Syllabus and Regulations **Auxiliary Nurse and Midwives**

Indian Nursing Council

Combined Council Building, Kotla Road, Temple Lane, New Delhi -110002

Preface

Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM) play major role in improvement of the health and family welfare service. The millennium development goals can be achieved with their active work (involvement) in the community. Infectious diseases such as HIV/ AIDS, TB and Malaria can be prevented and health promotion can be strengthened for all ages especially maternal and child health.

The National Rural Health Mission has been launched by Government of India to bring about improvement in the health system and health status of the people, especially those who live in the rural areas of the country. Some of the objectives of the mission are universal access to public health care services with emphasis on services addressing women and child health, sanitation, immunization, prevention and control of communicable disease including locally endemic disease, access to integrated comprehensive primary health care, population stabilization, gender and demographic balance etc.

With this background the Indian Nursing Council revised the syllabus by having series of consulation with various stakeholders. The components of skilled birth attendant (SBA) and Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses (IMNCI) has been integrated in the syllabus. Candidates who will qualify after the implementation of the revised syllabus will be able to provide effective qualitative primary health care services in the rural area effectively.

I take this opportunity to acknowledge the contribution of Nursing experts and staff of INC in the preparation of this document.

(T. Dileep Kumar)

Nursing Advisor to Govt. of India, President-Indian Nursing Council

New Delhi

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(Prevention of Disease and Restoration of Health)

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Midwiferv

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Introduction

Philosophy

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

Indian Nursing Council (INC) believes that 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-sectoral convergence in promotive and preventive health care. ANM curriculum intends to prepare skilled and effective female health workers to

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 programme fits into the general educational pattern as well as nursing education system

Purpose

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.

General objectives:

On completion of the course, the ANM/FHW will be able to:

- Appreciate the concept of holistic health and understand the influence of socioeconomic and environmental factors on the health status of the community.
- Identify health problems/needs and resources in the community and mobilize social support for active participation of the community in health care activities.

Provide preventive, promotive, restorative and emergency health care to individuals and community as required.

Provide treatment of minor ailments

Provide skilled midwifery services to all mothers in the community and refer mothers at risk to hospitals.

Provide skilled care to all neonates in community and refer neonates at risk to the appropriate levels.

Render skilled child care services at home, clinic and school.

Guide/Train birth attendants, Anganwadi workers $(AW \setminus Y)s$, other community health activists and volunteers.

Provide need-based information and counselling related to health of individuals, family and groups.

Participate in all the National health and Family welfare programmes at community level

Act as a team member in the health care delivery system

Coordinate and collaborate with the other health team members and com munity based organizations, non-govt. organizations (NGO) and village administration

Manage the health centre including equipments and supplies, and maintain the records in order to provide quality based people friendly services.

Update knowledge and skills for professional and personal growth.

Note: The competencies, guidelines and protocols as given in the following documents should from the basis of teaching.

- 1. SBA module of MOHFW including use of selected life saving drugs and interventions of obstetric emergencies approved by the MOHFW.
- 2. IMNCI Module for basis health worker

- 3. Standard safety guidelines for infection control practicies (Universal precausions)
- 4. Biomedical waste management policies

Guidelines for starging a School of Nurshing for conductiong

ANM/ FHW Training

- 1. 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 State government.
- 2. If any Nursing Programme is recognised by Indian Nursing Council, then the will be institution will be exempted from NOC/Essentiality certificates for ANM from the state government.
- 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 the programme.
- 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 Examination Board.
- 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 programme. Permission will be given year by year till the first batch completes.

Minimum Standard Requirements

A school for training of the ANMs should be located in a Community Health Centre (PHC annexe) or a Rural Hospital (RH) having minimum bed strength of 30 and maximum 50 and serving an area with community health programmes. 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 gynae-obstertical care.

An organization having a hospital with 150 beds with minimum 3j>50 obstetrics and gynaecology 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.

Existing ANM schools attached to District Hospitals should have PHC annexe (accommodation facility for 20-30 students) for community health field experience.

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/Diploma in Public Health Nursing with 2 years				

	clinical experience.

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

Note:

There should be provision for appointing part-time teachers for subjects required,

Salary of the teaching staff should be at par with the government as far as possible,

Independent family accommodation should be available in or near the campus of the Hospital/CHC Rural Health Treatment Centre for 80% of the teaching staff.

Non Teaching Staff

Accountant cum cashier - one

Clerk cum typist - one

Driver - one

Cleaner - one

Office attendant - one

Sweeper - one

> There should be provision for temporary appointment of reliever in any post when required.

Staff for the hostel

Warden cum house keeper - one
Cook cum helper - three
Sweeper - one
Chowkidar/Seeurity Guard - three

- > Provision of leave reserve should be there.
- > Family quarter should be provided for the warden in the hostel so that she
- > can be residential to look after the students, and available at the time of

- > emergency.
- > Cleaning, security, mess facilities may be engaged on contractual basis

Physical Facilities

• **School building** - There should be a separate building for the school and hostel. It should have an open space to facilitate outdoor games for the students.

Office - There should be individual furnished office rooms for: Principal, Teachers, Clerical staff. A separate telephone connection for the school is necessary.

- Class-room There should be two adequately large classrooms, accommodating required number of students (i.e., for 20-40 students size of the room should be 72p sq. ft.). Rooms should be well ventilated and properly lighted. There should be chairs with arms or desks according to the number required. Suitably placed black/green or white board should be available in the classrooms.
- Nursing laboratory There should be a demonstration room with at least two
 to four beds and adequate number of cupboards with necessary articles for
 demonstration. Pro vision should be made for community, midwifery and
 first aid demonstration and practice.
- Nutrition laboratory There should be provision for nutrition practical.
 Cooking gas, stove and wash basin with tap connections, suitable working tables and sufficient number of necessary utensils for conducting cooking classes should be available.
- Library cum study There should be a room of adequate size in order to accommodate 40 students at a time, with sufficient number of cupboards, library books and adequate number of chairs and tables for the students. Library should have updated edition of textbooks, referral books, few

- professional journals and general knowledge magazines as well as storybooks etc. in sufficient numbers.
- Audio *visual aid* School must have a TV, DVD player, an overhead projector, LCD projector, laptop for projection computer facility, models, charts, skeleton & manikin/simulators, neonatal resuscitation equipment, home visiting bags, delivery kits etc.
- **Toilets** There should be adequate toilets facility in the school building for the students and teachers at least in the ratio 1:10
- Garage There should be a garage for (he mini bus.

Residential Facilities for Students

ANM training, being a residential programme, has to have adequate hostel facilities for the students. The hostel has to accommodate 40-80 students. It has to have the following facilities:

- Safe drinking water facility should be available. All the rooms should to have adequate number of lights and fans.
- Dinning room to accommodate forty students at a time with a hygienic kitchen, pantry and storing facility
- There should be sufficient number of living rooms, to accommodate all students, preferably not more than two in a room.
- Bathrooms and toilets sufficient in number (one for every 10 students).
- One visiting room with sitting arrangement and an attached toilet.
- One recreation room with TV, radio & indoor games.
- One sick room to accommodate 2-4 students, with toilet attached.
- Other facilities like hot water arrangement for winter and water cooler for summer should be there.
- Hostel should have telephone connections,

1 Budget

School should have separate budget and Principal/Principal Nursing Officer should be the drawing and disbursing officer. Budget should make provision for the following:

Salary of Staff

Remuneration of external lecturers

Purchase of library books

Cost of fuel for the school vehicle

Purchase of audio visual aids

Office expenses

Water, electricity, telephone charges etc. :

Contingency

Stipend for students (if given)

Inspection and affiliation fees

ANM School Management committee

The school should have a management committee comprising of:

Principal / Principal Nursing Officer - Chairperson

Nursing Tutor - Secretary

Nursing Tutor/PHN - Member

District Public health Nurse/Nursing Officer - Member

Nursing Superintendent/Nursing incharge

of the Hospital/CHC/RH - Member

Superintendent/Medical Officer incharge

of Hospital/CHC/RH - Member

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

Transport

- School must have a 20-25 seater minibus
- There should be 6-8 Mopeds for students for community health nursing practice.

Communication

- School must have an independent telephone line.

Annual Admission

Minimum students intake is 20

Maximum students intake is 40

Duration of Course

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

First Year:

i. Total weeks - 52 weeks

ii Vacation - 4 weeks

iii Gazatted holidays - 2 weeks

iv Preparatory holidays and examination -3 weeks

v. Teaching hours in weeks - 43 weeks

vi. Teaching hours per week - 43 weeks x 40 hours/ weeks=1720 hrs

Second Year (including internship)

i. Total weeks - 52 weeks

ii Vacation - 4 weeks

iii Gazatted holidays - 2 weeks

iv Preparatory holidays and examination - 2 weeks

v. Teaching hours in weeks - 44 weeks

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

weeks = 1760 hrs

Admission Terms and Condition

- 1. The minimum age for admission shall be 17 years on or before 31st 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 equivalent examination.

I Medical Fitness

Admission is subject to satisfactory medical examination report.

Course of Study

First Year

	Nursing Courses	Class roo	Class room hours			ce	
Sr.	Course title and	Theory	Demon	Total	Hospital	Community	Total
No.	description		stration				
I	Community Health	120	50	170	10	100	110
	Nursing						
	Health Promotion	120	75	195	20	180	200
	A. Nutrition	35	30	65			
	B. Human body and	35	20	55			
	Hygiene						
	C. Environmental	20	15	35			
	Sanitation						
	D. Mental helath	30	10	40			
III	Primary health care nursing I-	130	150	280	90	300	390
	A. Infection and Immunization	25	20	45			
	B. Communicable disease	40	25	65			
	C. Community Helath Problems	30	50	80			
	D. Primary Medical	20	20	40			
	care						
	E. First Aid and	25	35	60			
	Referral						

IV	Child health nursing	75	110	185	80	100	180
	Total hours	450	385	835	200	680	880
	Total= 1720hours						

Second Year (First six months)

	Nursing Courses	Class room hours		Experience			
Sr.	Course Title and	Theory	Demonstration	Total	Hospital	Community	Total
No.	descirption						
V	Midwifery	200	160	360	220	160	380
VI	Health centre Management	40	40	80	-	60	60
	Total hours	240	200	440	220	220	440

Total= 880 hours

Second Year (Internship-six months)

Sr. No.	Nursing Courses	Experience				
	Course title and description	Hospital	Community	Total		
i	Midwifery	240	240	480		
	Antenatal ward	40				
	Intranatal/ labour room	120				
	Post natal ward	40				
	Neonatal care unit	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.

Guidelines for intership:

a. The ANM students (in a group of 4-5) should be posted in the sub center/ primary health centre with a regular ANM for one month/ 4 weeks for super vised independent practice in the community which should be residential.

- b. The students should participate in all National Health and Family Welfare programms during their clinical experience.
- c. At least 80% of all the clinical requirements should be completed before appreating for the final (second year) examination.
- d. The principal of the ANM School should certify for each student that she has undergone successfully the internship program completed 100% of the clinical requirements and acquired the requisite competencies as listed in the syllabus before the award of the certificate/ diploma by the state nursing council/ examination board.
- e. The casebook and competency record book should be completed and signed by the competent authority of the school before appearing for the second year practical examination.

Scheme of Examination:

Theory and practical examinations at the end of the first year

Paper	Course	External Assessment	Internal Asessment	Duration
Theory	Community Health	75	25	3 hrs.
Paper-I	Nursing			
Theory	Health Promotion	75	25	3 hrs.
Paper-II				
Theory	Primary Health Care	75	25	3 hrs.
Paper-III	Nursing			
Theory	Child Health Nursing	75	25	3 hrs.
Paper-IV				
Practical I	Community Health	100	100	-
	Nursing and Health			
	promotion			
Practical II	Child Health Nursing	100	100	-
	Total	500	300	-

Grnad total for first year 800 marks.

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

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

Grand total for second year 600 marks

Note

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 ANM institutions.

Practical examination should be for only 10 students per day.

Supplementary examination should be conducted at six monthly intervals for the failures.

Internal assessment should be done on class test, assignments, report of visits and group work.

All practical examinations must be held in the respective clinical areas and on patients.

One internal and One external examiners should jointly conduct practical examination for each student.

An examiner should be a BSc nursing teacher with minimum of 5 years of teaching experience in ANM programme

or

M.Sc (N) with 3 years of teaching experience in ANM programme 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.

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.

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 examination board.

- 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 before entering for the examinations.

Grading and Certification

Distinction shall be in aggregate = 75%

First division = 70% & above

Second division = 60% - 69%

Third division = 50% - 59%

Certificate will be issued on successful completion of training requirement. The principal of the ANM School should certify for each student that she has undergone successfully the internship program, 100% clinical requirements and acquired the requisite competencies as listed in the syllabus before the award of the certificate/diploma by the state nursing councils/examination boards. Qualified ANMs have to be registered by the State Nursing Councils under the provision of the State Nursing Councils and Indian Nursing Council Act as ANMs, before joining services as a qualified Female Health worker and to practice as ANM.

Community Health Nursing

Theory- 120 hours

Demonstration- 50 hours

Total- 170 hours

Learning objectives;

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe the concept of community health, primary health (-are.
- 2. Understand health policies, plans and programmes of the country,
- 3. Understand the concept of community.
- 4. Appreciate the role of the health team.
- 5. Demonstrate home visit techniques and practices in the community
- 6. Describe structure, function, characteristics and administrative set up of a community.
- 7. Identify leaders, resources persons, community-based organizations, NGOs, and local resources.
- 8. Identify community health needs and problems
- 9. Describe concepts and methods of communication for health information.
- 10. Describe the purposes, principles and methods of health counseling.

Unit	T	ime	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(F	Irs.)	outcomes		Learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1.	10		and explain its dimensions • List determinants of health • Define Primary Health Care • List components of Primary Health Care and their	 changing concepts. Dimensions of health Determinants of health Primary health care, 	Lecture discussion.Posters.
2.	10		 Describe health concepts and practices of community. Enumerate health related cultural beliefs and practices 	Community Health practices • Health concepts of people and health care providers. • Health behaviours, beliefs and cultural practices of community. • Ethics and behaviour related to community practices. • Method of home visiting.	 Lecture discussion. Practice session. Demonstration
3.	15	5	 Describe National health problems Explain specific health programmes at National, state and community levels Trends and 	Health problems and policies • Overview of health problems of communities in India.	• Lecture discussion.

			development in national health programmes and policies • National health programmes and its implementation at community level. • Role and functions of Accredited Social health Activists (ASHA), Anganwadi worker, Dai etc.		
4.	10	5	 Explain the organization of health services at different levels Describe the referral system. Explain the Role of National and International health agencies and Non-Governmental Organisations 	 Health Organization Organization of SC, PHC, CMC and district hospital. Organization of health care delivery system at different levels Referral system Health agencies: International: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDPA, World Bank, FAO, DANIDA, European Commission. Red Cross, US aid, UNESCO. Colombo Plan, ILO, CARE etc. National: Indian Red Cross, Indian Council for Child welfare, Family planning association 	 Lecture discussion. Field Visits to various available organizations.

				of India etc • Non-Governmental organizations	
			• Describe health team with special focus on the ANM\ FHW	Role of health team. • Team concept and Functions of the health team • Role and Responsibilities of ANM \ FHW • Code of ethics for ANM	 Lecture discussion. Observation of activities rendered by the health team members.
6	10	5	Describe physical structure of village and urban area Identify social groups, organizations and leaders Explain administrative set up at the village	Structure of community Rural community Characteristics, changes in the village community development, major rural problems Urban Community-Characteristics, changes and adjustments to urban environment, major urban problems Village: Physical structure Administrative set up Function of Panchayat 73" and 74" amendments to Constitution and role of Panchayat in health. Structure of an urban community slum	 Lecture discussion. Field visits: village mapping, slum mapping, resource mapping. Drawing of Panchayat structure and urban wards. Listing of formal and informal leaders groups in the community. Visit to a village and meet Panchayat members, visit block office. List their role in health care.

				 Social groups organizations. leaders Community	
				resources	
7.	10	5	Describe the interaction between different groups and communities within the village Describe social traditions and customs in the village.	Dynamics of community • Social processes-individual and process of socialisation • Interaction between different social groups in the village. • Traditions and customs and their influence on health. • Social stratification: Influence of Class. Caste and Race on health and health practices • Family and marriage: Types • Changes & legislations on family and marriage in India marriage a els	 Lecture discussion. Interaction with different groups in the village. Prepare a list of different customs and traditions.
8.	20	6	• Demonstrate methods of community need assessment	 Scope and Methods of community need assessment Survey: Planning Preparation of tools: questionnaires, interview schedules, check list etc Community survey: Principles and methods: data collection, conducting interviews, focus group discussions 	 Lecture discussion. Preparation of questionnaire Field visits/community: Conduct survey.

				 (FGD) and case studies Participatory learning for action(PLA) Analysis of data, Preparation of report 	
9.	20	15	Explain the concept, principles and methods of communication Prepare simple and low cost aids of communication. Conduct health education	Communication methods & media Principles, Methods and Process of communication. Inter personal relationship (IPR): communication with different groups and health team members. Types and use of AV aids Use of local folk methods and media for disseminating health messages. BCC(Behavioural change communication), IEC (Information, Education and communication): Aims, Scope, concept and approaches Teaching learning process, concept, characteristics, steps of learning, characteristics of learner Principles, methods of teaching Planning of health education activities:	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration of different methods of communication Role/Play. Prepare health messages using different media and methods. Preparation of IEC material. Practice using one folk method. Preparation of health education plan Conduct BCC session. Evaluate and follow up of health education.

10.	5	5	Explain concept	• Role and responsibilities of ANM's/Health workers in BCC Counseling.	• Lecture
			 and principles of counseling Describe the technique of counseling Describe role of counsellor 	 Concept, Principles and Techniques of counseling. Identifying needs and areas for counseling in the community. Role of counselor Role of ANM/ Female Health worker as counselor 	discussion. • Conduct counseling session and follow up.
11.	5	2	 State health conditions where rehabilitation is required. List the various resources available in a community. 	Community based rehabilitation • Health Conditions needing rehabilitation • Community Resources available • Educate individuals, family and community.	Lecture discussionCase discussion

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Health organizational chart.
- Return demonstration of home visit.
- Field visits
- Preparation of IEC material
- Demonstration of counseling technique.
- Village mapping.
- Community survey.

HEALTH PROMOTION

Theory - 120 hours

Demonstration - 75 hours

Total - 195 hours

Learning objectives:

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Explain importance of nutrition in health and sickness.
- 2. Promote nutrition of a individual, family and community
- 3. Explain principles of hygiene and its effect on health.
- 4. Describe hygiene for self and individuals.
- 5. Describe importance of environmental sanitation and waste management.
- 6. Promote mental health of individual, family and community

A. Nutrition

Theory - 35 hrs.

Demonstration - 30 hrs.

Total - 65 hrs.

Unit	Time		Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs	.)	outcomes		Learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	10	5	 List essential nutrients Describe classification of food and their nutritive values and functions. Explain importance of 	Essential nutrients Importance of nutrition in health and sickness Essential nutrients, functions, sources and requirements Classification of 	 Lecture discussion. Explain using Models and Charts. Exhibit raw food item showing balanced diet
			nutrition in health and sickness.	foods and their nutritive value	

			Plan balanced	• Normal	
			diet for different	requirements at	
				1	
			age groups	different ages.	
				• Balanced diet for	
				different age group	
2.	10	5	• Identify	Nutritional	• Lecture
			malnutrition and	problems	discussion.
			nutritional	Nutritional	 Visit ICDs project
			deficiencies.	deficiencies:	and discuss the
			 Counsel women 	• Deficiencies,	program.
			with anaemia.	correction,	 Explain using
			• Describe special	treatment and	Models and Charts.
			diet for sick.	referral - protein	 Planning diets for
			• Explain role of	energy malnutrition	anemic women and
			ANM's/FHW/	• Vitamin and	other deficiency
			AWWs.	mineral	conditions
				deficiencies:	
				Nutritional anaemia	
				in women	
				• Under five	
				nutrition	
				• The role of	
				ANM's/FHW/	
				ANWs in	
				supplementary food.	
				• Special diets of	
				individuals for	
				different age group.	
3.	5	5	• Assess nutritional	Nutritional	• Lecture
			status of individual	assessment	discussion.
			and family.	• Methods of	 Demonstration
			 Identify local 	nutritional	• Field visits.
			foods for enriching	assessment of	
			diet.	individual and	
			 Identify good 	family: mother and	
			food habits from	child	
			harmful food fads	 Identification of 	
			and customs.	local food sources	
				and their value in	
				enriching diet.	
<u></u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	l	childing dict.	l

4.	10	15	 Plan diet for a family Counsel for improving diet of the family. Demonstrate safe preparation and cooking methods. Explain methods of safe 	 Food fads, taboos, customs and their influence on health. Promotion of nutrition Planning diets and special diets for a family Methods of using locally available foods for special diet Principles and methods of cooking Promotion of 	 Lecture discussion. Plan diet for the family assigned. Health education. Visit a milk pasteurization plant. Demonstration of various methods of
			•	•	_
			preparation and	_	education.
				•	 Visit a milk
			• Explain methods	diet	pasteurization
			of safe	*	*
				kitchen gardens	cooking.
				• Food hygiene and	
				safe preparation • Storage and	
				preservation	
				• Food adulteration	
				• Precautions	
				during festivals	
				and Melas.	

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Cooking of special diet.
- Nutrition education to a group.
- Planning diet of a family assigned.

B. Human body and hygiene

Theory - 35 hrs. Demonstration - 20 hrs. Total - 55 hrs

_{T T} 24	T:	a (II-ra)	T	Contonta	Total - 55 hrs
Unit	1 IM	e (Hrs.)	Expected outcomes	Contents	Teaching
	Th.	Demo			Learning
					Activities
1	20		- · · · · ·	7771 1 1 1 1	-
1.	20		• Describe the structure	The human body	• Lecture
			and functions of the	• Structure and functions of human	discussion.
			various systems of		• Identification of
			body State (smatians of	body.	body parts.
			• State (unctions of	 Body systems and their functions 	 Explain using Models and
			different organs.		
				digestive system	Charts.
				respirator' system.	
				genito urinary system, cardiovascular system,	
				nervous system,	
				muscular system,	
				endocrine system,	
				special sensory organs.	
2.	5	15	Understand	Hygiene of the body	• Lecture
			importance of personal	• Personal and	discussion.
			hygiene for self and	individual hygiene Care	• Demonstration.
			individuals health.	of mouth skin, hair and	
			 Care for sick to 	nails.	
			maintain their personal	- Sexual hygiene	
			hygiene and comfort	- Menstrual hygiene.	
				 Hygiene and 	
				comforts needs of the	
				Sick: Care of skin: Bath	
				sponging, back care,	
				care of	
				pressure points,	
				position changing,	
				• Care of hair: hair	
				wash	
				 Care of hand and 	
				nails: hand washing	

				Care of eyes: eye wash,Mouth care:Elimination Care of bowels and bladder	
3.	5	5	 State the basic human needs. Explain importance of fulfilling these basic needs. 	Optimal functioning of the body • Basic human needs - Rest, sleep, activity, exercise, posture etc - Food, eating and drinking habits - Participation in social activities. - Self-actualisation and spiritual need. - Interpersonal and human relations - Lifestyle and healthy habits.	 Lecture discussion. Health education regarding healthy life style.

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Preparation of anatomy practical book
- Return demonstration of personal hygiene including care of various organs of body.

C. Environmental Sanitation

Theory - 20 hrs.

Demonstration - 15 hrs.

Total - 35 hrs.

Unit	Time	(Hrs.)	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	Th.	Demo	Outcomes		learning Activities
1	5	2	Explain the importance of basic sanitation at home and in the community.	Environmental Sanitation • Environment and ecology for healthy living: basic sanitary needs. • Air, sunlight and ventilation. • Home environment -: smoke, animals, water, drains and toilets etc.	Lecture discussion.Case study.
2	5	4	 Describe the importance of safe water for health. Describe methods of purifications of water. 	 Safe water Sources of water & characteristics of safe water - sources of contamination and prevention. Purification of water for drinking: methods- small and large scale. Disinfections of well, tube well tank and pond in a village. Waterborne diseases and prevention. 	 Lecture discussion. Village mapping: water sources, drains, ponds and contamination areas. Visit to a water purification plant.
3	5	4	• Explain the importance of safe	Disposal of excreta and waste.	• Lecture discussion.

			disposal of waste and its role in prevention of diseases. • State the hazards due to waste	 Methods of excreta disposal - types of latrine. Handling animal excreta. Methods of waste disposal Hazards due to waste 	Demonstration. Visit to sewage disposal unit and sanitary latrine
4	5	5	Involve community in sanitation activities. Educate community for safe disposal of different types of waste.	Community participation • Drainage and preparation of soak pits. • Maintaining healthy environment within and around village - cleaning and maintenance of village drains, ponds and wells. • Common waste, excreta and animal waste - disposal in the village.	 Lecture discussion. Construction of a small scale soak pit at school or health centre premises. Disinfection of a well, tube well along with village leaders or members of community. Organize village meeting.

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Purification of water at home, community
- Disinfections of a well/tube well.
- Construction of a small scale soak pit.
- Health education for use of sanitary latrine.

D. Mental Health

Theory - 30 hrs.

Demonstration - 10 hrs.

Total - 40 hrs.

Unit	Time	e	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs	. .)	Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	10	2	• Explain relationship between body and mind. • Identify the factors necessary for normal mental health • Educate for promoting mental health .	Mental Helath Concept of mental health Body-mind Relationship. Factors influencing mental health. Characteristics of a mentally healthy person. Developmental tasks of different age groups Different defense mechanisms	 Lecture discussion. Observation. Use of quesliormaire to do assessment for mental health status.
2.	3	2	 Identify causes of maladjustment Educate family in solving problems. 	Maladjustment • Features of a maladjusted individual. • Common causes of maladjustment. • Counselling an individual, family and community.	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration of counselling for maladjusted individual in the community.
3.	12	4	 Identify signs of mental illness. Identify them early and refer. Guide family members in home 	Mental illness • Identify abnormal behaviours. • Types of mental illnesses and treatments.	Lecture discussion.Visit to a mental hospital/ clinic.

			care • Counsel for prevention of mental illness.	 Early detection and referral of mentally ill Prevention of mental illness Home care and counselling Refer psychiatric emergencies. 	
4.	5	2	 Explain process of ageing. Identify characteristics of elderly Provide need based care. 	Old age care • Process of ageing - physical, psychological changes. • Needs and problems • Care of elderly at home. • Rehabilitation and agencies of caring elderly.	Lecture discussion.If available visit an old age home.

Suggested activities for Evaluation

- Assessment of mental health status of Individual
- Care plan for an elderly person at home.

Primary Health Care-

(Prevention of Disease and Restoration of Health)

Theory - 130 hours

Demonstration - 150 hours

Total - 280 hours

Learning objectives:

On completion of the course student will 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 immunization effectively.
- 4. Describe different methods of disinfections and sterilization.
- 5. Describe common communicable diseases and their management.
- 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.
- 8. Explain recognition of conditions related to different body systems.
- 9. Describe and demonstrate routes of administration of drugs
- 10. List common drugs used for emergencies and minor ailments, their indications, dosage and actions

A. Infection and Immunization

Theory - 25 hours Demonstration - 20 hours Total - 45 hours

TT. *4	t Time		E4-3	C 4 4	Total - 45 hours
Unit	lim	e	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs.)		Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	2	-	 Understand concept of occurrence of diseases Describe classification of diseases. 	Concept of disease. Concept and definition of illness Disease causation Classification of diseases.	Lecture discussion.Explain using Charts.
2	4	2	 Understand process of infection. Describe characteristics of microbes Narrate methods of spread of infection State factors affecting spread of infection. 	 Infection Meaning and types of infection. Causes of infection Classification and characteristics of micro organisms: Pathogenic and Non-pathogenic Incubation period and spread of infection transmission Factors affecting growth and destruction of microbes. 	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Explain using microscepe.
3	6	2	 Understand body defence mechanism State types of immunity Describe different types of vaccine and their 	Immunity and body defense mechanisms • Body's defense mechanism • Immunity - concept • Hypersensitivity: Antigen antibody reaction	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Field visits for cold chain.

			preservation.	 Types of immunity Types of vaccines Storage and care - cold chain maintenance. 	
4	6	4	 State immunization schedule Give immunization Organize immunization camps Prepare articles for immunization Participate in special drives. 	Immunization Immunization Immunization against different infections - immunization schedule Injection safety Methods of administering vaccine Sterilization of syringes and needles. Immunization in the community Immunization Hazards Precautions while giving vaccines Special immunization drives and programmes. Records and reports	Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Posters on immunization schedule Visit immunization camp/ outreach camp
5	2	4	 Collect specimens correctly Handle body discharges safely Give health education for disposal of body discharges. 	Collection of specimen • Principles and methods of collection of specimens and handling body discharges. • Collection of specimens of blood, sputum, urine, stool • Safe disposal of	 Lecture discussion. Preparation of malaria slide. Collection of sputum. Collection of urine and stool. Labeling of the specimens.

				body discharges.	• Visit to the
6.	3	6	 Explain difference between antisepsis, disinfection and sterilization Describe the principles of antisepsis, disinfection and sterilization Perform disinfections and sterilization of various equipments 	Disinfection and sterilization • Principles and methods of antisepsis, disinfection and sterilization • Methods of disinfecting different equipments • Methods of sterilizing different equipments	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Visit sterilization department of a hospital.
7.	2	2	• Explain the methods of waste disposal	Waste Disposal • Waste disposals- infectious and non- infectious: concepts. principles, and methods at different levels	Lecture discussionDemonstration

- Demonstration of sterilization of syringes and needles/using pressure cooker/ small autoclave
- Demonstration of preparation of Malaria slides.
- Techniques of vaccination
- Assignment on cold chain system.
- Prepare poster/chart on immunization schedule.
- Demonstrate different methods of waste disposable

B. Communicable Diseases

Theory - 40 hrs.

Demonstration 25 hrs.

Total - 65 hrs.

Unit	Time	e	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs.)		Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1.	7	5	 Understand epidemiological concept of occurrence of diseases. Describe levels of prevention and general measures for control of communicable diseases. Explain importance of Surveillance. notification reporting. 	Introduction to communicable diseases Common communicable diseases; Epidemiological concepts - Incidence and prevalence, mortality and morbidity. Levels of prevention Control and prevention of communicable diseases General measures Surveillance, isolation, notification. reporting.	 Lecture discussion Calculation of mortality and morbidity for different diseases. Visit isolation unit Surveillance
9	25	5	 Describe signs and symptoms of different communicable diseases. Explain preventive measures for different communicable diseases. 	Communicable diseases. • Signs, Symptoms, care and prevention of the following: - Diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and tuberculosis - Chicken pox,	 Lecture discussion. Visit infectious disease hospital / center. Demonstration. Supervised Clinical Practice.

			Describe care and	mumps, rubella,	
			referral for different	enteric fever,	
			communicable	hepatitis, rabies,	
			diseases.	malaria, dengue,	
				filaria, kala-azar	
				trachoma,	
				conjunctivitis,	
				scabies, STDs and	
				HIV/AIDS	
				- Encephalitis	
				- Leptospirosis	
				- Acute respiratory	
				infections.	
				- Diarrhoeal diseases	
				- Worm infestations	
				- leprosy.	
				- Role and	
				responsibilities of	
				health worker/ANM	
3.	6	8	• State the	Care in	• Lecture
			principles of care	communicable	discussion.
			of infectious cases.	diseases	 Demonstration
			• Enumerate	 Care of patients 	 Prepare health
			Standard safety	with communicable	education
			measures	diseases.	messages
			Understand	• Isolation methods.	• Prepare chart on
			preventive	 Standard safety 	Standard safety
			measures	measures (Universa	•
			 Provide health 	precautions)	measures.
			education	• Health education	
				and messages for	
				different	
				communicable	
				diseases.	
				• Role and	
				responsibilities of	
				health worker /ANM	
				Health Worker / ATVIVI	
4.	2	7	• Identify causes of	Epidemic	• Lecture

	epidemics	Management	discussion.
	 Define role of 	 Definitions and 	 Community
	health worker/	causes of epidemics.	mapping.
	ANM in relief work.	 Epidemic enquiry 	• Health
		in a community and	Education.
		epidemic mapping	
		 Relief work and role 	
		of health worker/	
		ANM.	

Suggested activities of Evaluation Preparation of surveillance report Conduct Health education

- Demonstration on :-
- Standard safety measures in Nursing Practice

C. Community Health Problems

Theory - 30 hrs. Demonstration 50 hrs. Total - 80 hrs.

Unit	Time	2	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs	.)	Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	3	10	• Identify common health problems in the community • Perform health assessment of individual • Render care to the sick at home • Advise family members in care of sick	Care of the sick in the community Common health conditions in the community -danger signs of illnesses. Health assessment: Taking history, Physical examination: Vital signs. Weight, Height: recognition of abnormalities Identification of health problems Management of the sick: home and community nursing procedures, care of the sick, referral Health education: individual and family	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Supervised clinical practice. Health education
2.	3	8	 Check and record vital signs Describe stages of fever List common conditions causing fever Provide care to patients with fever 	Fever • Vital signs: Temperature, pulse, respiration, blood, pressure • Temperature maintenance and the physiology of fever • Fever: Types and stages • Causes of fever -	Lecture discussion.Demonstration.Supervised clinical practice.

				common conditions causing fever, malaria, typhoid, Acute respiratory Infection (ARI) etc • Nursing management of patient with fever • Alternate system of medicine	
3.	4	6	 Enumerate causes, sign and symptoms respiratory problems Provide Care to patients with respiratory infections. State common home remedies and their application. 	Respiratory problems	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Demonstration of steam inhalation, nasal drops, oxygen inhalation Health education discussion Demonstration. Supervised clinical practice. Health education
4.	2.	2	 Identify cause and provide care and support Refer when necessary. 	practices of AYUSH Aches and pains • Causes and nursing management of: Tooth ache, ear ache, abdominal pain, headache, joint pains. • Management as per the standing orders and protocols • Role of ANM/health	 Lecture discussion Demonstration Health education

				worker in the community including Home care remedies • Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH	
5.	3	4	 Identify cause and provide care and support Refer when necessary Identify cause and provide care and support Refer when necessary 	Digestive problems • indigestion. anorexia, vomiting, distension and Constipation • Haemorrhoids. hernia, ulcers and intestinal obstruction • Role of ANM/health worker in the community including Home care remedies. • Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Health education
6.	3	3	 Identify cause and provide care and support Refer when necessary. 	Urinary problems • Signs and symptoms of renal conditions • Retention of urine, renal colic, edema • Role of ANM/health worker in the community including Home care remedies. • Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH	Lecture discussion.DemonstrationHealth education
7	3	3	 Identify cause and provide care and support Refer when necessary 	Cardiovascular problem • Signs and symptoms of cardiac conditions and blood related problems: heart attack, chest pain, anemia, • hypertension and	Lecture discussion.Demonstration. Health education

				leukemia	
				• Care of a cardiac	
				patient at home	
				• Role of ANM/health	
				worker in the	
				community including	
				Home care remedies.	
				• Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH	
8	2	3	• Identify anga	Diseases of the	• I acture
8	2	3	• Identify cause		• Lecture
			and provide care	nervous system	discussion.
			and support	• Signs and symptoms	• Demonstration.
			• Refer when	of neurological	• Health education.
			necessary	problems - Headache,	
				backache and paralysis	
				• Care of a patient with	
				stroke at home.	
				• Care of pressure	
				points, back care	
				changing of positions,	
				active and passive	
				exercises, body support	
				to prevent contractures.	
				 Role of ANM/health 	
				worker in the	
				community including	
				Home care remedies.	
				Integrate accepted	
				practices of AYUSH	
9	3	4	• Identify cause	Metabolic diseases	• Lecture
			and provide care	• Diabetes - signs and	discussion.
			and support	symptoms,	• Demonstration.
			• Refer when	complications diet and	Health education
			necessary	medications	
			• Give insulin	• Skin care, foot care	
			injection	• Urine testing and	
			• Counsel for	administration of	
			prevention of	insulin injection.	
			complications	• Integrate accepted	
				practices of AYUSH	
				practices of A I USFI	

10	2	4	• Identify the	Diseases of musculo	• Lecture
			conditions	skeletal system	discussion.
			 provide care to 	 Signs and symptoms 	• Demonstration.
			relieve pain	of sprain, tear of	 Case study.
			• Prevent	ligaments and arthritis.	 Health education
			complications	• Integrate accepted	
			and refer	practices of AYUSH	
11	2	3	• Identify need	Care of handicap	• Lecture
			of handicapped	 Handicaps - different 	discussion.
			 Ensure need 	types	• Demonstration.
			base care at	 Counselling for 	 Case study.
			home	prevention of certain	
				handicaps	
				• Understandings the	
				handicapped person	
				 Helping family to 	
				ensure need based care	

Demonstration of

- Urine testing for albumin and sugar.
- Urinary catheterization
- Local application of cold and hot
- Plain water enema
- Checking of B.P. and TPR
- Disease conditions.

D. Primary Medical Care

Theory - 20 hrs.

Demonstration - 20 hrs.

Total - 40 hrs.

Unit	Time		Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs.)		Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	5	4	• Name different systems of	Types of drugs • Different Systems of medicine: allopathic and	Lecture discussion.Calculation of

2	5	10	medicine • Understand abbreviations • Calculate dosages of medicines • Understand classification of drugs. • Demonstrate administration of drugs • Explain importance of observations and recording.	AYUSH Classifications of drugs Forms and characteristics of drugs Abbreviations used in medication Administration of drugs: Policies and regulations, as per protocols and standing orders Calculation of dosage Administration of drugs Routes of administration Oral, parentral (intradermal, intramuscular, subcutaneous, Intra venous), rectal, local and others. Administration of drugs: Precautions, principles Observations and recording.	 Drug study. Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Practice session Preparation and administration of IV fluids as per protocol Preparation for blood transfusion as per protocol.
3	5	2	 Administer drugs for minor ailments Explain the care of drugs. 	Drugs used in minor ailments Common drugs for fever, cold and cough, aches and pains etc. Drug kit in the subcentre. content and its use Storage and care of drugs	 Lecture discussion. Visit subcentre. Demonstration
4	5	4	Administer emergency drugs following precautions.	Common emergency drugs • Methergine, misoprostol injection	Lecture discussion.DemonstrationDrug study.

	oxyt	ocin, IV fluids,	
	antib	piotics, injection and	
	mag	nesium sulphate	
		ohylline, avil and	
	*	r antihistaminic,	
		•	
	pein	ecline, vitamin K,	
	antir	abies vaccine, anti	
	snak	e venoms as per the	
	proto	ocol	
	• P1	recautions for	
	admi	inistration	
	• St	corage and Care of	
	emer	gency drugs	

- Preparation of list of common drugs used in sub centre, their action dosages and use.
- Demonstration of administration of medication by different routes
- Drug study

E. First Aid and Referral

Theory - 25 hrs.

Demonstration - 35 hrs.

Total - 60 hrs.

Unit	Time		Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs.)		Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	2	7	 Understand principle of first aic care Use first aid kit Demonstrate different type of bandages 	Need for First Aid • Principles of first aid • Mobilization of resources • Fist aid kit & supplies. • Bandages: Types, Uses • Principles and methods of	Lecture discussion.Demonstration.Practice session.

				bandaging	
2.	10	5	• Demonstrate first aid care for Cuts and wounds, Foreign bodies, Burns and scalds •, Health education and referral	Minor Injuries and ailments • Cuts and wounds: types, principles and first aid care • Foreign bodies • Burns and scalds types, principles and first aid care • Health education and referral • Role of ANM/health worker	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Practice session Supervised clinical practice. Health education
3.	5	8	 Identify different bones Describe types of fracture Apply splints and bandages Transfer fractured patients correctly. 	Fractures • Skeletal system and different bones. • Fractures: Types. Causes, signs and symptoms, first aid care, • Methods of immobilization and transportation.	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Practice session
4.	8.	15	• Follow principles of first aid and provide care in different emergencies	Life Threatening Conditions • Bleeding • Drowning • Strangulation, suffocation and asphyxia • Loss of consciousness • Cardio respiratory arrest	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Nasal pack Apply tourniquet. BLS demonstration. Insertion of naso gastric tube

Convulsions	• Practice
Foreign bodies	session
• Chest injuries	
Shock and allergic	
conditions	
• Poisoning, bites	
and stings	
• Stroke	
Heat stroke	
Severe burn	

- Demonstration of following:
- 1. Wound care
- 2. Splints, slings, bandages
- 3. Transportation of casualties
- 4. BLS Basic Life Supports
- 5. Naso gastric tube insertion
- 6. Care during different emergencies

Child Health Nursing

Theory - 75 hours

Demonstration - 110 hours

Total - 185 hours

Learning objectives:

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Assess growth and development of a child at different ages.
- 2. Describe nutritional needs of different age groups of children.
- 3. Provide care to sick children during their common illness.
- 4. Describe school health programme
- 5. Describe 'Rights' of children
- 6. Educate mothers and family member as per need of their children.

Unit	Time		Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs.)		Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1.	20	20	 Assess growth and development in infants and children Maintain 'road to health' chart Explain the needs of a child Describe the care of a normal child State the common accidents in children and their protection 	development Introduction to Growth and development Factors affecting growth and development Growth and development Growth and development in infants and children: Assessment Physical, psychological and social development of children	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using road to health chart. Health education Visit a school.

		ı			
2.	20	20	• Explain the	 Monitoring and recording of growth and development of infants and children Care of infants and children - play, hygiene, emotional needs training for bowel and urination Accidents: causes, precautions and prevention. Congenital anomalies Nutrition of infants 	• Lecture
	5		importance of breast feeding • Educate mothers regarding breast feeding • Explain complimentary feeding • Educate for nutrition of children according to age	and children • Exclusive Breast feeding • Nutritional requirements • Complementary feeding • Problems of feeding • Breast feeding Counselling • Infant feeding and HIV • Baby friendly hospital initiative	discussion. • Demonstration.
3	5	10	 Describe the rights of children State the steps for prevention of child labour and child abuse. 	Children's Rights	 Lecture discussion. Survey the areas where child labour is used in the community.

				Female infanticide	
4.	10	35	 Provide care to the sick children Identify the signs and symptoms of common childhood disorders Identify signs of high risk in case of ARI and Diarrhoea Educate mother and family members regarding prevention of illness. 	Care of the sick child Common childhood disorders: Signs, symptoms and management. Vaccine for preventable diseases Acute Respiratory tract infections Diarrhoea vomiting, constipation Tonsillitis and mumps Ear infections Worm infestation Accidents and injuries Skin infections Fever - malaria, measles. IMNCI strategy	 Lecture discussion. Explain using charts. Preparation of ORS at clinic/ home Demonstration. Explain using slide. IMNCI protocols
5	15	20	 Assess the school child Need based counselling of children, teacher and parents. 	pare of School children	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Health education.

				children • Need based sharing of health information with teachers/ parents/children • Records and reports	
6.	5	5	• Explain the various, changes in the adolescents	Care of adolescents • Physical growth during adolescence • Emotional and behavioural changes in girls and boys • Special needs of adolescents. • Sex education for adolescents • Counselling	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using charts and models.
7	10	10	 Discuss the special needs of girl child Explain the effect girl child discrimination in the family and community Counsel mother and community on need for care of a girl child 	Care of adolescent girls • Menstruation and menstrual hygiene • Special nutritional needs • Early marriage and its affects • Adolescent girls: pregnancy and abortion • Preparing for family life- pre marital counseling. • Role of ANM/ female health worker	 Lecture discussion. Explain using charts. Health education.

- Case studies
- Breast feeding techniques
- Preparation of ORS

- Preparation of complementary feeds
- Assessment of growth and development of children
- Assessment of common childhood illnesses in infant, children and adolescent
- Poster on:
 - Growth and development
 - Prevention of common accidents in children
 - Menstrual cycle.
 - Physical changes in adolescence

Midwifery

Theory - 200 hours **Demonstration** - 160 hours **Total** - 360 hours

Learning objectives:

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Describe male and female reproductive organs.
- 2. Explain process of conception and foetal development
- 3. Describe female pelvis and the muscles involved in delivery of foetus.
- 4. Conduct normal delivery and provide care to the newborn.
- 5. Provide care to pregnant mother during ante, intra and post natal period at home and hospital.
- 6. Provide need based counselling to the mother and to her family during .. antenatal, intranatal and postnatal period.
- 7. Resuscitate the high risk new born baby
- 8. Identify high-risk pregnancies and refer them immediately for safe motherhood.
- 9. Identify deviation from normal labour in time and take necessary action.

- 10. Provide adequate care identifying abnormal puerperium.
- 11. Administer the drugs as per the protocols
- 12. Educate community for improving quality of life of the family.
- 13. Promote improvement in the status of women in society
- 14. Identify women's health problem and provide guidance and support.
- 15. Provide care and guidance to women with reproductive health problems.
- 16. Participate in reproductive health and family welfare programmes.

Unit	Time	e	Expected	Contents	Teaching
	(Hrs)	Outcomes		learning
	Th.	Demo			Activities
1	8		 Describe structure and functions of female reproductive system Describe structure and functions of male reproductive system 	Human Reproductive System • Female reproductive organs - structure and function • Menstrual cycle • Male reproductive organs structure and functions • Process of conception	 Lecture discussion. Explain using birth atlas, posters, models charts and slides.
2.	6	2	 Describe female pelvis and its diameters and relation to foetal skull Explain the muscles and ligaments of the pelvic floor Describe foetal 	Female Pelvis and foetal skull • Structure of the pelvic bones-types of pelvis • Pelvic diameters • Muscles and ligaments of pelvic floor • Foetal skull : bones,	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using models, charts, slides and films.

			skull	diameters sutures	
			SKUII	diameters, sutures, size, shape,	
				moulding, skull	
				areas, fontanelles	
				areas, romanenes	
3.	5	5	• Explain growth and development	Foetus and placenta • Growth and	• Lecture discussion.
			of foetus	development of	• Demonstration.
			• Describe	foetus, foetal sac and	• Explain using
			placenta,	amniotic fluid and	-
			membrane and	foetal	placenta,
			umbilical cord	circulation and	membrane,
			and		specimens • Practice
			their	changes after birth	
				• Structure and	session
			development •	functions of placenta,	
			State the functions of	membranes and	
			placenta,	umbilical cord and	
			_	abnormalities	
			membranes and	Refer SBA module of	
			cord.	Ministry of health and	
	1.0	_	5 11 1	Family Welfare	.
4.	10	5	• Describe signs	Normal pregnancy	• Lecture
			and	• Signs and	discussion.
			symptoms of	symptoms of	• Demonstration.
			normal pregnancy	pregnancy	• Explain using
			• Describe various	• various diagnostic	Models and
			tests for	tests for	Charts.
			conformation of	conformation of	
			pregnancy	pregnancy	
			• Describe	 Physiological 	
			physiological	changes during	
			changes during	pregnancy	
			pregnancy	 Minor ailments 	
			• Provide Care for	during pregnancy	
			minor ailments of	and their	
			pregnancy.	management	
				Refer SBA module of	
				Ministry of health and	
				family Welfare	
	10	0	. Dansaids	A managed Come	. I a atrona
5.	10	8	• Provide	Antenatal Care	• Lecture

			antenatal care • Provide need- based information and guidance. • Advise diet and nutrition for the pregnant mothers • Identify risk factors and refer on time. • Prepare mother for delivery	 Registration Taking history of a pregnant woman. Physical examination, Investigation - routine and specific Prophylactic medications Need based health information and guidance Nutrition in pregnancy Special needs of a pregnant woman. Involvement of husband and family. Identification of high risks cases anc referral Preparation of mother for delivery. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare 	discussion. • Demonstration. • Practice session. • Supervised clinical practice.
6.	10	8	 Identify signs and symptoms of normal labour Demonstrate the mechanism of labour Detect a normal lie and presentation of foetus. Identify deviation from 	Normal Labour Onset and stages of labour, physiological changes Changes in Uterine muscles, and cervix Lie, attitude, position, denominator and presentation of foetus. Foetal skull, Mechanisms of labour Identification of high	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Witness normal delivery Explain using partograph.

			normal progress of labour • Demonstrate plotting of t partograph	risk cases, foetal distress and maternal distress during labour • Partograph in the management of the normal labor Role of ANM/Female health worker and referral Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	
7.	12	15	Use partograph and perform Per Vagina examination. Assist and conduct child birth Resuscitate newborn Deliver the placenta Provide care to mother and newborn throughout delivery Perform necessary recordings	Care during normal labour History of labour Importance of five 'C's Monitoring progress of labour with partograph preparation for delivery Care of mother in first and second stage of labour Assist and conduct childbirth Immediate care of new-born-resuscitation, apgar score, cord care Oxytocin Misoprostol drugs: Dose, route, indication, contraindication, contraindication, action, side effects precautions, role and responsibilities of	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using models, charts, films and slides partograph. Supervised clinical practice Practice session Case study.

				ANM/FHW	
				• Delivery of placenta and examination of	
				placenta	
				• Care of mother in	
				third and fourth	
				stage: Recognise	
				degrees of tear and	
				appropriate care and	
				referral	
				• Establishment of	
				breast feeding,	
				exclusive breast	
				feeding	
				Kangaroo mother	
				care	
				 Baby friendly hospital 	
				initiative	
				Record childbirth	
				and ensure birth	
				registration	
				Refer SBA module of	
				Ministry of health and	
				Family Welfare	
8.	10	10	Perform	Normal puerperium	• Lecture
			postnatal	• Physiological Changes	discussion.
			assessment	during postnatal period	• Demonstration.
			 Identify 	• Postnatal assessment	 Supervised
			deviations from	Minor ailments	clinical practice
			normal pure	during puerperium and	1
			perium and take	their management	
			necessary care.	• Care of mother-diet	
			• Establish breast	rest, exercise,	
			feeding.	hygiene	
			recamg.	• Management of	
			• Provide need	breast feeding.	
			based	• Prophylactic	
			information and	medicines	
				• Special needs of	
			counselling	-	
				postnatal women	
				 Need based health 	

				education. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	
9.	10	10	Provide immediate care to normal new born Resuscitate new born at birth Identify "at risk" neonate and state measures to be taken Give immunization as per routine Care for new - born with common minoi disorders	Care of New-born Assessment of new born for gestation age, risk status and abnormalities Neonatal resuscitation Monitoring of vital signs and birth weight Management of normal new-born and common minor disorders. Exclusive Breast feeding and management Temperature maintenance, kangaroo mother care Immunization Care of newborn: Jaundice, infection, respiratory problems Principles of prevention of infection Educating mother to look after babies. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Lecture discussion. Demonstration.
10.	5	10	• Identify a pre term / LEW baby and fulfill the special	High risk New Born • Pre term / Low Birth weight babies. • Special needs of high	Lecture discussion.Demonstration.Explain using

			needs. • Provide care required during special conditions in a new-born • Guide in home care of a high risk new -	risk babies • Care at home -referral and follow up • Care during asphyxia, convulsions, vomiting. • Care for thrush, cord sepsis, diarrhoea. • Implementation IMNCI protocol Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and "amily Welfare"	charts.
11.	10	3	• Define MMR & IMR • State the components of RCH programme • Explain preventive measures for safe motherhood Safe mother-hood	Safe mother-hood Concept and cause of maternal mortality and morbidity Safe motherhood components: RCH and NRHM Preventive measures Role of ANM/ Female Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using charts.
12.	10	5	 Identify high risk pregnancies Refer them in time Counsel and involve 	High risk pregnancies • High risk pregnancies: Identification. Risk factors, decision making, and	 Lecture discussion. Case study - 2 Supervised clinical practice. Demonstration

			husband and family members in high risk pregnancies	management. • Protocols and standing orders: • Referral and follow up • Counselling and guidance about high risk conditions • Involvement of husband and family Role of ANM/Female Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	
13	15	10	• Identify abnormalities of pregnancy in time • Refer to correct place in time • State the diseases that can affect during pregnancy	Abnormalities of pregnancy Common abnormalities of pregnancy: hyperemesis gravidarum, leaking and bleeding per vagina Anaemia of pregnant woman Eclampsia and pre eclampsia and toxaemia of pregnancy Indication of premature rupture of membranes, prolonged labour, anything requiring manual intervention, UTI, puerperal sepsis. Obstetrical shocks: Uterine abnormalities,	Lecture discussion. Demonstration.

5.	5	 Identify types of abortion Prepare mother for termination of pregnancy Counsel for safe abortion. 	 Hypertension Infections during pregnancy - RTI/ STIs malaria, HIV, AIDS Rh factor Standing orders and protocols Role of ANM/ Female Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare Abortion Types of abortion, causes of abortion Need for safe abortion referral Complications of abortions Medical termination of pregnancy Care of woman who had abortion Role of ANM/ Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family 	 Lecture discussion. Suprarenal Clinical practice Observation. Demonstration.
10	10	. 114:6	Welfare	T a strong
10	10	deviations from normal child birth and refer in time • Provide Care to the	 Common abnormalities of childbirth Abnormal presentations Abnormal uterine 	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using through birth Atlas and charts. Explain using
	5.		abortion • Prepare mother for termination of pregnancy • Counsel for safe abortion. 10 10 • Identify deviations from normal child birth and refer in time • Provide Care to	• Infections during pregnancy - RTI/ STIs malaria, HIV, AIDS • Rh factor • Standing orders and protocols • Role of ANM/ Female Health worker • Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare 5. 5 • Identify types of abortion • Prepare mother for termination of pregnancy • Counsel for safe abortion. • Need for safe abortion • Role of ANM/ Health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare 10 10 • Identify deviations from normal child birth and refer in time • Provide Care to the

			emergency and while transferring to hospital. • Mobilise support from the family and community.	 Cephalo pelvic disproportion Prolonged labour Identification, immediate management and referral Emergency care of mother during transfer to hospital. Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare 	partograph.
16.	10	10	 Provide emergency care at the time of haemorrhage Identify the cause of different PPH. Identify causes of complications during puerperium and render adequate care. 	Abnormal Puerperium Postpartum haemorrhage and its management. Puerperal sepsis and its management Retention of urine Breast complications during lactation and Psychiatric complications Role of ANM/Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	Lecture discussion. Explain using charts through charts different types of PPH.
17	5	5	• Assist in various surgical intervention in the mother during labour	• Assisting in the fallowings: - Induction of labour and its management	Lecture discussion.Demonstration

			• Render care to mothers pre & post operatively in surgical intervention.	 Forceps and Vacuum extraction Episiotomy and suturing Craniotomy Caesarean section Pre and post operative care. Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare 	
18	5	5	 Able to identify various medicines during child birth for mother and child. Understand their action and care needed for the mother. State the dosage of these medicines for mother and child. 	Medications used in midwifery Pain relieving drugs Anaesthetic drugs For uterine contractions For controlling bleeding For preventing postnatal infection. For preventing eclampsia Antibiotics IV fluids Role of ANM/ Female health worker Refer SDA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	 Lecture discussion. Visit labour room. Demonstration. Any study any book.
19.	3	-	 Describe the concept of quality of life Explain how quality of life affects life expectancy and peoples health Describe role of 	Life cycle approach • Quality of life and life expectancy • People's health throughout the life cycle • Role of education economic status, social status on	• Lecture discussion.

	1	I	1	1'. 61'6	
			education on quality of life	quality of life • Holistic approach to life. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	
20.	5		Explain status of women in Indian society Enumerate factors affecting women status Describe the importance of women's health Explain the programmes for empowering women in the society.	Status of women and empowerment • Status of women in society • Factors affecting status - gender bias, sex selection tests, female foeticide and infanticide sex ratio discrimination and exploitation • Effect of tradition, culture and literacy • Relationship between status of women and women's health. • Effects of women's health in community: single, divorced deserted woman, widows special needs • Laws related to women. • Programmes for women's empowerment. Refer SBA module of Ministry of health and Family Welfare	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Visit family of an under privileged group. Group discussion.
21.	10	10	• Explain the	Women's health	• Lecture

			complications related to child birth. • Identify common and emergency complications and provide care • Take pap smear	problems	discussion. • Demonstration. • Case study of a women at menopause
22.	6	4	 Describe causes signs and symptoms of STI and RTI Describe the treatment for the STFs and RTI Education on prevention and treatment of RTI's and STIs 	RTIs and STIs Causes and signs and symptoms of STIs and RTIs Syndromic approach for treatment Referral treatment and follow up care. Information, education and communication for prevention and treatment.	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Health education. Case study.
23.	6	10	 Explain the cause, effect and prognosis of HIV/AIDS Counsel the HIV positive 	HIV /AIDS • Epidemiological facts related to spread of infection • Methods of transmission	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Explain HIV/ AIDS through charts and

	Ī	ı	Т	T 22	
			• Explain home care for HIV/AIDS patients	 Effect on immunity and signs and symptoms The AIDS patient community support and home care Counselling: process and techniques Counselling of HIV / positive patients and pregnant women. Standard safety ' measures Voluntary counseling and testing center (VCTC) / Integrated counseling and testing center (ICTC) activities Care continuum and Anti Retro viral Therapy(ART) Prevention of parent to child transmission (PPTCT): prophylaxis and breast feeding guidelines 	models. • Role/play.
24.	2	2	 Identify cases of infertility Provide counselling to infertile couples Refer and provide follow up care to infertility cases. 	Infertility • Classification and Causes of infertility in male and female • Investigation and treatment • Identification of couples, counselling, referral and follow up. • Role of ANM/ Female Health worker	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Explain using charts and posters. Case study.
25.	4	3	• Explain the	Population	• Lecture

			impact of population explosion specially on health • Enumerate Birth Rate, Death Rate, Net Reproductive Rate etc. • Describe the scope of Family Welfare programme. • Discuss trends in health and family welfare programmes	Education • Population trends in India • Vital statistics birth and death rates, growth rate, NRR, fertility rate, couple protection rate, family size. • National family Programme trends and changes RCH-I, RCH-II programme and NRHM • Target free approach forTW • Role of mass media andIEC • Role of ANM/ health	discussion. • Visit office of DFWO • Explain using vital statistics.
26.	8	5	 Prepare eligible couple register Describe the different methods of contraception and their effects. Provide guidance to the adopters Provide need based counselling related to contraception. 	Family welfare • Identification of eligible couples and those need contraceptive methods. • Information related to contraception and importance of choice. • Natural and temporary methods of contraception • Permanent methods • New methods norplant and injectables. Emergency contraception • Follow up of contraceptive users. • Counselling	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration Case study. Health education

		e of ANM/female th worker	

- Taking of history and antenatal examination.
- Demonstration of vaginal examination
- Plotting of partograph during labour
- Return demonstration of normal delivery using five 'C's
- Demonstration of perineal care
- Essential Care of newborn
- Apgar score and resuscitation of a new born baby.
- Health education on exclusive breast-feeding
- Midwifery case book.
- Demonstration of immunization
- Drug book
- Records and reports
- Case studies
- Preparation of posters on methods of Family Welfare
- Demonstration of IUCD insertion,
- Information Education and Communication
- Calculation for \1tal indicators

Health Center Management

Total - 80 hours

Theory - 40 hours

Demonstration - 40 hours

Learning objectives:

On completion of the course the student will be able to:

- 1. Organise sub center and clinics to carry out scheduled activities.
- 2. Indent and maintain necessary stock

- 3. Participate in the implementation of National health programmes
- 4. Update knowledge and skills
- 5. Provide guidance to TEA, AWW, ASHA and other voluntary health workers.
- 6. Collaborate and coordinate with other health team members and agencies
- 7. Maintain records and reports

Unit	Tim	e	Expected	Contents	Teaching learning
	(Hrs.)		Outcomes		Activities
	Th.	Demo			
1	10	5	 Organize and set up a sub centre Prepare a sub centre activity plan Conduct meetings Conduct clinics at sub centre. Display health messages. 	The sub center Organization of functions and facilities of sub centre Sub centre activity plans Conduct a clinic and special programs and follow up Conducting meetings and counselling sessions. Sub centre action plan Information, education and communication Display of messages	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Visit sub centre Attend a clinic at the sub centre.
2.	4.	10	• Write indents	Maintenance of	• Lecture

			and stock position • Prepare weekly and monthly reports.	stocks • Maintenance of supplies, drugs, equipment, stock, indenting. • Calculation of indent as per population requirement • Management information and evaluation system(MIES) - Maintenance of records. - Reports of sub centre.	discussion. • Explain using stock register, indents etc to monthly reports of the students. • Calculation of indent as per population requirement • Explain the various records
3.	6	5	 Establish coordination with different organization working in the area. Demonstrate good relationship with them. 	Co- ordination • Inter-sectoral co- ordination • Co-ordination with school teachers, ASHA, anganwadi workers, panchayat • Role of NGOs and co-ordination with government departments.	 Lecture discussion. Visit local govt departments, NGOs and discuss their programs.
4.	10	10	 Enumerate the National Health programs Describe the role of ANM in these programs. 	Implementation of national health program • National Health programs and the role of the ANM • Detection, referral, treatment and follow up of cases	 Lecture discussion. Visit a TB and a leprosy patient and observe DOTS program and MDT carried out by health

				of malaria, leprosy tuberculosis, blindness, goiter.	workers.
5.	10	10	Demonstrate ability in writing reports in correct language Understand the scope of her career advancement and self development	Update knowledge • Continuing education for self development - circulars, hand- outs, meetings, journals. • Methods of self development • Interacting with community • Improving writing speaking abilities in local language and English	 Lecture discussion. Demonstration. Role /play Exercise on Reading Summerisation Comprehension Practice in public speaking.

- Detection of tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy etc
- Assignment on records and reports maintained at sub centre.
- Peer group teaching on DOTS & MDT.
- Participation of national health programmes at CHC/PHC/SC
- Assignment on organization of sub-centre/clinics

COMMUNITY HEALTH NURSING AND HEALTH PROMOTION

Hospital - 30 hours

Community - 280 hours

Total-310 hours

Expected Competency	Hospital Experience	Community Experiences
 Describe community structure Community assessment and home visiting. Health assessment of individuals of different age groups 	• Interviewing, Physical and health need assessment of (five) persons.	 Visit village for understanding the village mapping, physical, social and resources structure of the village. Conduct community need assessment Prepare and use
		questionnaire for home visits and assessing health concepts, behaviours, concepts and practices of five families.
• Describe health organization and team responsibilities.		• Visit to SC/PHC/CHC and prepare a report including organization, functions and the responsibilities of team members Prepare the organization chart.
 Perform nutritional assessment Conduct IEC activities related to nutrition 	Identifies, assesses two patients with malnutrition	Group work on: Nutrition exhibition in a school / health centre. Cooking demonstration for a group of women in a village. Prepare and maintain a

	nutrition practical book.
• Assess personal hygiene,	Assess personal hygiene
and health education.	of five children in a school
	based on an assessment
	performa.
	Conduct IEC activities
	related to personal hygiene
Assess environmental	• Using a guideline each
sanitation	group assesses a
 Conduct IEC activities 	community's
related to environmental	environmental sanitation,
sanitation	organizes discussion with
	community and prepares
	plan of action.
	• Disinfects one well and
	one tube well or any other
	activity based on
	community needs.
	• Prepare reports.
• Assess mental health of	Assesses mental health
an individual and counsel	of two persons
or refer.	Health education
	Referral
	Prepare a report.

CHILD HEALTH NURSING

Hospital - 80 hours **Community** - 100 hours **Total** - 180 hours

Expected Competency	Hospital Experience	Community Experiences
• Assess growth and development of children.	• Assess growth and development of 10	• Assess growth and development of 10
• Assess health status of children.	children of different ages and record on chart.	children of different ages and record on chart.
	• Assess health status of 10 sick children.	• Conducts a school health clinic, assesses growth,
		identifies problems and refers • Conducts health

Care of the sick child.	 Give care to 5 children as per the IMNCI protocol Give care to 5 children each with diarrhoea and ARI. Demonstration, preparation and use of ORS to parents. 	education sessions for school children - 2 sessions. • Assess health status of 10 children • Give care to 5 children as per the IMNCI protocol • Give care to 5 children each with diarrhoea and ARI • Give care to children with other ailments • Demonstrate, preparation and use of ORS to parents. • Identify and refer children at high risk • Demonstrate home care
		for a child with diarrhoea and ARI
Counsel mothers about	Counsel mothers about	• Identify and counsel 2
feeding of infants and	breast feeding	mothers with problems
young child		related to breastfeeding.
		Demonstrate
		complementary food
		preparation and use.

^{*-} Number of cases may be from clinical or community

MIDWIFERY

Hospital - 220 hours **Community** - 160 hours **Total** - 380 hours

Expected Competency	Hospital Experience	Community Experiences
 Assessment and care of 	 Detecting pregnancy 	 Registration and
normal pregnant women.	using pregnancy testing	management of vital
	kit. Registration of ant-	events registers.
	enatal mothers.	Conduct antenatal
	• Pre conception	examinations at home.
	counselling.	

 Conducting normal delivery. Recognise different degrees of tears, give emergency care and refer. 	determining the fundal height, fetal lie and presentation accurately. • Hemoglobin estimation and testing urine for protein and sugar • Examine 20 antenatal women (in the hospital and community) • Provide IFA supplements and administer TT injection to 10 women. • Maintain midwifery case book • Conducting pelvic assessment to determine pelvic adequacy. PV examination 5 • Plotting the partographs and deciding when to refer the women. • Conducting 10 safe deliveries (in the hospital and community), with active management of third stage of labour, using infection prevention practices. • Assist in the suturing of 5 episiotomies and tears. • Provide essential care of the newborn-10	• Counseling on birth preparedness, complication readiness, diet and rest, infant feeling, sex during pregnancy, domestic violence and contraception. • Conduct deliveries in the community (health centers preferably anc home).
newborns	• Basic Resuscitation of the newborn-5	at least 3 home visits. • Care of newborns in the

	1 1/2 1/2	1 10
	• Managing/Counseling on	home-10
	postpartum care and	• Conduct health education
	nutrition	for groups of mothers and
	• Counseling/ supporting	individuals-2 each.
	of mothers for breast	Integrate accepted
	feeding and preventing/	practices of AYUSH
	managing breast feeding	
	problems	
	 Counseling for 	
	Kangaroo Mother Care	
	 Care of postnatal 	
	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 the labour	
	room and sub center.	
 Assessing and referring 	• Identify high-risk	• Do a case study of a
mothers at risk	mothers and give care	complicated childbirth in
	• Prepare for caesarean	the village.
	sections-2	• Conduct a village
	Observe caesarean	meeting for emergency
	sections-2 Observe	transport of women in
	abnormal deliveries 5	labour and at risk.
	• Prepare for MTP and	• Identify and refer
	observe procedure-2	women with unwanted
	• Take care of women	pregnancy for MTP
	with abortion-2	• Interview any 10 women
	• Insert a urinary catheter	and list reasons for unsafe
	in women	motherhood and abortion.
	• Preparation and	• Identify high risk
	administration of oxytocin	mothers 5 and newboms 5
	drip	and refer them to the
	*	higher center.
	• Bimanual compression of the uterus for the	inguer center.
	of the uterus for the	

	management of PPH. Care of mother with HIV Digital removal of retained products of conception for incomplete abortion Provide post abortion care.	
 Counsel eligible couples about different methods of contraception. Prepare acceptors for sterilization and IIJCDs Detection of cervical cancer 	 Counseling of mother/couples for family planning Prepare and assist for sterilization of 5 female and 2 male cases (in the hospital or community) Insertion of intra uterine devices and prescription of contraceptives Perform 2 IUCD insertions (in the hospital or community) Distribute oral pills-5 Demonstrate the use of condoms and distribute condoms-5 Visual inspection of the cervix and taking a pap smear test-2 	 Counsel eligible couples on different methods of contraception. Perform 2 IUCD insertions (in the hospital or community) Distribute oral pills-5 Demonstrate the use of condoms and distribute condoms-5 Visual inspection of the cervix and taking a pap smear test-2

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 normal pregnant	• Examine 15 antenatal women (in the
woman	hospital and community)
Conduct normal delivery	Conducting pelvic assessment to

Recognize different degrees of t ears	determine pelvic adequacy PV	
give emergency care and refer	examination 5	
	• Conducting 10 safe deliveries (in the	
	hospital and community), with active	
	management of the third stage of labour,	
	using infection prevention practices.	
	• Assist in the suturing of 5 episiotomies	
	and tears	
Assessment and care of postnatal	• Provide essential care of the newborn-	
mothers and newborns	10	
	• Basic Resuscitation of the newborn-5	
	• Care of postnatal mothers 10 (in the	
	hospital and community)	
 Assessing and referring mothers at risk 	• Take care of women with abortion-2	
• counsel eligible couples about different	• Prepare and assist for sterilization of 5	
methods of contraception	female and 2 male cases (in the hospital	
 Prepare acceptors for sterilization and 	or community)	
IUCDs	• Perform 3 IUCD insertions (in the	
• Detection of cervical cancer	hospital or community)	
	• Distribute oral pills-5	
	Demonstrate the use of condoms and	
	distribute condoms-5	
	Visual inspection of cervix with Acetic	
	acicl-2	
 Management of sick neonates and 	• Assessment and care of 5 sick neonated	
children (IMNCI)	and 5 sick children as per the IMNCI	
	protocols	

PRIMARY HEALTH CARE NURSING AND HEALTH CENTRE MANAGEMENT

Hospital - 90 hours **Community** - 360 hours **Total** - 450 hours

Expected	Hospital Experience	Community
Competency		Experience
Administer immunization safely.	 Perform immunization for infants and children DPT, measles, BCG, oral polio, hepatitis and maintains record in health centre or hospital. Injection safety measures 	 Perform immunization for infants and children-DPT, measles, BCG hepatitis oral polio and maintains record. Plans and conducts two immunization sessions in the village and sub-centre and records. Injection safety measures
Give care to the sick.	• Give care to sick people in the health centre \ hospital.	 Assess and take care of sick patients at home. Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH Refers patients to hospital \ health centre and follow up.
Provide first aid in various emergencies.	• Practice bandaging, splints, slings	• Provide first aid in the health center/ clinic and maintain records.
Provide primary medical care.	Administers medication Treatment of minor ailments	 Conduct health camps Administers medications and refers patients if required Integrate accepted practices of AYUSH
Organize and manage sub centreRender care at home.		Intensive experience at a sub -centre and participate with the ANM / FHW in - Organizing various clinics

