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# **CURRICULUM**

**Auxiliary Nurse Midwifery (ANM)** 



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# **PHILOSOPHY**

## The Sumandeep Nursing College believes that

Health is a fundamental human right. Maintenance of optimum level of health entails individual as well as social responsibility. However health can never be ad- equitably protected by health services without active involvement of the community.

ANM/FHW plays a vital role in the rural health care delivery system. She should be sensitive and accountable to meet the health needs of the community. She should be able to provide accessible, equitable, affordable and quality health care. ANM/FHW can act as a catalyst for promoting inter-sectorial convergence in preventive healthcare.

ANM curriculum intends to prepare skilled and effective female health workers to achieve the goals of National Rural Health Mission which aims at bringing about dramatic improvement in the health system and health status of the country. ANM/ FHW would be trained in community health skills to practice basic health care at a defined level of proficiency in accordance with local conditions and to meet local needs'. Further, the program fits into the general educational pattern as well as nursing education system

#### **OUR VISION:**

To educate, illuminate & train ANM students for a better tomorrow.

#### **OUR MISSION:**

To be one of the best ANM Institutions on the global map by developing individuals thought skilled, well planned, coordinated Nursing training, conducting applied research & developing institutional resources.

#### AIM:

## The aim of the undergraduate nursing program is to:

- The purpose of the ANM/FHW course is to prepare an ANM to function at the community level/village with specific skills to fulfill the health needs of the community. She will be an active link between the community and the health care system.
- Prepare nurses who can make independent decisions in nursing situations, protect the
  rights of and facilitate individuals and groups in pursuit of health, function in the hospital,
  Community nursing services, and conduct research studies in the areas of nursing
  practice. They are also expected to assume the role of teacher, supervisor, and manager
  in a clinical/public health setting.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

# Sumandeep Nursing College endeavors to develop a graduate level nurse who will be able to:

- 1. Appreciate the concept of holistic health and understand the influence of socioeconomic and environmental factors on the health status of thecommunity.
- 2. Identify health problems/needs and resources in the community and mobilize social support for active participation of the community in health careactivities.
- 3. Provide preventive, promote, restorative and emergency health care to individuals and community asrequired.
- 4. Provide skilled midwifery services to all mothers in the community and refer mothers at risk tohospitals.
- 5. Provide skilled care to all neonates in community and refer neonates at risk to the appropriatelevels.
- 6. Guide/Train birth attendants, Anganwadi workers (AW\Y)s, other community health activists and volunteers.
- 7. Provide need-based information and counseling related to health of individuals, family and groups.
- 8. Participate in all the National health and Family welfare programs at community level.
- 9. Act as a team member in the health care delivery system.
- 10. Coordinate and collaborate with the other health team members and community based organizations, non-govt. organizations (NGO) and village administration.
- 11. Manage the health center including equipment and supplies, and maintain the records in order to provide quality based people friendly services.
- 12. Update knowledge and skills for professional and personal growth.

### Programme Outcome: After completion of ANM program students shall be able to:

- 1. Appreciate the concept of holistic health and understand the influence of socioeconomic and environmental factors on the health status of the community.
- 2. Provide skilled midwifery services to all mothers in the community and refer mothers at risk to hospitals.
- 3. Manage the health center including equipment and supplies, and maintain the records in order to provide quality-based services in the community by using scientific nursing knowledge.
- 4. Engage in continuous professional and personal development in nursing practice.

5. Perform nursing practice within the framework of the code of ethics and professional conduct and ensure acceptable standards of practice.

#### Guidelines for starting a School of Nursing for conducting ANM/ FHW Training

- Any organization under the Central Government, State Government, Local body or a
  Private or Public Trust, Mission or Voluntary, registered under Society Registration Act or, a
  Company registered under company's act that wishes to open an ANM Training School,
  should obtain the No Objection/Essentiality certificate from the Stategovernment.
- 2. If any Nursing Program is recognized by Indian Nursing Council, then the will be institution will be exempted from NOC/ Essentiality certificates for ANM from the stategovernment.
- 3. The Indian Nursing Council on receipt of the proposal from the institution to start ANM training program, will undertake the first inspection to assess the suitability with regard to physical infrastructure, clinical facility and teaching faculty in order to give permission to start theprogram.
- 4. After the receipt of the permission to start ANM training program from Indian Nursing Council, the institution shall obtain the approval from the State Nursing Council and ExaminationBoard.
- 5. Institution will admit the students only after taking approval of State Nursing Council and Examination Board.
- 6. The Indian Nursing Council will conduct inspection every year till the first batch completes the program. Permission will be given year by year till the first batchcompletes.

### Note:

- 1. A school for training of the ANMs should be located in a Community Health Centre or a Rural Hospital (RH) having minimum bed strength of 30 and maximum 50 and serving an area with community health program. The school should also be affiliated to a district hospital or a secondary care hospital in order to provide experiences of secondary level health care and an extensive gaynec-obstertical care.
- 2. An organization having a hospital with 150 beds with minimum 3j>50 obstetrics and gynecology beds, and 100 delivery cases monthly can also open ANM school They should also have an affiliation of PHC/CHC for the community health nursing field experience.
- 3. Clinical Facilities: School has to be affiliated to district hospital or a secondary care hospital with minimum 150 beds, in order to provide adequate maternity, childcare and basic medical surgical experiences. The hospital to have adequate number of trained nursing staff round the clock. Bed occupancy on the average to be between 60% -70%..

## **Teaching facility:**

Teaching faculty for 20-40 annual admission:

Category	Minimum qualification and experience				
Principal	M.Sc. Nursing with 3 years of teaching experience or				
	B.Sc (N) with 5 years of teaching experience.				
Nursing Tutor	B.Sc. Nursing/Diploma in Nursing Education &				
	Administration/Diplomain				
	Public Health Nursing with 2 years clinical experience.				

Teacher student ratio at any time should not be less than 1:10

## **Non Teaching Staff**

1. Accountant cum cashier: One

2. Clerk cum typist: One

3. Driver: One

4. Cleaner: One

5. Office attendant: One

6. Sweeper: One

#### Staff for the hostel:

1. Warden cum house keeper: one

2. Cook cum helper: Three

3. Sweeper: One

4. Chowkidar/Security Guard: Three

Estd. 2006 Vadodara

### **ANM School Management committee**

The school should have a management committee comprisingof:

Principal / Principal Nursing Officer - Chairperson

NursingTutor - Secretary

NursingTutor/PHN -

MemberDistrict Public health Nurse/Nursing Officer

Member

Nursing Superintendent/Nursingin chargeoftheHospital- Member

Superintendent/Medical Officerin charge of hospital/ CHC - Member

Note: Quarterly (Once in three months) meetings to be convened regularly to monitor curriculum implementation and examinations.

#### **Annual Admission**

- 1. Minimum students intake is 20
- 2. Maximum students intake is 40

#### **Duration of Course**

The total duration of the course is 2 years (18 months + 6 months internship)

#### First Year:

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i.	Totalweeks	- 52weeks

•		A V
T 7-4	Teaching hoursper week	-43weeksx40hours/weeks=1720hrs
V/ I	Leaching noursher week	
V 1.	i cacilling float spet week	TOWCCNSATORIOGIS/ WCCNS - 17 ZORIO

## Second Year (including internship)

Total weeks

		A STATE OF THE STA	7
ii	Vacation	- 4 weeks	
iii	Gazatted holidays	- 2 weeks	III
iv	Preparatory holidays and examination	- 2 weeks	
٧.	Teaching hours in weeks	- 44 weeks	2

Teaching hours per week - 44 weeks x 40 hours/weeks = 1760 vi.

Estd. 2006

### **Admission Terms and Condition**

- 1. The minimum age for admission shall be17 years on or before 31 December of the year in which admission is sought.
- 2. The maximum age for admission shall be 30 years.
- 3. The minimum educational requirements shall be the passing of 12 years of schooling (10+2 year course) recognized by CBSE/ICSE/SSSCE/HSCE or a recognized equivalentexamination.
- 4. Medical Fitness: Admission is subject to satisfactory medical examination report.

# Course of Study

## **First Year**

Sr.	Nursing Courses	Cla	ss room hou	ırs		Experience	
No.	Course title and description	Theory	Demo	Total	Hospital	Community	Total
I	Community Health Nursing	120	50	170	10	100	110
	A. Health Promotion	120	75	195	20	180	200
	a. Nutrition	35	30	65			
	b. Human body and Hygiene	35	20	55			
	c. Environmental Sanitation	20	15 11 D C	35	-		
	d. Mental health		10	40			
II	Primary health care nursing I-	130	150	280	90	300	390
	A. Infection and Immunization	25	20	45	AS		
	B. Communicable disease	40	25	65	YA S		
	C. Community Health Problems	30	50	80			
	D. Primary Medical Care	20	20	40	A legistra	1	
	E. First Aid and Referral	25	35 Estd. 2006	60			
III	Child health nursing	75	110	185	80	100	180
	Total hours	450	th Jeev	835	200	680	880

## Second Year (First six months)

S.	Nursing Courses	Class room hours			Experience		
No	Course Title and description	Theory	Demonstration	Total	Hospital	Community	Tota I
I	Midwifery	200	160	360	220	160	380
II	Health center Management	40	40	80	-	60	60
	Total hours	240	200	440	220	220	440

## Second Year (Internship-six months)

Sr. No.	Sr. No. Nursing Courses		Experience			
	Course title and description	Hospital	Community	Total		
I.	Midwifery	240	240	480		
	A. Antenatalward	40				
	B. Intra-natal/ labourroom	120				
	C. Post natalward	40				
	D. Neonatal careunit	40				
II.	Child Health	80	160	240		
III.	Community health and health center management		160	160		
	Total hours		880			

Total= 880 hours in the internship period Grand total- 1760 hrs.

## **Scheme of Examination:**

Theory and practical examinations at the end of the first year

Paper	Course	External	Internal	Duration
Theory Paper-i	Community Health Nursing	75	25	3 hrs.
Theory Paper-II		75 2006 dara	25	3 hrs.
Theory Paper-III	Primary Health Care Nursing	Deemed to	25	3 hrs.
Theory Paper-IV	Child Health Nursing	75	25	3 hrs.
Practical I	CHN & Health promotion	100	100	-
Practical II	Child Health Nursing	100	100	-
	Total	500	300	-

Theory and practical examinations at the end of the course, (Second Year)

Paper	Course	External Assessment	Internal Assessment	Duration
Theory Paper V	Midwifery	75	25	3 hrs.
Theory Paper VI	Health Centre management	75	25	3 hrs.
PracticalIII	Midwifery	100	100	-
Practical IV	Primary health care nursing and health care management	100	100	3 hrs

Grand total for second year 600 marks.

#### Note:

- 1. Question paper for Nursing courses to be set by qualified nursing teachers only. The venue for practical examination shall be Government District Hospital for all the students of government and private ANMinstitutions.
- 2. Practical examination should be for only 10 students per day.
- 3. Supplementary examination should be conducted at six monthly intervals for the failures.
- 4. Internal assessment should be done on class test, assignments, report of visits and group work.
- 5. All practical examinations must be held in the respective clinical areas and on patients.
- 6. One internal and One external examiners should jointly conduct practical examination for each student.
- 7. An examiner should be a BSc nursing teacher with minimum of 5 years of teaching experience in ANM program or M.Sc. (N) with 3 years of teaching experience in ANM program Internal assessment will be made on the basis of classroom tests, written assignments, performance in the community and clinical area along with records and reports maintained by the students.
- 8. Pass mark for each nursing subject on aggregate will be 50%: A candidate has to pass in theory and practical exam separately in each of the paper. Average internal marks of the total students shall not be more than 75% i.e, if 40 students are admitted in a course the average score of the 40 students shall not exceed 75% of total internal marks.
- 9. Maximum number of attempts permitted for each paper is 3 including first attempt: Maximum duration of completion of the course is 4 years. A candidate failing in more than one subject will not be promoted to the next year. No candidate shall be permitted to appear in the second year examination unless the candidate has passed the first year examination.

## **Eligibility for Admission to Examination**

- 1. A candidate must have minimum of 80% attendance (irrespective of the kind of absence) in theory and practical in each subject for appearing for examination.
- 2. A candidate must have 100% attendance in each of the practical areas before the award of completion certificate/diploma by the state nursing council examinationboard.
- 3. On completion of practical experience, records to be signed by the tutor and countersigned by the principal.
- 4. The examination for the 2nd year should happen at the end of the year. A certificate of completion of internship by each student should be provided by the principal.



## **ANM FIRST YEAR**

## **Subject:Community Health Nursing** Theory – 120 Hours

**Course Outcome:** At the completion of course, student shall be able to workwhich includes maternal and child health along with family planning services, health and nutrition education, efforts for maintaining environmental sanitation, immunization for the control of communicable diseases, treatment of minor injuries, and first aid in emergencies and disasters.

Learning Objectives: At the end of the course, the students shall be able to,

- 1. Describe the concept of community health, primary healthcare.
- 2. Understand health policies, plans and program of thecountry,
- 3. Understand the concept of community.
- 4. Appreciate the role of the healthteam.
- 5. Demonstrate home visit techniques and practices in the community
- 6. Describe structure, function, characteristics and administrative set up of a community.

			community.
Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Contents
	Th.	Demo/	
I	10		Concept ofHealth     A. Health andits changing concepts.     B. Dimensions of health     C. Determinants of health     D. Primary healthcare, definition, components, significance, community application
=	10	-	2. Community Health practices  A. Health concepts of people and health care providers.  B. Healthbehaviors, beliefs and cultural practice of community.  C. Ethicsandbehavior related to community practices  D. Method ofhome
≡	15	5	3. Health problems and policies  A. Overview of health problems of communities inIndia.  B. Participate in national healthand family welfare programs.  C. Field Visits: Village, Sub center, Primary healthcenter, Community health center.
IV	10	5	<ul> <li>4. Health Organization</li> <li>A. Organization of SC, PHC, CMC and districthospital.</li> <li>B. Organization of health care delivery system at differentlevels</li> <li>C. Referral system</li> <li>D. Health agencies: International: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDPA, World Bank,FAO, DANIDA, European Commission. Red Cross, US aid, UNESCO. Colombo Plan, ILO, CARE etc.</li> <li>E. National: Indian Red Cross, Indian Council for child welfare, Family planning association of India etc.</li> <li>F. Non- Governmental organization</li> </ul>

V	-	-	5. Role of health team
			A. Team concept and functions of the health team
			B. Role and responsibilities of ANM/FHW
			C. Code of ethics for ANM
VI	10	5	6. Structure of community
			A. Ruralcommunity-
			B. Characteristics, changes in the village community development,
			major rural problems
			C. Urban Community- Characteristics, changes and adjustments to
			urban environment,major urban problems
			D. Village:Physical structure, Administrative set up
			E. Function of Panchayat
			F. 73 <sup>rd</sup> and74 <sup>th</sup> amendments to Constitution and role of
			Panchayat in health.
			G. Structure of urban community slum Social group's
			organizations.leaders
			H. Community resources
VII	10	5	7. Dynamics of community
			A. Social processes- individual andprocess of socialization
			B. Interactionbetween different social groups in thevillage.
		/	C. Traditions and customs and their influence on health.
			D. Socialstratification: Influence of Class. Caste and Race on health and
			health practices
		6	E. Family and marriage: Types
			F. Changes & legislations on family and marriage in India
VIII	20	6	8. Scope and Methods of community need assessment
		\ 1	A. Survey: Planning Preparation of tools: questionnaires, interview
			schedules, check listetc.
			B. Community survey: Principles and methods: data collection, conducting
			interviews, focus group discussions and case studies.
			C. Participatory learning for action (PLA)
			D. Analysis of data, Preparation of report
IX	20	15	<ul><li>9. Communication methods &amp; media</li><li>A. Principles, Methods and Process of communication.</li></ul>
			B. Inter personal relationship (IPR): communication with different groups and
			health teammembers.
			C. Types and use of AV aids
			D. Use of local folk methods and media for disseminating health messages.
			E. BCC(Behavioral change communication), IEC (Information, Education and
			communication): Aims, Scope,concept andapproaches
			F. Teaching learning process, concept , characteristics, steps of learning,
			characteristics of learner
			G. Principles, methods ofteaching
			H. Planning ofhealth education activities: Role and responsibilities of
			ANM's/Health workers in BCC
X	5	5	10. Counseling.
_ ^			A. Concept, Principles and Techniques of counseling.
			B. Identifying needs and areas for counseling in the community.
Ī	Ī	1	
			C. Role ofcounselor

		D. Role of ANM/ Female Healthworkeras counselor
ΧI	5	11. Community based rehabilitation  A. Health Conditions needingrehabilitation  B. Community Resources available  C. Educate individuals,family andcommunity.

## **Subject:Nutrition**

Theory – 35 Hours

**Course Outcome:** At the completion of course, student shall be able to provide preventive, promotive, restorative services related nutritional advice, environmental sanitation and hygiene practices.

Learning Objectives: - At the end of the course, the students shall be able to,

- 1. Explain importance of nutrition in health and sickness.
- 2. Promote nutrition of individual, family and community
- 3. Explain principles of hygiene and its effect onhealth.
- 4. Describe hygiene for self andindividuals.
- 5. Describe importance of environmental sanitation and wastemanagement.

		me	
Unit	(H	rs.)	Contents
	Th.	Demo	
1	10	5	A. Importance of nutrition in health and sickness     B. Essential nutrients, functions, sources and requirements     C. Classification of foods andtheir nutritive value     D. Normal requirements at differentages.  E. Balanced diet for different agegroup
II	10	5	2. Nutritional problems Nutritional deficiencies  A. Deficiencies, correction, treatment and referral - protein energymalnutrition  B. Vitamin and mineral deficiencies: Nutritional anaemiain women C. Under five nutrition  D. The role of ANM's/ FHW/ AWWs in supplementaryfood.  E. Special dietsof individuals for different age group.
III	5	5	3. Nutritional assessment  A. Methods of nutritional assessment of individual and family: mother and child  B. Identification of local food sources and their valuein enriching diet.  C. Food fads, taboos, customs andtheir influence on health.

IV	10	15	4.Promotion of nutrition
			A. Planning diets and special diets for afamily
			B. Methods of using locally available foods for special diet
			C. Principles and methods of cooking
			D. Promotion of kitchengardens
			E. Food hygiene and safepreparation
			F. Storage and preservation
			G. Foodadulteration
			H. Precautions during festivals and Melas

## B. Human body and hygiene

Theory – 35 hours

Theory: 20 hours

Unit		me rs.)	Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	20	-	The human body     A. Structure and functions of human body.     B. Body systems and theirfunctionsdigestive system respirator' system, genito urinary system, cardiovascular system, nervous system, muscular system, endocrine system, special sensory organs.
II	5	15 Suma	2. Hygiene of the body  A. Personal and individual hygieneCare of mouth skin, hair and nails.  B. Sexualhygiene  C. Menstrualhygiene.  D. Hygiene and comforts needs of the Sick: Care of skin:Bath sponging, back care, care of pressure points, position changing,  E. Care of hair: hair wash  F. Care of hand and nails: hand washing  G. Care of eyes: eye wash,  H. Mouthcare:  I. Elimination Care of bowels and bladder
III	5	5	3. Optimal functioning of the body A. Basic humanneeds B. Rest, sleep, activity, exercise, postureetc. C. Food, eating and drinkinghabits D. Participation in socialactivities. E. Self-actualizationand spiritual need. F. Interpersonal and human relations G. Lifestyle andhealthy habits

## C. EnvironmentalSanitation

Unit (Hrs.)

Theory Demo

I 5 2 1. Environmental Sanitation
A. Environmentand ecology for healthy needs.
B. Air, sunlightand ventilation
C. Homeenvironment smoke, animals water, drains and toilets

П	5	4	2. Safe water
			A. Sources of water& characteristics of safe water - sources of contamination and prevention.
			B. Purification of water for drinking methods- small and large
			scale.
			C. Disinfectionsof well, tube well tank and pond in a village.
			D. Waterbornediseases and prevention.
III	5	4	3.Disposal of excreta and waste.
			A. Methods ofexcreta disposal - types of latrine.
			B. Handling animal excreta.
			C. Methods ofwaste disposal
			D. Hazards due towaste
IV	5	5	4.Community participation
			A. Drainageand preparation of soak pits.
			B. Maintaining healthy environment within and around village-
			cleaning and maintenance of village drains, ponds and wells.
			C. Common waste, excreta and animal waste - disposal invillage.

Theory: 30 Hours

### D. MentalHealth

Time Unit Content (Hrs.) Theory Demo 10 2 1. Mental Health A. Concept of mental health B. Body-mind Relationship. C. Factorsinfluencing mentalhealth. D. Characteristics of amentally healthy person. E. Developmental tasks of different agegroups F. Differentdefense mechanisms Ш 3 2. Maladjustment A. Features of a maladjusted individual. B. Common causes of maladjustment. C. Counseling an individual, family and community. Ш 12 4 3. Mental illness A. Identifyabnormal behaviors. B. Types of mental illnesses and treatments. C. Early detection and referral of mentallyill D. Prevention of mental illness E. Home care and counseling F. Referpsychiatric emergencies. IV 2 5 4. Old age care A. Process of ageing - physical, psychological changes. B. Needs and problems C. Care of elderly at home. D. Rehabilitation and agencies of caring elderly.

## **Subject:-Primary Health Care:** Theory – 130 Hours

**Course Outcome**: At the completion of course, student shall be able to provide basic services o basic services for communicable and non-communicable diseases including disease surveillance, depending upon the specific needs of the population

Learning Objectives: - At the end of the course, the students shall be able to,

- 1. Explain concept of infection and causation of diseases.
- 2. Describe body defense mechanisms and development of immunity against diseases
- 3. Perform immunizationeffectively.
- 4. Describe different methods of disinfections and sterilization.
- 5. Describe common communicable diseases and theirmanagement.
- 6. Explain prevention of common communicable diseases and their control.
- 7. Describe care of the sick in community with common ailments and refer if required.

Theory: 25 hours

- 8. Explain recognition of conditions related to different bodysystems.
- 9. Describe and demonstrate routes of administration ofdrugs

## A. Infection and Immunization

Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	2	DS SI	Concept ofdisease.     A. Concept and definition ofillness     B. Diseasecausation     C. Classification of diseases.
II	4	2	2. Infection  A. Meaning and types of infection.  B. Causes of infection  C. Classification and characteristics of micro organisms: Pathogenic and Non-pathogenic  D. Incubation period and spread ofinfection transmission  E. Factors affecting growth anddestruction of microbes.
III	6	2	3. Immunity and body defense mechanisms  A. Body's defense mechanism  B. Immunity –concept  C. Hypersensitivity: Antigen antibody reaction  D. Types ofimmunity  E. Types ofvaccines  F. Storage and care - cold chain maintenance.
IV	6	4	4. Immunization  A. Immunization against different infections immunization schedule  B. Injectionsafety  C. Methodsof administering vaccine  D. Sterilizationof syringes and needles.  E. Immunization in thecommunity  F. Immunization Hazards  G. Precautions while givingvaccines

			H. Special immunization drives and programmes.
			I. Records andreports
V	2	4	5. Collection of specimen
			A. Principles and methods of collection of specimens and
			handling body discharges.
			B. Collection of specimens ofblood, sputum, urine, stool
			C. Safe disposalof body discharges.
VI	3	6	6. Disinfection and sterilization
			A. Principles and methods of antisepsis, disinfection and
			sterilization
			B. Methods of disinfecting different equipments
			C. Methods of sterilizingdifferent equipments
VII	2	2	7. Waste Disposal
			A. Wastedisposals- infectious and non- infectious: concepts.
			principles, and methods at different levels
VII	2	2	sterilization  B. Methods of disinfecting different equipments C. Methods of sterilizing different equipments  7. Waste Disposal A. Wastedisposals- infectious and non- infectious: concepts.



## B. CommunicableDiseases

Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	7	5	1. Introduction to communicable diseases     A. Common communicablediseases; Epidemiological concepts - Incidence and prevalence, mortality and morbidity.     B. Levels of prevention     C. Control and preventionofCommunicable diseases General measure.     D. Surveillance, isolation,notification. reporting
II	25	5 Sun	2. Communicable diseases.  A. Signs, Symptoms, care and prevention of thefollowing: a. Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis b. Chickenpox, mumps, rubella, enteric fever, hepatitis, rabies, malaria, dengue, filaria, kala-azar trachoma, conjunctivitis, scabies, STDs and HIV/AIDS c. Encephalitis d. Leptospirosis e. Acute respiratory infections. f. Diarrhoealdiseases g. Worm infestations h. leprosy. i. Role and responsibilities of health worker/ANM
III	6	8	3. Care in communicable diseases A. Care of patients with communicable diseases. B. Isolationmethods. C. Standard safety measures(Universal precautions) D. Health education and messages for different communicable diseases. E. Roleand responsibilities of health worker /ANM
IV	2	7	A. Epidemic Management     A. Definitions and causes of epidemics.     B. Epidemic enquiry in a community and epidemic mapping     C. Relief work and role of health worker/

# C. Community HealthProblems

Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	3	10	1. Care of the sick in the community
			A. Common health conditions in the community -danger signs ofillnesses.

Theory: 30 hours

	I	1	D. Haalibaaaaaamaanti
			B. Healthassessment:
			Taking history, Physical examination: Vital signs. Weight, Height
			recognition of abnormalities
			C. Identification of health problems
			D. Management of the sick: homeand community
			nursingprocedures, care of the sick, referral
			E. Health education: individual andfamily
II	3	8	2. Fever
			A. Vital signs: Temperature, pulse, respiration, blood,
			pressure
			B. Temperature maintenance and the physiology offever
			C. Fever: Types and stages
			••
			D. Causes of fever– common conditions causing fever, malaria,
			typhoid, Acute respiratory Infection ( ARI) etc
			E. Nursing management of patient withfever
			F. Alternate systemof medicine
III	4	6 Why Sumanded	The following addition in the Syllabus of ANM Nursing (First Year) was discussed in the Board of studies meeting (BOS). (Board of Study letter No: SNC/2022/BOS/475 dated 16/12/2023 and vide Notification of Board of Management resolution reference number: SVDU/RI2412-FI2022-23 dated 27/05/2023  3. Respiratory problems  A. Common respiratory problems: types, classifications- cold and cough, ARI, Asphyxia, tonsillitis, asthma, bronchitis pneumonia and tuberculosis  B. Causes, sign and symptoms, treatment of respiratorproblems Management: Role and responsibilities of ANM/health workersin care of respiratory problems including Home careremedies.  B. Integrateaccepted practices of AYUSH  C. Impact of covid-19 and its Management
IV	2	2	4. Aches and pains
	_	_	A. Causes and nursing management ofTooth ache,ear
			ache,abdominal pain,headache, joint pains.
			B. Management as per the standingorders and protocols
			·
			C. Role of ANM/health worker in the communitincluding
			Home care remedies
			D. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH
V	3	4	5 Digostivo problems
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	٥	4	5. Digestive problems
			A. Indigestion. anorexia,vomiting, distension and
			Constipation
			B. Hemorrhoids. hernia, ulcers and intestinal obstruction
			C. Role of ANM/health worker in the community including
			Home careremedies.
			D. Integrateaccepted practices ofAYUSH
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \			C. Heira manus hilama
VI	3	3	6. Urinary problems

			A. Signs andsymptoms of renal conditions
			B. Retention ofurine, renal colic, edema
			C. Role of ANM/health worker in the community including Home
			care remedies.
			D. Integrateaccepted practices of AYUSH
VII	3	3	7. Cardiovascular problem
			A. Signs andsymptoms of cardiac conditions and blood related
			problems: heart attack, chest pain, anemia,
			B. Hypertension and leukemia
			C. Care of a cardiac patient athome
			D. Role of ANM/health worker in the community
			including.Home careremedies
			E. Integrateaccepted practices of AYUSH
VIII	2	3	8. Diseases of the nervous system
			A. Signs and symptoms ofneurological problems - Headache,
			backache and paralysis
			B. Care of a patient with stroke athome.
			C. Care of pressure points, back care changing of positions,
			active and passive exercises, body support to prevent contractures.
			D. Role of ANM/health worker in the community including
			Home careremedies.
			E. Integrateaccepted practices of AYUSH
IX	3	4	9. Metabolic diseases
			A. Diabetes - signs and symptoms, complications diet and
			medications
		1 3 1	B. Skin care, footcare
		1 2 6	C. Urine testing and administration of insulininjection.
		1 2	D. Integrateaccepted practices of AYUSH
Х	2	4	10.Diseases of muscular skeletal system
		100	A. Signs and symptoms of sprain, tear of ligaments andarthritis.
			B. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH
XI	2	3	11. Care of handicap
			A. Handicaps - different types
			B. Counseling for prevention of certain handicaps
			C. Understandings the handicappedperson
			D. Helping familytoensure need based care

# D. Primary MedicalCare

Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	5	4	1. Types of drugs
			A. Different Systems of medicine: allopathicand AYUSH     B. Classifications ofdrugs

Theory: 20 hours

			C. Forms and characteristics ofdrugs D. Abbreviations used in medication E. Administration of drugs: Policies and regulations,asper protocols and standing orders F. Calculation ofdosage
II	5	10	2. Administration of drugs  A. Routes ofadministration - Oral, parentral (intradermal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, Intra venous), rectal, local and others.  B. Administration of drugs: Precautions, principles  C. Observations and recording.
III	5	2	3. Drugs used in minor ailments  A. Common drugs for fever, cold andcough, aches and pains etc.  B. Drug kit inthe subcentre. content and its use  C. Storage and careof drugs
IV	5	4	4. Common emergency drugs  A. Methergine, misoprostol injection oxytocin, IV fluids, antibiotics, injection and magnesium sulphatederiphylline, avil and other antihistaminic, pelhecline, vitamin K, antirabies vaccine, anti snake venoms as per the protocol  B. Precautions for administration  C. Storage and Care of emergency drugs

# E. First Aid andReferral

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Unit		ime rs.)	Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	2	700	1. Need for First Aid  A. Principles offirst aid  B. Mobilization of resources  C. Fist aid kit & supplies.  D. Bandages: Types, Use  E. Principlesand methods of Bandaging
II	10	5	2. Minor Injuries and ailments A. Cuts and wounds: types, principles and first aidcare B. Foreign bodies • Burns and scalds types, principles and first aid care C. Health education and referral D. Role of ANM/health worker
III	5	8	3. Fractures A. Skeletal system and different bones. B. Fractures: Types. Causes, signs and symptoms, firstaid care, C. Methodsof immobilization and transportation.
IV	8	15	4. Life Threatening Conditions  A. Bleeding  B. Drowning  C. Strangulation, suffocation and asphyxia

Theory: 25 hours

M. Severeburn
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## Subject:-Child Health Nursing Theory – 75 Hours

**Course Outcome:** At the completion of course, student shall be able to provide preventive, promotive, restorative services including nutritional advice, environmental sanitation and hygiene practices.

Learning Objectives: - At the end of the course, the students shall be able to,

- 1. Assess growth and development of a child at differentages.
- 2. Describe nutritional needs of different age groups of children.
- 3. Provide care to sick children during their commonillness.
- 4. Describe school healthprogramme
- 5. Describe 'Rights' ofchildren
- 6. Educate mothers and family member as per need of theirchildren.

Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	20	20 MS Sumamales	1. Growth &development  A. Introduction to Growth and development  B. Factors affecting growth and development  C. Growth and development in infants and children:     Assessment  D. Physical, psychological and socialdevelopment  E. of children Monitoring and recording of growth and development of infants andchildren  F. Care of infants and children - play, hygiene, emotional needs training for bowel andurination  G. Accidents: causes, precautions and prevention.  H. Congenital  I. anomalies
II	20	20	2. Nutrition of infants and children  A. Exclusive Breast feeding B. Nutritional requirements C. Complementary feeding D. Problems of feeding E. Breastfeeding F. Counselling G. Infant feeding and HIV H. Baby friendly hospitalinitiative
III	5	10	3. Children's Rights A. ConventionofRights of the Child B. Prevention of child labour C. Abuse and legal protection D. Special care ofgirlchild. E. Femaleinfanticide

IV	10	35	4. Care of the sick child
			A. Common childhood disorders:
			B. Signs,symptomsand management.
			C. Vaccine for preventablediseases
			D. Acute Respiratory tractinfections
			E. Diarrhoea vomiting, constipation
			F. Tonsillitis and mumps
			G. Earinfections
			H. Worminfestation
			I. Accidents andinjuries
			J. Skininfections
			K. Fever - malaria, measles.
			L. IMNCIstrategy
V	15	20	5. Pare of School children
			A. School health: Objectives,problems and programmes
			Environment of school
			B. Assessment of general health of schoolchildren
			C. Denial and eye problems
			D. Nutritional deficiencies     E. Schoolhealtheducation for children
			F. Need based sharing of healthinformation with teachers/
			parents/children
			G. Records andreports
VI	5	5	6. Care of adolescents
''			A. Physical growth duringadolescence
		100	B. Emotional and behaviouralchanges in girls andboys
			C. Special needs of adolescents.
		S N	D. Sex education for adolescents
			E. Counselling
VII	10	10	7. Care of adolescent girls
			A. Menstruationand menstrualhygiene
		10	B. Specialnutritional needs
		1.00	C. Early marriage and itsaffects
		1 %	D. Adolescent girls: pregnancy and abortion
			E. Preparing for family life- pre maritalcounseling.
			F. Role of ANM/ female health worker

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# **ANM SECOND YEAR**

Subject:-Midwifery Theory – 200 Hours

**Course Outcome**: At the completion of course, student shall able to provide basic health care, to assist during and after pregnancy and childbirth, assess the high-risk cases, referral services and promote the safe motherhood in community.

Learning Objectives: - At the end of the course, the students shall be able to,

- 1. Describe male and female reproductiveorgans.
- 2. Explain process of conception and foetaldevelopment
- 3. Describe female pelvis and the muscles involved in delivery offoetus.
- 4. Conduct normal delivery and provide care to thenewborn.
- 5. Provide care to pregnant mother during ante, intra and post natal period at home andhospital

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UNIT	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	8	Ins su	A. Femalereproductive organs - structure and function     B. Menstrualcycle     C. Male reproductive organs structure and functions     D. Process ofconception
II	6	2 manudeest	Pemale Pelvis and fetal skull     A. Structure of the pelvic bones-types of pelvis     B. Pelvicdiameters     C. Musclesandligaments of pelvic floor     D. Foetal skull :bones, diameters, sutures, size, shape, moulding, skull areas, fontanelles
Ш	5	5	3. Foetus and placenta
			A. Growth and development of foetus, foetal sac and amniotic fluid and foetalcirculation and changes after birth     B. Structureandfunctions of placenta,membranes andumbilical cord and abnormalities. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare
IV	10	5	4. Normal pregnancy
			<ul> <li>A. Signs and symptoms of pregnancy</li> <li>B. Variousdiagnostic tests for conformation of pregnancy</li> <li>C. Physiological changes during pregnancy</li> <li>D. Minor ailments during pregnancy and their management. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and family Welfare</li> </ul>

V	10	8	5. Antenatal care
			A. Registration
			B. Taking history of a pregnantwoman.
			C. Physicalexamination, Investigation. routine and specific
			D. Prophylactic medications
			E. Need based healthinformation and guidance
			F. Nutrition in pregnancy
			G. Special needs of a pregnantwoman.
			H. Involvement of husbandand family.
			Identification of high risks cases ancreferral
			J. Preparation of mother fordelivery.Refer SBA module
			ofMinistry of health and family welfare
VI	10	8	6. Normal Labour
			A. Onset and stagesof labour, physiological changes
			B. Changes inUterinemuscles, and cervix
			C. Lie, attitude, position, denominatorand presentation of foetus
			D. Foetalskull,
			E. Mechanisms oflabour
			F. Identification of high risk cases,foetal distress and maternal
			distress during labour
			G. Partograph in the management of the normallabor
			H. Role of ANM/Female health worker and referral. Refer
			SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare
VII	12	15	7. Care during normal labour
		S N	A. History oflabour
			B. Importance offive 'C's
		1 8 1	C. Monitoringprogress of labour with partographpreparation for
			delivery
			D. Care of motherin first and second stage of labour
		10	E. Assist andconduct childbirth
			F. Immediate careof new-born resuscitation, apgar score, cord
			care
			G. Oxytocin Misoprostol drugs: Dose, route, indication,
			contraindication, action, side effects precautions, role and
			responsibilities of ANM/FHW  H. Delivery ofplacenta and examination of placenta
			I. Care of mother in third and fourth stage: Recognise
			degrees of tear and appropriate care and referral
			J. Establishment of breast feeding, exclusive breast
			feeding
			K. Kangaroo mother care
			L. Baby friendly hospital initiative
			M. Record childbirth and ensure birth registration. Refer
			SBA module of Ministry of health andFamily Welfare
VIII	10	10	8. Normal puerperium
VIII	10	10	A. Physiological Changes during postnatalperiod
			B. Postnatalassessment
		1	บ. 1 บอแทลเลเลอออออเทิธิกเ

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			C. Minor ailments during puerperiumand theirmanagement
			D. Care of mother-diet rest, exercise, hygiene
			E. Managementof breastfeeding.
			F. Prophylacticmedicines
			G. Special needsofpostnatal women
			H. Need basedhealth education.Refer SBA module of Ministry     of health and Family Welfare
IX	10	10	9. Care of New-born
'^	10	10	A. Assessment of new born for gestation age, risk status
			and abnormalities
			B. Neonatalresuscitation
			C. Monitoring of vital signs and birthweight
			D. Management of normal new-born and common minor
			disorders.
			E. Exclusive Breast feeding and management
			F. Temperaturemaintenance, kangaroo mother care
			G. Immunization
			H. Care of newborn: Jaundice, infection,
			respiratoryproblems  I. Principles of prevention ofinfection
		1-51	J. Educating mother tolook after babies.Integrate accepted
			practices of AYUSH Refer SBA module of Ministry of health
			and Family Welfare
X	5	10	10. High risk New Born
			A. Pre term /LowBirth weight babies.
			B. Special needs ofhigh riskbabies
		1 8 1	C. Care at home -referral andfollowup
		131	D. Care during asphyxia, convulsions, vomiting.
			E. Care for thrush, cord sepsis, diarrhoea.
			F. Implementation. IMNCI protocol Refer SBA module of
			Ministry of health and "amily Welfare
XI	10	3	11. Safe mother-hood
			Concept andcause of maternal mortality and morbidity
			B. Safe motherhoodcomponents: RCH and NRHM
			C. Preventive measures, Role of ANM/ Female Health worker.
			Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare
XII	10	5	12. High risk pregnancies
			A. Identification. Risk factors, decision making, and
			management.
			B. Protocols and standingorders:
			C. Referral andfollowUp
			D. Counsellingand guidance about high risk conditions
			E. Involvement of husband and family
			F. Role of ANM/Female Health worker. Refer SBA module of
			Ministry of health and Family Welfare
XIII	15	10	13. Abnormalities of pregnancy
	1	1	

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			A. Common abnormalities of pregnancy: hyperemesis gravid
			arum, leaking and bleeding per vagina
			B. Anemiaofpregnant woman
			C. Eclampsia and pre eclampsia and toxemia ofpregnancy
			D. Indication of premature rupture of membranes, prolonged
			labour, anything requiring manual intervention, UTI,
			puerperalsepsis.
			E. Obstetrical shocks:
			F. Uterineabnormalities,ectopic pregnancy
			G. Diseases complication pregnancy - TB, diabetes.
			H. Hypertension
			I. Infections during pregnancy - RTI/ STIs malaria,
			HIV,AIDS
			J. Rh factor
			K. Standing orders and protocols
			L. Role of ANM/ Female Healthworker. Refer SBA module of
			Ministry of healthand
			M. Family Welfare
IXV	5	5	14. Abortion
			A. Types ofabortion, causes ofabortion
			B. Need for safeabortionreferral
			C. Complications of abortions
			D. Medical termination of pregnancy
		60	E. Care of womanwhohad abortion
			F. Role of ANM/Health worker Refer SBA module of
		2	Ministry of health andFamilyWelfare
XV	10	10	15. Abnormal childbirth
	10	1 50	A. Common abnormalities of childbirth
		1 = 1	B. Abnormal presentations
			C. Abnormal uterine actions
		1 %	Tuli-valida .
			D. Cephalopelvic disproportion
			E. Prolonged labour
			F. Identification, immediate management and referral
			G. Emergency care of mother duringtransfer to hospital.
			H. Role of ANM/ Female health worker. Refer SBA module of
			Ministry of health and Family Welfare
XVI	10	10	16. Abnormal Puerperium
			A. Postpartum haemorrhageand itsmanagement.
			B. Puerperal sepsis and its management
			C. Retention ofurine
			D. Breast complications during lactationand
			E. Psychiatric complications
			F. Role of ANM/Female healthworker. Refer SBA module of
			Ministry of health andFamily Welfare
XVII	5	5	17. Surgical Intervention
			A. Assisting in the followings:
			a. Induction of labourand its management Forceps and
	<u> </u>		a. Industration of labourand to management i orocps and

	<u> </u>	1	\\ \( \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
			Vacuum extraction
			b. Episiotomy and suturing
			c. Craniotomy
			d. Caesareansection
			e. Pre and post operativecare.
			f. Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SBA
			module of Ministry of healthandFamily Welfare
XVIII	5	5	18. Medications used in midwifery
			A. Pain relievingdrugs
			B. Anaesthetic drugs
			C. For uterine contractions
			D. For controlling bleeding
			E. For preventing postnatalinfection.
			F. For preventing eclampsia
			G. Antibiotics
			H. IVfluids
			I. Role of ANM/ Female healthworker. Refer SDA module of
			Ministry of health and family welfare.
IXX	3	(A-1-1)	19. Life cycle approach
		1-5	A. Quality of life and life expectancy
			B. People's health throughout thelife cycle
			C. Role of education economicstatus, social status on
			quality of life.
			D. Holistic approach to life. Refer SDA module of
		2	Ministry of health and family welfare.
XX	5	1	20. Status of women and empowerment
701	Ü	3	A. Status of women in society
		1 = 1	B. Factorsaffectingstatus - gender bias, sex selection tests,
		16	
		10	female foeticide and infanticide sex ratio discrimination and
			exploitation
			C. Effect of tradition, culture and literacy
			D. Relationship between status of women and
			women'shealth.
			E. Effects of women's healthincommunity : single,
			divorced deserted woman, widows special needs
			F. Laws related to women.
			G. Programmes for women's empowerment. Refer SBA
			module of Ministry of health andFamilyWelfare
XXI	10	10	21. Women's health problems
70			A. Complications related tochildbirth- WF, RVF,prolapse
			and incontinence.
			B. Cervical erosion and leucorrhoeapruritus
			C. Cancers –cervical and breast:
			D. Pap smear for detection of cancer cervix
			E. Tumours -fibroids
			F. Menstrual disorders

			G. Menopause and its implications. Refer SBA module of
			Ministry of health and Family Welfare
XXII	6	4	22. RTIs and STIs
AAII	0	4	A. Causes and signs and symptoms of STIsand RTIs
			B. Syndromic approach fortreatment
			C. Referral treatment and follow upcare.
			D. Information, education and communication for
			preventionandtreatment.
XXIII	6	10	23. HIV /AIDS
			A. Epidemiological facts related to spread of infection
			B. Methods of transmission
			C. Effect on immunity and signs and symptoms
			D. The AIDS patient community support and homecare
			E. Counselling: process andtechniques
			F. Counselling of HIV / positive patients and
			pregnantwomen.
			G. Standard safety 'measures
			H. Voluntary counseling and testing center (VCTC) /
			Integrated counseling and testing center (ICTC)activities
		1	I. Care continuum and Anti Retro viral Therapy(ART)
			J. Prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT):
			prophylaxis and breastfeedingguidelines
XXIV	2	2	24. Infertility
	_	(O)	A. Classification and Causes of infertility in male
			andfemale
			B. Investigationandtreatment
		I EIN O	C. Identification of couples, counseling, referral and
		1 5	followup.
		1 = 1	D. Role of ANM/ Female Health worker
XXV	4	3	25. Population Education
	4	19 6	A. Population trends in India
			B. Vital statisticsbirth and death rates, growth rate, NRR,
			fertility rate, couple protectionrate,family size.
			C. National family Program trends and changesRCH-I,RCH-
			II programand NRHM
			D. Target freeapproach forTW
			E. Role of massmediaandIEC
			F. Role of ANM/healthworker
XXVI	8	5	26. Family welfare
			A. Identification of eligible couples and those need
			contraceptivemethods.
			B. Information related to contraception and importance
			ofchoice.
			C. Natural and temporary methods of contraception
			D. Permanentmethods
			E. New methods nor- plant and injectable. Emergency
			contraception
	L	1	55

F. Follow up of contraceptiveusers.
G. Counselling
H. Role of ANM/ female Health worker

## **Subject:-Health care management**Theory – 60 Hours

**Course Outcome**: At the completion of course, student shall able to understand the health care delivery system in at all level and assume the responsibility of auxiliary nurse midwife in health care system.

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Learning Objectives: At the end of the course, the students shall be able to,

- 1. Organise sub center and clinics to carry out scheduledactivities.
- 2. Indent and maintain necessarystock
- 3. Participate in the implementation of National healthprogrammes
- 4. Update knowledge andskills
- 5. Provide guidance to TEA, AWW, ASHA and other voluntary healthworkers.
- 6. Collaborate and coordinate with other health team members and agencies

Unit	Time (Hrs.)		Content
	Theory	Demo	
I	10	5 Sumande	The sub center     A. Organization of functions and facilities of sub centre     B. Sub centreactivityplans     C. Conduct a clinic and special programs and followup     D. Conducting meetings and counselling sessions.     E. Sub centre action plan     F. Information, education and communication     G. Displayofmessages
II	4	10	Maintenance of stocks     A. Maintenance of supplies,drugs, equipment, stock, indenting.     B. Calculation of indent as per population requirement C.     D. Management information and evaluation system(MIES)     a. Maintenance of records.     b. Reports of sub centre.
III	6	5	3. Co- ordination     A. Inter-sectoralco- ordination     B. Co-ordinationwith school teachers, ASHA, anganwadi workers, panchayat     C. Role of NGOs andco-ordination with government departments.
IV	10	10	A. Implementation of national health program     A. NationalHealth programs and the role of theANM     B. Detection, referral, treatment and follow up of cases ofmalaria, leprosy tuberculosis, blindness, goiter.

V	10	10	5. Update knowledge
			A. Continuing education for self development - circulars,
			hand- outs, meetings, journals.
			B. Methods ofself development • Interacting with community
			C. Improving writing speaking abilitiesin local language and
			English

## **PRACTICAL**

# Community Health Nursing & health promotion

Hospital - 30hours Community - 280hour Total-310hours

Expected Competency	Hospital Experience Community Experiences	
<ul> <li>Describe community structure</li> <li>Community assessment and home visiting</li> </ul>	Interviewing,Physical and health need assessment of(five) persons	Visit village for understanding the village mapping, physical, social and resources structure of the village.
Health assessment of individuals of		Conductcommunity     need assessment
different age groups.		Prepare and use     Questionnaire for     home visits and     assessing health     concepts, behaviours,     concepts and practices     of five families.
Describehealthorganizatio	Estd. 2006 Vadodara	Visit toSC/PHC/CHCand
n and team responsibilities.	Topapeeth Deemed T	prepare a report including organization, functions and the responsibilities of team members . • Prepare the organization chart
Performnutritional	Identifies, assesses two	Group work on:
assessment Conduct IECactivities related to nutrition	patients with malnutrition	a. Nutrition exhibitionin a school / health centre     b. Cookindemonstrationfor
		a group of women in a village c. Prepare and maintaina nutrition practical book.
Assess personalhygiene, and healtheducation.		Assess personal hygiene of five children in aschool based on an assessment

		performa.  • Conduct IECactivitiesrelated to personal hygiene
<ul> <li>Assessenvironmenta         <ul> <li>I sanitation</li> <li>Conduct IECactivities                  related to environmental                   sanitation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	EP NURSING	<ul> <li>Using a guideline each group assesses a community's environmental sanitation, organizes discussion with community and prepares plan of action.</li> <li>Disinfects one well and one tube well or any other activity basedoncommunity needs.</li> <li>Preparereports.</li> </ul>
Assess mental health of an	1	Assesses mental health
individual andcounsel		of two persons
orrefer.		Healtheducation
		Referral
		<ul> <li>Prepare areport.</li> </ul>

## Child health nursing

**Expected Competency Hospital Experience Community Experiences**  Assess growthand Assess growthand Assess growthand development of children. development of 10 children development of 10 children Assess health status of of different ages and record of different ages and record on chart. children. on chart. Assess health status of 10 Conducts a school health sickchildren. clinic, assessesgrowth, identifies problems and refers Conducts health education sessions for school children - 2 sessions. Assess health status of10children · Care of the sick child. • Give care to 5 children as • Give care to 5 children as per the IMNCIprotocol per the IMNCIprotocol • Give care to 5 children • Give care to 5 children each with diarrhoea and each with diarrhea and

Hospital: 80, Community: 100

Total: 180

ARI

other ailments

Give care tochildren with

• Demonstrate, preparation

Demonstration, preparation

and use of ORS to parents.

ARI.

		<ul> <li>and useof ORS to parents.</li> <li>Identify and refer</li> <li>children at highrisk</li> <li>Demonstrate home care for child with diarrhea and ARI</li> </ul>
Counsel mothers about feeding of infants and youngchild	Counsel mothers about breast feeding	<ul> <li>Identify and counsel 2 mothers with problems related tobreastfeeding.</li> <li>Demonstrate complementary food preparation and use.</li> </ul>



TOTAL: 380 hours

Expected Competency	Hospital Experience	Community Experiences
Assessment and careof normal pregnant women.      Conducting normal delivery.  Recognise different degrees of tears, give emergency care andrefer	<ul> <li>Detectingpregnancy using pregnancy testing kit. Registration of antenatal mothers.</li> <li>Preconception counselling.</li> <li>Measuring theblood pressure, pulse and fetal heart rate, checking for pallor and edema and determining the fundal height, fetal lie and presentation accurately.</li> <li>Hemoglobinestimation and testing urine for protein and sugar</li> <li>Examine 20antenatal women (in the hospital and community)</li> <li>ProvideIFA supplements andadminister TT injection to 10 women</li> <li>Maintain midwiferycase book</li> <li>Conducting pelvic assessment todetermine pelvic adequacy. PV examination5</li> <li>Plotting the partographs and deciding when to refer thewomen.</li> <li>Conducting 10 safe deliveries (in the hospital and community), with active management of third stage of labour, using infection</li> </ul>	Registrationandmanagement of vital events registers.     Conduct antenatal examinations athome     Participate inantenatal clinics in the sub center     Malaria testingfor pregnant mothers     Counseling on birth preparedness, complication readiness, diet and rest, infant feeling, sex during pregnancy, domesticviolence andcontraception      Conduct deliveries in the community (healthcenterspreferably anchome).
Assessing and care of postnatal mothers and newborns	prevention practices. Assist in the suturingof 5 episiotomies and tears.  • Provide essential care of thenewborn-10 • Basic Resuscitationof the newborn-5 • Managing/Counselingon postpartum care and nutrition	<ul> <li>Follow up of 10postnatal mothers for 10 days \v1th at least 3 homevisits.</li> <li>Care of newborns inthe home-10</li> <li>Conduct healtheducation for groups of mothers and</li> </ul>

 Counseling/supporting of individuals-2each. mothers for breast feeding Integrate accepted and preventing/ managing practices of AYUSH breast feeding problems Counseling for Kangaroo MotherCare Care ofpostnatal mothers 10 (in the hospital and community) Conduct health education for groups of mothers and individuals-3 each Follow infection prevention and biomedical waste management in thelabour room and sub center. The following addition in the Syllabus of ANM Nursing (Second Year) was discussed in the Board of studies meeting (BOS). (Board of Study letter No: SNC/2020/BOS/422 dated 20/06/2020 and vide Notification of Board resolution Management reference number: SVDU/NOTFN/0209/2019-20 Dated 30/07/2020) Basic resuscitation of normal new born Assist suturing of episiotomy/tears Management of sick neonatal children Assessing andreferring Identify high-risk Do a case study ofa mothers at risk complicated childbirth in the mothers and give care village. • Prepare for caesarean Conduct avillage sections-2 meeting for emergency Observe caesarean transport of women in sections-2 Observe labour and at risk. abnormal deliveries5 Identify and refer Prepare for MTP and women with unwanted observeprocedure-2 pregnancy forMTP Take care of women Interview any 10women and with abortion-2 reasons for unsafe Insert a motherhood and abortion. urinarycatheterPreparation and Identify high risk mothers 5

	<ul> <li>administration ofoxytocin drip</li> <li>Bimanualcompression of the uterus for the management of PPH.</li> <li>Care of mother with HIV</li> <li>Digital removal of retained products of conception for incomplete abortion</li> <li>Provide postabortioncare.</li> </ul>	and newborns5 and refer them tothehigher center.	
<ul> <li>Counsel         eligiblecouplesabout         different methods of         contraception.</li> <li>Prepare acceptors for         sterilization andIIJCDs</li> <li>Detection ofcervical cancer</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Counselingofmother/couples for family planning</li> <li>Prepare and assist for sterilization of 5 female and 2 male cases (in the hospital orcommunity)</li> <li>Insertion of intra uterine devices and prescriptionof contraceptives</li> <li>Perform 2 IUCD insertions (in thehospital orcommunity)</li> <li>Distribute oralpills-5</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Counsel eligiblecoupleson different methods of contraception.</li> <li>Perform 2 IUCD insertions (in the hospital or community)Distribute oral pills-5 Demonstrate the use of condoms and distributecondoms-5</li> <li>Visual inspection ofthecervix and taking a pap smear test-2</li> </ul>	
Sumamd	<ul> <li>Demonstrate the use of condoms and distribute condoms-5</li> <li>Visual inspection of the cervix and taking apap smear test-2</li> </ul>	niversity :	

## Clinical requirements to be completed during the internship period:

In addition to practicing and gaining competency in the above mentioned skills, the students are expected to complete the following requirements during the internship period:

Assessment and care of normalpregnant	Examine 15 antenatal women (inthe
Woman	hospital and community)
<ul><li>Conduct normaldelivery</li><li>Recognize different degrees of t ears give</li></ul>	Conducting pelvic assessment todetermine pelvic adequacy PV examination 5
emergency care andrefer	<ul> <li>Conducting 10 safe deliveries (in the hospital and community), withactive management of the third stage of labour, using infection prevention practices</li> </ul>
	Assist in the suturing of 5episiotomies andtears
Assessment and care of postnatal	Provide essential care of thenewborn-10
mothers and newborns	Basic Resuscitation of thenewborn-5

	Care of postnatal mothers 10 (inthe hospital and community)
Assessing and referring mothers atrisk	Take care of women withabortion-2
Counsel eligible couples about different methods of contraception     Prepare acceptors for sterilization and IUCDs     Detection of cervical cancer	<ul> <li>Prepare and assist for sterilization of 5 female and 2 male cases (in the hospital orcommunity)</li> <li>Perform 3 IUCD insertions (in the hospital orcommunity)</li> <li>Distribute oralpills-5</li> <li>Demonstrate the use of condoms and</li> </ul>
	distributecondoms-5 • Visual inspection of cervix withAcetic acicl-2
Management of sick neonates and children(IMNCI)	Assessment and care of 5 sick neonate and 5 sick children as per thelMNCl protocols



