

## **MEDICAL DISCIPLINES DEPARTMENT**

### **LECTURER POSITION NUMBER 16 THEMATIC**

I.1. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease. 2. Pneumonia. 3. Asthma. 4. Bronchopulmonary cancer. 5. Pleurisy. 6. Mitral and aortic valvulopathies. 7. Rhythm and conduction disorders of the heart. 8. Pericarditis. 9. Myocarditis and cardiomyopathies. 10. Ischemic heart disease. 11. Acute pulmonary edema. 12. Cardiogenic shock. 13. Congestive heart failure. 14. Pulmonary thromboembolism. 15. Essential and secondary hypertension. 16. Thrombophlebitis. 17. Diseases of the aorta and peripheral arteries. 18. Acute and chronic glomerulonephritis. 19. Kidney stones. 20. Urinary tract infections. Pyelonephritis. 21. Renal failure. 22. Reflux esophagitis. 23. Gastric and duodenal ulcer. 24. Gastric cancer. 25. Colorectal cancer. 26. Chronic hepatitis. 27. Liver cirrhosis. 28. Gallstones. 29. Iron deficiency anemias. 30. Megaloblastic anemias. 31. Acute leukemia. 32. Chronic lymphatic leukemia. 33. Malignant lymphomas. 34. Diabetes. 35. Dyslipidemia. 36. Obesity. 37. Osteoarthritis.

II. 1. The concept of nursing: definition, history, theories and models of nursing. 2. Medical assistance - nursing. Nursing roles and responsibilities. The workplace of the nurse. Organizing the activity in hospitals, polyclinics, dispensaries. 3. The conceptual framework of care. The care process. Independence and dependence in meeting basic needs. 4. The fundamental needs of the human being: - good breathing and circulation; ingestion (proper nutrition and hydration); excretion (ensuring eliminations); posture and movement; sleep and rest; clothing; thermoregulation; skin and mucous membrane health.- mental, social and cultural needs: ensuring personal security, communication; the need for action according to one's own beliefs and values, spiritual needs and the practice of religion; the need for personal fulfillment; recreation; learning. 5. Asepsis and antisepsis. Disinfection, disinsection, rodent control. Prevention of infections. Patient transport (primary and secondary; positions, special conditions). Circuits in medical units. 6. Medical instruments. Sterilization of instruments, materials and apparatus. 7. Sampling of physiological and pathological products. 8. Supervision of the patient - monitoring of vital functions. 9. Measurement, notation and interpretation of temperature and respiration. Nurse interventions. 10. Measurement, notation and interpretation

of pulse and blood pressure. Precordial pain. Nurse interventions.11.Measurement, grading and interpretation of diuresis and intestinal transit. The nurse's interventions.12. Observation, grading and interpretation of vomiting and expectoration. 14. Observation and evaluation of body weight, height, body mass index, abdominal circumference.

**References:**

1. Braun J, Dormann A. Ghid Clinic- Medicină Internă, ediția a 11 a, Ed. Medicală, București, 2013
2. Mic tratat de Cardiologie- Carmen Ginghina, ed. II-a 2017 Ed. Academiei Romane
3. Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, 20th edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2018
4. Lucreția Titircă– Ghid de nursing, -cu tehnici de evaluare și îngrijiri corespunzătoare nevoilor fundamentale. Editura Viata medicala romaneasca, Bucuresti , 2016
5. Lucreția Titircă- Tehnici de evaluare și îngrijiri acordate de asistenții medicali. Editura Viața medicală romanească.Bucuresti, 2016
6. Ileana Antohe, Mihaela Carmen Fermeșanu – “Elemente de nursing clinic”, Ed. Junimea, Iași, 2003