

8.1.1 Clinical Skills for Nurses covers the skills and procedures used most frequently in clinical practice. This includes Point of Care training in clinical skills and simulation labs which are organised with reference to acquisition and enhancement of skilled in basic and advanced procedures such as: -

- ET Tube Suctioning and Dressing
- Tracheostomy suctioning, care and dressing
- IM injection, IV Cannulation and Venepuncture
- Oral Suctioning
- Ryle's tube feeding
- BLS/ACLS
- CPR
- Venipunctures
- ET intubation
- Ventilator management
- Colostomy Care.

Above procedure are the part of Nursing curriculum and need to practice develop skill. These procedures are very important and use by Nurse as a Life saving measures in an emergency situation.



AIM:

-To enhance Clinical skills of students, hence develop confidence to work independently at bed-side for providing quality care.

OBJECTIVES:

- -To provide equal opportunity for student.
- -To develop standard guidelines to work in clinical posting.
- -To conduct clinical posting smoothly.

PROCESS/PROCEDURE:

-Planning by the University (INC/MNC)

- 1.All the practical/demonstration related subjects have got clinical postings from the university.
- 2. University decides the allotted hours of clinicals for all practical subjects.
- 3. Each practical subject needs to be revised each year for any types of additional learning.

-Planning by the College Committee

- 1.At the beginning of the year, all the class-coordinators along with their HOD's need to plan Academic Calendar.
- 2. Master rotation plan has to be prepared accordingly by all batches coordinators.
- 3. Clinical rotation plan has to be prepared by all class coordinators in collaboration with all batches.
- 4. Prior permission has to be taken by in -warding letter in the given Institution (Hospital).
- 5. Follow up of the Inward letter has to be done.



- 6.Dean permission and HOD's permission of each department where students will be placed has to be done.
- 7. Prior Payment of clinical experience has to be done at the Hospital side for each student.
- 8. All posting letters has to be forwarded to Matron and In-Charges of particular wards where students are posted.
- 9. Prior intimation regarding students posted in wards should be done to the Matron as well as In-Charges.

-Before Placing Student in the Clinicals

- 1. Teach student all the procedure at college level. Provide adequate study material from exam point of view.
- 2. Show any related videos/Specimens required for the procedures.
- 3. All teachers should have common way of instructions and common steps should be followed for Demonstration, Re-Demonstration and Procedures.
- 4. Teacher needs to show all procedures to the students on the Dummy with Scientific Principles, Articles required, Patient preparation, Environment preparation, Documentations etc.
- 5. Student will re-demonstrate the procedure on dummy confidently (any repetition required has to be done by the student and teacher).
- 6. Demonstration/Re-Demonstration signatures should be given after student has performed the procedure on dummy and given Viva on the same.
- 7. All articles required from college (Assignment sheets, articles, Objectives of the posting, Face shield, Mask) should be provided a day prior posting.
- 8. Any Vaccines required prior posting of students should be provided for the students before posting students in the ward.



- 9. Related instructions should be also provided for the students a day prior to posting (Lunch box, Travel related, any consent required etc.)
- 10. Devision of Students according to ward and Mentors/Supervisor.
- 11. Daily diary, Common procedure books a common format should be provided and taught to the students how to write/complete.
- 12. Stratergic plan should be followed on Student, teacher, ward and assignment distribution.
- 13. Proper permissions have to be taken prior to posting along with the payment of clinical posting.
- 14. Arrangement of changing room should be done prior to posting.

Implementation process and enhancement of skills

- Teaching is done in classroom followed by demonstration in a laboratory. Where students are trained for the above procedures and re-demonstration is taken from each student to develop skill and confidence
- 2. Then they are allowed to do this procedure under supervision of teacher in clinical area on patient once a student confidence is developed students is allowed to practice skill independently.
- Hands on updated training in given through Add on courses as well as best practices of what's new lecture by clinical field experts and Medical Representatives of various companies.
- 4. For organization of clinical skill Demonstration, use Medical Surgical & Fundamental of Nursing lab and MCH training lab.
- 5. Maximum use of mannequin CPR dummy of adult and pediatric, IV hand, Venipunctures, colostomy model, ET intubation, suctioning and delivery model.
- 6. Arranging skill courses.

7Re-demonstration were planned and supervised by class coordinator and OSPE/OSCE sessions were plan for evaluation



- a. Planning session at Parent hospital ICU.
- b. Each student should be evaluated by teacher by doing procedure on patient, checklist for re demonstration and peer review.
- c. It is mandatory for each student to complete 80% of redemonstration of procedure in clinical area to appear for exam

On the day of Posting

- 1. All students and new teachers should be oriented to all wards and hospital set-up.
- 2. Orientation to individual wards along with the introduction with the matron and ward in charges should be done.
- 3. Each ward should have supervisors over students to supervise their procedures.
- 4. All teachers and students should carry posting related documents.

All throughout the Posting

- 1.Posting related assignments/objectives should be priorly discussed with the students.
- 2.Students should be familiar with the posting Objectives.
- 3. Common nursing process formats and nurse's notes should be discussed with students.
- 4. Any mishaps/incidents in the ward should be taken care by the supervisors on duty.
- 5. Plan prepared should be followed by all teachers and students relevant to evaluation and assignments.
- 6.All students should be given individualized attention throughout the posting by the supervisors.

7. Counter checking will be done by the HODs and Senior Faculty,





TIME TABLE OF DEMONSTRATION AND RE- DEMONSTRATION

FORTER BARRETT	SEVA MANDAL EDUCATION SOCIETYS SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND COLLEGE OF NURSING								
SEVA MANDA	L EDUCATION S	338 PAKIDW	AI ROAD, MATUNO	A.MUMBAI-4000	312				
TIMETABLE		330, 107 100			DATE: 1	4.10.22			
CLASS :-		IC BSC NURSING							
	PERIOD FROM: 17.10.22 TO 22.10.22								
TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY			
	17.10.22	18.10.22	19,10.22	20.10.22	21.10.22	22.10.22 D			
8.00-9.00AM 9.00-10.00AM	ADMIN (GM)	CHN-II BDO, 3 THER SYSTEM,(CENTRAL, STATE, DISTRICT) (PT)	CHN-II, (SO) NON COMMUNICABLE	CHN-II, (ST) HEALTH CARE DEL SYS-RURAL	CHN-II RE DEMO (PT)	1			
10,00-10.30AM		317111,010111111171171	BREA	AK					
	The second secon			CHN-II, (ST)		W			
10.30-11.30AM 11.30-12.30PM		CHN-II COMMUNICABLE DISEASE (PG)	CHN-IL (SG) OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH	SCHOOL HEALTH	CHN-II RE DEMO (SG)	A			
12.30-1.00PM	(33)	(SS) DISEASE (PG) OCCUPATIONAL IRALITY LUNCH							
1.00-2.00PM	CHN-II HEALTH	CHN-II COMMUNICABLE DISEASE (PG)	CHN-IL HEALTH ISSUES IN INDIA (PG)	CHN-II (ST)	CLEANING DRIVE	L.			
		CHN-II UNDERFIVE. ADULT, OLD AGE ASSESSMENT (SP)		NUT PROGRAM, DRUG ACT.		1			
2.00-3.00 PM		CHN-II RE DEMO	CHN-II REDEMO (PG)	CHN-II RE DEMO (ST)		HOLIDAY			
3.00-4.00PM	CHN-II DEMO (SS)								
4.00-5.00PM	DEMO TOPIC	DEMO TOPIC:	DEMO TOPIC:	DEMO TOPIC	DEMO TOPIC				
SUBJECTS	Cumulative hours	Cumulative hours alloted (P)	Cumulative hours completed (T/P)	Total hours alloted last week	Total hours taken last week	Total hrs completed b/t this week			
	alloted (T)	anoted (F)	O O	13	13	37			
MIDWIFERY CHN-II	22	12	34	15	15	48			
	2	0	2	11	11	15			
ADMIN- LIBRARY	0	0	0	0	0				
EXTRACT RRICTLA	R 0	0		0	0	16			
ACTIVITY	1 00	7				8			
	ASS COORDINAT	AD			SIGN 0	FPRINCIPAL			

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		338, R.A KID	WAI ROAD, M.	ATUNGA,MUM	DATE: 01.09.2	22 TO 02 00 22	
TIMETABLE			***********		DATE: 01.09.	22 10 03.09.22	
CLASS :-	FINAL YRE	BASIC BSC N	URSING				
PERIOD FROM					DYD IV	CATILIDIDAY/	
TIME	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY		RIDAY	SATURDAY	
				01.09.22	02.09.22	03.09.22	
8.00-9.00AM				MIDWIFERY (NF)		MIDWIFERY (NF)	
9.00-10.00AM				MIDWIFERY (NF)	MIDWIFERY (BK)	MIDWIFERY (NF)	
10.00-10.30AM				BREAK			
10.30-11.30AM				MIDWIFERY (NF)	MID-DEMO (BK)	MIDWIFERY (NF)	
11.30-12.30PM				MIDWIFERY (NF)	MID-DEMO (BK)	MIDWIFERY (NF)	
12.30-1.00PM				LUNCH	(%)		
1.00-2.00PM				MIDWIFERY (BK)	MID-DEMO (NF)		
2.00-3.00 PM				MIDWIFERY (BK)	MID-DEMO(NF)		
3.00-4.00PM				MIDWIFERY (BK)	MIDWIFERY (NF)		
SUBJECTS	Cumulative hours alloted (T)	Cumulative hours alloted (P)	Cumulative hours completed (T/P)	Total hours alloted last week	Total hours taken last week	Total hrs completed b/t this week	
MIDWIFERY	14	4	18	0	0	18	
CHN-II	0	0	0	0	0	0	
ADMMIN	0	0	0	0	0	0	
LIBRARY	0	0	0	0	0	0	
XTRACURRICULA R ACTIVITY	0	0	0	0	0	0	



WHAT'S NEW

Vacuum-Induced Tamponade for Treatment of Postpartum Hemorrhage



Postpartum hemorrhage is a main cause of maternal mortality worldwide, with rising incidence, thus demanding new treatment approaches. Intrauterine balloon systems with application of intrauterine vacuum are a promising new method.

All women treated with vacuum-induced tamponade using a modified balloon system were included in this single-center study. Aiming to reduce uterine size for control of postpartum hemorrhage, the intrauterine balloon was filled to 50–100 mL and connected to a vacuum device. Success rate of vacuum-induced tamponade, defined as no need for additional interventional treatment, was analyzed by etiology of postpartum hemorrhage and time period of use.

Vacuum-induced tamponade was applied in 66 women. Success rate was 86% in women with uterine atony (n=44) and 73% in women with postpartum hemorrhage due to placental pathology (n=22). Success rate improved over the study period, culminating in a success rate of 100% in women with postpartum hemorrhage due to uterine atony in the second half of the observation period (n=22).

This observational study supports our pathophysiologic understanding of uterine atony: to treat an atonic uterus, uterine volume must be reduced, leading to coiling of the uterine spiral arteries and, hence, reduced blood loss.

Name: - Sonali S. Tambankar Class: - Firel yr B. BSC Nur





Community health workers recruitment from within: an inner-city neighborhood-driven

Hosseinali Shahidi¹, Cindy Sickora², Sharon Clancy³ and Roxanne Nagurka^{1*}

Abstract

sackground: Community health workers (CHWs) are frontline public health workers who are trusted members of and/or have an unusually close understanding of the community served (APHA 2009). Among other roles, they are effective in closing critical communication gap between healthcare providers and patients as they possess key abilities to overcome cultural barriers, minimize disparities, and maximize adherence to clinical directions. In previous descriptions of the selection of CHWs, the role of community is clearly emphasized, but residence in the community is not indicated.

Objective: We present an effective model of CHW selection by the community of members that reside in the community to be served.

Methods: We outlined and implemented necessary steps for recruiting CHWs from within their target neighborhood between years 2011 and 2013. The identified community was an "isolated" part of Newark, New Jersey comprised of approximately 3000 people residing in three publicly-funded housing developments. We utilized a community empowerment model and established a structure of self-governance in the community of interest. In all phases of identification and selection of CHWs, the Community Advisory Board (CAB) played a leading role.

Results: The process for the successful development of a CHW initiative in an urban setting begins with community/ resident engagement and ends with employment of trained CHWs. The steps needed are: (1) community site identification; (2) resident engagement; (3) health needs assessment; (4) CHW identification and recruitment; and (5) training and employment of CHWs. Using an empowered community model, we successfully initiated CHW selection, training, and recruitment. Thirteen CHW candidates were selected and approved by the community. They entered a 10-week training program and ten CHWs completed the training. We employed these ten CHWs.

Conclusions: These five steps emerged from a retrospective review of our CHW initiative. Residing in the community served has significant advantages and disadvantages. Community empowerment is critical in changing the health indices of marginalized communities.

The United States (US) spends more to finance its healthcare system than any country in the world [2]. Despite such per capita spending, US health indices (e.g., illness, infant mortality and life expectancy) continue to lag behind those of its peers [3]. The US is ranked last among eleven industrial countries on measures of health system quality, efficiency, access to care, equity, and healthy lives [4]. The current healthcare system ties revenue to the treatment of disease in lieu of its prevention [5]. Medical education is based on the model of "Find it and Fix it". Promoting health and preventing illness requires significant time, effort, and investment. Attention to issues of cultural competency, increasing health literacy, and the ability to engage, empathize, educate and enlist patients are considered pillars of successful intervention



^{*}Correspondence: nagurkrm@gsbs.rutgers.edu

Department of Emergency Medicine, Rutgers, New Jersey Medical
School, 150 Bergen Street, Newark, NJ 07101, USA
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



goviders of healthcare [5]. The current medical care govides to the limitations, cultural barriers, abundant gaps in communication [6, 7].

recent years, Community Health Worker (CHW) been introduced as new frontier worker (CHW) from community or have significant familiarity the community" to overcome some of these barriby improving communication gaps, reducing cultural s by improving inequalities, increasing health litpromoting wellness, and maximizing adherence had directives [1]. Their shills. medical directives [1]. Their ability to achieve these pals have been proven to be effective [2, 6, 7]. Accordto the recent Institute of Medicine Report, training of CHWs as part of a collaborative partnership between the community and a local healthcare delivery unit assures

quality, supervision, and safety [2].

Empowering a community to take a leading role in inproving the health and well-being of its members is critical; especially in communities that are marginalized, experience cultural incongruence with their healthcare providers, and/or mistrust the healthcare system [6-9]. The Centers for Disease Control (CDC), Community Preventative Services Task Force identified evidence gaps in CHW recruitment methods [10]. Many CHW recruitment efforts begin with healthcare providers initiating recruitment without involvement of the community being served [11]. In 1989, the World Health Organization stated "CHWs should be members of the communities where they work, should be selected by the communities, should be answerable to the communities for their activities, should be supported by the health system, but not necessarily a part of its organization, and have shorter training than professional workers." [12] One way to provide a framework for empowerment to request the community's direct involvement. The implementation of such decisions are not well described or documented in the literature and attempts in giving communities the leading roles are not well described [8]. We provide a way that community empowerment plays the introductory role in identification and selection of CHWs, and describe successes and challenges to this process. This project review provides a five step framework for direct community involvement with the recruitment and subsequent training of CHWs from within that same community.

Methods

Community site identification and resident engagement Newark is New Jersey's largest city with a population of 277,000 people. It is a city riddled with crime, poor health and education outcomes, and a diverse population [13-17]. The community identified for this project is located in an "isolated" part of Newark, New Jersey

and is comprised of approximately 3000 people residing in three public housing developments. The community was identified primarily for its characteristics: a primarily African-American community with a per capita income of approximately \$11,000 per year; one of the poorest populations in the state [13]. The neighborhood is marginalized by geographic and environmental barriers. It is bordered by Port Newark one of the nation's busiest ports, Newark International Airport, and one of the New Jersey Turnpike, one of the busiest traffic corridors in the country. It is also proximal to the Passaic River, an Environmental Protection Agency Superfund Clean-up site. Prior to our project, this community did not have the capacity or knowledge to increase their access to available resources or engage in activities that improve health and well-being. The community refers to itself as "forgotten". Poor health literacy, scarce resources, and overwhelmed with burden of disease with minimal or for some no access to medical care.

The foundation for engaging the community in a selfgoverning structure and partnership with the local medical and nursing schools developed over several years by the lead faculty. Identifying key stakeholders and community leaders was a slow process and building a trusting relationship required commitment, continuous presence, and participation in community activities and gatherings. In 2007, a faculty member from the Rutgers School of Nursing discovered the community during a clinical rotation with community health nursing students. During the community assessment with students the demographics and lack of community resources were noted. In an effort to establish a relationship with the community, the students and faculty set-up weekly blood pressure screenings within the housing developments. The goal was to spend time and be visible to residents. Chalich and White contend that "hanging-out" may be one of the most important first steps in marketing a program in an underserved community and developing a relationship with the community [18]. The importance of relationship building and weekly presence established trust with residents and many confided confidential health information, supporting the need for a "health house."

When funding for the project was secured from the Health Resources Services Administration (HRSA) of the US Department of Health and Human Services in 2010, a Community Advisory Board (CAB) was established and became the self-governing structure of the nurse managed health center or "health house" that would serve the three housing developments. The empowered community became an engaged partner in the new model of healthcare delivery at the site. Originally titled the Community Center for Health Empowerment and Care, the CAB renamed the center for two of its oldest residents

REPORT ON INDUCTION PROGRAM REGARDING TAVI

Date and Day: 23.12.2022

Venue: SMES, Ravji Auditorium

Participants: Ist, IInd, IVth year B. B.Sc Nursing Students and Ist and IInd year ANM Students.

Total no. of Participants: 210

FLYER OF THE PROGRAM



The College Organised a Induction Program regarding TAVI- Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation oat SMES, Ravji Auditorium, ground floor on 23.12.2022 from 9.30Am to 10.30Am.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE PROGRAM





The program began at 9.30 Am on 23.12.2022 at SMES SMES, Ravji Auditorium, ground floor. There were 210 Participants includes Ist, IInd, IVth year B. B.Sc Nursing Students and Ist and IInd year ANM Students presented to attend the seminar.

INTRODUCTION AND WELCOME SPEECH



Welcome address and introduction of the topic was done by Ms.Dhara .B, Final year B.B.Sc Nursing students of SMES SSPG College of Nursing. She had welcomed the gathering and briefly introduced about the Topic –TAVI.

INTRODUCTION AND FELICITATION OF SPEAKERS



Introduction of Guest Speaker Dr.Ms.Trupiti
Jasapara and her felicitation was done by Ms.Neswari
Fernando and then she was invited to continue the
Induction Program on Topic- Transcatheter Arortic
Valve Implanttion.

INDUCTION PROGRAM ON TAVI:

Followed by the introduction of the speaker, the session was very effectively handled by Dr.Ms.Trupti Jasapara regarding the Induction topic – TAVI. Which includes. Introduction, Indications, Purposes, Prerequisite, Preparation of Patient Physically mentally and financially, Procedure, Complication, Medical Management, Nursing Management. Nursing diagnosis and Nursing care plan etc.

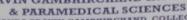




VOTE OF THANKS



Vote of thanks was proposed by
Ms.Nicole, IVth year B.B.Sc Nursing student,
She thanked the Guest speakers and all the
participants. The program ended with National
anthem.





SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND COLLEGE OF NURSING Affiliated to: Maharashtra University of Heaith Sciences, Nashik. Recognised by: Indian Nursing Council, Maharashtra Nursing Council MUHS IMPACT ASSESSMENT A+ GRADE (2018-2019) NAAC B+ Grade (2022)

SEVA MANDAL EDUCATION SOCIETY
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Senior Intensivist and Anaesthesiologist

S.R.Mehta & K.P. Cardiac Institute

OTHER COURSES General Nursing & Midwifery (Proposed)

Auxiliary Nurse midwife

Transplant coordinator certificate course

SKILL COURSES

CSSD Technician

Radiology Technician

Dialysis assistant

Cath Lab assistant

Ref No .: - 470

Dr. Ms. Trupti Jasapara

To,

Date: 23rd December 2022

Subject: Invitation letter.

Dear Madam,

Greeting from Seva Mandal Education Society!

On behalf of SMES Smt. Sunanda Pravin Gambhirchand College of Nursing, Matunga, Mumbai, would like to invite you for the Induction Program as a guest lecturer on the topic "Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation" on 23rd December 2022 from 9am to 10 am at ground floor, SMES auditorium.

We believe that your contribution will be a great benefit for the Staff and Students.

Yours faithfully,

The Principal, Mrs Shilpa Ashok Shettigar

Principal
Smt. Sunanda Pravin Gembhirchand
College of Nursing
338, R. A. Kidwai Road,
Makinga, Murnbet - 400019

Website: www.smescon.in Email Id: smes6127003@gmail.com Phone No: 8097707388

Address: Smt. Parmeshwari Devi Gordhandas Garodia Educational Complex, 338, R.A. Kidwai Road, Matunga, Mumbai- 400019 Supported Clinically by Smt. S.R. Mehta & Sir K.P. Cardiac Institute

SEVA MANDAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S

SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND INSTITUTE OF NURSING



& PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND COLLEGE OF NURSING Affiliated to: Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik.

Recognised by: Indian Nursing Council, Maharashtra Nursing Council
MUHS IMPACT ASSESSMENT MUHS IMPACT ASSESSMENT A+ GRADE (2018-2019) NAAC B+ Grade (2022)

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President Chairman Vice Chairman Secretary Conveners
Dr. Dilip R. Tvivedi Shri Pravin G. Shah Dr. Bharat M. Pathak Shri Rajiv Shah Mrs. Shilpa Shettigar Dr. Latha Choudhari

Date: 23rd December 2022

OTHER COURSES

General Nursing & Midwifery (Proposed)

Auxiliary Nurse midwife

Transplant coordinator certificate course

SKILL COURSES

ECG technician

CSSD Technician

Radiology Technician

Lab assistant

Dialysis assistant

Cath Lab assistant

Ref No .: - 471

To.

Dr. Ms. Trupti Jasapara

Senior Intensivist and Anaesthesiologist

S.R.Mehta & K.P. Cardiac Institute

Subject: Thank You letter.

Dear Madam,

On behalf of the Seva Mandal Education Society's, Smt. Sunanda Pravin Gambhirchand College of Nursing, Matunga, we would like to thank you for being a guest lecturer for the Induction program on the topic "Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation" on 23rd December 2022 from 9am to 10 am at ground floor, SMES auditorium. We thank you for sharing your knowledge. The Session was very interesting and informative. We look forward to having you amongst us again.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours faithfully,

The Principal, Mrs Shilpa Ashok Shettigar

Principal Smt. Sunanda Pravin Gembhirchand.
College of Nursing
338, R. A. Kidwai Road,
Metunga, Mumbai - 400019 400019

Website: www.smescon.in Email Id: smes6127003@gmail.com Phone No: 8097707388 Address: Smt. Parmeshwari Devi Gordhandas Garodia Educational Complex, 338, R.A. Kidwai Road, Matunga, Mumbai- 400019 Supported Clinically by Smt. S.R. Mehta & Sir K.P. Cardiac Institute





REPORT ON WORLD HEART DAY CELEBRATION

Date and Day: 13.10.2022

Venue: SMES, Ravji Auditorium

Participants: Ist, IInd, IIIrd, IVth year B. B.Sc Nursing and Ist and IInd year ANM Students.

Total no. of Participants: 210

FLYER OF THE PROGRAM



SEVA MANDAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND INSTITUTE OF NURSING & PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES WORLD PATIENT SAFETY DAY 2022							
PROGRAM COPY							
Time	Event	Responsibility					
2: 30pm	Introduction & Theme opening welcome address	Ms.Neswari Fernando					
2:35 pm	welcome address and felicitation of speakers	Ms.Neswari Fernando					
3:10 pm	Introduction of the speaker	Ms.Neswari Fernando					
3:15 pm	Seminar on use heart for every heart	Dr. TRUPTI JASAPARA					
3:45 pm	Introduction of the IInd speaker	Ms.Neswari Fernando					
	Seminar on use heart for every heart	MS.TINA THOMAS					
350 pm	Vote of Thanks	Ms.Nicole Ambrose					
3:00- 3:10 pm	National Anthem						









LIST OF DEMO AND REDEMO



& PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND COLLEGE OF NURSING,
GNM SCHOOL OF NURSING (Proposed) & ANM SCHOOL OF NURSING
Affiliated to: Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik.
Maharashtra State Board of Nursing and Paramedical Education
Recognised by: Indian Nursing Council, Maharashtra Nursing Council
MUHS IMPACT ASSESSMENT A+ GRADE (2018-2019)
NAAC ACCREDITED B+ GRADE (2022)

THIRD YEAR BASIC BSC NURSING DEMONSTRATION AND REDEMONSTRATION TIMETABLE

DATE TIME 13.03/2023 8-10 am		SUBJECT /TOPIC	TEACHER NAME	SIGNATURE OF TEACHER
		Medical Surgical Nursing Demo : Eye Irrigation	Pooja Manchekar	Poore
13/03/2023	1pm-3pm	Medical Surgical Nursing Demo : ear irrigation, instillation of eye drops	Deepali Shinde	TH"
10/03/2023	10.30am- 12.30N	Medical Surgical Nursing Demo & Redemo : CPR (BLS/ACLS)	Namrata Chopdekar	1 hovelel
10/03/2023 Medical S 1 pm -3 pm Redemo		Medical Surgical Nursing Demo & Redemo: Critical care unit, crash cart, ventilator, bipap	Namrata Chopdekar	Whapell
8/3/2023	1pm-3pm	Medical Surgical Nursing Demo:		forma
28/03/2023	2pm-4pm	Medical Surgical Nursing Redemo : Neurological Assessment	Sona S	Jours
9/03/2023 Child assess ,medic		Child Health Nursing <u>Demo</u> :newborn assessment .growth & development ,medication & drug calculation , baby bath	Greeshma Minesh	Jul
29/03/2023	2.30 to 4.00 Child Health Nursing Enewborn assessment and development medication calculation, baby bath		Greeshma Minesh	fl
3/4/2023	8 am to 12.00 pm	Child Health Nursing Demo : Restraint ,Neonatal Resusitation,Feeding Method	Greeshma Minesh	00
3/4/2023	artitut til Nissiaa Badama :		Greeshma Minesh	741



COLOSTOMY CARE









- (G)(G)



SEVA MANDAL EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SMT. SUNANDA PRAVIN GAMBHIRCHAND INSTITUTE OF NURSING & PARAMEDICAL SCIENCES

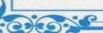
338, R.A. Kidwai road, Matunga, Mumbai 400019

This is to certify that, Ms./Mrs. ADIVAREKAR SNEHA JAGDISH has completed the ADD-ON COURSE "COLOSTOMY CARE" as a participant held on 29/09/2023 organized by Seva Mandal Education Society's, Smt Sunanda Pravin Gambhirchand Institute of Nursing & Paramedical Sciences.

Mrs. SHILPA SHETTIGAR Principal SMES,SSPG CON

Ms. RACHEL KURIAN

Enterostomal Therapist







FIRST AID MANAGEMENT COURSE LECTURE















INC SYLLABUS PROCEDURE BOOK

		Date Skill Lab/Stimu'a		Perform Independently	Assist/Observe	Clinical Area	SignatureOf Tutor/Faculty
Sr.NO	Procedural Competericies	tion Lab	Tutor/Faculty	macpendents	11000		100000
	Communicaton and Documentation						
	1 Maintaing Communication						
	Treatment Committee						
	and interpersonal relationship						
	with paitent and families						
-	2 Verbal Report						
-	Recording Documentation of						
	paitent care (Written Report)						
	Monitoring Vital Signs						
11	Temprature						-
	Oral						
	Axillary						
	Rectal						-
	Tympanic Pulse						1
	Radical						
	Apical				-		
	Respiration						
11	Blood Pressure						
	The rape utic Me as ure s						
	a) Cold Compress						
	B) Ice Caps						
	c) Cold / Lapid Sponge						
	d) Cold Park						
	e) Ice Collar						
	Hot applications						
	Hot water Bag			- 4		July II	
	Fomentation - Medicated						
11-20	Non-Medicated						
	Sitz Bath						
V	Health Assessment						
- 1	(Basic - First Year Level)						
12	Health History						
	Physical Assessment -						
	General and System wise						
	Documentation Of Findings					-	
	Infection Control in Clinical						
_	Settings				1000000		
_	Hand hygiene (hand washing						
	& hand rub)	900				1000	
	Use of gown, gloves, mask,						C. L.
181	Disinfection Of linen						
_	Disinfection of Instruments						
_	Disinfection of Rubber goods						
	Disinfection of glass						
22							
22	Disposal of infected dressing			William Publis			-
1	fecas/ sputum						



IAP TRAINING









CODE BLUE





