

Kurdistan Region Government Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research Erbil Polytechnic University



Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue

2023-2024

| | Kaus Tashulashing | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------|--|
| College/ Institute | Koya Technical Institute | | |
| Department | Midwifery | | |
| Module Name | New borne Nursing Care | | |
| Module Code | NNC302 | | |
| Degree | Technical Diploma | Bachelor | |
| | High Diploma | Master 📕 PhD | |
| Semester | 3 | | |
| Qualification | | | |
| Scientific Title | Assistant lecturer | | |
| ECTS (Credits) | 6 | | |
| Module type | Prerequisite Core Assist. | | |
| Weekly hours | 4 | | |
| Weekly hours (Theory) | (2)hr Class | (2) Total hrs Workload | |
| Weekly hours (Practical) | (2)hr Class | (2) Total hrs Workload | |
| Number of Weeks | 16 | | |
| Lecturer (Theory) | Hemn Sleman Ali | | |
| E-Mail & Mobile NO. | Hemn.ali@epu.edu.iq 07501194478 | | |
| Lecturer (Practical) | Kaban Dilshad Samo | | |
| E-Mail & Mobile NO. | | | |
| Websites | | | |

Course Book

| Course Description | The nursing care of the newborns is directed toward promoting the physical well-being of the baby and supporting the family unit. The immediate care of the newborns takes place in the delivery room, because numerous physiologic adaptations begin right after birth, immediate nursing care is critical. They perform traditional nursing duties like checking vital signs and monitoring patients, performing tests on newborn babies, performing neonatal tests throughout a woman's pregnancy, and helping patients decide on an effective care plan for patients. | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------|------------------------------|--|--|
| Course objectives | 1-To continue appraisal of the newborn throughout his hospital stay. (A) Observe and record the infant's vital signs. (B) Monitor weight loss or gain (daily by some local policy). (C) Monitor bowel and bladder function. (D) Monitor activity and sleep patterns. (E) Monitor interactions and bonding with parents. 2. To provide safeguards against infection (that is, handwashing). 3. To initiate feedings. 4. To provide guidance and health instruction to parents. | | | | | | |
| Student's obligation | All the students must listen and write notes about their obligations throughout | | | | | | |
| Required Learning Materials | Lecture halls with data show equipment for lecture presentations, whiteboard, overhead projector, posters and data collection according to lectures. Field visits to MCHC and Hospital. | | | | | | |
| | Task | | Weight (Marks) | Due Week | Relevant Learning Outcome | | |
| | Р | aper Review | | | | | |
| | | Homework | 5 | | | | |
| | As | Class Activity | 2 | | | | |
| | sig | sigi | Sigi | Report | 5 | | |
| | Assignments | Seminar | 5 | | | | |
| Evaluation | nts | Essay | | | | | |
| | | Project | | | | | |
| Quiz | | 8 | | | | | |
| | Lab. | | 10 | | | | |
| | | term Exam | 25 | | | | |
| | Final Exam | | 40 | | | | |
| | Total | | 100 | | | | |

| Specific learning outcome: | Define key terms associ Explain immediate care Identify the physical ch Explain the reflexes of t Describe the behaviora Describe the gestationa Interpret diagnostic tes Analyze nutritional con Describe the pharmaco Explain selected proced Identify expected outco Recognize selected con Recognize cultural dive Explain teaching and le Evaluate expected outco | e needs for a newbor aracteristics of the n he newborn. Il characteristics of th age assessment of sts for the newborn. Isiderations for the n blogical agents and/o dures related to new omes of treatment m nplications associate ersity in the managen arning for newborn of | n. newborn. the newborn. ewborn. r treatments for the newborn. born care. nodalities for the newborn. d with the newborn. nent of newborn care. care. |
|-------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Course References: | Early Essential Newborn Care clinical practice pocket guide by WHO 2014.Available at https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/ 208158/9789290616856_eng.pdf L LSJ, Amudha M. Maternal and New-Born Care Practices by Traditional Delivery Care Givers : A Cross-Sectional Survey. 2015;4(11):2028–32 Karen J. Marcdante and Robert M. Kliegman (2015). Nelson Essentials of Pediatrics 7th Edition, by Saunders. White L., Duncan G & Baumle W. (2011), Foundations of Maternal & Pediatric Nursing, 3rd Edition, Delmar Cengage Learning Susan L. Ward & Shelton M. Hisley (2009), Maternal-Child Nursing Care Optimizing Outcomes for Mothers Children families, 1 st Edition, F.A. Davis Company, Philadelphia. Joyce Y. Johnson & Keogh J., (2010), Pediatric Nursing Demystified 1 st Edition, The McGraw-Hill Companies, and San Francisco | | |
| Course topics (Th | eory) | Week | Learning Outcome |

| Course topics (Theory) | Week | Learning Outcome |
|---|------|----------------------------------|
| Introduction of Newborn Nursing | 1 | Brief overview of newborn |
| | | nursing |
| Newborn baby - Characteristics of normal Newborn baby | 2 | Describe how and when |
| - Weight, height, head, chest, skin, musculoskeletal | | various toys and activities are |
| system, Vital Signs, Senses and Neurological | | 3developmentally appropriate |
| system (primitive reflexes). | | for infants |
| Nursing role to newborn baby | | |
| Nursing Care of the High-Risk Newborn and Family 1 | 3 | Get involved in caring for high- |
| | | risk infants, and be vigilant |

| | | against common chronic medical complications. |
|---|-------|---|
| Nursing Care of the High-Risk Newborn and Family 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Nursing care of the child with gastroenteritis: • Diarrhoea • Vomiting • Dehydration • Constipation | 5 - 6 | The nursing goals for patients with gastroenteritis are toward avoiding dehydration and management of diarrhoea. |
| Paroxysmal Abdominal Pain (Colic) (Infantile Colic) | 7 | What about the disease and the best way to treat it. |
| Nursing care of child with a respiratory tract infection Upper Respiratory Tract Infections Nasopharyngitis Croup or Laryngotracheobronchitis Tonsillitis and Pharyngitis Lower respiratory tract Bronchitis Bronchiolitis Pneumonia Asthma | 8-9 | Learning aspects of upper and lower respiratory tract infection, and how the parents educate with the disease. |
| Nutrition for children 1. Human (breast) milk 2. Bottle feeding 3. Burping 4. Selection and preparation of solid food | 10 | Developing nutrition knowledge and healthy habits for life. |
| Premature baby 1. Definition 2. Aetiology & Risk factors 3. Characteristics of a Premature Baby 4. Nursing care management 5. Complications of premature baby | 11 | Describe a premature baby, and how the nurse or parents can behave in the situation |
| Nursing Care Management for the child with Febrile seizures or convulsions | 12 | Review the causes of febrile seizures; Demonstrate the advice to give parents |
| Practical Topics | Week | Learning Outcome |
| Introduction about clinical nursing care and assignments | 1 | Provide nursing care to the family with children effectively |
| Nurses' job description in deferent area | 2 | Describe nurse's responsibility as part of the team, to assess new and ongoing patients |
| Fluid therapy (type of fluids) | 3 | Can learn about methods of types of fluid therapy. |
| Fluid therapy (calculation) | 4 | How the fluid therapy can be calculated. |

| Assassment of debudration | 5 | Accors for clinical signs and |
|------------------------------------|----|---|
| Assessment of dehydration | 5 | Assess for clinical signs and symptoms of dehydration, |
| | | |
| | | including thirst, weight loss, |
| | | dry mucous membranes, |
| | | sunkenappearing eyes, |
| | | decreased skin turgor, |
| | | increased capillary refill time, |
| | | hypotension and postural |
| | | hypotension, tachycardia, |
| | | weak and thread peripheral |
| | | pulses |
| Drug dose for paediatric | 6 | To determine adequacy of |
| | | knowledge and skills of drug |
| | | dose calculations in children |
| Drug administration | 7 | should be able to: • Describe |
| - | | different methods of |
| | | administering medications to |
| | | children |
| Vital signs | 8 | 1. Identify the four classic vital |
| | 0 | signs and the value of |
| | | monitoring their trends. 2. |
| | | Recognize the clinical |
| | | significance of other bedside |
| | | - |
| | | clinical findings including abnormal sensorium and level |
| | | |
| | | of pain |
| Blood draw by syringe | 9 | Blood samples must be drawn |
| | | by phlebotomists in a specific |
| | | order to avoid cross- |
| | | contamination of the sample |
| | | by additives found in different |
| | | collection tubes. |
| Capillary blood draw | 10 | What are the acceptable sites |
| | | for puncture and collection of |
| | | capillary blood on a finger and |
| | | infant heel. |
| Neonatal resuscitation | 11 | Can be able how the cannula |
| | | inserted |
| Insertion of Cannula | 12 | Practice and outcomes of |
| | | neonatal resuscitation for |
| | | newborns |
| | | |
| | | |
| Questions Example Design | | |
| Questions Example Design | | |
| Different question for examples: - | | |
| Q/ choose the correct answer? | | |
| Q /Match the following? | | |
| Q/ fill the following blankets? | | |
| Q/ Enumerate? | | |

Q/ Briefly explain or define the following?Q/ MCQ (multiple choice question)Q/ Write onQ/ Fill the followingQ/ Case management

Extra notes:

External Evaluator