



COURSE DATA

Data Subject

Code	34381
Name	Medical-surgical nursing II
Cycle	Grade
ECTS Credits	6.0
Academic year	2022 - 2023

Study (s)

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1200 - Degree in Nursing	Faculty of Nursing and Chiropody	3	Other cases
1213 - Degree in Nursing (Ontinyent)	Faculty of Nursing and Chiropody	3	First term

Subject-matter

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1200 - Degree in Nursing	16 - Nursing in the life cycle	Obligatory
1213 - Degree in Nursing (Ontinyent)	16 - Enfermería en el ciclo vital	Obligatory

Coordination

Name	Department
BUIGUES GONZALEZ, CRISTINA	125 - Nursing

SUMMARY

The scientific and technological advances has been the surgery since the nineteenth century to the present day with the socialization process of progressive surgical care, requires the surgical procedure and its context is played by a group of specially trained professionals, within which has an important role in the professional nursing staff its various facets of the area of surgery, operating rooms, special rooms and surgical resuscitation.

In the formation of Surgery Nursing want to guide students toward constructive learning, guiding learning towards understanding, and encouraging responsible use of strategic or knowledge as to enable the student and future professional to face problem solving or tasks actually new.

In the course of Nursing, explains the concepts that allow the student to understand the stages that crosses the surgical patient and the needs and problems resulting from surgery, as a basis for understanding the processes of action of nursing.

The theoretical program of Surgical Nursing VIII consists of teaching units which developed 45 topics. This program is structured into two main sections, one general, made up of units I, II and III in which you are introduced to the Nursing, being a fundamental building block and it is making contact the student



with the new subject, with its general concepts, basic techniques and postoperative surgical major syndromes. These units comprise the three phases common to all surgery, the preoperative, perioperative and postoperative therefore be considered the most important unit and the basis for further surgical specialties.

Units IV to VIII are intended to train students in the knowledge of surgical problems and skin disorders, oncology, digestive, renal and cardiovascular systems.

PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

Other requirements

Se necesitan conocimientos previos de anatomía, fisiología, fisiopatología, bases metodológicas, gestión y administración, farmacología y enfermería comunitaria.

OUTCOMES

1200 - Degree in Nursing

- Be able to provide comprehensive and professional nursing care that is appropriate to the health needs of the person, family and community being cared of, from the recognition of the citizens' right to health, and in accordance with the current state of development of scientific knowledge and with the quality and safety standards established in applicable legal and deontological regulations.
- Reflect on the importance of gender analysis in health, and understand how, depending on lifestyles, the use of time and working conditions have an impact on people's health.
- Analyse and reflect on the consequences of being a woman and a man in the process of getting sick, the differential attention received and the specific way of dealing with pain and illness.
- Know and apply the theoretical and methodological foundations and principles of nursing, for the promotion and protection of health, the prevention of illness and the comprehensive care of people, in order to improve the quality of life of the population.
- Base nursing interventions on scientific evidence and available means.
- Plan and provide nursing care for individuals, families or groups, focusing on health results and evaluating its impact, using guides to clinical practice and care that set out the processes involved in the diagnosis, treatment or care of a health problem.
- Design care systems for individuals, families or groups, focusing on health results, evaluating their impact and implementing appropriate changes.
- Promote healthy lifestyles that encourage self-care among individuals, families and communities.



- Provide nursing care based on integrated healthcare principles, involving multi-professional cooperation, process integration and continuity of care, in coordination with all the levels of healthcare and other social and health resources and services.
- Know the strategies to provide comfort and alleviate symptoms, aimed at the patient, the family and the non-professional caregiver, in the administration of palliative care in situations of advanced or terminal illness.
- Establish truthful, effective and respectful communication with patients, family, social groups, other professionals and the media, both orally and in writing, and promote health education.
- Know and apply communication techniques and tools from a non-sexist perspective, both in interpersonal relationships and in group dynamics.
- Establish evaluation procedures applying scientific-technical and quality principles.
- Understand, critically assess and know how to use sources of clinical, biomedical and health information to obtain, organise, interpret and communicate scientific and epidemiological information.
- Apply information and communication technologies in clinical, therapeutic, preventive, health promotion and research activities.
- Be able to formulate hypotheses and to gather and critically assess information to resolve problems by applying, among others, the gender approach.
- Know the physiopathological processes and their manifestations and the risk factors that determine the states of health and disease in the different stages of the life cycle according to gender.
- Be able to recognise situations where life is in danger and to perform basic and advanced life-saving techniques.
- Know and apply the principles behind comprehensive nursing care.
- Direct, evaluate and provide comprehensive nursing care to the individual, family and community.
- Know the health alterations of the adult person, identifying the manifestations that appear in the different stages. Identify care needs arising from health problems. Analyse the data collected in the assessment, prioritise the adult patient's problems, define and implement the care plan and evaluate it.
- Learn about palliative care and pain control in order to provide care that alleviates the situation of the terminally ill.
- Bachelor's thesis. Cross-disciplinary subject area involving work related to different subjects.
- Know the use and suitability of health products linked to nursing care, paying special attention to differences according to age and gender.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Identify the different stages of surgery.
2. Relates the surgical stages with potential health problems.
3. Interpret the data collected at different times of the surgical process.
4. Prioritize attention to preoperative health problems, perioperative and postoperative.
5. Rate the importance of prevention and health education in surgical procedures.



6. Rate the surgical risk factors predisposing
7. Classifies surgery from the standpoint of infection
8. Identifies and knows the different types of drains.
9. Known factors that contribute to improving the quality of life in people with breast cancer.
10. Identify the different elementary lesions of the skin.
11. Classifies and assesses the types of burns.
12. Identify risk factors associated with skin cancer.
13. Meet the devices used in ostomy patients.
14. Identifies surgical semiotics.

DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

1. ASSESSMENT AND TRAINING PREOPERATIVE CARE

- Item 1. Introduction to Nursing. Surgical Department.
- Item 2. Types of surgery. Operating room and surgical team.
- Item 3. Surgical Semiology
- Item 4. General preoperative
- Item 5. Surgical Risk
- Item 6. Thromboembolic risk
- Item 7. Risk of electrolyte imbalance in surgery.
- Item 8. Risk and prophylaxis for infections
- Item 9. Asepsis and antisepsis. Sterilization.

2. ASSESSMENT AND TRAINING PERIOPERATIVE CARE

- Item 10. Anesthesia I
- Item 11. Anesthesia II
- Item 12. Equipment and basic surgical instruments

3. ASSESSMENT AND POSTOPERATIVE CARE

- Item 13. Surgical patients in the immediate postoperative
- Item 14. Hemorrhage and hemostasis
- Item 15. Drains
- Item 16. Nutrition in surgical patients
- Item 17. Pain management in surgical patients.

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WORKLOAD

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theory classes	76,00	100
Classroom practices	8,00	100
Laboratory practices	4,00	100
Tutorials	2,00	100
Attendance at events and external activities	2,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	18,00	0
Readings supplementary material	4,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	4,00	0
Preparing lectures	4,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	8,00	0
Resolution of case studies	10,00	0
TOTAL	150,00	



TEACHING METHODOLOGY

1. Theoretical classroom-mode: use the participative lecture, by the cooperative work in the resolution of clinical sessions.
2. Offer classroom and practical: students will have 8 hours of group practice mode P (30 students) that will use the methodology seminar and exhibition of collaborative work, and 4 hours of practical L (16 students) with simulations and case clinicians.

EVALUATION

- 1) Written examination (Value: 60% of total score).

The exam will consist of a written test of open questions, short answer questions and resolve clinical cases where the student will integrate the knowledge acquired.

- 2) Evaluation of different activities (40%)

- Resolution of clinical cases (10%)
- Group work (20%): production of posters, brochures or multimedia material on how to improve the quality of life of surgical patients. The work-related issues will be specified by the faculty at the beginning of the course.
- Attendance at practices: Attendance at practices is mandatory. The student may acquire up to 10% of the final grade.

REFERENCES

Basic

- 1. FULLER, J. (2021). Instrumentación Quirúrgica. Teoría, técnicas y procedimientos. 5a ed. Buenos Aires: Panamericana.
2. MILLER RD. (2015). Anestesia . 8ª Ed. Elsevier
3. COURTNEY TOWNSEND R. DANIEL BEAUCHAMP B. MARK EVERS KENNETH MATTOX (2017). Sabiston. Tratado de Cirugía: Fundamentos Biológicos de la práctica Quirúrgica Moderna (20ª ed.). Elsevier. España, 2007



Additional

- 1.ARCHUNDIA A. (2014) Cirugía 1 - Educación Quirúrgica . 5a ed. Madrid: McGrawHill
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- 3.BRUNICARDI C. (2015) Principios de Cirugía de Schwartz - 10ª Edición McGraw-Hill/Interamericana
- 4.DE BORJA F (2007) Compendio de Anestesiología para Enfermería. Elsevier España,2007
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- 6.LEWIS S M, HEITKEMPER M M, DIRKSEN S R. (2004). Enfermería Médico Quirúrgica. 6a ed. Barcelona: Elsevier.
- 7.GÓMEZ AJ. (2010) Manual práctico de instrumentación quirúrgica en enfermería Barcelona: Elsevier
- 8.MARTIN A. (2005). Patología Quirúrgica. Madrid: Elsevier.
- 9.MORGAN E, MIKHAIL M. (2010). Anestesiología Clínica. 4a ed. México: Manual Moderno.
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- 11.SWEARINGEN P. (2008). Manual de Enfermería Médico Quirúrgica. 6a ed.
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- 13.BRUNNER LS, SUDDARTH DS. (2018). Enfermería Médico-Quirúrgica. 12a ed. Madrid: Interamericana/McGraw-Hill.