UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

Metodologia Clinica Infermieristica 1

2021-2-I0101D009

Aims

The course aims to give students knowledge of the most important internal medicine, obstetrical, gynaecological and paediatric diseases together with the guidelines for their identification and management, in order to meet patients nursing care needs with the aid of the nursing process and clinical documentation tools.

Contents

INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING - The information system: goals, elements, characteristics. Tools for documentation of nursing care directed to the person assisted. The application of the disciplinary method. Development of nursing care plan in relation to the person suffering from: diabetes mellitus; cirrhosis of the liver; arterial hypertension; pneumonia. PEDIATRIC NURSING - Nursing care in children: educational, preventive and rehabilitative aspects. Nursing care to the newborn and the child with pain. Nursing at physiological newborn (neonatal jaundice). Nursing care to the infant / child with: a. alteration in body temperature (fever, febrile convulsions); b. respiratory impairment (dyspnea); c. alterations of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract (gastroenteritis; management of infectious isolations); d. alteration of the urogenital system (urinary tract infection). Nursing care of children with diabetes mellitus. Nursing care of children with inborn errors. Nursing care of children with haematological disease. Nursing procedures: from the newborn heel prick; venipuncture, collection of sample of urine and feces in newborns and children, umbilical cord medication. INTERNAL MEDICINE 1 - Anemia: classification. Bronchiectasis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia. Hepatology: classification of chronic liver disease, steatosis, hepatitis, autoimmune hepatitis, cirrhosis, complications of cirrhosis. Nephrology: care to patients with renal disease, acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, signs of renal replacement therapy, glomerular disease and the main renal syndromes. Cardiovascular: heart failure, ischemic heart disease, major arrhythmic disorders, hypertension and hypotension. Endocrine: pituitary diseases, hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism, diabetes. Main geriatric syndromes. PEDIATRICS - The child, a person in growth: normal and pathological growth, nutrition. The child with fever. The child with dyspnea. The child with gastrointestinal disorders: vomit, diarrhea. The child with pox. The child "urgent" with a head injury, with poisoning, with diabetes mellitus - diabetic ketoacidosis, with birth defects. The child with metabolic disease. The child with hematological problems. OBSTETRICS AND

GYNECOLOGY - Basic anatomy and physiology of the genital apparatus. Normal and pathological pregnancy: how to distinguish them? Pregnancy care and protection. Main diagnostic techniques and their purpose in obstetrics. The birth event: labor and delivery fundamentals. Blood loss during the first trimester of pregnancy: threatened abortion or miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy. Blood loss during the second trimester of pregnancy: placenta praevia, placental abruption. Pregnancy complicated by illness: the preterm birth. Gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia. Obstetric urgencies and emergencies: clinical and organizational factors. Obstetrics team. The caesarean section: clinical facts and social aspects. Puerperium and afterbirth pathology. Birth control methods: main technical, social and ethical aspects. Diagnostic techniques in gynecology: screening techniques and indications. The benign gynecological pathology: infections of the female genital tract. Menstrual disorders. Genital endometriosis and pelvic masses. The uterine myomas. Malignant neoplasms of female genitalia: early diagnosis of lower genital tract cancer and uterine and ovarian malignancies. The triage in obstetrics and gynecology.

Detailed program

INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING - Types of communication and information sharing between team members to ensure continuity of care for patients. Responsibility for clinical documentation tools legal significance and management: nursing folder, integrated medical records, processes and guidelines. According to the conceptual model adopted, carry out the nursing care process steps. Nursing care plans for some clinical internal medicine pathologies: diabetes mellitus, cirrhosis of the liver, arterial hypertension, pneumonia. Nursing intervention in relation to certain care situations: indicate grounds and principles of the different diets; nursing care during paracentesis and thoracentesis; suction of airway secretions; pressure injuries treatment. Procurement and conservation of drugs. Therapeutic time organization and medication administration routes: percutaneous, enteral, inhalation, parenteral (subcutaneous, intradermal - including hypodermoclysis -, intramuscular, intravenous), ocular, auricular, nasal. Conservation, administration, and registration of narcotic substances. Oxygen therapy administration. Introduction and management of periferic venous catheters. Administration of infusion therapy. PEDIATRIC NURSING - Nursing care in children: educational, preventive and rehabilitative aspects. Nursing care to the newborn and the child with pain. Nursing at physiological newborn (neonatal jaundice). Nursing care to the infant / child with: a. alteration in body temperature (fever, febrile convulsions); b. respiratory impairment (dyspnea); c. alterations of the mouth and gastrointestinal tract (gastroenteritis; management of infectious isolations); d. alteration of the urogenital system (urinary tract infection). Nursing care of children with diabetes mellitus. Nursing care of children with inborn errors. Nursing care of children with haematological disease. Nursing procedures: from the newborn heel prick; venipuncture, collection of sample of urine and feces in newborns and children, , umbilical cord medication INTERNAL MEDICINE 1 – Anemia: classification. Bronchiectasis, bronchiolitis, pneumonia. Hepatology: classification of chronic liver disease, steatosis, hepatitis, autoimmune hepatitis, cirrhosis, complications of cirrhosis. Nephrology: signs of renal pathophysiology, care to patients with renal disease, acute renal failure, chronic renal failure, signs of renal replacement therapy, glomerular disease and the main renal syndromes. Cardiovascular: signs of cardiac pathophysiology, heart failure, ischemic heart disease, major arrhythmic disorders, hypertension and hypotension. Endocrine: pituitary diseases, hypothyroidism and hyperthyroidism, diabetes. Main geriatric syndromes. PEDIATRICS - The child, a human being in growth. Normal and pathological growth: the normal newborn infant; main features of growth in weight, height and head circumference; how to measure height and head circumference; tables of percentiles and usage guidelines; major cause of short stature: importance of anamnesis (family reasons) and physical examination (dwarfism harmonious / discordant); main causes of short stature in children: GH deficiency and hypothyroidism. The healthy newborn. Psychomotor development: main steps of motor, relational and linguistic development in children and sympthomes of growth delay. The nutrition: breast and artificial feeding; adapted milks and special milks; how to calculate milk daily ration for a baby in the first months of life; weaning: definition and rationale; diet after the first year of life: the importance of nutrition education in preventing childhood obesity and promoting a healthy diet. The febrile infant: meaning of fever in infants and children; gathering of information by history and physical examination for the proper evaluation of the febrile child. The main antipyretic drugs: acetaminophen uses, dosage and administration routes; the feverish baby: clinical features and main diagnostic hypotheses; urinary tract infections, meningitis, pneumonia; febrile seizures: definition, signs, therapy notes. The child with dyspnea: definition of dyspnea, types of dyspnea; major causes of inspiratory dyspnea: epiglottitis and laryngitis (1); major causes of expiratory dyspnea: asthma and bronchiolitis (2); (1) and (2): main pathogens involved, signs and symptoms, the diagnostic process; therapy notes.

The child with gastrointestinal disorders. The child with vomit: information collection and analysis, medical evaluation guidelines and parameters; main causes of vomiting; hints on hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, gastroesophageal reflux, ketonyc corps. The child with diarrhea: definition of diarrhea; difference between acute and chronic diarrhea; main causes of acute diarrhea: enteritis; clinical predictors of dehydration in children with diarrhea; major causes of chronic diarrhea: celiac disease; IPLV; the main pathogens, how does the diagnosis; therapy notes. The child with rash illness. Major rashes in children: measles, scarlet fever, rubella, fifth and sixth disease, chicken pox (incubation times and contagiousness, main clinical features); whooping cough and mumps (incubation times and contagiousness, main clinical features). Pediatric intensive and critical care. The child with a head injury: assessment and early management of head injuries in infants and children; appropriate management of clinical anamnestic and instrumental deepenings. Poisoning in children: information gathering; main clinical features; therapy notes. Diabetes mellitus in children: main clinical features and laboratory tests to diagnose childhood diabetes; therapy notes. The child with birth defects and congenital anomalies: definition of malformation, malformation syndrome, chromosomal abnormalities and genetic abnormalities; Down syndrome. The child with a metabolic disease. Main metabolic diseases: urea cycle defects, organic acidosis, glycogenosis, beta-oxidation defects, mucopolysaccharidosis. Main elements of pathogenesis, management of metabolic decompensation and nutrition. The child with hematological problems. The child with anemia: main characteristics of the anemic child; the child with bleeding diathesis; the child with leukemia. OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY - Basic anatomy and physiology of the genital apparatus. Normal and pathological pregnancy: how to distinguish them? Pregnancy care and protection. Main diagnostic techniques and their purpose in obstetrics. The birth event: labor and delivery fundamentals. Blood loss during the first trimester of pregnancy: threatened abortion or miscarriage, ectopic pregnancy. Blood loss during the second trimester of pregnancy: placenta praevia, placental abruption. Pregnancy complicated by illness: the preterm birth. Gestational hypertension and pre-eclampsia. Obstetric urgencies and emergencies: clinical and organizational factors. Obstetrics team. The caesarean section: clinical facts and social aspects. Puerperium and afterbirth pathology. Birth control methods: main technical, social and ethical aspects. Diagnostic techniques in gynecology: screening techniques and indications. The benign gynecological pathology: infections of the female genital tract. Menstrual disorders. Genital endometriosis and pelvic masses. The uterine myomas. Malignant neoplasms of female genitalia: early diagnosis of lower genital tract cancer and uterine and ovarian malignancies. The triage in obstetrics and gynecology.

Prerequisites

Positive evaluation in the following exams: Fundamentals of Nursing and Midwifery Sciences; Nursing Clinical Methodology; Biomedical Sciences 1; Human Phisiology.

Teaching form

Lectures. During the Covid-19 outbreak, the lessons will be held remotely asynchronously with synchronous videoconferencing events.

Textbook and teaching resource

INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING - - Benci L. (2015) Aspetti giuridici della professione infermieristica, Milano: McGraw-Hill Ed., VII ed.; Benci L. (2014) La prescrizione e la somministrazione dei farmaci. Responsabilità giuridica e deontologica, Masterbooks Ed.; Smeltzer S.C., Bare B., Hinkle J., Cheever K. (2017) Brunner - Suddarth Infermieristica medico-chirurgica, Vol. 1-2. Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana, V ed.; Craven R.F, Hirnle C. J. (2019) Principi fondamentali dell'assistenza infermieristica, Vol. 1-2. CEA: Milano; Manuale della documentazione sanitaria e sociosanitaria http://www.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/a454bca8-5c65-45f6-a546-5318c599855d/MDS+Reg+Lombardi

a_1febbraio2013.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=a454bca8-5c65-45f6-a546-5318c599855d consultato il 3 giugno; 2018 ESC/ESHGuidelines for themanagement of arterial hypertension http://siia.it/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/2018ESCESHGuidelinesforthemanagementof.2.pdf consultato il 3 giugno 2019; Standard italiani per la cura del diabete mellito 2018 - Diabete Italia http://aemmedi.it/wp-content/uploads/2009/06/AMD-Standard-unico1.pdf consultato il 3 giugno 2019; Linee guida internazionali sul piede diabetico, 2015 http://www.siditalia.it/clinica/linee-guida-altri/send/83-linee-guida-e-documenti-di-altri/3044-linee-guida-internazionali-sul-piede-diabetico-2015-edizione-italiana consultato il 3 giugno 2019; Linee guida Infusion Nursing Society (INS) 2016 http://gavecelt.it/nuovo/biblioteca/linee-guida-ins-2016-trad-italiana consultato il 3 giugno 2019; Prevention and Treatment of Pressure Ulcers: Quick Reference Guide

http://www.epuap.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/10/Quick-Reference-Guide-DIGITAL-NPUAP-EPUAP-PPPIA-16Oct2014.pdf consultato il 3 giugno 2019; Manuale della documentazione del percorso di terapia farmacologica http://www.regione.lombardia.it/wps/wcm/connect/1178c197-b6d5-48e7-b0bc-800893ea1c4f/Manuale_documentazione_farmacologica_2018.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&CACHEID=1178c197-b6d5-48e7-b0bc-800893ea1c4f consultato il 3 giugno 2019

PEDIATRIC NURSING – Badon P., Cesaro S. (2015) Assistenza infermieristica in pediatria, Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana; Marchioni G., Salerno S., Scalorbi S., Quarella P. (2014) Infermieristica in area materno infantile, Milano: McGraw-Hill; Teeny J.T. (1997) Glycogen Storage Disease: a basic understanding and guide to nursing care. Journal of Pediatric Nursing, 12 (4): 238-249; Mark S. (2009) L'assistenza al bambino con malattia metabolica congenita. IdB – Giornale Italiano di Scienze Infermieristiche Pediatriche, 1: 12-17.INTERNAL MEDICINE 1 - Smeltzer S.C., Bare B., Hinkle J., Cheever K. (2017) Brunner - Suddarth Infermieristica medico-chirurgica, Vol. 1-2. Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana, V ed.; Ferrara L.A. et al. (2013) Compendio di Medicina Interna, EdiSES. PEDIATRICS – Badon P., Cesaro S. (2015) Assistenza infermieristica in Pediatria, Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana. OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY - Di Giacomo P., Rigon L.A. (2002) Assistenza infermieristica e ostetrica in area materno-infantile, Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana; Child T., Impey L. (2018) Manuale di ginecologia e ostetricia, Edra

Semester

2nd Year, 1st Semester

Assessment method

During the Covid-19 outbreak, exams will be oral and will be conducted using the WebEx platform. The student will receive a link for the access

Written examination:

10 closed quiz with multiple choice answer of INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING

7 open ended questions of INTERNAL MEDICINE NURSING

10 closed quiz with multiple choice answer of PEDIATRIC NURSING

3 open ended questions of PEDIATRIC NURSING

31 closed quiz with multiple choice answer of INTERNAL MEDICINE 1

19 closed quiz with multiple choice answer of PEDIATRIC

19 closed quiz with multiple choice answer of OBSTETRICS AND GYNECOLOGY

Office hours

On appoitment