

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Chapter	Theory	Testing
CH 1 Caring for Medical-surgical Patients	1	1
CH 3 Fluids, Electrolytes/Acid Base	4	1
CH 4 Care of Pre & Intraoperative Surgical Patients	2	1
CH 5 Care of Postoperative Patients	2	1
CH 6 Infection Prevention & Control	3	1
CH 7 Care of Patients with Pain	2	1
CH 8 Care of Cancer Patients	3	1
CH 9 Chronic Illness and Rehabilitation	2	1
CH 41 The Integumentary System A&P	3	1
CH 42 Care of Integumentary Disorders & Burns	4	1
CH 10 The Immune & Lymphatic Systems A&P	4	1
CH 11 Care of Immune & Lymphatic disorders	4	1
CH 31 The Musculoskeletal System A&P	3	1
CH 32 Care of Patients with Musculoskeletal Disorders	4	1
CH 12 The Respiratory System A&P	4	1
CH 13 Care of Patients with Upper Respiratory Disorders	2	1
CH 14 Care of Patients with Disorders of Lower Respiratory	4	1
CH 15 The Hematologic System	4	1

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

A&P

CH 16 Care of Patients with Hematologic Disorders 4 1

CH 17 The Cardiovascular System 4 1

A&P

CH 18 Care of Patients with Hypertension & PVD 4 1

CH 19 Care of Patients with Cardiac Disorders 4 1

CH 20 Care of Patients with Coronary Artery Disease 4 1

CH 27 The Gastrointestinal System 4 1

A&P

CH 28 Care of Upper GI Disorders 3 1

CH 29 Care of Lower GI Disorders 3 1

CH 30 Care of Gallbladder, Liver & Pancreas Disorders 3 1

CH 33 The Urinary System 4 1

A&P

CH 34 Care of Urinary Disorders 4 1

CH 21 The Neurological System 4 1

A&P

CH 22 Care of Head & Spinal Cord Injuries 4 1

CH 23 Care of Brain Disorders 4 1

CH 24 Care of Peripheral and Degenerative Neuro Disorders 4 1

CH 25 The Sensory System Eye & Ear 4 1

A&P

CH 26 Care of Eye & Ear Disorders 4 1

CH 35 The Endocrine System 4 1

A&P

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

CH 36 Care of Pituitary, Thyroid, Adrenal Disorders	4	1
CH 37 Care of Patients with Diabetes	4	1
CH 38 Care of Women with Reproductive Disorders	3	1
CH 39 Care of Men with Reproductive Disorders	3	1
CH 40 Care of Sexually Transmitted Infections	3	1
Care of HIV/AIDS/HEP C (PBL)	6	
CH 43 Care of Disaster or Bioterrorism Attack Patients	2.5	1
CH 44 Care of Trauma or Shock	4	1
Capstone	20	
Final		2

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Course Hours: 450
Theory Hours: 165.5
Clinical Hours: 284.5
Anatomy Hours Integrated: 53

TEXTBOOKS:

1. deWitt, Susan C/ Kumagai, Candice K.; MEDICAL-SURGICAL NURSING CONCEPTS & PRACTICE, Saunders/Elsevier; 3rd edition; 2017.

Course Description

This course is a beginning study that introduces the student to the role of the nurse in assessing and meeting the medical and surgical nursing needs of adults across the life span in various health care settings. Medical-Surgical Nursing provides an understanding of the nurse's role in health and illness within evolving practice environments and across the spectrum of health and illness. This course will address nursing care issues from a physiological, pathophysiological, and psychosocial context. Nursing students will be presented with up-to-date knowledge which will allow them to think critically, creatively, and compassionately. The student learns nursing concepts to assist the patient in achieving optimal functioning. Knowledge from fundamental nursing, anatomy, and pharmacology, along with the continued integration of nutrition, pharmacology, geriatrics and cultural concepts provides foundations for nursing care planning for the medical and surgical client. Common medical surgical health deviations will be reviewed with an emphasis on pathophysiology, etiology, health promotion and nursing interventions. Principles of communication, patient teaching, pharmacology, nutrition and culture/ethnic/socially diverse concepts will be integrated with these topics to develop critical thinking skills in client care. This course provides the theoretical basis for the provision of nursing care for clients before and after surgical procedures, integumentary disorders, fluid/electrolytes and acid base balances, immune and lymphatic disorders, hematological disorders, and respiratory disorders. This course also provides the theoretical basis for the provision of nursing care for clients dealing with hematologic disorders, cardiac disorders, neurological disorders, sensory disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, urinary disorders, endocrine disorders and disasters and bioterrorism attacks.

Course Objectives

At the end of this course the student will:

1. Implement safe, effective nursing care for individuals with fluid and electrolyte imbalances, integumentary disorders, immune and lymphatic disorders, hematological disorders, cardiac disorders, neurological disorders, sensory disorders, gastrointestinal disorders, musculoskeletal disorders, urinary disorders, endocrine disorders and respiratory disorders.
2. Discuss healthcare aspects of patients with chronic illness.
3. Discuss the concept of "Total Patient Care" as it applies to the medical-surgical patient.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

4. Incorporate components of the nursing process to assess and prioritize basic physical, emotional, spiritual and cultural needs of the client with medical-surgical complications.
5. Utilize the nursing process to plan, deliver, and evaluate competent care for clients with medical-surgical conditions.
6. Use effective communication to educate the client/family about the disease process and the importance of compliance with the treatment regimen, nutrition, and medication administration in order to maintain or regain health.
7. Accurately document pertinent data to facilitate the delivery of consistent care by all health team members.
8. Identify physiological and psychosocial changes and needs in the younger, middle, and older adult client.
9. Implement safe, effective nursing care for individuals during disasters and bioterrorism attacks.

Clinical Practicum:

Completed in Acute and Long-Term Care.

Methods Of Teaching:

1. Lecture, discussion, role playing emphasizing critical thinking
2. Videos
3. PowerPoint
4. Computer-assisted instruction- VCE – Case Studies
5. Demonstration
6. Individual and Group Conference
7. Written Exams
9. Clinical Lab Practice/ Clinical Setting
10. Evaluations

Student Responsibilities:

1. Read assigned chapter.
2. Refer to and follow student monthly calendar for exam dates.
3. Attend lectures and demonstrations.
3. Complete activities as assigned.
5. Participate in class/lab activities.
6. Discuss critical thinking activities associated with the lesson.
7. Refer and follow the policies as outlined and discussed in the Student Handbook.
8. Pass exams with a grade of 80% or higher.

Methods Of Evaluation

1. The following letter grade system is utilized for theory:

A	93 - 100
B	86 - 92
C	80 - 85
F	79 - 0

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

2. The following grading calculation is utilized for theory:
Exams 60% Quizzes 10% Final 30%
3. Evaluation Tools:
 - a. Oral Presentations
 - b. Written Exams
 - c. Laboratory Skills
 - d. Homework Assignments
 - e. Computer Exams
 - f. Clinical Skills
4. Make-up Exam:
A student who misses an exam must be prepared to take the exam upon immediate return to the classroom setting or as designated by the instructor. Students will automatically have 5% deducted.
5. Quizzes:
Students who are absent during a quiz will receive a Zero. Quizzes are NOT made up.
6. See student monthly calendar for schedule of exam dates.
7. See Student Handbook for clinical grading guidelines.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

10. Discuss how psychological, social, cultural, and spiritual needs are incorporated in the LPN/LVN's plan of care.
11. Identify the relationship of unmet needs to withdrawn, dependent, hostile, and manipulative behavior.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 3 Fluids, Electrolytes, Acid-Base Balance, and Intravenous Therapy

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Distribution and Regulation of Body Fluids
 - A. Pathophysiology
 - B. Movement of Fluid and Electrolytes

- III. Fluid Imbalances
 - A. Pathophysiology
 - B. Deficient Fluid Volume
 - C. Excess Fluid Volume
 - D. Home Care

- IV. Osmolality

- V. Electrolytes
 - A. Electrolyte Imbalances

- VI. Acid-Base Imbalances
 - A. Pathophysiology
 - B. Arterial Blood Gas Analysis
 - C. Respiratory Acidosis
 - D. Metabolic Acidosis
 - E. Respiratory Alkalosis
 - F. Metabolic Alkalosis
 - G. Home Care

- VII. Intravenous Fluid Therapy
 - A. Nursing Responsibilities in Administering IV Fluids
 - B. Calculating and Regulating the Rate of Flow

- VIII. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completing this chapter, the student will:

1. Recall the various functions fluid performs in the body.
2. Identify the body's mechanisms for fluid regulation.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

3. Review three ways in which body fluids are continually being distributed among the body's fluid compartments.
4. Distinguish the signs and symptoms of various electrolyte imbalances.
5. Discuss why the elderly have more problems with fluid and electrolyte imbalances.
6. Recognize the disorders that cause specific fluid and electrolyte imbalances.
7. Compare the major causes of acid-base imbalances.
8. State interventions to correct an acid-base imbalance.
9. Discuss the steps in managing an intravenous infusion.
10. Describe the measures used to prevent the complications of intravenous therapy.
11. Identify intravenous fluids that are isotonic.
12. Discuss the principles of intravenous therapy.

Clinical Practice

1. Assess patients for signs of dehydration.
2. Correctly assess for and identify edema and signs of over hydration.
3. Apply knowledge of normal laboratory values in order to recognize electrolyte imbalances.
4. Carry out interventions to correct an electrolyte imbalance.
5. Determine if a patient has an acid-base imbalance.
6. Carry out measures to prevent the complications of intravenous therapy.
7. Compare interventions for the care of a patient receiving total parenteral nutrition with one undergoing intravenous therapy.

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Chapter 4 Care of Preoperative and Intraoperative Surgical Patients

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 2 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Technological Advances in Surgery

- III. Autologous Blood for Transfusion

- IV Bloodless Surgery
 - A. Nursing Management

- V. Intraoperative Care

- VI. The Surgical Team

- VII. The Surgical Suite
 - A. The Surgical Holding Area
 - B. Roles of The Circulating Nurse and The Scrub Person

- VIII. Anesthesia
 - A. General Anesthesia
 - B. Regional Anesthesia
 - C. Procedural Sedation Anesthesia (Moderate Sedation)
 - D. Local Anesthesia

- IX. Potential Intraoperative Complications

Lesson Objectives:

After completing this chapter, the student will:

- 1. Discuss the advantages of current technological advances in surgery.
- 2. Identify the types of patients most at risk for surgical complications, and state why each patient is at risk.
- 3. Explain the preparation of patients physically, emotionally, and psychosocially for surgical procedures.
- 4. Plan and implement patient and family teaching to prevent postoperative complications.
- 5. Analyze the differences in the various types of anesthesia and list the advantages and disadvantages to the surgeon and the patient.
- 6. Compare the roles of the scrub nurse and the circulating nurse.

Clinical Practice

- 1. Perform a thorough nursing assessment for a preoperative patient.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

2. Teach the patient postoperative exercises during the preoperative period.
3. Prepare a patient for surgery using a preoperative checklist.
4. Administer preoperative medications.
5. Document preoperative care and assessment data.
6. Observe during a patient's surgery.

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Clinical Practice

1. Care for a patient whose condition requires extended precautions.
2. From a day's patient assignment, determine the factors present for each patient that are risk factors for infection.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 7 **Care of Patients with Pain**

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 2 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Theories of Pain

- III. Classification of Pain
 - A. Nociceptive Pain
 - B. Neuropathic Pain

- IV. Perception of Pain

- V. Acute versus Chronic Pain
 - A. Acute Pain
 - B. Chronic Pain
 - C. Nursing Management

- VI. Management of Pain
 - A. Pharmacologic Approaches
 - B. Non-pharmacologic Approaches

- VII. Community Care
 - A. Extended Care
 - B. Home Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completing this chapter, the student will:

- 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the current view of pain as a specific entity requiring appropriate intervention.
- 2. Review the gate control theory of pain and its relationship to nursing care.
- 3. Compare nociceptive and neuropathic pain and the nursing care for each.
- 4. Explain how pain perception is affected by personal situations and cultural backgrounds.
- 5. Describe the false perceptions that underlie many current ideas about pain and pain management and assist patients to achieve a clearer, more factual understanding.
- 6. List the different pharmacologic approaches to pain management with examples of each.
- 7. Analyze the major differences between acute and chronic pain and their management.

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Clinical Practice

1. Effectively use the nursing process for pain management.
2. Use appropriate pain evaluation tools for a variety of patients.
3. Recognize common side effects of analgesics and describe techniques for addressing them.
4. Employ non-pharmacologic approaches to pain management with a variety of patients.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- D. Hormone Therapy
- E. Immunotherapy Using Biologic Response Modifiers
- F. Bone Marrow and Stem Cell Transplantation
- G. Gene Therapy
- IX. Evaluating The Effectiveness of Medical Treatment
 - A. Complementary and Integrative Medicine
- X. Common Problems Related to Cancer or Cancer Treatment
 - A. Anorexia, Mucositis, and Weight Loss
 - B. Nausea, Vomiting, and Diarrhea
 - C. Constipation
 - D. Cystitis
 - E. Immunosuppression, Bone Marrow Suppression, and Infection
 - F. Hyperuricemia
 - G. Fatigue
 - H. Alopecia
 - I. Pain
 - J. Patients with Metastatic Disease
 - K. Fears and Ineffective Coping
 - L. Oncologic Emergencies
- XI. Care for The Dying Cancer Patient
 - A. Psychological Process of Death
 - B. Palliative Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Identify characteristics of neoplastic (abnormal tissue) growth.
2. Identify at least five factors that may contribute to the development of a malignancy.
3. State at least four practices that can contribute to prevention and early detection of cancers.
4. Include the recommendations of the American Cancer Society for routine checkups and detection of cancers into patient education.
5. Explain the advantages and disadvantages of the various treatments available for cancer.
6. Illustrate the major problems for a patient who is coping with side effects of radiation or chemotherapy for cancer, and state the appropriate nursing interventions.
7. Distinguish the stages of the grieving process experienced by the dying cancer patient.

Clinical Practice

1. Devise a general plan of nursing care for the patient receiving chemotherapy.
2. Formulate a teaching plan for the patient who has bone marrow suppression from cancer treatment.
3. Institute nursing interventions to help the patient cope with the common problems of cancer and its treatment.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

4. Use appropriate nursing interventions to help patients and families deal with the psychosocial effects of cancer and its treatment.
5. Employ nursing interventions to help the cancer patient cope with death and dying.

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

4. From assessment data, identify areas of psychosocial need for a home care patient and family.

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

5. Implement a teaching plan appropriate for adolescents and young adults for the prevention of skin cancer.

**Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Chapter 42 Care of Patients with Integumentary Disorders and Burns

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Inflammatory Infections
 - A. Dermatitis
 - B. Acne
 - C. Psoriasis
 - D. Steven-Johnson Syndrome

- III. Bacterial Infections

- IV. Viral Infections
 - A. Herpes Simplex
 - B. Herpes Zoster

- V. Fungal Infections
 - A. Tinea Pedis

- VI. Parasitic Infections
 - A. Pediculosis and Scabies

- VII. Noninfectious Disorders of Skin
 - A. Skin Cancer
 - B. Pressure Ulcers
 - C. Burns

- VIII. Community Care

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Describe the etiology of dermatitis.
2. Plan psychosocial interventions for the patient who has psoriasis.
3. Compare and contrast the treatment of fungal skin or nail disorders to the treatment of bacterial skin disorders.
4. List the main nursing care points for patients with herpes virus infections.
5. Discuss the types of acne and their treatment.
6. Compare the characteristics of the various types of skin cancer.
7. Analyze the important points of caring for an immobile patient to prevent pressure ulcers.
8. Prepare care plan interventions for each stage of a pressure ulcer.
9. Summarize important assessment points for the patient who has sustained a burn.
10. Evaluate the nurse's role in emergency burn care.
11. Evaluate the psychosocial needs and interventions for burn patients.
12. Describe the process of rehabilitation for the patient with a major burn.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach a family about care for the patient and home when scabies is present.
2. Assess the skin of family members for signs of skin cancer.
3. Provide care for a patient with a stage III or stage IV pressure ulcer.
4. Apply Standard Precautions and sterile technique for the care of a burn.
5. Visit a burn intensive care unit and observe the wound care of a patient who is in the acute stage of a major burn.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

4. Identify the various ways in which immunity to disease occurs.
5. Analyze the factors that interfere with normal immune response.
6. Explain the role of immunizations in relation to immunity.
7. Compare and contrast the responsibilities of different members of the health care team in preventing infection in immunocompromised patients.

Clinical Practice

1. Identify assessments that indicate immune system function.
2. Describe precautions to be taken for patients with an impaired immune system.
3. Evaluate your patient's risk for infection during a clinical experience.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 11 Care of Patients with Immune and Lymphatic Disorders

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Immune Disorders

- III. Therapeutic Immunosuppression
 - A. Diagnostic Tests and Treatment of Immune Deficiencies
 - a. Nursing Management (ADPIE)

- IV. Disorders of Inappropriate Immune Response
 - A. Allergy and Hypersensitivity
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - B. Anaphylactic Reaction and Anaphylactic Shock
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management (ADPIE)

- V. Autoimmune Disorders
 - A. Signs and Symptoms
 - B. Diagnosis
 - C. Treatment and Nursing Management (ADPIE)
 - E. System Lupus Erythematosus
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management (ADPIE)

- VI. Disorders of the Lymphatic System
 - A. Lymphoma
 - B. Hodgkin’s Disease

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
- b. Signs and Symptoms
- c. Diagnosis, Treatment, and Nursing Management (ADPIE)
- C. Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management (ADPIE)
- D. Lymphedema
- E. Fibromyalgia

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Summarize the ideal actions of therapeutic immunosuppressive drugs.
2. Explain the importance of minimizing the administration of antimicrobial agents.
3. Describe effects of aging on the immune system.
4. Explain why an immune-suppressed patient, with infection, may not have an elevated body temperature.
5. Explain how an allergic reaction occurs during an excessive immune response.
6. Summarize the nurse's role in helping the patient to control allergies.
7. Discuss the three categories of autoimmune disorders and give examples of autoimmune disorders/diseases.
8. Evaluate and explain why the process of diagnosis and treatment for systemic lupus erythematosus would be difficult or frustrating for the patient.
9. Compare and contrast the two types of lymphoma and how they are diagnosed.

Clinical Practice

1. List nursing measures for the prevention of infection for an immunocompromised patient.
2. List key elements for data collection, if an immune-suppressant disorder is suspected.
3. Perform nursing assessment on a patient with a primary allergic condition.
4. List the usual measures for treating an anaphylactic reaction and locate the necessary emergency equipment on your clinical unit.
5. Perform nursing interventions for a patient with lymphedema.
6. Review a nursing care plan for a patient who has systemic lupus erythematosus.
7. List interventions that can be used for a patient with fibromyalgia.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

4. Provide care for a patient who has undergone an arthroscopy.
5. Teach a patient to properly use crutches.
6. Teach an elderly patient with a mobility problem about ways to prevent a fall at home.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 32 Care of Patients with Musculoskeletal and Connective Tissue Disorders

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Connective Tissue Disorders
 - A. Sprain
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - B. Strain
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Dislocation
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - D. Rotator Cuff Tear
 - E. Anterior Cruciate Ligament Injury
 - F. Meniscal Injury
 - G. Achilles Tendon Rupture
 - H. Bursitis
 - I. Bunion (Hallux Vagus)
 - J. Carpal Tunnel Syndrome
 - 1. Etiology, Pathophysiology, Signs, and Symptoms
 - 2. Diagnosis, Treatment, and Nursing Management
 - K. Fractures
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment
 - L. Nursing Management
 - M. Complications

- III. Inflammatory Disorders of the Musculoskeletal System
 - A. Lyme Disease
 - A. Osteoarthritis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment
 - 4. Nursing Management

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- B. Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment
 - 4. Nursing Management

- C. Gout
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, and Symptoms
 - 3. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - 4. Nursing Management

- D. Osteoporosis
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, and Symptoms
 - 3. Diagnosis
 - 4. Treatment
 - 5. Nursing Management

- E. Paget's Disease

- F. Bone Tumors
 - 1. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - 2. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - 3. Treatment and Nursing Management

- G. Amputation
 - 1. Preoperative Care
 - 2. Postoperative Care
 - 3. Rehabilitation

IV. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

- 1. Compare the assessment findings of a connective tissue injury with those of a fracture.
- 2. Explain the rationale for the “do's and don'ts” of cast care.
- 3. Outline the potential complications related to fractures.
- 4. Discuss the pathophysiology and implications of the 6Ps.
- 5. Compare the preoperative and postoperative care of a patient with a total knee replacement with that of a patient with a total hip replacement.
- 6. Identify the special problems of patients with arthritis and specific nursing interventions that can be helpful.
- 7. Explain the process by which osteoporosis occurs, ways to slow the process, and how the disorder is treated.
- 8. Plan important postoperative observations and nursing interventions in the care of the patient who has undergone an amputation.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Clinical Practice

1. Assess a patient who has a connective tissue injury.
2. Provide pin care for a patient with external fixation.
3. Teach the patient going home with a cast about proper care of the cast and extremity.
4. Observe a physical therapist who is teaching quadriceps exercise and then assist the patient to practice.
5. Assess the skin of a patient who has a prosthetic device on an amputated limb.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 12

The Respiratory System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

A&P

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Overview of Anatomy and Physiology of the Respiratory System
 - A. The structures and functions of the upper respiratory system
 - B. How speech is produced in the larynx
 - C. The structures and functions of the lower respiratory system
 - D. How oxygen is transported through the respiratory system
 - E. How the lungs are protected
 - F. How respirations are controlled
 - G. The effects of the bones of the thorax and respiratory muscles affect the respiratory process
 - H. Factors that can affect the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide
 - I. How oxygen and carbon dioxide travel to and from the cell and tissue
 - J. Age-related changes that affect the respiratory system

- III. Causes of Respiratory Disorders

- IV. Respiratory Disorders
 - A. Prevention

- XIV. Nursing Management

- VI. Common Respiratory Patient Care Problems
 - A. Ineffective Airway Clearance
 - B. Ineffective Breathing Patterns
 - 1. Dyspnea or Breathlessness
 - 2. Hypercapnia
 - 3. Hypocapnia
 - 4. Other Ineffective Breathing Patterns
 - C. Risk of Infection
 - D. Alternations in Nutrition and Hydration
 - E. Fatigue

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Recall the structure and function of the respiratory system.
2. Analyze three causative factors related to disorders of the respiratory system.
3. Provide instructions to patients on measures to prevent long-term problems of the respiratory system.
4. Summarize nursing responsibilities for patients undergoing diagnostic tests and procedures for disorders of the respiratory system.

Clinical Practice

1. Verify that nursing diagnoses chosen for patients with problems of the respiratory system are appropriate.
2. Propose interventions for a patient who has a problem with oxygenation.
3. Teach a patient about smoking cessation.
4. Employ proper techniques for assessing the respiratory system.

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 13 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Upper Respiratory System
Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 2 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disorders of the Nose and Sinuses
 - A. Upper Respiratory Infection (The Common Cold) and Rhinitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - B. Sinusitis
 - C. Epistaxis
 - D. Pharyngitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - E. Tonsillitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)

- III. Obstruction and Trauma
 - A. Airway Obstruction and Respiratory Arrest
 - B. Obstructive Sleep Apnea
 - C. Nasal Fracture
 - D. Cancer of the Larynx
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)

- IV. Community Care
 - A. Home Care
 - B. Extended Care

Ralph R. Willis Career and Technical Center
School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Recognize symptoms of disorders of the sinuses, pharynx, and larynx.
2. Describe the postoperative care for the patient undergoing a rhinoplasty.
3. List emergency measures for the patient with an airway obstruction.
4. Review a nursing care plan for the patient who had a laryngectomy.
5. Analyze safety factors to be considered when caring for the patient with a tracheostomy.

Clinical Practice

1. Institute measures to stop epistaxis.
2. Provide tracheostomy care.
3. Devise interventions for the psychosocial care of the patient who has undergone a laryngectomy.
4. Visit a patient who has a permanent tracheostomy and ask her to share some of her successful coping strategies.

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 14 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Lower Respiratory System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Respiratory Infectious Diseases
 - A. Acute Bronchitis
 - B. Influenza
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment and Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - C. Pneumonia
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Prevention
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - D. Empyema
 - E. Fungal Infections
 - F. Tuberculosis
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - G. Extra pulmonary Tuberculosis
 - H. Bronchiectasis
 - a. Cystic Fibrosis
 - I. Occupational Lung Disorders
 - J. Interstitial Pulmonary Disease
 - a. Sarcoidosis
 - b. Pulmonary Fibrosis

- III. Restrictive Pulmonary Disorders
 - A. Pleurisy

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- B. Pleural Effusion
-
- IV. Obstructive Pulmonary Disorders
 - A. Atelectasis
 - B. Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD)
 - a. Etiology and Diagnosis of COPD
 - C. Asthma
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE) and Rehabilitation of Patient with Chronic Airflow Limitation
 - D. Lung Cancer
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
-
- V. Pulmonary Vascular Disorders
 - A. Pulmonary Embolism
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - B. Primary Pulmonary Hypertension
 - C. Lung Transplantation
-
- VI. Chest Injuries
 - A. Pneumothorax and Hemothorax
-
- VII. Lung Disorders
 - A. Pulmonary Edema
 - B. Adult (Acute) Respiratory Distress Syndrome
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
- c. Treatment and Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
- C. Respiratory Failure

VIII. Common Therapeutic Measures

- A. Intrathoracic Surgery
 - a. Preoperative Care
 - b. Postoperative Care
 - c. Special Aspects of Patient Care
- B. Medication Administration
- C. Humidification
- D. Pulmonary Hygiene
- E. Oxygen Therapy
 - a. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
- F. Mechanical Ventilation
 - a. Modes of Ventilation
 - b. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)

IX. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Compare and contrast commonalities and differences in nursing care for patients with bronchitis, influenza, pneumonia, empyema, and pleurisy.
2. List nursing interventions appropriate for care of patients with nursing diagnoses of: Ineffective airway clearance, Ineffective breathing pattern, impaired gas exchange, and Fatigue related to hypoxia.
3. Analyze ways a nurse can contribute to prevention and prompt treatment of tuberculosis.
4. Summarize the pathophysiologic changes that occur during an asthma attack.
5. Evaluate problems that occur with aging that may cause a restrictive pulmonary disorder.
6. Describe the specifics of nursing care for the patient who has had thoracic surgery and has chest tubes in place.

Clinical Practice

1. Complete a nursing care plan, including home care, for the patient with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease.
2. Review nursing interventions for the tracheostomy patient on oxygen therapy.
3. Teach a patient how to use a peak flowmeter.
4. Observe a respiratory therapist (RT) who is responsible for a patient on a mechanical ventilator and identify how RTs and nurses work together to deliver safe care.

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Chapter 15

The Hematologic System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

A&P

LESSON CONTENT:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Overview of Anatomy and Physiology of the Hematologic System
 - A. Blood functions
 - B. Components of Blood
 - C. Functions of Plasma Proteins
 - D. How The Body Produces Blood Cells
 - E. Function of Red Blood Cells
 - F. Function of White Blood Cells
 - G. Platelet and Platelet Function
 - H. Interaction between the lymphatic and vascular system
 - I. Age-related changes

- III. Causes of Hematologic Disorders

- IV. Prevention of Hematologic Disorders

- V. Diagnostic Test and Procedures
 - A. Nursing Management

- VI. Common Problems Related to Disorders of The Hematologic System
 - A. Excessive Bleeding
 - B. Fatigue
 - C. Anorexia
 - D. Pain
 - E. Infection
 - F. Bone Marrow Failure

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Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Describe the structures and functions of the hematologic system.
2. Differentiate between the various types of blood cells and their functions.
3. Discuss factors that may alter the function of the hematologic system.
4. Identify ways in which the nurse might help prevent blood disorders.
5. List at least five different kinds of information that can be obtained from a complete blood count (CBC).
6. Describe ways to accomplish hemostasis.
7. Apply the nursing process to patients with problems of the hematologic system.

Clinical Practice

1. Explain the procedure and care for a bone marrow aspiration to a patient about to undergo the procedure.
2. Perform a focused assessment on a patient with a problem of the hematologic system.
3. Choose nursing interventions for patients with problems of the hematologic system.

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Chapter 16 Care of Patients with Hematologic Disorders

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disorders of the Hematologic System
 - A. Anemia
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - B. Aplastic Anemias
 - C. Sickle Cell Disease
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - D. Polycythemia Vera
 - E. Leukemia
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - F. Thrombocytopenia
 - G. Multiple Myeloma
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - H. Hemophilia
 - a. Etiology.

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- b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - I. Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation
- III. Therapies Frequently Used in the Management of Hematologic Disorders
- A. Transfusions
 - a. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - b. Transfusion Reaction
 - B. Leukapheresis
 - C. Biologic Response Modifiers: Colony-Stimulating Factor Therapy
 - D. Bone Marrow Transplantation
 - a. Oxygen Therapy
 - b. Iron Therapy
 - c. Vitamin B12 Therapy
 - d. Splenectomy
 - E. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Identify the causes of the various types of anemias.
2. Develop a plan of care for the patient with an anemia.
3. Explain the pathophysiology and care of sickle cell disease.
4. Compare cell abnormalities of polycythemia vera to those of leukemia.
5. Formulate a teaching plan for the patient with leukemia.
6. Comprehend why multiple myeloma is a disease affecting older people.
7. Discuss the problems and treatments the hemophilia patient faces.

Clinical Practice

1. Considering the goals of care, write expected outcomes for each of the appropriate nursing diagnoses for a patient with a blood disorder.
2. Prepare to provide preprocedure and postprocedure care for the patient undergoing a bone marrow aspiration.
3. Perform an assessment on a patient with a suspected hematologic disorder.
4. Assist with the development of a plan of care for an adult with leukemia.
5. Assess for signs and symptoms of disseminated intravascular coagulation.

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Clinical Practice

1. Teach patients about the more common diagnostic tests and procedures to diagnose and evaluate cardiovascular diseases.
2. Assist patients to form plans to modify cardiovascular disease risk factors.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 18 Care of Patients with Hypertension and Peripheral Vascular Disease

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Hypertension
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - F. Arteriosclerosis and Atherosclerosis

- III. Peripheral Vascular Diseases
 - A. Peripheral Arterial Disease (PAD) (Arterial Insufficiency)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - B. Aneurysm
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - C. Carotid Occlusion
 - D. Buerger's Disease (Thromboangiitis Obliterans)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, symptoms, Diagnosis, and Treatment
 - c. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - E. Raynaud's Disease
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)

- IV. Venous Disorders

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- A. Venous Thrombosis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Superficial Thrombophlebitis
 - a. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - b. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Deep Vein Thrombosis
 - a. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - b. Treatment
 - c. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - D. Varicose Veins
 - a. Treatment
 - E. Chronic Venous Insufficiency
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - F. Venous Stasis Ulcers
 - a. Nursing Management – (ADPIE)
- V. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Diagram the pathophysiology of hypertension.
2. Predict the complications that can occur as a consequence of hypertension.
3. Briefly describe the treatment program for mild, moderate, and severe hypertension.
4. Contrast the pathophysiology of arteriosclerosis with that of atherosclerosis.
5. Review four factors that contribute to peripheral vascular disease.
6. Recognize the signs, symptoms, and treatment of aneurysm.
7. Prepare a teaching plan for a patient with Raynaud's syndrome.
8. Compare the etiology and care for thrombophlebitis and deep vein thrombosis.
9. Summarize how venous insufficiency may lead to a venous stasis ulcer.
10. Compare venous stasis ulcer with arterial leg ulcer.
11. List types of surgery performed for problems of the peripheral vascular system.

Clinical Practice

1. Develop and implement a teaching plan for a patient who has hypertension.
2. Choose the points to be included in the teaching plan for the patient who has experienced thrombophlebitis.
3. Institute a teaching plan for the patient undergoing anticoagulant therapy.
4. Differentiate between venous and arterial insufficiency during a physical assessment.
5. Prepare a nursing care plan for the patient with arterial insufficiency.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

6. Identify three likely nursing diagnoses for patients who have common problems of vascular disease and list the expected outcomes and appropriate nursing interventions for each.

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Chapter 19 **Care of Patients with Cardiac Disorders**

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disorders of the Heart
 - A. Heart Failure
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)
 - e. Complications
 - B. Cardiac Conduction Disorders
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management-(ADPIE)

- III. Inflammatory Diseases of the Heart
 - A. Ineffective Endocarditis
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, Diagnosis and Treatment
 - B. Pericarditis
 - C. Cardiomyopathy
 - a. Nursing Management for Infectious and Inflammatory Heart Disease

- IV. Cardiac Valve Disorders
 - A. Mitral Stenosis
 - B. Mitral Regurgitation (Insufficiency)
 - C. Aortic Stenosis
 - D. Aortic Regurgitation (Insufficiency)
 - E. Treatment Of Valve Disorders
 - a. Medical Treatment
 - b. Surgical Treatment
 - c. Valve Replacement

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d. Nursing Management for Cardiac Valve Disorders

V. Cardiac Trauma

VI. Common Therapies and Their Nursing Implications

- A. Oxygen Therapy
- B. Pharmacologic Agents
- C. Diet Control

XV. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Compare left-sided and right-sided heart failure.
2. Describe the nursing assessment specific to the patient who is admitted with heart failure.
3. Identify life-threatening heart rhythms from a selection of cardiac rhythm strips.
4. Describe usual treatment for atrial fibrillation, third-degree heart block, and ventricular tachycardia.
5. Discuss how nursing interventions for patients with a valvular disorder differ from those for a patient with a cardiac dysrhythmia.
6. State nursing responsibilities in the administration of cardiac drugs.
7. Describe under what circumstances cardiac surgery is appropriate treatment.
8. Discuss the nurse's role in caring for patients with heart disorders in the long-term care facility or the home.
9. Develop a teaching plan with dietary recommendations for heart disease.

Clinical Practice

1. Develop a plan of care for a patient who has heart failure.
2. Perform a basic physical assessment on a patient who has a mitral valve stenosis and dysrhythmia.
3. Use the nursing process to care for assigned patients who have cardiovascular disorders.
4. Safely administer medications for patients with cardiac disorders.
5. Provide support to patients undergoing diagnostic testing and treatment for cardiac disorders.
6. Develop a teaching plan for patients with cardiac disorders.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 20 Care of Patients with Coronary Artery Disease and Cardiac Surgery

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Coronary Artery Disease
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms
 - D. Diagnosis
 - E. Treatment
 - F. Nursing Management

- III. Angina Pectoris
 - A. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - B. Treatment
 - C. Nursing Management

- IV. Acute Coronary Syndrome and Myocardial Infarction
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs and Symptoms
 - C. Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment

- V. Cardiogenic Shock
 - A. Intermediate Care
 - B. Rehabilitation

- VI. Surgical and Nonsurgical Treatment Options
 - A. Percutaneous Transluminal Coronary Angioplasty
 - B. Transmyocardial Laser Revascularization
 - C. Cardiac Surgery
 - a. Coronary Artery Bypass Graft Surgery
 - b. Heart Transplant
 - c. Nursing Care of the Patient Having Cardiac Surgery

- VII. Community Care

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Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Discuss the causes of coronary artery disease.
2. Describe the pathophysiology of coronary artery disease.
3. Outline nursing interventions to care for a patient experiencing angina, including medication administration and patient teaching.
4. Discuss the pathophysiology of myocardial infarction.
5. Compare and contrast the symptoms of and care for unstable angina with those of myocardial infarction.
6. Develop a nursing care plan for a patient experiencing a myocardial infarction.
7. Describe the nursing care of a patient undergoing cardiac surgery.
8. List five complications of cardiac surgery.

Clinical Practice

1. Develop a teaching plan for a patient with coronary artery disease.
2. Identify signs and symptoms that indicate a patient may be experiencing a myocardial infarct.
3. Administer medications to patients experiencing cardiac disorders.
4. Collaborate with other health care providers to care for patients after cardiac surgery.
5. Contribute to discharge planning for a patient after cardiac surgery.

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Chapter 28 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Upper Gastrointestinal System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 3 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Eating Disorders
 - A. Anorexia
 - B. Bulimia Nervosa
 - C. Obesity
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - D. Nursing Management
- II. Upper Gastrointestinal Disorders
 - A. Stomatitis
 - B. Dysphagia
 - a. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Cancer of The Oral Cavity
 - a. Etiology, Pathophysiology, and Signs and Symptoms
 - b. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - c. Nursing Management
 - D. Cancer of the Esophagus
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatments
 - d. Nursing Management
 - E. Hiatal Hernia (Diaphragmatic Hernia)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - F. Gastroesophageal Reflux Disease
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - G. Gastroenteritis
 - H. Gastritis
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- d. Treatment and Nursing Management
- I. Peptic Ulcer
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management
 - g. Complications
 - h. Surgical Treatment
- J. Gastric Cancer
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment and Nursing Management
- III. Common Therapies for Disorders of the Gastrointestinal System
 - A. Gastrointestinal Decompression
 - a. Nursing Management
 - B. Enteral Nutrition
 - D. Total Parenteral Nutrition

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Discuss obesity and its management, including bariatric surgery.
2. Compare the signs and symptoms of oral, esophageal, and stomach cancer.
3. Illustrate the cause of gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD).
4. Explain the etiology and prognosis for Barrett's esophagus.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, means of medical diagnosis, and treatment for gastritis.
6. Compare and contrast the treatment and nursing care of the patient with GERD and a patient with a peptic ulcer.
7. Review the difference in the care of the patient with a nasogastric tube for decompression and care of the patient with a feeding tube.
8. Compare the care for a patient receiving total parenteral nutrition with care of the patient receiving enteral feedings.

Clinical Practice

1. Implement a teaching plan for a patient who has GERD.
2. Plan postoperative care for a patient having gastric surgery.
3. Demonstrate proper care of the patient with a Salem sump tube for gastric decompression.
4. Manage a tube feeding for the patient receiving formula via a feeding pump.
5. Review a nursing care plan for the patient with a gastrointestinal disorder.

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 29 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Lower Gastrointestinal System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 3 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disorders of The Abdomen and Lower Gastrointestinal System
 - A. Abdominal and Inguinal Hernia
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Irritable Bowel Syndrome
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - C. Diarrhea of Constipation
 - a. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - D. Diverticula
 - a. Etiology of Diverticulosis and Diverticulitis
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - E. Intestinal Obstruction
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - F. Bowel Ischemia
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management

- III. Inflammatory Bowel Disease
 - A. Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn’s Disease
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management
 - B. Appendicitis

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
- b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
- c. Treatment
- d. Nursing Management
- C. Peritonitis
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
- D. Malabsorption
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
- E. Colon Cancer
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
- VI. Ostomy Surgery and Care
 - A. Colostomy
 - a. Types of Ostomies
 - b. Colostomy Locations
 - B. Ileostomy
 - C. Preoperative Care
 - D. Nursing Management
- V. Anorectal Disorders
 - A. Hemorrhoids
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Pilonidal Sinus (Pilonidal Cyst)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Anorectal Abscess and Fistula
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
- VII. Community Care

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Compare the etiology and signs and symptoms of various types of hernias.
2. Discuss the characteristics of irritable bowel syndrome.
3. Explain how diverticulitis occurs.
4. Illustrate how the two types of intestinal obstruction occur and the symptoms.
5. Describe the pathophysiology, methods of diagnosis, and treatment for ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease.
6. Differentiate the signs and symptoms of appendicitis from peritonitis.
7. Plan nursing interventions for the patient having surgery of the lower intestine and rectum.
8. Discuss ways to help the patient psychologically adjust to having an ostomy.
9. Compare the characteristics of hemorrhoids, pilonidal sinus, and anorectal fistula.

Clinical Practice

1. Choose nursing interventions for the patient with inflammatory bowel disease.
2. Assess for the signs and symptoms of appendicitis.
3. Identify types of patients who are at risk for peritonitis.
4. Create a teaching plan for the prevention of colorectal cancer.
5. Write a nursing care plan for the patient with cancer of the colon and intestinal obstruction.
6. Evaluate a nursing care plan for a patient undergoing colostomy, considering the type of stoma and the effluent it produces.
7. Observe the equipment and procedure for changing an ostomy appliance.

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 30 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Gallbladder, Liver, and Pancreas

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 3 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disorders of the Gallbladder
 - A. Cholelithiasis and Cholecystitis
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management

- III. Disorders of The Liver
 - A. Hepatitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
 - f. Prevention
 - g. Complications
 - B. Cirrhosis
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management
 - g. Complications
 - C. Liver Transplantation
 - a. Nursing Management
 - D. Cancer of the Liver
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management

- IV. Disorders of the Pancreas
 - A. Acute Pancreatitis

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- a. Etiology
- b. Pathophysiology
- c. Signs and Symptoms
- d. Diagnosis
- e. Treatment and Nursing Management
- B. Chronic Pancreatitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
- C. Cancer of the Pancreas
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management

IV. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Explain the plan of care for the patient with cholelithiasis.
2. Describe treatment for the patient with cholecystitis.
3. List the ways in which the various types of hepatitis can be transmitted.
4. Identify signs and symptoms of the various types of hepatitis.
5. Devise appropriate nursing interventions for the patient with cirrhosis and ascites.
6. Indicate potential causes of liver failure.
7. Differentiate the signs and symptoms of acute and chronic liver failure.
8. Discuss the ethical issues associated with liver transplantation.
9. Devise a nursing care plan for the patient with cancer of the liver.
10. Prepare a plan for adequate pain control for the patient with pancreatitis.
11. Compare the treatment options for cancer of the pancreas.

Clinical Practice

1. Perform preoperative teaching for a patient who is to undergo laparoscopic cholecystectomy.
2. Review a nursing care plan, including psychosocial concerns, for the patient who has hepatitis with jaundice.
3. Implement a discharge teaching plan for the patient who has been in the hospital with a flare-up of chronic pancreatitis.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Clinical Practice

1. Identify nursing responsibilities in the preprocedure and postprocedure care of patients undergoing urologic diagnostic studies.
2. Perform initial and ongoing nursing assessment of a patient's urologic status.
3. List five nursing responsibilities related to the care of a patient with an indwelling catheter.
4. Write a nursing care plan for a patient with urinary incontinence.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 34 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Urinary System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Inflammatory Disorders of the Urinary Tract
 - A. Cystitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - B. Urethritis
 - C. Pyelonephritis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
 - D. Acute Glomerulonephritis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - E. Chronic Glomerulonephritis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - F. Nephrotic Syndrome
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management

- III. Obstruction of the Urinary Tract
 - A. Hydronephrosis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Renal Stenosis
 - C. Renal Stones
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- b. Prevention
- c. Signs, and Symptoms
- d. Diagnosis
- e. Treatment
- f. Nursing Management

IV. Urologic System Trauma

- A. Trauma to Kidneys and Ureters
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
- B. Trauma to the Bladder
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management

V. Urologic System Cancer

- A. Cancer of the Bladder
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
- B. Cancer of the Kidney
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management

VI. Renal Failure

- A. Acute Renal Failure
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment
 - f. Nursing Management
- B. Chronic Renal Failure
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs and Symptoms
 - d. Diagnosis
 - e. Treatment and Nursing Management

VII. Community Care

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Describe the signs and symptoms of selected urologic inflammatory disorders (e.g., cystitis, urethritis, and pyelonephritis) and nursing interventions for these patients.
2. Discuss nursing management for patients with acute or chronic glomerulonephritis.
3. Analyze types of patient conditions that create a risk for acute renal failure.
4. Compare the needs of patients on long-term hemodialysis with patients who use peritoneal dialysis.
5. Identify the benefits and special problems associated with kidney transplantation.

Clinical Practice

1. Describe the postoperative nursing care of patients having surgery of the kidney.
2. List specific nursing responsibilities in the care of patients with kidney stones.
3. Provide postoperative nursing care of patients having surgery for urinary diversion.
4. Perform interventions to increase patient compliance in the treatment of chronic kidney failure.
5. Devise a nursing care plan for the home care patient with renal failure.

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- I. Psychosocial Concerns
- J. Ineffective Family Coping

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Define the vocabulary particular to problems of the nervous system.
2. Discuss the differences in the action of sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous systems.
3. Identify four specific ways in which a nurse can contribute to preventing neurologic disorders.
4. State the appropriate preparation and post procedure care for patients undergoing lumbar puncture (spinal tap), electroencephalogram (EEG), and radiologic studies of the brain and cerebral vessels.
5. Become familiar with the techniques used for assessment of the nervous system.
6. Compare and contrast the various signs and symptoms of the common problems experienced by patients with nervous system disorders.

Clinical Practice

1. Gather a pertinent history for a patient with a nervous system problem.
2. Demonstrate a “neuro” check.
3. Score the neurologic status of a patient with a nervous system disorder according to the Glasgow Coma Scale.

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CHAPTER 22 Care of Patients with Head and Spinal Cord Injuries

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Head Injuries
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms
 - D. Diagnosis
 - E. Treatment
 - F. Nursing Management

- III. Increased Intracranial Pressure
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - C. Treatment
 - D. Complications
 - E. Nursing Management

- IV. Injuries of The Spine and Spinal Cord
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Complications
 - F. Nursing Management
 - G. Rehabilitation

- IV. Back Pain and Ruptured Intervertebral Disk (“Slipped Disk”)
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

- 1. Describe the types of injuries that result from head trauma.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

2. Compare and contrast the signs and symptoms of subdural hematoma and epidural hematoma.
3. Explain why an epidural hematoma causes an emergency situation.
4. Discuss the type of procedure performed to relieve a subdural hematoma.
5. Illustrate the pathophysiology of increasing intracranial pressure in a patient who has experienced a severe head injury.
6. Identify the reasons why an elderly person is more at risk for an intracranial bleed from a head injury.
7. Explain the possible ramifications of spinal cord injury.
8. List appropriate nursing interventions necessary to provide comprehensive care for a patient who has suffered a C5 spinal cord injury.
9. Analyze the symptoms of low back pain and correlate them with their causes.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach a family member how to properly assess and care for a patient who has suffered a concussion.
2. Perform a neurologic check on a patient who has suffered head trauma.
3. Participate in a collaborative care planning conference for a patient who has sustained a spinal cord injury.
4. Prepare a plan for teaching self-care measures to a patient who suffers from low back pain.

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CHAPTER 23 **Care of Patients with Disorders of the Brain**

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Seizure Disorders and Epilepsy
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms
 - D. Diagnosis
 - E. Treatment
 - F. Nursing Management

- III. Transient Ischemic Attack

- IV. Cerebrovascular Accident (Stroke, Brain Attack)
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Stroke Prevention
 - D. Signs and Symptoms
 - E. Diagnosis
 - F. Treatment
 - G. Complications
 - H. Nursing Management

- V. Brain Tumor
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - C. Treatment
 - D. Nursing Management
 - E. Complications

- VI. Infectious and Inflammatory Disorders of the Nervous System
 - A. Bacterial Meningitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Viral Meningitis
 - a. Nursing Management
 - C. Encephalitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - d. Complications
 - D. Brain Abscess
- VII. Headaches
- A. Migraine Headaches
 - B. Cluster Headaches
 - C. Tension Headaches
- VIII. Cranial Nerve Disorders
- A. Trigeminal Neuralgia (Tic Douloureux)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Bell's Palsy

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Describe the appropriate nursing actions and observations to be carried out for a patient experiencing a seizure.
2. Explain why seizure may be a consequence of a stroke, tumor, or infection in the brain.
3. Compare the subjective and objective findings of thrombotic stroke and intracerebral bleed.
4. Devise a nursing care plan for the patient who has suffered a cerebrovascular accident (CVA, stroke).
5. Discuss nursing actions to assist the patient who has developed a complication after a cerebrovascular accident.
6. Describe subjective and objective findings indicative of a brain tumor.
7. Explain the pathophysiology behind the symptoms of a brain tumor.
8. Diagram the mechanism by which infection in the brain may cause increased intracranial pressure.
9. Recall the signs of increasing intracranial pressure from early to late signs.
10. Compare and contrast symptoms of meningitis and encephalitis.
11. Explain the assessment data that differentiate migraine headaches from cluster headaches.
12. Compare the signs, symptoms, and treatment of trigeminal neuralgia and Bell's palsy.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach a teenage patient recently diagnosed with epilepsy what she needs to know about her disorder and care.
2. Perform neurologic checks on a patient who is admitted with a suspected CVA.
3. Assist with the care of a patient who has had intracranial surgery.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

4. Devise a teaching plan for the patient who has suffered a CVA and has right-sided hemiplegia.

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CHAPTER 24 Care of Patients with Peripheral and Degenerative Neurologic Disorders

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Parkinson's Disease
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms
 - D. Diagnosis
 - E. Treatment
 - F. Complications
 - G. Nursing Management

- III. Multiple Sclerosis
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms
 - D. Diagnosis
 - E. Treatment
 - F. Nursing Management

- IV. Alzheimer's Disease

- V. Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs and Symptoms
 - C. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - D. Nursing Management

- VI. Guillain-Barré Syndrome
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs and Symptoms
 - C. Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management

- VII. Poliomyelitis and Post-polio Syndrome

- VIII. Huntington's Disease

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- IX. Myasthenia Gravis
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs and Symptoms
 - C. Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management

- X. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Compare and contrast the pathophysiology of Parkinson's disease and myasthenia gravis.
2. Discuss treatments for Parkinson's disease.
3. Describe the nursing care needed for the patient with Parkinson's disease.
4. Explain why multiple sclerosis might be difficult to diagnose.
5. Devise a home care plan for the patient with multiple sclerosis.
6. Compile a nursing care plan for the patient with Guillain-Barré syndrome.
7. Identify the differences between Huntington's disease and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.
8. Illustrate the signs and symptoms of myasthenia gravis.
9. Compare and contrast the complications of Parkinson's disease with those of myasthenia gravis.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach a newly diagnosed patient about the medications for Parkinson's disease.
2. Teach a patient about the diagnostic tests that might be ordered if multiple sclerosis is suspected.
3. Write a nursing care plan for the myasthenia gravis patient who is hospitalized with a respiratory infection.

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- D. Cochlear Implant
- E. Hearing-Assistive Devices

IX. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Identify ways in which nurses can help patients preserve their sight and hearing.
2. Identify signs and symptoms of eye and ear problems.
3. Discuss tests and examinations used to diagnose eye and ear disorders.
4. Perform nursing activities associated with assessing the eye and ear.
5. Use the nursing process for patients with disorders of the eye or ear.

Clinical Practice

1. Provide teaching for a patient who is to undergo tests for a vision problem.
2. Perform focused assessments for disorders of the eyes and ears.
3. Assist visually impaired patients to find resources to maximize their vision.
4. Instruct a spouse in ways to effectively communicate with a hearing-impaired partner.

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CHAPTER 26 Care of Patients with Disorders of the Eyes and Ears

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Common Disorders of the Eye
 - A. Errors of Refraction
 - B. Uveitis
 - C. Corneal Disorders
 - D. Eye Trauma

- III. Cataract
 - A. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - B. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management

- IV. Glaucoma
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology

- V. Open-Angle Glaucoma
 - A. Signs and Symptoms
 - B. Diagnosis
 - B. Treatment
 - C. Nursing Management

- VI. Narrow-Angle (Angle-Closure) Glaucoma
 - A. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - B. Treatment and Nursing Management

- VII. Retinal Detachment
 - A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management

- VIII. Retinopathy
 - A. Etiology

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- B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - D. Treatment
 - E. Nursing Management
- IX. Macular Degeneration
- A. Etiology
 - B. Pathophysiology
 - C. Signs and Symptoms
 - D. Diagnosis
 - E. Treatment
 - F. Nursing Management
- X. Nursing Care of the Patient Having Eye Surgery
- A. Preoperative Care
 - B. Postoperative Care
- XI. Community Care
- A. Resources for The Vision Impaired
- XII. Common Disorders of the Ear
- A. External Otitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis, Treatment, and Nursing Management
 - B. Otitis Media
 - a. Etiology
 - b. Pathophysiology
 - c. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
 - C. Labyrinthitis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis,
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - D. Meniere's Disease (Meniere's Syndrome)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis,
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - E. Acoustic Neuroma

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- F. Otosclerosis and Hearing Loss
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms, and Diagnosis,
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management

- XIII. Nursing Care of the Patient Having Ear Surgery
 - A. Preoperative Care
 - B. Postoperative Care

- XIV. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Discuss errors of refraction and their treatment.
2. Devise nursing care for the patient who is undergoing a corneal transplant.
3. Compare measures used to provide assistance after a chemical eye burn with measures for an eye injury with a foreign object.
4. Describe the signs and symptoms of selected disorders of the eye and appropriate medical treatment and nursing interventions for each.
5. Choose nursing interventions for the patient having a scleral buckle or a cataract extraction.
6. Identify aids and resources for people with vision loss.
7. Explore the impact of hearing or vision loss on an individual and his family.
8. List the signs and symptoms of selected disorders of the ear, appropriate medical or surgical treatment, and nursing interventions for each.
9. Teach the patient with tinnitus or vertigo measures that may decrease the symptoms.
10. Research aids and resources for people with impaired hearing or tinnitus.

Clinical Practice

1. Provide appropriate care for a patient who is preoperative for eye surgery.
2. Properly administer eye medications.
3. Teach a patient to properly administer ear medication.
4. Provide appropriate care for a postoperative ear surgery patient.
5. Assist a patient to find resources for low-vision assistance.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 35

The Endocrine System

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

A&P

Lesson Content

- I. Key Terms

- II. Overview of Anatomy and Physiology of the Endocrine System
 - A. The organs and structure of the endocrine system
 - B. The functions of the endocrine system
 - C. The effects of the pituitary hormones
 - D. The effects of the thyroid hormones
 - E. The functions of the parathyroid glands
 - F. The functions of the hormones secreted by the adrenal glands
 - G. Hormonal function of the pancreas
 - H. Effects of aging on the endocrine system

- III. The Endocrine System
 - A. Endocrine System Disorders
 - a. Causes
 - b. Prevention
 - c. Diagnostic Tests and Procedures
 - B. Nursing Management

- IV. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

- 1. Identify the location of each endocrine gland.
- 2. Diagram the principal actions and target tissues for hormones of the hypothalamus and pituitary, parathyroid, adrenal, and pancreas glands.
- 3. Summarize the effects of the thyroid hormones.
- 4. Describe common diagnostic tests for the endocrine system.

Clinical Practice

- 1. Assess for specific age-related changes of the endocrine system in an elderly patient.
- 2. Teach patients about the diagnostic tests that might be performed for symptoms of endocrine disorders.
- 3. Perform a focused assessment on a patient who may have an endocrine disorder.
- 4. Identify appropriate nursing diagnoses and interventions for problems common to patients with endocrine disorders.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 36 Care of Patients with Pituitary, Thyroid, Parathyroid, and Adrenal Disorders

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disorders of the Pituitary Gland
 - A. Pituitary Tumors
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
 - B. Hypofunction of the Pituitary Gland
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Diabetes Insipidus
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - D. Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management

- III. Disorders of the Thyroid Gland
 - A. Goiter
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Hyperthyroidism
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Thyroidectomy
 - a. Preoperative Care

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- b. Postoperative Care
- D. Hypothyroidism
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - d. Nursing Management
- E. Myxedema Coma
- F. Thyroiditis
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
- G. Thyroid Cancer
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
- IV. Disorders of the Parathyroid Glands
 - A. Hypoparathyroidism
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - B. Hyperparathyroidism (Von Recklinghausen's Disease)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
- V. Disorders of the Adrenal Glands
 - A. Pheochromocytoma
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - B. Adrenocortical Insufficiency (Addison's Disease)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - e. Nursing Management
 - C. Acute Adrenal Insufficiency or Adrenal Crisis
 - a. Treatment
 - D. Excess Adrenocortical Hormone (Cushing Syndrome)
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- c. Diagnosis
- d. Treatment
- e. Nursing Management

VI. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Give examples of four major problems associated with hyposecretion of pituitary hormones and identify three nursing interventions appropriate for each problem.
2. Outline three nursing interventions appropriate for each problem of hypopituitarism.
3. Plan appropriate nursing assessments and interventions for the patient who might experience complications of a thyroidectomy.
4. Compare and contrast the symptoms of hypoparathyroidism with hyperparathyroidism.
5. Identify six signs and symptoms of adrenocortical insufficiency (Addison's disease).
6. Summarize four major causes of Cushing syndrome.

Clinical Practice

1. From an appropriate list of nursing diagnoses, provide nursing care for a patient with a pituitary disorder.
2. Select appropriate nursing interventions for a patient with adrenal insufficiency.
3. Implement patient teaching for the patient with hypothyroidism.
4. Plan postoperative assessment and nursing care for a patient who has had a hypophysectomy.
5. Evaluate the nursing care of a patient who has had a thyroidectomy.
6. Identify nursing diagnoses and appropriate interventions for a patient with diabetes insipidus.
7. Assist with development of a teaching plan for the patient taking a corticosteroid.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 37 **Care of Patients with Diabetes and Hypoglycemia**

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 4 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Diabetes Mellitus
 - A. Types of Diabetes Mellitus
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, Symptoms and Diagnosis
 - c. Management of Diabetes
 - d. Nursing Management
 - B. Hypoglycemia
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs, and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis and Treatment
 - d. Complications
 - e. Nursing Management

- III. Community Care
 - A. Sources of Information

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Compare and contrast the two major types of diabetes mellitus.
2. Analyze the four kinds of factors that influence the development of diabetes mellitus.
3. Review the signs and symptoms of an insulin reaction (hypoglycemia) and discuss appropriate nursing interventions.
4. Summarize the acute and long-term complications and results of poorly controlled diabetes mellitus.
5. Identify sources of support and information for people with diabetes and their families.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach a newly diagnosed person with diabetes about the disease, treatment, and self-care.
2. Perform a focused nursing assessment/gather data for the management of type 1 and type 2 diabetes mellitus.
3. Interpret laboratory tests used in the diagnosis and management of diabetes mellitus.
4. Assess for/gather data related to signs and symptoms that might indicate that the patient with diabetes is in early ketoacidosis.
5. Teach a patient how to recognize and self-treat hypoglycemia.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Chapter 38 **Care of Women with Reproductive Disorders**
Instructor Provided
Lesson Content: 3 HRS
Testing: 1 HR

LESSON CONTENT

- I. Key Terms

- II. Overview of Anatomy and Physiology of the Female Reproductive System
 - A. Primary external structures of the female reproductive system.
 - B. Primary internal structures of the female reproductive system.
 - C. Accessory organs of the female reproductive system.
 - D. Phases of the female reproductive cycle during childbearing years.
 - F. Sexual development in the fetus.
 - G. Changes that take place as girls mature into women and become capable of reproduction.
 - H. Changes that take place as a woman enters menopause
 - I. Changes that occur with aging.

- III. The Female Reproductive System
 - A. Menstruation
 - B. Normal Breasts
 - C. Contraception and Fertility
 - D. Menopause
 - E. Health Promotion and Disease Prevention

- IV. Nursing Management

- V. Disorders of The Female Reproductive System
 - A. Menstrual Dysfunctions
 - B. Pelvic Relaxation Syndrome
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment and Nursing Management
 - C. Polycystic Ovarian Syndrome
 - D. Dysfunctional Uterine Bleeding
 - E. Abnormal Uterine Bleeding
 - F. Leiomyoma
 - G. Endometriosis
 - H. Inflammations of The Lower Genital Tract
 - I. Toxic Shock Syndrome
 - J. Cancer of The Reproductive Tract

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

- VI. Disorders of The Breast
 - A. Benign Disorders of The Breast
 - B. Breast Cancer

- VII. Home Care

- VIII. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Identify the female reproductive organs and their role in the overall health of the individual.
2. Describe normal physiology and age-related changes in the female reproductive system.
3. Discuss common menstrual disorders and their nursing interventions.
4. Explore methods of contraception.
5. Review causes and treatment of infertility.
6. List changes associated with menopause, its treatment options, and appropriate nursing interventions.
7. Explain the screening procedures recommended for maintaining reproductive health.
8. Compare and contrast benign and malignant disorders of the female reproductive system.
9. Understand the role of robotic gynecologic surgery as an alternative to open surgery.
10. Discuss the nurse's role during screening procedures, data collection, and education of women concerning reproductive health.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach techniques of breast self-examination and vulvar self-examination to a patient.
2. Plan the nursing care of a woman with a reproductive disorder.
3. Describe the causes of and interventions for common disorders of the female reproductive tract.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 39 **Care of Men with Reproductive Disorders**

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 3 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content

- I. Key Terms

- II Overview of Anatomy and Physiology of the Male Reproductive System
 - A. Structures of the male reproductive system.
 - B. Functions of the organs of the male reproductive system.
 - C. How sperm production is controlled
 - D. Age related changes to the male reproduction system

- III. The Male Reproductive System
 - A. Fertility
 - B. Contraception

- IV. Nursing Management

- V. Disorders of The Male Reproductive System
 - A. Erectile Dysfunction
 - B. Ejaculation Disorders
 - C. Infertility
 - D. Hydrocele
 - E. Varicocele
 - F. Testicular Torsion
 - G. Priapism
 - H. Peyronie’s Disease
 - I. Benign Prostatic Hyperplasia
 - a. Etiology and Pathophysiology
 - b. Signs and Symptoms
 - c. Diagnosis
 - d. Treatment
 - J. Inflammations and Infections of the Male Reproductive Tract
 - K. Cancer of The Male Reproductive Tract

- VI. Community Care

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Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Understand the effects of aging on the male reproductive system.
2. Summarize the medical and nursing management of erectile dysfunction.
3. Describe factors involved in fertility, infertility, and contraception in the male patient.
4. Discuss the most common diagnostic tests and examinations of the male reproductive system.
5. Describe the assessment of the male reproductive system.
6. Outline the pathophysiology and manifestations of common disorders of the male reproductive tract.
7. Evaluate the plan of care for a patient with a disorder of the male reproductive tract.
8. Identify the psychological and emotional impact of disorders of the male reproductive tract.
9. Understand the role of drug therapy in disorders of the male reproductive tract.
10. Compare and contrast four types of surgical treatments for benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH).
11. Diagram the preoperative and postoperative nursing care of a patient with BPH.
12. Discuss inflammations of the male reproductive system and their treatments.
13. Illustrate the patient teaching involved for early detection of testicular and prostate tumors.
14. Describe the nursing care of a patient with prostate cancer.

Clinical Practice

1. Teach a patient about the procedure for a prostate biopsy.
2. Outline a nursing care plan for a patient with prostate cancer.
3. Devise a teaching plan for testicular examination for young adult men.
4. Prepare materials describing treatment to a patient experiencing erectile dysfunction.

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School of Practical Nursing
Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 40 Care of Patients with Sexually Transmitted Infections

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 3 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content

- I. Key Terms

- II. Common Infections of the Female Reproductive Tract
 - A. Pelvic Inflammatory Disease
 - B. Candidiasis
 - C. Bacterial Vaginosis

- III. Risk Factors for Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections
 - A. Prevention of Human Papillomavirus
 - B. Lesions of Sexually Transmitted Infections
 - C. Reporting Sexually Transmitted Infections

- IV. Transmission of Sexually Transmitted Infections
 - A. Common Diagnostic Tests

- V. Nursing Management

- VI. Community Care

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. State the signs and symptoms of common sexually transmitted infections (STIs).
2. Discuss the danger of contracting human papillomavirus (HPV) and preventive measures.
3. Explain the procedure for the various tests for STIs.
4. Describe the treatment of common STIs, their prevention, and the resources available to those who need information about STIs.
5. Compare the symptoms of gonorrhea in male and female patients.
6. List the ways in which human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) is transmitted.
7. Identify the three stages of syphilis and discuss prevention, treatment, and complications.
8. Discuss the nurse's role in preventing, identifying, reporting, and treating common STIs.

Clinical Practice

1. Devise a teaching plan for the patient who has experienced a first incidence of genital herpes.
2. Instruct a female patient on ways to prevent contracting or transmitting HIV.
3. Teach a female patient and a male patient, ways to prevent STIs.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Chapter 43 Care of Patients in Disasters or Bioterrorism Attack

Instructor Provided

Lesson Content: 2.5 HRS

Testing: 1 HR

Lesson Content:

- I. Key Terms

- II. Disaster Preparedness and Response
 - A. Community Preparedness
 - B. Hospital Preparedness
 - C. Psychological Responses to Disaster
 - D. Triage
 - F. Nursing Responsibilities
 - 1. Nursing Roles
 - 2. Care of Special Populations
 - 3. Water and Food Safety
 - 4. Nursing Management

- III. Preparing for Bioterrorism and Nuclear Attacks
 - A. Chemical Disaster
 - B. Nuclear Disaster
 - C. Biological Disaster
 - a. Biologic Agents
 - 1. Anthrax
 - 2. Botulism
 - 3. Plague
 - 4. Smallpox
 - 5. Tularemia
 - 6. Viral Hemorrhagic Fevers
 - D. Pandemic Influenza Infection
 - a. Nurse’s Role in Preparedness and Response
 - 1. Recognizing a Bioterrorism Event
 - 2. Nursing Management
 - 3. Debriefing

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. Analyze differences between an emergency situation and a disaster.
2. Discuss an emergency preparedness plan for a health care facility.
3. Compare the stages of psychological response that occur with a disaster.
4. Compare and contrast the parameters used in the triage system for victims after a disaster versus the routine triage that occurs in hospital emergency departments.
5. Identify responsibilities and duties of the nurse in the care of disaster victims.
6. Explain safety measures to be employed for a chemical emergency.
7. Demonstrate knowledge of measures to be taken in the event of a nuclear disaster.
8. Explain warning signs that suggest a bioterrorism attack has occurred.
9. Differentiate the signs and symptoms of the various agents that could be used for a terrorist attack.
10. Synthesize the importance of debriefing of health care personnel after a disaster.

Clinical Practice

1. Participate in a disaster drill.
2. Teach a group of adults how to prepare safe water after a disaster has disrupted the water supply.
3. Identify the measures you would take for your own safety when assisting others after a disaster has occurred.

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- E. Food Poisoning
 - a. Prevention
 - b. Symptoms and Treatment
 - F. Inhaled Poisons
- VIII. Bites and Stings
- A. Human Bites
 - B. Animal Bites
 - a. Treatment
 - C. Snakebite
 - a. Treatment
 - D. Insect Bites and Stings
 - a. Treatment
 - E. Electric Shock and Burns
 - a. Chemical Burns
- IX. Choking Emergencies
- X. Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- XI. Shock
- A. Signs and Symptoms
 - B. Hypovolemic Shock
 - a. Treatment
 - C. Cardiogenic Shock
 - a. Treatment
 - D. Obstructive Shock
 - a. Treatment
 - E. Maldistribution of Fluids (Distributive Shock)
 - F. Anaphylactic Shock
 - a. Treatment
 - G. Neurogenic Shock
 - a. Treatment
 - H. Sepsis and Septic Shock
 - A. Treatment
 - I. Systemic Inflammatory Response Syndrome (SIRS)
 - J. Nursing Management
- XII. Psychological/Social Emergencies
- A. The Combative Patient
 - B. Domestic Violence/Abuse
 - 1. Child Abuse
 - 2. Elder Abuse

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus

Lesson Objectives:

After completion of this chapter the student will:

1. List the basic principles of first aid.
2. Summarize the importance of mechanism of injury and index of suspicion in caring for patients with traumatic injury.
3. State the key components of assessing a trauma patient.
4. Discuss prevention of injuries from extremes of heat and cold.
5. Describe specific interventions in the emergency care of accidental poisoning by ingestion and inhalation.
6. Describe emergency care of victims of insect stings, tick bites, and snakebites.
7. Review the appropriate nursing actions and care needed for the patient who has experienced a respiratory or cardiac arrest.
8. Identify signs and symptoms of shock.
9. Compare and contrast the treatment of cardiogenic, hypovolemic, and neurogenic shock.
10. Evaluate how your personal attitudes, beliefs, and values affect your ability to care for victims of abuse.

Clinical Practice

1. Observe how the triage nurse in the emergency department sets priorities for patient care.
2. Observe how the emergency team works together on a major accident victim.
3. Role play with fellow students, practicing techniques to calm a combative patient.

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Medical – Surgical Syllabus**

Capstone Assignment

PBL: 20 HRS

Students will complete 2 assessments, careplans, drug cards, lab values and pathophysiology in clinical setting and submit to instructors.

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Final 2 Hours

Students must complete course with a minimum of 80%.