibliography:

. Nelson D. L., Cox M. M. Introduzione alla biochimica di Lehninger ,VI^ Ed. Zanichelli, 2011
. ChampeP.C., Harvey R.A.eFerrierD.R.LebasidellabiochimicaEd.ZanichelliBologna2006
. Talesa et al. Elementi di Biologia e genetica, McGrawHill, 2007
. Campbell et al. L'essenziale di Biologia, Pearson Ed., 2008
. Sadava et al. Elementi di Biologia e genetica, Zanichelli, 2009

MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS OF LIFE

Year of course: first
Semester: first
Total Credits: 7

TEACHING	SCIENTIFIC SECTOR	MODULES	HOURS	CFU
MORPHOLOGICAL AND FUNCTIONAL FUNDAMENTALS OF LIFE	BIO/17	ISTOLOGY	18	1
	BIO/16	ANATOMY	36	3
	BIO/09	FISIOLOGY	36	3

The course introduces the student to the ability of describing the human's body structure from the macroscopic level to the microscopic level in health conditions and to know the essential morphologic characteristics of systems, organs, tissues, cells and subcellular structures of the human body and their main related Morphofunctional. It also proposes the study of the physiological phenomena of the various systems, in a holistic view , from the cell to the whole organism and to recognize the principles of homeostasis and the control mechanisms that oversee them and the major adjustments in non- basal conditions.

Teaching Contents:

ISTOLOGY (BIO/17 - 1 CFU – 18 hours)	ANATOMY (BIO/16 – 3CFU- 36 hours)	FISIOLOGY (BIO/09 – 3 CFU – 36 hours)
Histological, cytological and tissue methods and survey tools: - Epithelial (glandular lining) - Muscolar - Connective tissue (cartilage,bone,fat,alas,dense) - Blood - Nervous tissue (central and peripheral)	- Muscolar/bone apparatus - Cardiocircular apparatus - Lung apparatus - Renal tract - Gastrointestinal tract - pancreas and liver - Nervous system	- **Muscolar apparatus**: Structure. contractile proteins. Tractor and neuromuscular transmission plate. Muscle contraction. Isotonic and isometric contraction. Shock simple and tetanus. Motor unit. White and red muscle fibers. Muscle metabolism. Consuming energy. Unitary and multi- unit smooth muscle. Automatism; syncytial run; response to stretching; report potential membrane - shrinking; innervation; chemical mediators. - **Cardiovascular apparatus**: The electrical activity of the heart. Generation and conduction of excitement. Ionic basis of resting potential and action potential. Refractory periods and their meanings. Vagal and sympathetic stimulation effects of electrical and mechanical activity of the myocardium. Temporal relations between electrical and mechanical events. Baroreceptor reflex, reflex Bainbridge and atrial receptors. Chemoreceptor reflex. Intrinsic and extrinsic regulation of cardiac function. Nervous and chemical control of heart function. Einthoven triangle; electrical axis. cardiac cycle. Mechanical events: systole and diastole. Changes in aortic pressure, ventricular pressure and volume of blood in the atria and ventricles. Heart sounds. Systolic and cardiac output range. Methods for the measurement of lung apparatus and renal tract. Cardiac output. Factors affecting cardiac output; change in heart rate and stroke volume. Intrinsic regulation , the Frank - Starling mechanism (relationship voltage-

		length adaptation of heart and changes in peripheral resistance and venous return), nervous and hormonal regulation. Extrinsic adjustment of the frequency and cardiac contractility. Metabolism and oxygen consumption. Elements of hydrostatic and hydrodynamic. Vessels in series and in parallel and their resistances. Principle of Bemouilli. Laminar and turbulent flow. Laplace law. The structure of blood vessels : arteries, capillaries ,veins. Arteries: passive tension and Laplace law, active tension and closing critical pressure; resistance in the arterial bed. peripheral vascular innervation. Myogenic activity in small vessels. Capillary and lymphatic circulation. Structure of the capillaries. Extent and morphology of the capillary bed. Transcapillaries exchanges . Adjustment of capillary flow. The venous circulation: dispensability, hydrostatic factor and capacity of the venous bed. Central and peripheral arterial pulse; source and pulse wave propagation. Adjustment reflected in blood pressure. Nervous regulation of the circulation, and rapid control of blood pressure. Reflex mechanisms for the maintenance of blood pressure. Baroreceptors and their effects on cardiac inhibitor centers, cardio-accelerator, vasomotor. Chemoreceptors and cardiovascular responses. Ischemic response of the central nervous systems. Long-term regulation of blood pressure: role of the kidney. Kidney: liquid system body for the control of blood pressure. The renin-angiotensin system in blood pressure control. Venous return and factors which favor the venous return. Hemodynamics of pulmonary circulation: the pressure and the velocity of blood in the arterial beds, capillary and venous. Capacity, distensibility and resistance of the pulmonary circulation. - **Lung apparatus**: Respiratory mechanics. Chest - lung ratios. Respiratory muscles and their action. Intrathoracic pressure and intrapulmonary and their variations during breathing . Pneumothorax. Pulmonary volumes and capacities: definitions and measures. Pressure-volume relationship in static and dynamic conditions. Pulmonary complication. WOB (work of breathing). Gas Laws. Composition of the air inhaled , exhaled air and alveolar and gas partial pressures.

		Anatomical and physiological dead space. Lung and alveolar ventilation. Diffusion of gases between the lungs and blood. Ventilation/perfusion ratio. Oxygen transport. Oxyhemoglobin dissociation curve. Influence of pCO2, pH and temperature. Quantitative aspects of the transport of oxygen in the blood. Transport of carbon dioxide. Nervous and chemical control of respiration. Bulbo-pontine respiratory centers. Peripheral and central chemoreceptors and their function in the fan setting. - **Renal tract**: 1**)** nephron: glomerulous and tubule. Renal circulation . Autoregulation. Ultrafiltration process. Ultrafiltrate composition. mechanisms of reabsorption and secretion. Clearance of inulin , the PAI and determination of GFR and RPF. Tubular reabsorption of glucose. Maximum transport. Reabsorption of water. Concentration and dilution of urine. Hormonal regulation: ADH , aldosterone, renin. Compensatory kidney to the acid- base disturbances mechanisms. Urination. 2) Fluid balance and acid-base: hydrogen ion concentration in the blood and buffer systems. Acid-base disorders: metabolic and respiratory acidosis and alkalosis and compensatory mechanisms respiratory and kidney. Maintenance mechanisms of volume and osmolarity of extracellular fluid. - **Gastrointestinal tract - pancreas and liver**: salivary secretion. Esophagus. Filling and emptying of the stomach. Gastric secretion glands of the gastric mucosa; composition and functions of the gastric juice. Nervous and humoral control of motility and gastric secretion. Exocrine secretion of the pancreas and biliary secretion. Nervous and humoral control of pancreatic secretion. Composition, neural and chemical control of the biliary secretion. Nervous and humoral control of motility and intestinal secretion. Intestinal absorption of carbohydrates, proteins, lipids, vitamins, water and electrolytes. - **Nervous system**: 1) central and peripheral nervous system: functional organization of the central nervous system. Functions of the sensory and motor cortex. Spinal reflexes. Thermal and pain sensitivity. Ache. Thermoregulation. Functions of the autonomic nervous system. Chemical mediators and their receptors. Effects

		vegetative sympathetic and parasympathetic innervation independent on different organs. 2) endocrine system: chemical characteristics, mechanisms of action and regulation of hormone secretion. Hypothalamus. Anterior pituitary: TSH, FSH, LH, ACTH, GH, prolactin. Posterior pituitary: ADH, oxytocin. Thyroid: triiodothyronine, thyroxine, calcitonin. Parathyroid: PTH. endocrine pancreas: insulin, glucagon. Adrenal cortex: cortisol, aldosterone. Adrenal medulla: adrenaline, noradrenaline.

Learning Outcomes:

- To Understand the physiological and pathological processes related to health and illness of individuals at different stages of life;
- To Use a body of theoretical knowledge arising from Nursing, from behavioral and social life sciences and other disciplines to recognize the needs of people assisted in the various ages and stages of development at different stages of life;
- To Develop independent study skills.

Teaching Methods:
Lectures.

Evaluation Methods:
written exam.

Bibliography:

. Junqueira L. C., Carneiro J., Kelley R.O. "Compendio di Istologia". 5^{a} Edizione Italiana sulla 10^{a} in Lingua Inglese a cura del Prof. U. Armato, Piccin Nuova Libraria, Padova, 2006.
. Pasqualino & Panattoni, Anatomia umana. Citologia, istologia, embriologia, anatomia sistematica. UTET, 2002
. Martini FH, Timmons MJ, Tallitsch RB, Anatomia Umana. EdiSES s.r.l. Napoli - IV edizione 2010
. Kopf-Maier P, Anatomia Umana Atlante; ed. Edi-Ermes, 2000
. Netter F.H., MD. Atlante di Anatomia Umana, Masson, 2007
. Rhoades R., Pflanzer R. Fisiologia generale e umana, II° Ed. 2004, Piccin
. D.U. Silverthorn. Fisiologia Umana, V° Ed. 2010
. Pearson Germann W.J - Stanfield C.L.. Fisiologia Umana, Ed. 2006, EdiSES
. Berne R. - Levy M. Principi di fisiologia IV° Ed. 2007, Elsevier
. Widmaier - Raff - Strang . Vander Fisiologia ,2011, Casa Editrice Ambrosiana
. MacKenna – Callander Fisiologia illustrata VI Ed. 2001
. Dispensa del docente

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROMOTION

Year of course: first
Semester: second
Total Credits: 7

TEACHING	SCIENTIFIC SECTOR	MODULES	HOURS	CFU
HEALTH AND SAFETY PROMOTION	MED/42	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY, HYGIENE AND PRIORITY HEALTH PROBLEMS	24	2
	MED/07	MICROBIOLOGY	24	2
	MED/44	SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE	12	1
	MED/45	PROMOTING HEALTH AND SAFETY IN CARE SETTINGS	30	2

The course introduces the student to the understanding of the determinants of health, risk factors, prevention strategies both individual and collective, and of interventions to promote the health and safety of their users. It also aims to understand the causes, the pathogenic mechanisms, and methods of prevention and control of infectious diseases.

Teaching Contents:

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY, HYGIENE AND PRIORITY HEALTH PROBLEMS (2 CFU – 24 hours)	MICROBIOLOGY (2 CFU – 24 hours)	SAFETY AT THE WORKPLACE (1 CFU - 12 hours)	PROMOTING HEALTH AND SAFETY IN CARE SETTINGS (2 CFU – 30 hours)
Introduction to epidemiology: - Definition, objectives and features epidemiology - Measures in epidemiology; The concept of health, disease and causes of disease epidemiology. Criteria for assessing the causal link; Epidemiological studies: descriptive, analytical, experimental; Elements for the assessment of the main problems of health of a population: - Major diseases in the general population; - Leading causes of death in the general population; Epidemiology and Prevention of Infectious Diseases:	**Microbiology purposes:** Classification of microorganisms in the world of the living. **General Bacteriology:** Morphology, structure and function of the bacterial cell, notes on playing, mode of transmission of infectious diseases, mechanisms of pathogenic bacteria, conventional and opportunistic pathogens, endotoxin proteins and toxins, antimicrobial agents: classification and mechanisms of action of the	Definition of Occupational disease and injury at work. Aspects of general toxicology with examples of the most common chemical hazards in hospitals, for example. disinfectants, anesthetics.. Shift work and associated diseases; possible interference of shifts on circadian rhythms, on family and social life. The patient handling: operative indications and risks for operators. Low back pain: definition, ezio-pathogenetic classification, possible prevention, multidisciplinary rehabilitation programs, chronicity of low back pain (Material taken from the lines the European Guide	• The infections related to care processes: epidemiology, localization, etiology, transmission routes Epidemiological surveillance and interventions to stop the chain of infection • Standard precautions *Hand hygiene* - Indications and technique of washing hands - Indications and technique of surgical hand *Barrier measures* - Use of gloves - Use of the visor / goggles - use surgical mask *Antiseptics* - Characteristics of products (chlorhexidine, types of solutions and concentrations, amuchina, povidone-

- Epidemiological Chain and Transmission mode: Endemic, sporadic, epidemic; - The direct and indirect prophylaxis of infectious diseases (frames on disinfectants); - Specific Prophylaxis: vaccine prophylaxis, Elements of serum prophylaxis and chemoprophylaxis; Epidemiology and primary and secondary prevention of major chronic-degenerative diseases: ischemic heart disease, diabetes, COPD malignancies; Screening Tests.	major antibacterial mechanisms and major resistance(sensitivity); **Special Bacteriology:** Staphylococci, Streptococci and Enterococci; Neisseria; Emofili; Mycobacteria; Enterobacteriaceae, Pseudomonas. **General Virology:** Virus definition, composition and architecture of the viral particle. Outline of replication mechanisms. Mechanisms of pathogenic viruses: localized infection, generalized, silent, persistent and latent. Overview of antiviral agents. **Special Virology:** Herpesviridae, hepatitis virus more (HAV, HBV, HCV, HDV), Orthomixoviridae, Papillomaviridae, Retroviridae (HIV). Fundamental characteristics of human pathogenic fungi and parasites. Approach to microbiological diagnosis of bacterial and viral infections: direct and indirect diagnosis. Taking and conservation of blood	on low back pain). The allergic risk: basic concepts about allergies and possible allergies in the hospital setting. Allergies to latex. The biohazard: the prevention of hepatitis, HIV and TB (assumes that the microbiology program has already addressed bacteria and viruses).	iodine, time, keeping, deadlines) • The Deans Management, Tools and Equipment - The classification of the principals in a critical, semi-critical and non-critical. - Decontamination, cleaning, - Processes and disinfection practices, - Sterilization Processes, - Types of disinfectants (chlorine and derivatives polyphenols) - Criteria of effectiveness of disinfection high level to instruments that can not be sterilized (concentration, time, temperature) - Some operational contextualisation as the management of shopping therapy, the material for the hygiene of the patient, the sterile field, use of sterile gloves.. • Disposal of the different types of waste • Lingerie management • Principles and environmental health criteria • Health education to patients and visitors • Additional precautions for transmission by contact - Guidelines for the

	culture samples, respiratory samples, urine samples from the apparatus. **Outline of nosocomial infections and bacterial endocarditis.**		adoption of contact precautions; - Correct use of additional security devices contact: coat, gloves, patient positioning, patient and family education. • Additional precautions for transmission by air - Indications for taking precautions by air; - Correct use of additional security devices: FFP2-FFP3 masks. • Additional precautions for the transmission for Droplet - Guidelines for the adoption of precautions for droplet; - Correct use of additional security devices: surgical mask; - Respiratory hygiene / cough etiquette

Learning Outcomes:

- To integrate the knowledge and skills to provide safe nursing care, effective and evidence-based
- To ensure an effective physical and psychosocial environment for patient safety;
- to use the security practices from physical risk, chemical and biological in the workplace and take precautions for manual handling loads;
- To take the risk of infection prevention strategies (standard precautions) in health care settings and community.
- To manage preventive and care interventions to assisted persons, families and communities geared to promoting health and safety;
- To educate people about healthy lifestyles and change those at risk for health and safety.

Teaching Methods:

Lectures.

Evaluation Methods:

written exam.

Bibliography:

. Meloni C. Igiene per le Lauree delle professioni sanitarie, 2009, Casa Editrice Ambrosiana: Milano
. Franco G. Compendio di Medicina del Lavoro e Medicina Preventiva degli Operatori Sanitari, 1995; Ed. PICCIN Saiani
. Brugnolli. Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche, 2011, Ed. Sorbona Napoli

PATHOPHYSIOLOGY APPLIED TO NURSING

Year of course: first
Semester: second
Total Credits: 8

TEACHING	SCIENTIFIC SECTOR	MODULES	HOURS	CFU
PATHOPHYSIOLOGY APPLIED TO NURSING	MED/04	GENERAL PATHOLOGY	24	1+1*
	BIO/14	GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY	24	2
	MED/09	SEMIOTICS AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY	24	2
	MED/45	CLINIC NURSING	45	3

The course introduces the student to the basic concepts of major diseases and the fundamental pathogenetic processes correlate to cell changes, the organ function, homeostatic mechanisms, and clinical manifestations of disease. It is also proposed the study of the basic principles of pharmacology, in particular pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic mechanisms and introduces the student to understand and assess the benefit and risk profile of medicines. It is also proposed to develop in the student an approach oriented to the definition of the problems, the choice of prevention interventions and alterations management of respiratory function and elimination, the recognition and multidimensional assessment of pain.

Teaching Contents:

GENERAL PATHOLOGY (1+1 CFU)	GENERAL PHARMACOLOGY (2 CFU)	SEMIOTICS AND PATHOPHYSIOLOGY (2 CFU)	CLINIC NURSING (3 CFU)
• Introduction to general pathology. Concepts of homeostasis and functional reserve organ. The disease: definition, causes (congenital and acquired diseases); concept of pathogenesis. • cellular pathology: General concepts: steady state cell and tissue and its alterations: a) degenerative changes in the cells (reversible and irreversible cell damage) and cell death (necrosis, apoptosis). Types of necrosis b) Amendments of volumetric cells (hypertrophy, atrophy, atrophy) and their causes c)	• General principles of pharmacology: - Definitions (drug and placebo), market (specialty types of prescriptions, generics and biosimilars, data sheets and package leaflet), stages of drug development, evaluation (clinical trial and the placebo effect) • Pharmacodynamics: - General mechanisms by which drugs can act (pharmacological receptor - receptor drug interactions: agonism, antagonism. • Pharmacokinetics: - Absorption, routes of administration, distribution, barriers,	• Basic needs of the cells: contribution of O2, nutrients and elimination of metabolites, maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance and acid-base intake. Anemia: in particular deficiency anemia, and hemoglobinopathies iporigenerative. • Body fluid and electrolyte balance: maintaining volume and distribution of fluids and their alterations: syndromes overhydration and dehydration, intra-	• Physical examination: the methods, the concept of head-standing assessment. Physical examination of the following systems: a) seed coats (color, moisture, firmness and temperature) and appendages (hair and nails), and primary lesions of cutaneous b) the head c) eye (visual field, movements extraocular, eyelids, conjunctiva and sclera, pupils and pupillary reflex) d) ear (hearing loss tinnitus) e) chest and lungs (shape, sounds respiratory) f) abdomen (abdominal quadrants - pelvic, abdominal distension, abdominal pain, peristalsis, bowel sounds. g) vascular function (perfusion tissue, capillary refill, phlebitis)

numerical modifications of cells (hyperplasia, hypoplasia, aplasia) and their causes d) Alterations of cellular differentiation processes (metaplasia, anaplasia, dysplasia). • Inflammation: General concepts: inflammation as a reaction of the body to harmful agents Types of inflammation: a) Acute inflammation: - General and fundamental moments Features (hyperemia, exudation, chemotaxis) - Outline of chemical mediators of inflammation - Particular aspects of acute inflammation (inflammatory erythematous, serous, catarrhal, purulent, fibrinous, hemorrhagic and necrotizing), and their consequences on the organism (payments, phlegm, abscesses, phlegmon, fistula, empyema, whites, adhesions, synechiae, pseudomembrane, necrosis ...) - Evolution of acute inflammation b) Chronic inflammation: - Features and pathogenetic mechanisms - The granulomas. Main granulomatous diseases - Useful and harmful effects of inflammation - General Manifestations of inflammation (Fever, leukocytosis, synthesis of acute phase proteins, muscle breakdown, changes in serum iron and zinchemia, endocrine disorders, etc. ...)	biotransformation, elimination pathways, plasma concentration, terminology (dose, maximum dose, dosage, half-life, clearance ...) • Adverse drug reactions (How to study, spontaneous reporting, the role of the nurse in pharmacovigilance) • Chemotherapy : the concept of selective toxicity, differences between bacteriostatic, bactericidal; role of bacterial resistance, the main classes of drugs with features and major adverse reactions • The anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs)	extracellular fluid equilibrium (isotonic, hypertonic and hypotonic), intra and extracellular buffer systems, maintaining fluid and electrolyte balance and acid-base. Semiotics of hydro electrolytic imbalances. • Endocrine system: hormones with major metabolic activity and the circle adjustment and volumes, hyper and hypofunction of the main endocrine glands and response to stress, diabetes mellitus, hyper- and hypoglycemia. Elements of the endocrine symptomatology. • Respiratory system: a change in ventilation, alveolar-capillary diffusion of gases, the report alveolar ventilation-perfusion. Respiratory failure. Signs of respiratory symptomatology. • Cardiovascular system: control of vascular tone and blood pressure, high	• Body care and care management of self-care deficit a) social and cultural significance of the body care b) evaluation of the ability to care for themselves c) self-care deficit: specific assessment data, care interventions d) welfare activities of body care: cleansing and guiding principles; Hygiene activities and care of the body in the bathroom or in bed e) oral hygiene and teeth: oral hygiene evaluation of the person, principals and products, hygiene of oral care routine and the prosthesis f) definition of major changes in the oral cavity. • Pain: - pain models (acute, postoperative, procedural, cancer and chronic - recurring), mode of assessment of chronic and acute pain: guiding principles, assess the size of the pain, for measuring instruments. • Urinary phaseout: the signs and symptoms more frequent in urination (polyuria, oliguria, dysuria, ...) and major alterations (urinary tract infections, incontinence and urinary retention) a) assessment of urinary function and diagnostic procedures b) urinary tract infection (UTI) pecific data verification presence / risk and care interventions c) chronic and acute urinary

• The healing process of a wound: Phases of wound healing: coagulation, formation of granulation tissue scarring. Complications of the healing process: infection, dehiscence, keloid formation. • General oncology: - General characteristics of tumors: benign and malignant tumors. - The neoplastic cell: structural and functional aspects (atypia, anaplasia, characteristics of aggregation, replication mode ..) and give the guest mechanisms - Study the causes of cancer: epidemiological and experimental data - Overview of main chemical carcinogens, physical and biological - Overview of genes involved in the determinism of cancer (oncogenes and anti-oncogenes). - Natural history of cancer: initiation, promotion, progression, metastasis - Mechanisms of defense against cancer: relationship between immunity and cancer. - Systematics of neoplasms (nomenclature) • General Hemostasis: General observations about the normal hemostatic mechanisms. A) Deficit of haemostatic mechanisms: bleeding Causes of hemorrhage (vascular, platelet, coagulation deficit, from hyperfibrinolysis); local		blood pressure (notes on the pathophysiological hypotheses with endocrine pathophysiology calls), ischemic heart disease, right and left heart failure and shock. Semiotics of the heart. • Urinary system: very brief about kidney disease and on the chronic renal failure. • Digestive System: malnutrition, portal hypertension (brief notes), ascites. Elements of digestive symptomatology • Suffering of the central nervous system as a result of metabolic disorders (hypoxia, hypercapnia, hypoglycaemia, hypertonia and extracellular hypotonia, hyperammonemia).	retention: care interventions and acute management protocol d) care management of people with bladder catheter: placement, care, removal and prevention of urinary tract infections associated with it. The collection of a sterile urine sample. • Bowel elimination: the more common signs and symptoms in intestinal disorders (flatulence, melena, tenesmus ...) and major alterations (constipation, fecal impaction, diarrhea, fecal incontinence and hemorrhoids) a) assessment of bowel function and diagnostic procedures b) constipation: Specific Data presence / risk assessment and care interventions with focus on laxatives c) Diarrhea: care interventions d) Execution dell'enteroclisma evacuative • Breathing: general assessment and definition of the main alterations (hypoxia, cyanosis, dyspnea, cough, hemoptysis, bronchial obstruction, sputum and pathological breaths) a) assessment of breathing b) The management of

manifestations (petechiae, purpura, bruising, hematemesis, melena, hematuria, hemoptysis) and general (anemia, hypoxia) of bleeding disorders B) Thrombosis: General characteristics and pathogenesis of venous and arterial thrombosis; Consequences of thrombosis: angina and heart attack embolism signs (types of emboli, embolism consequences). • Immunology - Immune response: natural immunity and specific immunity. organs primary and secondary lymphoid. NK cells. - B cells and T: origin, characteristics and activation mode. - Concept of antigen. - Antibodies: characteristics and role in defensive processes - Overview of immune deficiencies - Autoimmunity: causes and and examples of autoimmune diseases. - The hypersensitivity reactions: General mechanisms of local and generalized hypersensitivity reactions (anaphylaxis, cytotoxic reactions, immune complex, delayed hypersensitivity): Examples of the most common hypersensitivity reactions.			oxygen therapy

Learning Outcomes:

- To analyze and interpret collected data and plan the delivery of care to patients with impaired respiratory function, urinary and fecal systems;
- To ascertain technical and structured and systematic manner the client's care problems through the identification of alterations in functional model;
- To supervise and monitor the clinical and psychosocial situation of patients, identifying early signs of patient deterioration;
- To enable actions necessary to manage changes;

- To demonstrate the ability to nurture doubts and tolerate the uncertainties arising from the study and from practice;
- To develop the ability to ask questions on the exercise of their business, relevant in the times, places and contacts.

Teaching Methods:

Lectures, laboratories and exercises on cases

Evaluation Methods:

written exam.

Bibliography:

- Pontieri G.M., Patologia Generale e Fisiopatologia Generale, 2007, Ed. Piccin II edizione: Padova.
- Howland R. D., Mycek M.J. Le basi della farmacologia, 2007, Zanichelli
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2 YEAR

TEACHING	SCIENTIFIC SECTOR	MODULES	HOURS	CFU
Helping relationships in assistencial process	M-PSI/08	*Clinical psychology*	42	2
	MED/45	*Helpful relationship's Precepts and Techniques*	30	2

The teaching introduces the student to a global vision of the person's psychological development in his complexity, factors which interact and the comprehension of a help request's necessities expressed, considering life development' steps, skills and required adjustments in the various evolutional stage; it also introduces the student to the fundamental helpful relationship's precepts, to the techniques and strategies needed for an efficient communication's management.

Teaching's Contents

CLINICAL PSYCOLOGY M-PS/08 – 2 CFU - 24H	*HELPFUL RELATIONSHIP'S PRECEPTS AND TECHNIQUES* *MED/45 - 2 CFU - 30H*
• The development of person's psychological personality, attachment and affection emotions, development mechanism, manifestations, kind of emotions • reactions to disease, defense strategies • stress' concept, eustress, anxiety • coping strategies, adjustment • family's reaction to disease (overprotection, closing behavior…) • the death in the modern societies • Dying Process in the Kubler Ross's opinion • Support interventions for the family • Grief and elaboration's step	• Perception and interpersonal communication • Communicative process • Watzlawick's axioms of the human communication • The different communications' levels (verbal, gestures …) • The precepts of a good helpful relationship, unconditional acceptation, congruence, empathy, right distance • The style and techniques to simplify conversation in relationship • The methods to establish a caring relationship : conquering confidence, knowing patient's past events, agenda's application

Learning Outcomes

- To use communication's abilities (verbal, gestures..) with all-age users and their families in an helpful process and/or with others healthcare professionals
- To know the psych-social and humanistic sciences aim at comprehending the person's psychological development and the help request, considering different life's periods
- To know the fundamental precepts of caring: relationship, managing techniques and strategies for an efficient communication
- To understand the relation's dynamics, defense reaction in an adjustment process through a psychic, social and physical disease situation
- To support, in a group-job, the patient and his family through the last step and through the grief

Teaching Methods

Using frontal and interactive (eg videos with relational situation, imitational laboratories…) lessons. The students will be actively encouraged to integrate the theory with the practice. The student will have properly experiences and knowledges for dealing with daily situations which will be presented to him.

Evaluation Methods
Writing test

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Saiani L. e Brugnolli A. Trattato di cure infermieristiche a cura, cap. 25 *Cure di fine vita: accompagnamento della persona e della famiglia*, **Sorbona- Napoli, 2011**
Invernizzi G. *Manuale di Psichiatria e Psicologia Clinica*, 2006, McGraw-Hill: Milano.
Imbasciati A. Margiotta M. *Psicologia Clinica*, 2009 Piccin: Padova.
Saiani L., Brugnolli A. Trattato di Cure infermieristiche; Cap. 3 *La relazione nel processo assistenziale* **Napoli, 2011**
Dispensa a cura di C. Castelli: la percezione interpersonale, la competenza sociale e il ruolo delle abilità sociali nell'interazione

Diagnostic and Therapeutic Process' Application

The teaching is based on the safe and efficient assistance's precepts, achieving health results or a patient's rewarding condition and evaluating the caring's progress in collaborations with a multidisciplinary team. The approach considers the various application modalities for a prescribed diagnostic and therapeutic process and the monitoring strategies for the personal effects too.

CLINICAL FARMACOLOGY	IMAGING DIAGNOSIS AND RADIOPROTECTION	DIETETIC SCIENCES	DIAGNOPSTIC AND TERAPEUTIC'S PROCESS APPLICATED NURSING
Concerning pharmacological classes: • main characteristics and therapeutic uses • frequent and worst adverse reaction • contraindication • precautional treatment • CARDIOVASCULAR DRUGS qui mancano le classi specifiche (antiarrhytmic, digitalis, antianginal, diuretic, antihypertensive, antihyperlipemic agent anticoagulant • NERVOUS SYSTEM'S DRUGS tanquilizer, anxiolytic, hypnotic, antiparkinsonian • MAIN ANALGESICAL DRUG • STEROIDS • BREATHING APPARATUS' DRUGS antitussive, bronchodilatator • GASTROINTESTINAL APPARATUS'S DRUG	Radioprotection's precepts for various medical examination: Echography, biopsy, TAC, RSM, angiography For Gastrointestinal and urinary apparatus RADIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION: • Indication, anatomical and physiological structure examined by the diagnostic procedure • Patient's Specific preparation (full bladder, other examination) • Giving right instruction and information before and during the examination for an optimal examination • Contrast means' placement and application • Possible	Patient's Nutritional needs, population's daily recommended taking levels Food and water digestion's physiology Nutritional supplement and nutritional mixture Nutritional approach to overweight, malnourished and cachexistic patients Cardio-vascular and empathic affected patient's diet	Safe therapies giving: oral, parenteral, meals and nutriment associated therapy: empty or full stomach, managing drugs during perioperative period and diagnostic investigation. Drug's shattering and pulverizing (no-eating patient with gastro-nasal probe) Infusional and oral therapy's calculation exercise. Peripheral and central vascular catheter management, main complication (occlusion, inflammation, infiltration) Venous and arteriosus blood sample, radial artery's. emogasanalisys, capillary blood sample. Emoculture sample, faeces's sample, complete urine examination and sheltering Preparation and post examination caring for

• Antiacid, antiemetic	complication or disease (contrast means adverse reaction)		colon and bronchial tubes examination, in contrast means required examination. Nutrition recovery after particular examinations (colon and stomach) Taking care of a disphagic patient, enteral feeding, using gastro-nasal probe, total parenteral nutrition and PEG. Educate the patient with oral anti-coagulation drugs

Learning Outcomes

- To Guarantee safe pharmacological therapy's giving and his efficiency's surveillance
- To Activate decisional process based on patient's condition, expectations, possible pharmacological complications impact and patient's treatment adhesion
- To Manage diagnostic and therapeutic process assuring the best patient's preparation and surveillance
- To Integratie nursing in multidisciplinary caring project
- To Support patient' self-managing learning in nutritional and therapeutic programs

Teaching Methods

Frontal lessons, laboratories, case exercise

Evaluation

Writing test

Bibliography

Clayton,Stock: Fondamenti di Farmacologia per infermieri II Ed . EdiSES - Napoli
Saiani L. e Brugnolli A. (2011). *Trattato di cure infermieristiche*, Ed. Sorbona Napoli
Materiale di studio, articoli scientifici selezionati dai docenti

Clinical Nursing In Medical Area

The teaching focuses on chronical diseased patient's caring, in stability and instability phases (hearth deficit, IMA and angina, BPCO and asthma). The approach considers caring contents and modalities aiming at activate particular self-caring behaviors, considering that most of chronical diseased patients live in a residence and they stay in hospitals for very short time. Patient's problems will be token on considering their evolution, the patient's rational evaluation and the choice of helpful caring based on evidences, pertinence and patient's needs. Instability/worsen again will be token on with a caring protocol. The patient's disease' impact and past lived will be considered; the rehabilitation and palliative aspects concerning symptom's advanced stages (dyspnea) will be explored. This teaching is based on 1st year's caring (breath evaluation, hypoxia's symptoms and meanings, dyspnea, O2 therapy's precepts, nursing precepts, surveillance), physiology, physiopathology and general pathology knowledges. Contents are connected with the next two modules: therapeutic education and community nursing aim to manage with praecox demission's trend and the demission's moment's necessity.

Contents And Teaching's Integration

INTERNAL MEDICINE	CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES	PNEUMATOLOGY	MEDICAL ONCOLOGY	INFECTIVE DISEASE	MEDICAL CLINICAL NURSING
Artery's hypertension Chronic cardiac deficit Anaemias, lymphomas, leukemias Rheumatic diseases Hemorrhagic diseases caring's precepts	Risk factors Ischemic cardio pathology, angina, acute myocardial infarction Acute coronary syndrome interventionist cardiology Most used cardiology's drugs	*BPCO* Long lasting oxygen's therapy and non-invading ventilation support Acute asthma	Tumors' biology Stage evaluation and prognosis' factors Tumor's therapy's precepts Tumor's medical therapies	Sepsis, HIV infection, viral hepatitis, meningitis, tuberculosis By air transmitted infections Hospital's infections and their prevention By blood and air transmitted diseases' prevention and prophylaxis (HIV, TBC, hepatitis) Gastroenteritis	Night support and sounds' evaluation Main problems' supporting management or cardiovascular and respiratory diseases' surveillance

Learning Outcomes

- To assess and manage nursing care of patient suffering from chronicals diseases and disabilities
- To Participate and collaborate in therapy and diagnostic process' management
- To Surveille and monitor patient's clinic and psych-social situation identifying precociously worse-getting signs
- To and prevent Individuate factors causing cli chronical patients' worsen again causes
- To Activate decisional process based on patient's condition, exams' exits, situation's impact on the patient and his family
- To Support and promote patient's self-care

Teaching Methods

Using frontal and interactive (videos with relational situation, imitational laboratories…) lessons, the students will be actively encouraged to integrate the theory with the practice, connecting past knowledges with new ones.
Reading testimonies aim to analyze and reflect on patient and family's perceptions and needs.
The teaching presents clinical scenery aim to integrate multidisciplinary knowledges and to applicate problem solving modalities and decisional pathways.

Evaluation Method

Writing test

Bibliography

Massini R. *Medicina Interna*, 2009, Mc Graw – Hill: Milano. Materiale distribuito dal docente
Bianco A.R. *Manuale di Oncologia clinica*, 2007, Mc Graw Hill: Milano.
Esposito R, De Lalla F, Moroni M. *Malattie Infettive*, 2008, Editore Masson: Milano.

Saiani L., Brugnolli A. *Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche,* 2010; Edizioni Sorbona: Napoli.
Holloway N. Piani di assistenza in Medicina e Chirurgia, 2° ed. italiana, 2008; Edizioni Sorbona: Napoli.

Clinical Nursing In Surgery Area

The teaching aim to examine in depth various important clinical situation in a supporting view, developing it with a surgical and nursing approach. Patient's problems will be token on considering their evolution, the patient's rational evaluation and the choice of helpful caring based on evidences, pertinence and patient's needs. This teaching is based on surgical nursing knowledges, on nursing, surveillance, physiology, physiopathology and general pathology precepts learned in the 1st year.

Contents

GENERAL SURGERY	ORTHOPEDIC AND TRAUMATOLOGY	ANESTHESIOLOGY AND ANALGESIC THERAPY	CLINICAL SURGERICAL NURSING
postoperative disease' s neuroendocrine manifestation Kind of incisions and surgery wound's healing promoting factors Traditional and endoscopic surgery precepts, indications and advantages Fast-track surgery Surgical epidemiology, risk factor, prognosis' factor, signs and symptoms, diagnostic modalities and main techniques Mammary, nodules' and thyroid's neoplasia Empathic-bile-pancreatic pathology	Main muscle-skeletal or soft tissue's lesions' examinations and definitions Bearing, etiology, healing stages, praecox and late fracture's compliance Hip, knee and shoulder's pathologies and prosthesis Multi fractured patient's approach	Pain transmission's physiology and physiopathology (drug's treatment) Epidural and Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) Types of anesthesia Anesthesia's risk evaluation (ASA classification) Anesthesia's stages Local and general anesthesia's specific drugs Anesthesia's awakening	Surgery-during support Immediate post-surgery support Postoperative patient's management Stomiatoidic patient's support and education Limb-immobilized patient's support and education Supporting and educative pathway for mastectomy/hemicolectomy/gastrectomy patient or with hip prosthesis

Learning Outcomes

- To asses postoperative patient's needs
- To manage perioperative nursing Manage surgical nursing support
- To promote the development of a safe-atmosphere's guaranteeing a constant nursing surveillance
- toTake support decision
- to Evaluate rationally the support decisions' exits, based on patient's outcomes and supporting standard

Teaching Methods
Frontal lessons, real situation's analysis, knowledges and clinical experiences integration, case based-on exercise.

Evaluation Method
Writing test

Bibliography
Bartolozzi P. *La patologia dell'apparato locomotore* **(2002).** Ed. Cortina, **Verona**
Morlacchi e Mancini. *La clinica ortopedica* **(2003).** Ed. Piccin, Padova
Saiani L., Brugnolli A. *Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche* (2011), Ed. Sorbona: Napoli.
Holloway N. Piani di assistenza in Medicina e Chirurgia, 2° ed. italiana, 2008); Ed. Sorbona: Napoli.

Clinical Nursing In Surgical Patient

The teaching aim to examine in depth various important clinical situation in a supporting view, developing it with a surgical and nursing approach. Patient's problems will be token on considering their evolution, the patient's rational evaluation and the choice of helpful caring based on evidences, pertinence and patient's needs. This teaching is based on surgical nursing knowledges, on nursing, surveillance, physiology, physiopathology and general pathology precepts learned in the 1st year.

Contents

GENERAL SURGERY	ORTHOPEDIC AND TRAUMATOLOGY	ANESTHESIOLOGY AND ANALGESIC THERAPY	CLINICAL SURGERICAL NURSING
Post-surgery disease' s neuroendocrine manifestation Kind of incisions and surgery wound's healing promoting factors Traditional and endoscopic surgery precepts, indications and advantages Fast-track surgery Surgical epidemiology, risk factor, prognosis' factor, signs and symptoms, diagnostic modalities and main techniques Mammary, nodules' and thyroid's neoplasia	Main muscle-skeletal or soft tissue's lesions' examinations and definitions Bearing, etiology, healing stages, praecox and late fracture's compliance Hip, knee and shoulder's pathologies and prosthesis Multi fractured patient's approach	Pain transmission's physiology and physiopathology (drug's treatment) Epidural and Patient Controlled Analgesia (PCA) Types of anesthesia Anesthesia's risk evaluation (ASA classification) Anesthesia's stages Local and general anesthesia's specific drugs Anesthesia's awakening	Surgery-during support Immediate post-surgery support Post-surgery patient's management Stomiatoidic patient's support and education Limb-immobilized patient's support and education Supporting and educative pathway for mastectomy/hemicolectomy/gastrectomy patient or with hip prosthesis

Empathic-bile-pancreatic pathology			

Learning Outcomes

- to lead a post-surgical patient's support needs' complete evaluation
- to manage surgical nursing support
- to facilitate a safe-atmosphere's development guaranteeing a constant nursing surveillance
- to evaluate clinical decisions' based on patient's outcomes and supporting standard

Teaching Methods

Frontal lessons, real situation's analysis, knowledges and clinical experiences integration, case based-on exercise.

Evaluation Method

Writing test

Bibliography

Bartolozzi P. *La patologia dell'apparato locomotore* **(2002).** Ed. Cortina, **Verona**
Morlacchi e Mancini. *La clinica ortopedica* **(2003).** Ed. Piccin, Padova
Saiani L., Brugnolli A. *Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche* (2011), Ed. Sorbona: Napoli.
Holloway N. Piani di assistenza in Medicina e Chirurgia, 2° ed. italiana, 2008); Ed. Sorbona: Napoli.

Chronic Diseases' Clinical Nursing

The teaching aims to analyze some physiopathologic , clinical and helpful aspects related to priority health problems, selected for their epidemiological and exemplarity importance, in a clinical instability's situation and in a chronic disease/disability. It considers the changes due to people's ageing and to the chronic-degenerative disease's problems increasing. The approach focuses on management and identification of existing and possible problems', considering various helpful contests and self-care abilities' promotion and development.

CONTENTS

INTERNAL MEDICINE	GERIATRICS	NEUROLOGY	ENDOCRINOLOGY
• Epathic Cirrhosis • Pneumonia • Gastritis and gastric ulcer • Chronic inflammation gut's diseases • Severe and chronic renal failure	• Ageing physiologic process' aspects • Multidimensional geriatric evaluation and services' net • Confused state (delirium, anxiety, aggressive behaviour) phisiopatology and pharmacological tretatment • Dementia • Old men malnutrition's specificity • Multidrug treatment	• Focus on anatomy and semiotics aspects of central and peripheral nervous system • Consciousness condition's alteration • Main neurologic diseases: ischemic ictus and Parkinson's disease, multiple sclerosis, epilepsy	• Insulin's synthesis, secretion and actions • Diabetes mellitus' diagnosis • praecox and advanced manifestations of Diabetes mellitus • Diabetes' therapy • Severe and chronic diabetes' compliances • Diabetes' management in particular situations

REHABILITATION MEDICINE	CHRONIC DISEASES CLINICAL NURSING	CLINICAL NURSING IN MEDICINE AND PALLIATIVE THERAPY	THERAPEUTIC EDUCATION
• Concepts of disablement, disability and handicap • Neuro-Motor rehabilitation • Bladder's neurologic rehabilitation • Rehabilitation of patients with hip and knee's prosthesis	• Chronic disease and self-doing: ADL (Activities of daily living) • Incontinent patient's education and caring • Falls' prevention and management • Cognitive condition and cognitive disturbs	• Pain and pain's management in adult with chronic disease • Management of Oncologic patient's symptoms • End-of-life entourage and grief • Nursing care and educative process' management in hepatic cirrhotic patient's caring and	• Therapeutic educations' methodology • Educative planning's step • Educative relationship/communication's facilitating precepts and techniques

Learning Outcomes
The teaching helps to achieve the following learning outcomes :

- To Identify caring needs and reactions to disease, therapy, institutionalization, daily activities' modifications, perceived quality of life
- To Ensure and manage caring in old chronic and disable patients
- To Activate and promote remaining adjustment's abilities for life's limitation, modifies and alteration caused by diseases
- To Individuate and prevent factors causing worsening in chronic patient's
- To Activate caring nets supporting the patient and his family in long lasting therapy programs
- To Elaborate educative process according with the patient and his family aim to develop self-caring abilities
- To Support self-management patient's abilities in caring problems
- To Educate the care givers in managing patient's problems
- To Manage patient's discharge guaranteeing safe and continuous caring

Teaching Methods
Frontal lessons and analysis of real situation helping the students integrating knowledges and clinical experience. Case exercises

Evaluation Methods
Writing test

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Saiani L., Brugnolli A. *Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche* (2011), Ed. Sorbona: Napoli.
Bosello O, Zamboni M Manuale di Gerontologia e Geriatria. Piccin Ed., 2011.
Basaglia N, Gamberoni L., L'infermiere della riabilitazione, EdiErmes, Milano, 1998.
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Zanetti E., Il nursing delle demenze, Lauri Ed., Milano, 1997.
Adams, Victor, Ropper. *Principi di Neurologia,il manuale*, 2002, McGraw VII ed: Milano.
Mongardi M. *L'assistenza all'anziano*, 2010, Mc-Graw Hill: Milano.
Vanzetta M. *Il paziente neurologico, assistenza relazione-educa*zione, 2007, Mc -Graw Hill: Milano.

III YEARS

Helpful Process' Healthcare Organization

The teaching introduces the students to the comprehension of healthcare services' organization's, studying their management precepts. It focuses on dynamics and fundamental elements which allow the caring's organization integrating different multidisciplinary caring process, choosing the intervention's priorities and guaranteeing caring continuity. It analyze the professional responsibility, rights, obligations and work relation's rules.

Contents

HEALTHCARE SYSTEM'S ORGANIZATION AND LAWS	WORKING RIGHTS	ORGANIZATIVE PROCESS' SOCIOLOGY	CARING PROCESS ORGANIZATION
• Constitution's health rights. Citizen's rights and main caring means • Health caring process law's evolution and businessing process • National health system's precepts • Socio-health integration and territory-hospital integration's precepts	• types of profession in nursing Caring • Font of regulation in business relationship: • - legislation • - Collective labour agreement • Working relation's discipline • Worker's rights and obligations • Nurse's responsibilities	• Organization's elements • Hierarchical and network's organizational models • Socialization process at work • Multi professional team work (ESSENTIAL CONTENT)	• Information's transmission aim to guarantee continuity through various assignments • (Care's documents) healthcare papers • Caring priorities • Lead and control OSSs(support staff) • Shift work • Giving good and safe care • Care giving's modalities

Learning Outcomes

- To Define intervention's priorities based on care needs, organizational needs, optimal resources' use
- To Project and realize collaborating with other nursing team member
- To attribute and supervise caring activities
- To Document caring intervention according to legal and ethical precepts
- To provide congruent and current information about health condition to patient and her relatives,
- To Guarantee caring continuity through different shifts, structures and services
- To work using interdisciplinary tools
- To Work with the equip respecting different knowledges
- To Establish professional relationships and collaborate with others health-care professionals, knowing the various roles' specify and their integration with nursing

Teaching Methods

Interactive frontal lessons with real situations' analysis, case exercises

Evaluation Method

Writing test

Bibliography

Saiani L., Brugnolli A. Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche (2011), Ed. Sorbona: Napoli

Nursing Metholodogies Based On Evidences

The teaching aims to develop student's abilities in reading, understanding, and interpreting scientific nursing articles, concerning primary and secondary studies and been able to interpret and use the guidelines

HEALTH STATISTIC AND CLINICAL EPIDEMIOLOGY	BASED ON EVIDENCE NURSING'S METHODS
Interpret in a scientific publication: • Characteristic's variables • Relative and absolute frequencies' table, centrality measures • Statistical significance and primary study and meta-analysis result's clinic • Epidemiology's introductive concept	• EBP significance • Use of database • Meaning of some concepts aim to develop reading abilities and source's comprehension • Reading's modalities and components and application of a research article • EBN'S instruments

Learning Outcomes

- To Interpret and apply research's results in nursing practice and connect research's process to theoretical nursing development
- To evaluate Nursing results about decisions token on patient's outcomes and nursing standards
- To Take decision using a scientific problem solving approach
- To Show abilities and autonomy in searching information from secondary and primary research's sources, necessary to solve problems or (hesitation) in professional practice,
- To Use best evidences adapting them to patient's virtue, conviction and preferences, available resource and clinical opinion

Teaching Method
Interactive frontal lessons with real situations' analysis, case exercises

Evaluation Method
Writing test

Bibliography
Saiani L., Brugnolli A. *Trattato di Cure Infermieristiche* (2011), Ed. Sorbona: Napoli

Clinical Nursing In Life's Criticality

The teaching aims to study physiopathological aspects, clinical and nursing aspects in emergency situation, selected based on their epidemiological and exemplarity importance in different situations (territory, hospital, home); it focuses on risks' individuation, on intervention's complexity and compliance and on patient's urgent and complex nursing need identifying the priorities.

EMERGENCY'S MEDICINE	EMERGENCY'S SURGERY	RESUSCITATION
Diagnostic and therapeutic approach to: • thoracic pain and pulmonary embolism • clinically instable situations • Severe pulmonary oedema • Metabolic coma • Ketoacidosis	Approach to a patient with severe abdomen's pain • Acute abdomen • spleen or liver breaking trauma • pancreatitis • Bowel obstruction	Diagnostic approach to shocked patient Severe breathing insufficiency, ARDS Post-anoxia coma Hypothermic therapy

• poisonings	Etiology, Diagnostic and surgical approach to • esophagus's pathology • pulmonary pathology • pleural pathology • thoracic trauma • sever gastrointestinal hemorrhages	Cranial trauma Post traumatic coma

SPECIALISTIC SURGERY NURSING	NURSING IN CRITICAL AREA	EMERGENCY INTERVENTS
Educative and rehabilitative nursing approach to a patient with: • pulmonary neoplasia • valve substitution • aortic an coronary by pass thoracic drainage's management management of patient with blood transfusion	Instability's marker Stability resuscitation Neurology and cardiology patient's surveillance and monitoring Surveillance and response to complex treatments Neurological function's marker Nutritional approach to a patient with tracheostomy Hemodynamic modifications due to nursing	Primary and secondary emergency patient's evaluation Triage Multi traumatic patient's approach Hemodynamic evaluation First intervention's situations Wound and tampon's measures Emergency system's precepts

Learning Outcomes

- to recognize and activate necessary interventions aim to manage critical situations
- to surveillance and monitoring patient's clinical and psychosocial situation, identifying worsening signs
- to activate decisional process based on patient's condition results' waits, impact of the situation on patient's life and family
- to Integrate nursing helping in a multidisciplinary care project

Teaching Methods

Interactive frontal lessons with real situations' analysis, case exercises

Evaluation Methods

Writing test

Bibliography

Gentili, Nastasi, Rigon, Silvestri, Tanganelli-Il paziente critico-CEA 1993
Holloway N.M. Piani di ASSISTENZA IN Medicina e Chirurgia-Idelson Gnocchi 2008,
L.Saiani, A. Brugnolli "Trattato di cure infermieristiche" Sorbona 2011

Legal, Bioethical And Deontological Precepts In Professional Exercise

The teaching introduces the student to inspiring precepts and parameter's comprehension, aim to operate with patient, colleagues and professional community; it focuses on the development of ethical and deontological knowledges which fund independent, responsible and coherent professionalism's precepts with actual problems

LEGAL MEDICINE	BIOETHICS	DEONTOLOGI AND PROFESSIONAL ECERCISE'S RULES
Responsibilities Care relationship Health professional's legal obligation and duty Penal legal medicine's signs	Bioethics' precepts Bioethics, right, deontology Difficult situations' decisional process's components	Regulations' references for the professional exercise Deontology and ethics "Collegio Professionale" Deontological codex's themes

LEARNIG Outcomes

- to act in respect of laws, directives, values and ethics' dilemmas which run into the daily practice, comprehending professional's autonomy, integration and interdepending areas with other team worker
- to assume responsibilities and account for one's own actions during professional practice, in compliance of deontological codex and ethical and legal standards

Teaching Methods
Interactive frontal lessons and case analysis

Evaluation Methods
Writing test

BIBLIOGRAPHY
Rodriguez D, Aprile A (2004). *Medicina legale per infermieri*. Roma, Carocci Faber
Papi. Elementi di Medicina Legale per infermieristica. 2009, Pisa, Edizioni Plus
De Mercurio, Paolacci, Vetrugno. Argomenti di Medicina Legale per i corsi di laurea delle professioni sanitarie. 2004, Roma, CIC Edizioni Internazionali
Zagra, Argo, Madea, Procaccianti. Medicina Legale per problemi. 2011, Milano, Elsevier

Clicical Nursing In Mother-Infants' Area

The teaching introduces the students to educative, clinical and nursing aspects for children and family, pregnant and post-delivery woman or with reproductive apparatus' diseases

PEDIATRICS	GYNECOLOGY AND OBSTETRICS	OBSTETRIC NURSING	PEDIATRIC NURSING
Infant's physical and functional characteristic Psycho-motor development Auxometric markers Clinical peculiarities and pathologies' diagnostic hypothesis Thermoregulation system	endocrine Mechanisms which regulate Sexual development Neoplasia of Female's reproductive apparatus Oncological pathology's preventive screening menopause	Nursing in surgical patient with isterectomy or ovarian neoplasia Take care and monitoring woman with pathologic pregnancy Birth Post-partum complications Breastfeeding	Approach to child patient and his family Vital signs (range and measuring in child and newborn) Drugs' safe management in pediatric unite Take care of child with fever, dyspnea, vomiting, diarrhea

			Pain assessment and no pharmacological management in child patient

Learning Outcomes

- to know theoretical basis about nursing, biological, behavior and social sciences aim to recognize patient's needs in different ages and life phases
- to plan nursing distribution collaborating with patient and multidisciplinary team
- to use teaching precepts for specific informative and educative intervention for patient, families, groups and others professionals

Teaching Methods

Frontal lessons and clinical cases' discussion

Evaluation Method

Writing test

Bibliography

- Badon P, Cesaro S. Manuale di nursing pediatrico. Milano: Editrice Ambrosiana, 2002
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- Diani F Diani F Ginecologia Edizioni Libreria Cortina Verona, 2003
- Di Giacomo P., A.L. Rigon Assistenza infermieristica e ostetrica in area materno-infantile Editrice Ambrosiana , 2002

Community's Intervention Modalities

GROUP'S PSCHOLOGY	COMMUNITY'S NURSING	HEALTH AND FAMILY'S SOCIOLOGY	PSYCHIATRY	MENTAL HEALTH'S NURSING
Identity, membership and socialization in group Type of group: working group, virtual group, self-help group Group's dynamic process and structural aspects Group's discrimination, conflicts and cooperation Group's decisional	Socio-healthcare services for health's needs in a community Domiciliary nursing intervention's modalities Helpful network's activation Familiar care's function Planned discharge and nursing continuity	Health models Familiar structure and relations' changing in multicultural society Familiar models co-presenting in multicultural society Health needs' answer strategies in multicultural diversity Helpful formal and informal networks in the welfare	Community's psychiatry Psychopathology and psychiatric semeiotics Main psychiatric pathologies Affective disturbs Schizophrenia and others similar psychosis Personality's disturbs	Territorial psychiatric services' network Patient's stigma and consequences Evaluations modalities Relational and nursing approach to patient and family Violent patient's approach

process				

Learning Outcomes

- to Promote emotive and social well-being in patient and family suffering form stressful events and Intervene efficiently with person with mental severe or chronical disease
- to Activate psycho-social well-being of person and group (realizing?)promotional and main prevention strategies
- to Activate psychic-diseased patient's protection strategies and collaborate with the patient's management

Teaching Methods

Frontal lessons and cases analysis

Evaluation Method

Writing test