



The Nursing Council of Hong Kong

A Reference Guide to
the Syllabus of Subjects and Requirements
for the Preparation of Registered Nurse (Psychiatric)
in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

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I. PREAMBLE

Psychiatric nurses are one of the health professionals who serve the community by meeting individual mental health needs, particularly those suffering from mental disorders, as well as promoting mental health of the community. With the move of psychiatric nursing education from hospital based school of nursing to tertiary education institutions since the year 2002, and the new developments of the health care system in Hong Kong, it is essential to equip the new generation of registered psychiatric nurses with enhanced professional competencies in order to meet the contemporary local mental health care needs. This syllabus is intended to provide an update and clear guideline for the formulation of a curriculum/programme which prepares nursing students for registration in the Nursing Council of Hong Kong (NCHK) as a Registered Nurse (Psychiatric)[RN(Psy)]. Persons who have successfully completed a local training programme built on this syllabus at an approved institute of nursing will be eligible for registration. RN(Psy)s are expected to have acquired the basic level of knowledge and skills for safe, efficient and ethical practice of psychiatric nursing in Hong Kong, as stipulated in the Core Competencies for RN(Psy) approved by the NCHK.

The syllabus is based on a set of major objectives and areas of psychiatric nursing knowledge and practice that underpin psychiatric nursing practice. It consists of the philosophy of psychiatric nursing, scope of practice of psychiatric nursing, and theoretical and clinical practice requirements under the core competencies of RN(Psy).

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE SYLLABUS

This syllabus has been developed by the NCHK to serve the following purposes:

1. To state the philosophy of psychiatric nursing based on which such practice is developed in Hong Kong;
2. To outline the professional roles and the scope of practice of psychiatric nurses;
3. To describe the main content of psychiatric nursing education, including theories and clinical practice in different levels and settings of mental health care, bio-psychosocial perspectives related to nursing, ethical, legal and cultural issues of nursing practice, and professional, managerial and research development;
4. To specify the essential subjects and topics of education in psychiatric nursing required under each core competency of RN(Psy); and
5. To state the minimum number of contact hours and assessments required for each area or component listed under the essential subjects under each core competency of RN(Psy).

III. PHILOSOPHY OF PSYCHIATRIC NURSING

The philosophy of psychiatric nursing in this section summarises our beliefs in the nature and practice of professional psychiatric/mental health nursing as well as our views on the person, environment, health, and mental health. Such beliefs also provide basic information for the development of education programme and syllabus for psychiatric nursing registration in the NCHK.

Nursing is a caring, enabling, knowledge-based and competence-assessed profession, which is dynamic in meeting the changing health needs of the society. It is committed to promoting and maintaining health; as well as to caring for the sick and the disabled as individuals, or in families, groups, institutions, home settings and in the community.

The practice of nursing is client-focused and evidence-based. It is carried out at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of health care. It functions through problem solving and collaboration with the client as well as other health care professionals to define and achieve mutually agreed health goals.

The provision of holistic, client-centred care requires research-based professional knowledge and skills through the implementation of the nursing process; the adoption of a caring and responsible attitude; effective communication and interpersonal skill as well as ethical principles. The quality of care is maintained through the enhancement of professional competencies via continuous nursing education.

Psychiatric nursing is a profession, possessing its unique history, ideology, knowledge, and skills. It provides services to individuals whose primary health needs are related to mental, emotional and developmental problems, especially serious disorders and persistent disabilities. It is committed to the maintenance, promotion and restoration of optimal mental health for individuals, families, community groups, and society, through the use of therapeutic relationships and interventions.

The person is a unique, holistic being with the potential to learn and develop through interacting with the changing environment. Each person has intrinsic worth and has the right to participate in the decision-making, which affects his/her own life and dignity, and must always be treated with respect.

The environment consists of internal and external components, which change constantly and generate both positive and negative stressors. The internal environment of a person, comprising biological, psychological, spiritual and intellectual components, interacts with the external environment that encompasses social, cultural and situational influences. This continual interaction affects the person's functioning as an individual, as well as in families, groups and community. The creation, preservation and conservation of a sustainable environment are crucial to the maintenance and promotion of human survival.

Health is a state of well-being, perceived differently by the individual at specific points in time along the health-illness continuum. It is affected by biological, psychological, socio-economical, developmental, political, cultural and religious factors. The level of well-being depends on the maintenance of equilibrium within the person, and between the person's interaction with the changing environment.

Mental health as suggested by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in 2001, is a state of well being in which the individual realises his/her own abilities, can cope with the normal stresses of life, can work productively and fruitfully, and is able to make a contribution to his or her community. Mental health is as important as physical health to the overall well-being of individuals, societies and countries. The positive dimension of mental health is also stressed in the WHO's definition of health as contained in its constitution in 1948: "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

IV. SCOPE OF PRACTICE AND CORE COMPETENCIES REQUIRED OF A REGISTERED NURSE (PSYCHIATRIC)

Glossary

1. Registered Nurse (Psychiatric) [RN(Psy)]
A nurse who has completed a psychiatric/mental health nursing programme and has registered under the Professional Register Part II of the NCHK.
2. Competence/Competency
The ability, knowledge, skills and attitudes required of a nurse in performing a range of expected roles in professional nursing practice.
3. Core Competencies
The essential competencies that an RN(Psy) is expected to possess at entry to practice as an outcome of their psychiatric nursing education in order to provide the local people with safe, effective and ethical care.
4. The Client
The focus of care provision by an RN(Psy) with whom the nurse is engaged in a professional helping relationship through which a mutually defined health goals in the process of mental illness prevention, and mental health promotion and restoration can be optimised or achieved.

Scope of practice of psychiatric nurses

Psychiatric nursing practice is characterised by the following interventions:

- Promote and maintain mental health
- Conduct mental health education, crisis interventions, counselling and psychotherapy on individual and group base
- Provide therapeutic milieu conducive to promote, restore and maintain optimal health/adaptive behaviours of individuals
- Conduct comprehensive and focused assessment of individuals and community
- Plan, implement and evaluate psychiatric nursing interventions
- Administer and monitor psychiatric treatment regimes
- Co-ordinate case management and refer clients to other sources of expertise
- Plan, implement and evaluate psychiatric rehabilitation, community-based care and out-reaching activities with the collaboration of other health care professionals
- Act as an advocate to protect the rights of clients, speak for those who cannot speak for themselves in psychiatric clinical practice
- Develop and evaluate psychiatric nursing standards/measures and procedures
- Apply information technology, evidence-based nursing practice, nursing research in psychiatric nursing
- Evaluate current health care policy and initiate changes of policy in mental health services

In response to the advancement and development in health care services, treatment regimes and psychiatric nursing interventions, the scope of practice in psychiatric nursing will be modified continuously.

Scope of core competencies required of an RN(Psy)

The scope of core competencies required of an RN (Psy) also comprises 5 key aspects:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| Competency 1: | Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice |
| Competency 2: | Health promotion and education |
| Competency 3: | Management and leadership |
| Competency 4: | Nursing research |
| Competency 5: | Personal and professional development |

Please refer to the following details.

SCOPE OF CORE COMPETENCIES OF A REGISTERED NURSE (PSY)

Competence area 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice

Proficiency in evidence- based nursing practice, applying problem solving skills and psychotherapeutic interventions to perform effective psychiatric nursing care safely, legally and ethically.

The Registered Nurse (Psy) should be able to:

- think and reflect analytically and critically.
- integrate nursing knowledge and theories into practice particularly for:
 - assessment of psychosocial health needs in line with physiological ones using a systematic and holistic approach;
 - design, implementation and evaluation of care planning with the partnership of client and significant others;
 - restoration and promotion of mental health and enhancement of quality of life as client's desire;
 - performing psychotherapeutic interventions proficiently and effectively and documenting the care accurately; and
 - collaboration with other mental health team members in the care provision.
- recognise limits of own abilities and qualification in accepting delegations.
- safeguard client from unsafe practice.
- ensure client's rights of dignity, autonomy, privacy, confidentiality and access to information and responsibility to treatment, in consistent with the Mental Health Ordinance, Chapter 136.
- maintain a therapeutic environment conducive to mental health rehabilitation.

Competence area 2: Health promotion and education

Ability to work in partnership with health care team, clients, families and the community in preventing illness, promoting and protecting the health, in particular mental health, of an individual, family and the community.

The Registered Nurse (Psy) should be able to:

- recognise the factors affecting mental health and the appropriate actions to take for mental health promotion.
- identify the health-related needs of clients in different health care settings.
- use learning principles and counselling techniques appropriately and effectively.
- communicate health information and co-ordinate mental health education/promotion activities effectively.
- collect and utilise updated evidence and reliable information for planning and improving mental health promotion and education activities.
- intervene appropriately to safeguard the interests and well-being of clients.

Competence area 3: Management and leadership

Effective managerial, supervision and leadership skills in mental health nursing practice

The Registered Nurse (Psy) should be able to:

- initiate, implement and evaluate change conducive to improvement of mental health care services.
- participate in health care policy planning and evaluation, in partnership with the health care team and the community sectors.
- assess, prevent and manage risks in mental health of clients and families and occupational health and safety of colleagues.
- supervise the junior colleagues and trainees for provision of quality nursing care

Competency 4: Nursing research

Ability to conduct research and apply research knowledge in order to improve mental health nursing practice.

The Registered Nurse (Psy) should be able to:

- critically appraise research articles in nursing and health care.
- participate in or conduct a nursing research.
- disseminate study findings to mental health professionals and public.
- apply evidence based practice to mental health nursing.

Competency 5: Personal and professional development

Ability to be a role model in health promotion and professional development.

The Registered Nurse (Psy) should be able to:

- maintain and promote health of self, particularly mental health and emotional well-being.
- continue mental health nursing education to practice.
- work with colleagues to maintain professional standard and develop the nursing profession.
- maintain and promote professional image of mental health nursing.

V. EDUCATION PREPARATION

A registered psychiatric nurse is a graduate who has successfully completed an education programme in psychiatric nursing at an approved institute of nursing and included the following requirements for application of registration with the NCHK:

(a) Duration of the programme

An education programme in psychiatric nursing should include theoretical instruction and clinical practice experience. Duration of the study or contact hours should meet the requirements as prescribed by the NCHK. Successful completion of the programme will lead to admission to Part II of the Register maintained by the NCHK.

(b) Theoretical instruction

A minimum of 1,230 hours of theoretical instruction should be organised by the approved institute of nursing. Subject outline and minimum number of class contact hours for each subject are included in Appendix I.

The programme should provide students with opportunities to examine a range of perspectives through which to experience and understand nursing and psychiatric nursing. Students should also be provided with conditions and opportunities to explore and clarify values, to enhance problem-solving skills and critical thinking, to reflect upon and to act to challenge norms and practice, and to develop a critical awareness about the taken-for-granted world.

Educational/field visits should be arranged in the programme with a view to broadening students' views and providing them with useful and relevant information for discussion so as to enhance their understanding in the relevant areas of psychiatric work.

(c) Clinical practice

A minimum of 1,400 hours of clinical experience is required. The minimum requirement of clinical experience on different nature of experience is included in Section VI.

Students should be placed to a variety of psychiatric care settings to provide them with opportunities to practice basic psychiatric nursing skills, specific psychiatric nursing procedures and to develop their sense of belonging as a health care provider within a health care team.

The clinical experience should reflect the uniqueness of psychiatric nursing which is not only concerned with attending to the client's psychosocial and physiological needs but also includes health education, rehabilitation, and care of their families in the hospital setting and in the community.

Each placement unit should have clear statements of learning objectives pertinent to its nature. These will help the students identify specific learning objectives during their clinical placement. Learning will take place through practical instructions and supervised practice, seminars, ward meetings and multidisciplinary conferences.

(d) Special considerations

Special considerations will be given to a person if he/she satisfies any one of the following conditions:

1. That person has already registered in Part I (general) of the register of the NCHK. A maximum of 33% of both theoretical and clinical requirements as stipulated in this syllabus can be exempted. A maximum of 40% of both theoretical and clinical requirements can also be exempted if the person possesses any post-registration psychiatric nursing qualifications obtained from the academic institutions recognised or accredited by the NCHK, meeting both the theoretical and clinical requirements as stipulated in this syllabus.
2. That person has already enrolled in Part II (psychiatric) of the enrolment of the NCHK. A maximum of 20% of both theoretical and clinical requirements as stipulated in this syllabus can be exempted.
3. That person has completed a nursing programme but has not enrolled or registered with the NCHK. The number of hours of theoretical requirements to be exempted is subject to the recommendations of the academic institutions accredited by the NCHK and meets the requirements as stipulated in the NCHK. There shall be no exemption from the requirement of clinical experience for the Licensing Examination (Part II).

VI. THEORETICAL REQUIREMENTS

Overview of major subjects and topics under the core competencies of RN(Psy)

Theoretical instruction

The total amount of time for teaching and learning activities should not be less than 1,230 contact hours.

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1A.	Medical, behavioural and social sciences	450
1A.1	Human development	
1A.2	General psychology	
1A.3	Clinical psychology	
1A.4	Sociology and health care	
1A.5	Anatomy and physiology of human body	
1A.6	Pharmaco-therapeutics	
1A.7	Microbiology in nursing	
1A.8	Psychiatry	
1A.9	Chinese medicine and complementary alternative medicine	
1B.	Therapeutic communication	60
1B.1	Therapeutic communication in psychiatric nursing	
1B.2	Application of therapeutic communication and counselling skills, helping relationships and group dynamics in psychiatric care settings (in Section: <i>Nursing therapeutics for clients with mental disorders</i>)	
1C.	Professional nursing practice	480
1C.1	Concepts of nursing and nursing theories	
1C.2	Dimensions of professional nursing	
1C.3	Fundamentals of psychiatric nursing practice	
1C.4	First-aid management in psychiatric care settings	
1C.5	Principles and practice of psychiatric nursing	
1C.6	Common general medical and surgical conditions	
1D.	Legal and ethical aspects	40
1D.1	Forensic psychiatry (in Section: <i>Psychiatry</i>)	(included in Psychiatry)
1D.2	Ethical and legal issues in mental health nursing	
1E.	Information technology applied to nursing and health care	20

Competency 2: Health promotion and education		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
2A.	Education theories	10
2A.1	Health education and promotion	
2A.2	Psycho-education for clients, family and the community (in Section: <i>Community psychiatric nursing therapeutics for clients with mental disorders</i>)	
2B.	Concepts of health and mental health; health education and mental health promotion	50
2B.1	Concepts of health and mental health	
2B.2	Contemporary issues and trends in mental health care	
2C.	Theories of communication	(included in 1B.1)
2D.	Rights of an individual	(included in 1D)

Competency 3: Management and leadership		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
3A.	Management and leadership theories	30
3B.	Health care system and policies	20
3C.	Politics and health care practice	
3C.1	Professional associations and organizations (in Section: <i>Dimensions of professional nursing</i>)	10
3C.2	Social organisation, sociological aspects of hospitals, institutions and health care system (in Section: <i>Sociology and health care</i>)	(included in 1C.4)
3C.3	Contemporary social and health issues and its impact on mental health services (in Section: <i>Contemporary issues and trends in mental health care</i>)	5

Competency 4: Nursing research		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
4A.	Basic knowledge in nursing research	40
4B.	Appraising, disseminating and utilising research findings	

Competency 5: Personal and professional development		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
5A.	Individual mental health and well-being	(included in 2B.1)
5B.	Professional development	5 (included in 3B)
5B.1	Specialisation and advanced psychiatric nursing practice (in Section: <i>Contemporary issues and trends in mental health care</i>)	
5B.2	Health care system and policies	
5C.	Nursing as a profession	10
	Total:	1,230

VII. CLINICAL PRACTICE REQUIREMENTS

<u>Clinical experiences</u>	Minimum requirement (Hours)
Nursing management for acute/subacute clients	340
Nursing management for psychiatric rehabilitation/long-stay clients	340
Community psychiatric nursing and mental health out-reaching services	310
Nursing management for psychogeriatric clients	120
Nursing management for clients with medical and surgical problems	120
Nursing management for child and adolescent clients	60
Nursing management for clients with learning disabilities	60
Nursing management for clients with substance-related disorders	50
<u>Total:</u>	1,400 (No minimum requirement of night duty)

Note 1: The above should include a period of continuous clinical practice of not less than 3 months.

Note 2: Clinical training for local nursing students can be conducted in the following health care institutions:

Category A: *Hospitals or medical institutions under the management of the Hospital Authority or private hospitals registered under the Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Maternity Homes Registration Ordinance (Cap. 165, Laws of Hong Kong), where in-patient care is provided (60%-70% of the total hours of clinical education).*

Category B: *Community settings where the provision of first level care is evident (30%-40% of the total hours of clinical education). Not more than one-tenth of this part of training may be conducted outside Hong Kong.*

Note 3: During the clinical practicum, there must be a system in place to assess students' clinical knowledge, skills, problem solving ability and professional attitudes. Evidences must be produced on the assessment of administration of medications, aseptic techniques, mental status assessment skills, and communication and counselling skills.

VIII. ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATION

(a) Written part

Upon completion of the education programme, local trained candidates can apply for registration with the NCHK.

Non-local trained candidates who have successfully passed the Licensing Examination (Part II), both written and practical parts, can apply for registration with the NCHK.

The written part of the Licensing Examination (Part II) consists of two papers:

- Paper A (50%): Proficiency Test in Medical English (1 hour) and Multiple Choice Questions (1.5 hours)
- Paper B (50%): short answer and objective-type questions (2.5 hours)

(b) Practical part

Continuing clinical assessment is used for local-trained candidates (Please refer to Appendix II for details).

The rationale of this type of assessment is to test the students' clinical competencies in real day-to-day clinical settings, in which the students are undergoing their clinical placement.

Each clinical placement unit should have a clear guideline for assessment pertinent to its nature upon which the clinical assessment is based.

The clinical placement for the students should be carefully planned and the students will be assessed in each unit of clinical experience.

Criteria for each clinical assessment shall be devised aiming at measuring the students' knowledge and skills in psychiatric nursing.

Non-local trained candidates are required to attend an 1½-hour practical examination to ascertain if they possess the core competencies and clinical skills required for local nursing practice. Please refer to III for the practical examination guidelines.

IX. CURRICULUM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

(a) Curriculum planning

The planning of the curriculum should be based on this syllabus.

It is recommended that a Curriculum Development Committee be formed within each institution comprising teaching staff, clinical staff, learners and any other expertise the institution may wish to include.

A well-planned curriculum should reflect the learning opportunities available within the total learning environment. It is important to construct an educational curriculum, which relates theories and practice leading ultimately to integrate learning. To achieve this, it is recommended that a modular system of training be used. Whereby the students are provided with relevant theory prior to a planned clinical placement. This will enhance the correlation between theory and practice.

Periods of evaluation should also be planned according to the structured education program and each unit of clinical experience.

(b) Research

Research-mindedness and research studies are to be encouraged in curriculum planning, as these are important in helping the students to understand the concepts of analysis and synthesis as well as the application of evidence-based practice and problem-solving skills in psychiatric nursing.

(c) Evaluation

The development of a curriculum must include an on-going process of evaluation. Approved institutions of nursing are advised to evaluate their curriculum carefully and regularly.

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CORE SUBJECTS AND TOPICS OF THEORETICAL INSTRUCTION

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1A.	Medical, behavioural and social sciences	450
1A.1	<i>Human development</i> 1. Developmental psychology 2. Developmental stages: normal development and related problems	(20)
1A.2	<i>General psychology</i> 1. Introduction to psychology 2. Personality, individuality, self and self-concept 3. Perception and consciousness 4. Learning, remembering, thinking and forgetting 5. Attitude 6. Motivation, emotion, drive and needs 7. Intelligence and cognition 8. Stress, health and coping in an individual and family situation 9. Mental health, mental defence mechanisms and stress management 10. Social behaviour and psychology	(30)
1A.3	<i>Clinical psychology</i> 1. Psychopathology 2. Psychotherapeutic interventions: individual therapy, group therapy, cognitive-behaviour therapy, play therapy, family therapy 3. Theory and practice of counselling 4. Crisis intervention 5. Psychological testing 6. Application of psychological concepts to the understanding and management of clients with mental disorders	(40)
1A.4	<i>Sociology and health care</i> 1. Concepts and theoretical perspectives of sociology and socialization process 2. Concepts of role, social status, culture, norms and social stratification 3. Labelling theory, deviance, conformity and social control 4. Social organization, sociological aspects of hospital, institution and health care system 5. Impacts of illness, hospitalization, institutionalization on individuals, families and society 6. Law, culture, and ethnic, social changes and cultural background in relation to mental disorders 7. Sociological approaches to the understanding of mental disorders	(40)

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1A.5	<p><i>Anatomy and physiology of human body</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The overall structure, functions and physiological activities of major organs and systems in the body: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alimentary system - Cardiovascular system - Endocrine system - Integumental system - Lymphatic system - Musculo-skeletal system - Nervous system and special senses - Reproductive system - Respiratory system - Urinary system 2. Biochemistry 3. Genetics 4. Pathophysiology 	(60)
1A.6	<p><i>Pharmaco-therapeutics</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pharmacokinetics and pharmaco-dynamics 2. Legal aspects in prescription, storage and administration of drugs 3. Routes of administration 4. Indications and contraindications of drugs commonly used in psychiatry and medical condition 5. Idiosyncrasies, tolerance, absorption and elimination of drugs 6. Side, toxic and cumulative effects of drugs 7. Strategies of client education ensuring safe, effective and appropriate self-administration 8. Clinical pharmacotherapy of mental disorders 	(30)
1A.7	<p><i>Microbiology in nursing</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification, morphology and modes of living 2. Introduction to the study of common pathogens 3. Bodily defence and immunity 4. Hospital infection 5. Roles of infection control team in the hospital 6. Prevention of infection in the community 	(40)

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1A.8	<p><i>Psychiatry</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History and development of psychiatry 2. Aetiology of mental disorders 3. Classification of mental disorders 4. Psychiatric disorders in child and adolescent; learning disabilities 5. Psychiatric disorders in elderly 6. Psychiatric disorders in adult <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anxiety disorders, phobia and obsessive-compulsive disorders - Delusional disorders - Dissociative disorders; Somatoform disorders - Mood disorders - Organic brain syndrome and disorders - Personality disorders - Post-traumatic stress disorders and acute stress disorders - Psychological and psychiatric aspects associated with pregnancy and childbirth; metabolic and endocrine disorders - Schizophrenia, delusional and related psychotic disorders - Sexual disorders - Substance related disorders - Psychiatric emergency; suicide and aggression 7. Treatment/therapies in psychiatry: physical, psychological, behavioural, social, occupational therapy and electro-convulsive therapy 8. Forensic psychiatry 9. Psychiatric rehabilitation 10. Community psychiatry 	(150)
1A.9	<p><i>Chinese medicine and complementary and alternative medicine</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Traditional and modern Chinese medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concepts of Chinese medicine - Theories of traditional Chinese medicine - Introduction to modern Chinese medicine - Role and responsibilities of nurses in modern Chinese medicine 2. Complementary and alternative medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduction to common methods of complementary and alternative medicine - Introduction to common approaches of therapy: acupuncture and moxibustion, baguang, guasha, tuana, homeopathy, aromatherapy, music therapy, therapeutic touch, reflexology, and chiropractics 	(40)

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1B.	Therapeutic communication	60
1B.1	<i>Therapeutic communication in psychiatric nursing</i> 1. Self-awareness and growth 2. Therapeutic use of self 3. Interpersonal relationships 4. Verbal and non-verbal communication skills 5. Therapeutic attending and listening skills, empathic responding skills, questioning skills; assertive training 6. Principles and process of helping relationships 7. Stages and process of therapeutic groups	(40)
1B.2	<i>Nursing therapeutics for clients with mental disorders</i> 1. Application of therapeutic communication and psychotherapeutic interventions, helping relationships and group dynamics in psychiatric nursing practice	(20)
1C.	Professional nursing practice	480
1C.1	<i>Concepts of nursing and nursing theories</i> 1. History of nursing and nursing education 2. The philosophy of nursing 3. The development of psychiatric nursing 4. The nature of psychiatric nursing 5. Nursing theories for psychiatric nursing practice	(20)
1C.2	<i>Dimensions of professional nursing</i> 1. Scope of the nursing profession 2. Professional conduct and discipline 3. Professional advocacy and role development 4. Role and functions of a psychiatric nurse 5. Core competencies for psychiatric nursing 6. Critical thinking, decision making and reflective practice in nursing 7. Dimensions of trans-cultural nursing 8. Partnership and team work	(40)

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1C.3	<p><i>Fundamentals of psychiatric nursing practice</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assessing client's needs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nursing process, nursing diagnosis and clinical reasoning - Health assessment; physio-psycho-social-mental status examination; application of psychological assessment tools to clinical practice - Collection and observation of specimens: urine, stool, sputum, blood and wounds - Diagnostic clinical reasoning 2. Planning, implementation and evaluation of client-centered care in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Safe and therapeutic environment - Breathing - Nutrition and metabolism - Elimination - Activity of daily living - Personal hygiene and appearance - Sleep and rest - Roles and relationships - Sexuality - Cognition and perception - Self-concept and self-esteem - Stress coping and tolerance - Values and beliefs - Dignity in dying 3. Nursing documentation 4. Occupational health and safety 5. Infection control 6. Procedures used in psychiatric nursing practice, e.g. physical restraint, administration of medications, injections, and aseptic technique 	(100)
1C.4	<p><i>First-aid management</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Aims and principles of first-aid 2. Cardio-pulmonary resuscitation 3. Asphyxia 4. Wounds and haemorrhage 5. Unconsciousness 6. Fracture, sprain and dislocation 7. Burns, scalds and electrocution 8. Poisoning 9. Bites, stings and foreign bodies 10. Use of bandages and splints 11. Lifting and transportation of the injured 	(40)

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1C.5	<p><i>Principles and practice of psychiatric nursing</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administration of psychiatric treatments, e.g. medications and electroconvulsive therapy 2. Prevention and management of clients with suicidal behaviour 3. Prevention and management of clients with aggressive behaviour 4. Principles and practice of psychiatric nursing for child and adolescents with mental health problems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anxiety disorders and phobias - Attention deficit/hyperactivity disorders - Autistic disorder - Childhood schizophrenia - Eating disorders, elimination disorders - Mood disorders - Obsessive-compulsive disorders 5. Nursing therapeutic for learning disabilities with deficits and impairment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Behaviour problems; Self-care deficit - Cognitive impairments - Social and communication impairments - Psychomotor impairments 6. Nursing therapeutics for adult with various mental disorders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Anxiety disorders, phobias and obsessive-compulsive disorders - Delusional disorders - Dissociation disorders; Somatoform disorders - Mood disorders - Organic brain syndrome and disorders - Personality disorders - Post-traumatic stress disorders and acute stress disorders - Psychological and psychiatric aspects associated with pregnancy and childbirth; metabolic and endocrine disorders - Schizophrenia, delusional and related psychotic disorders - Sexual and gender disorders - Sleep disorders - Substance-related disorders - Psychiatric emergencies: suicide, deliberate self-harm, aggressive behaviour; risk management 7. Nursing therapeutics for elderly with various mental disorders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dementia, delirium, amnesic and other cognitive disorders - Depression and suicide 8. Liaison psychiatric nursing care 	(180)

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours*
1C.5	<p><i>Principles and practice of psychiatric nursing (cont'd)</i></p> <p>9. Nursing therapeutic in psychiatric rehabilitation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Impacts of institutionalization - Concepts of therapeutic community and milieu therapy - Principles and practice of psychiatric rehabilitation nursing - Care of clients with alternation in psychosocial adaptation - Community resources in psychiatric rehabilitation - Multidisciplinary approach in psychiatric rehabilitation <p>10. Community psychiatric nursing therapeutics for clients with mental disorders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perspective and approaches in community psychiatric nursing, case management and out-reaching services - Assessment of clients within context of family and community - Community assessment; risk assessment and management - Community psychiatric nursing care for individuals, families and groups - Concepts of continuity of mental health care - Crisis interventions 	
1C.6	<p><i>Common general medical and surgical conditions</i></p> <p>1. Diagnostic investigations and related medical interventions</p> <p>2. Nursing therapeutics for clients with various physiological disorders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Disorders of the alimentary system - Disorders of the cardiovascular system - Disorders of the endocrine system - Disorders of the integumental system - Disorders of the lymphatic system - Disorders of the musculo-skeletal system - Disorders of the nervous system and special senses - Disorders of the reproductive system - Disorders of the respiratory system - Disorders of the urinary systems - Disorders of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Care of clients with carcinoma • Care of clients undergoing surgery • Care of clients with sexually transmitted diseases - Care of dying patients - Nursing procedures for medical and surgical conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration of medication, injections • Aseptic technique, catheterisation, wound dressing, and suturing • Blood matching and transfusion 	(100)

* Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 1: Professional, legal and ethical nursing practice (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
1D.	Legal and ethical aspects	40
1D.1	<i>Psychiatry</i> 1. Forensic psychiatry	included in psychiatry
1D.2	<i>Ethical and legal issues in mental health nursing</i> 1. Legal systems in Hong Kong 2. Mental Health Ordinance 3. Law of torts 4. Moral, ethical and legal issues in psychiatric nursing practice; disciplinary procedures	(40)
1E.	Information technology applied to nursing and health care 1. Nursing informatics 2. Systems for client information 3. Systems for hospital administration 4. Application of information technology in psychiatric nursing and mental health services	20

Competency 2: Health promotion and education		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
2A.	Education theories	10
2A.1	<i>Health education and promotion</i> 1. Teaching and learning methods 2. Health education on individuals, group and community basis	(6)
2A.2	Psycho-education for clients, family and the community	(4)

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Competency 2: Health promotion and education (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
2B.	Concepts of health and mental health; health education and mental health promotion	50
2B.1	<i>Concepts of health and mental health</i> 1. Models of health 2. Public health 3. Mental health 4. Personal health 5. Family health 6. Community health 7. Health assessment across the lifespan 8. Health promotion across the lifespan	(40)
2B.2	<i>Contemporary issues and trends in mental health care</i> 1. Promotion of mental health in the community 2. Prevention of suicide, substance use, violence, and child and elderly abuse	(10)
2C.	Theories of communication	(included in 1B.1)
2D.	Rights of an individual	(included in 1D)

Competency 3: Management and leadership		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
3A.	Management and leadership theories 1. The management process in nursing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Management theory and role of nurse manager - Planning, organizing, directing and controlling - Human resources management, financial management and budgeting - Leadership in nursing: leadership theory, problem-solving, decision making, team building, and managing conflicts and changes - Quality management and improvement, nursing standard, nursing audit - Performance appraisal, staff development 2. Policies, rules and regulations in health services institutions 3. Handling incidents and crisis in management; risk management 4. Grievances, disciplinary and complaint procedures in hospital and health services institutions 5. Health economics 6. Outcome measures in health care	30

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 3: Management and leadership (cont'd)		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
3B.	Health care system and policies 1. Health care services in Hong Kong 2. Therapeutics in primary health care 3. Mental health services and policy 4. Factors influencing the development of mental health care 5. Community-based mental health care	20
3C.	Politics and health care practice	10
3C.1	<i>Dimensions of professional nursing</i> 1. Nurses Registration Ordinance 2. Nursing Council of Hong Kong 3. Professional associations and organizations	
3C.2	<i>Sociology and health care</i> 1. Social organisation, sociological aspects of hospitals, institutions and health care system	
3C.3	<i>Contemporary issues and trends in mental health care</i> 1. Contemporary social and health issues and its impact on mental health services	5

Competency 4: Nursing research		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
4A.	Basic knowledge in nursing research 1. Introduction to nursing research 2. Research methods and designs: - Quantitative and qualitative methodology - Quantitative and qualitative data collection and analysis procedures - Elementary statistics 3. Formulation of a research proposal 4. Critical appraisal of literature 5. Use of computer software in data analysis	40
4B.	Evidence-based practice 1. Appraisal of research findings 2. Utilisation of research findings in mental health care 3. Dissemination of research findings	

Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Competency 5: Personal and professional development		
Section	Subjects/Topics	Minimum contact hours
5A.	Individual mental health and well-being	(included in 2B.1)
5B.	Professional development	
5B.1	Specialisation and advanced psychiatric nursing practice (in Section: <i>Contemporary issues and trends in mental health care</i>)	5
5B.2	<i>Health care system and policies</i>	(included in 3B)
5C.	Nursing as a profession 1. Characteristics of a profession 2. Nursing as a profession in society: 3. Development of political skills and power 4. Professional development and lifelong learning of a nurse	10
	Total:	1,230

· Number in bold are the total hours for the subject and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

CONTINUING CLINICAL ASSESSMENT

Contemporary and professional nursing emphasizes the integration of theory and practice. In view of this, it would be more valid and important to conduct the clinical assessment in real situations over a prescribed period of time of clinical practice. Continuing Clinical Assessment (CCA) is an ongoing process consisting of 5 components: teaching, demonstration, practice, feedback and evaluation. Each assessment will take place **IN A CONTINUOUS BASIS / NOT ONLY AT ONE POINT OF TIME** at different clinical venues within an Assessment Period and will base on some items specified in the assessment form. Upon successful completion of all the prescribed clinical assessments, the student will have acquired essential clinical skills necessary for psychiatric nursing practice.

I. Aim

The aim of CCA is to assess the student's level of competence in clinical practice on a continuing basis.

II. Objectives

- to teach and demonstrate clinical skills to student;
- to provide opportunities for student to practise the learnt skills;
- to identify student's strengths and weaknesses in learning and clinical practice;
- to coach and give feedback to student; and
- to evaluate student's level of competence.

III. Clinical experience and clinical placement

The period of different types of clinical experience should meet the requirement stipulated by the NCHK.

The period of clinical placement is the entire period during which the student is allocated to any clinical unit(s) (hospital ward/unit, out-patient department, occupational therapy department, community psychiatric nursing service and general hospital) for applying his/her knowledge learned in the theoretical courses and practising the psychiatric nursing skills and the assessment period.

Each student must gain clinical experience in the management and care of:

- Psychiatric clients in acute/subacute phase
- Psychiatric clients requiring psychiatric rehabilitation/long-stay services
- Psychiatric clients requiring community psychiatric nursing services/out-reaching services
- Psychogeriatric clients
- Psychiatric clients with medical and surgical problems
- Child and adolescent clients with mental health problems
- Clients with learning disabilities
- Client with substance-related disorders

IV. Assessment areas

The natures of clinical placement where the CCA would be conducted including:

- Psychiatric acute/subacute unit
- Psychiatric rehabilitation/long-stay unit
- Community psychiatric nursing/out-reach services

The areas to be assessed in each CCA placement unit include:

1. basic knowledge and skills which are essential for the student to perform his/her nursing duties and common in all clinical placements :
 - Provision of therapeutic milieu
 - Communication and observation skills
 - Nurse-patient relationship
 - Planning, implementation and evaluation of psychiatric nursing interventions
 - Professional and ethical practice
2. specific knowledge and skills which are required for the student to perform his/her nursing duties in a particular nature of ward/unit/department.
 - Mental health promotion and education
 - Assessing clients' needs
 - Therapeutic communication and counselling skills
 - Pharmaceutical treatments
 - Administering and monitoring of treatment regimes and nursing care
 - Management of clinical areas

V. Period(s) of assessment

During the period(s) a student is assessed in specific clinical setting(s) for placement/learning, excluding the night duty.

The student is assessed continually on the areas specified in the assessment form(s) starting immediately from the time stipulated for assessment to the end of the clinical placement.

Clinical assessor should monitor the student's performance and make himself/herself available to the student during his/her period of supervision. Clinical assessor should give feedback to the student regarding his/her knowledge and skills **on a continuing basis**. Regular feedback will allow the student to be aware of his/her achievements or weaknesses and will allow an opportunity for the student to improve knowledge and skills required in the clinical practice as well as better arrangement for supervised practice in areas of nursing skills that required.

The assessment period includes the:

- First attempt period;
- Second attempt period (applicable to the student who has failed in the first attempt); and
- Third attempt period (applicable to the student who has failed in the first attempt and second attempt).

VI. Continuing Clinical Assessment Committee

Each approved institute of nursing is recommended to form a Continuing Clinical Assessment Committee aiming at formulating and updating the following items:

- guidelines for assessment;
- assessment forms;
- assessment schedule and clinical placement of students;
- appointment of clinical assessors.

PRACTICAL EXAMINATION GUIDELINES

A. Content of practical examination

I. Administration of medications, knowledge of psychotropic drugs and aseptic techniques

(a) Administration of medications

- i. Administer three types of drugs to one client (one type of drugs would be in liquid form).
- ii. Demonstrate the three checks and five rights in drug administration.
- iii. Record the drug administration accurately.

(b) Knowledge of psychotropic drugs

Demonstrate knowledge of a psychotropic drug form the following categories:

- i. Anti-psychotics
- ii. Antidepressants
- iii. Others, e.g. mood stabilizers, anxiolytics and anticonvulsants

(c) Aseptic techniques

Demonstrate aseptic techniques in either one of the following procedures:

- i. Dressing a simple wound
- ii. Removal of sutures
- iii. Urethral catheterization
- iv. Others, e.g. wound packing and pressure sore dressing

II. Mental status assessment skills

(a) Demonstrate skills in assessing a client with clinical manifestations of one of the following conditions:

- i. Positive symptoms of schizophrenia
- ii. Negative symptoms of schizophrenia
- iii. Paranoid schizophrenia
- iv. Depression
- v. Depression with suicide ideas
- vi. Mania
- vii. Anxiety disorder
- viii. Other major mental illnesses

(b) Assess the following aspects of the client: attitude, affect, speech, thought, perception, memory, orientation, behaviour, and insight.

(c) Document the findings of the assessment accurately.

III. Communication and counselling skills

- (a) The examiner will give a scenario to the candidate before the commencement of the communication assessment.
- (b) Communication or counselling with the client with a view to meeting his/her immediate needs.
- (c) Documentation of the data gathered appropriately.

B. Assessors

- I.** The role of an assessor is to act as an agent for the NCHK who is responsible to examine and certify whether the candidate is safe and efficient to practise in the areas selected for assessment.
- II.** Recognised educational institutes will be responsible for the nomination of qualified assessors for the practical examination. The NCHK will appoint these qualified assessors for this part of the Licensing Examination.