

The Nursing Council of Hong Kong

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

(October 2022)

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I. PREAMBLE

The completion of the transition of nursing education to tertiary institutes in 2002 has denoted the success of the Hong Kong SAR in advancing nursing education to tertiary level in line with international development. To meet the new developments of the health care system and the evolving demands for a more diverse and high quality nursing service at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels of health care, there is a need to develop a new generation of Registered Nurses (RN) with enhanced professional competencies. Hence, the development of an enriched and expanded nursing curriculum is essential for the education of RNs. This new syllabus replaces the one published in 2009. It serves as an up-dated guide for curriculum development of pre-registration general nursing programmes. Upon completion of such programmes and having passed the examinations recognized by the Nursing Council of Hong Kong (NCHK), students are expected to have acquired the essential competencies for safe, effective and ethical practice, and will be eligible to apply for registration with the NCHK as a Registered Nurse (General) [RN (G)] in Hong Kong.

II. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

To allow flexibility, creativity and adaptability in curriculum development, the syllabus is written in broad terms. It is intended to achieve the following aims and objectives:

AIMS: To serve as:

- 1. a reference frame for assessing the eligibility of nurses trained outside Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) for registration as a RN(G).
- 2. a reference base for accrediting general nursing education programmes.

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. State the nursing philosophy based on which the syllabus is developed.
- 2. Highlight the core components of nursing studies, including the theories and practice of professional nursing at the three levels of health care and in different health care specialties/settings; nursing management, research and professional development.
- 3. Specify the requirements for other related subjects in support of the nursing studies, such as communication, social and behavioral sciences, biological and integrated sciences as well as legal, ethical and cultural issues.
- 4. Suggest the number of hours for the different subjects, both in theory and in practice, and provide guidance on the form of assessments required.

III. PHILOSOPHY OF NURSING

This stated philosophy of nursing summarizes our beliefs in the nature and practice of professional nursing, as well as our views on the person, the environment and health. It provides a basis for the revision of the nursing syllabus that guides the development of education programmes for RN (G).

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.

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 external and internal 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 healthy environment is crucial to the maintenance and promotion of health.

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.

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IV. THEORETICAL REQUIREMENTS

Overview of Contact Hours¹ (Including Laboratory Hours)

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours
1A.	General, Behavioural and Life Sciences Relevant to Nursing	320
1A.1	Human Anatomy, Physiology and pathophysiology	
<i>1A.2.</i>	Sociology of Health	
<i>1A.3.</i>	Applied Psychology	
<i>1A.4.</i>	Fundamental Pharmacology	
1A.5.	Microbiology	
<i>1A.6.</i>	Nutrition and Dietetics	
lB.	Professional Nursing Practice	712
1B.1.	The Nursing Profession	
1B.2.	Basic Nursing for Safe Practice: (Please refer to Appendix 1 for details.)	
	I. The nursing process	
	II. Essential nursing techniques in clinical setting for safe practice:	
	1. Provision of a safe and comfortable environment for care	
	2. Maintenance and promotion of occupational safety and health	
	3. Documentation and reporting of care	
	4. Helping the client meet the basic needs of living	
	5. Assisting the client to undertake diagnostic procedures	
	6. Administration of medications	
	7. Principles of First Aid	
	8. Infection Control	
	III. Principle and practice of nursing:	
	1. Accident and emergency (A&E) nursing	
	2. Peri-operative nursing	
	3. Introduction to operating theatre techniques, intra-operative care and anaesthetic nursing	
	4. Medical and surgical nursing related to illness prevention and health	
	restoration of clients with alteration in various body system	
	functions across the life span	
	5. Rehabilitative nursing	
	6. Oncology nursing and palliative care	
	7. Paediatric and adolescent nursing	
	8. Obstetric nursing	
	9. Gerontological nursing	
	10. Mental health nursing	
	11. Community nursing	
	12. Chinese medicinal nursing and complementary and alternative	
	medicine	

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¹ The term "contact hours" refers to the amount of time (in terms of hours) spent by a learner in direct contact with the teaching/training staff of a programme. It includes attendance in class, tutorials, nursing laboratory practice, conducting experiment in laboratory under supervision and supervised session in placement and workshop. For other modes of learning, the Nursing Council of Hong Kong will assess the individual case of merit in the light that there is structured content with learning outcomes, and has interaction and assessment components.

Compe	tence Area 1: Professional, legal and Ethical Nursing Practice (Cont'd)		
Item	Topics	Minimum Hours	
1C. 1C.1.	Legal & Ethical Issues Legal Aspects Pertinent to Nursing Practice	40	
1C.2.	Ethical Issues		
1D.	Communication	20	
1E.	Rights and Responsibilities of the Individual	(Included in 1A.2 and 1C.1)	
1F.	Information Technology in Nursing and Health Care	20	
Compe	tence Area 2: Health Promotion and Health Education		
2A.	Education Theories and Methods	10	
2B.	Concepts of Health, Health Education and Health Promotion	40	
2C.	Communication	(Included in 1D)	
2D.	Rights and Responsibilities of the Individual	(Included in 1E)	
Compe	tence Area 3: Management and Leadership		
3A.	Management Theories, Skills and Application	20	
3B.	Leadership	5	
3C.	Health Care Policies	15	
Compe	tence Area 4: Research		
4A.	Basic Knowledge in Conducting Research in Health Care Settings	40	
4B.	Appraising and Utilizing Research Findings	40	
Compe	tence Area 5: Personal Effectiveness and Professional Development		
5A.	Personal Effectiveness	(Included in 1A.3)	
5B.	Profession Development	2	
5C.	Establishing and Maintaining Nursing as a Profession	6	
	Total:	1 250	

V. Clinical Practice Requirements

Clinical Areas		Minimum Practice Requirement (Hours)
	Medical Nursing	
1.	For example: General Medicine, Dermatology, Infectious Diseases, Oncology Nursing and Palliative Care, Rehabilitation, Out-patient Department (OPD)	440
	Surgical Nursing	
2.	For example: General Surgery, Day Surgery, Operating Theatre and Recovery Room, Cardiothoracic Surgery, Neuro-surgery, Gynaecology, Ear, Nose and Throat (ENT) Care, Ophthalmology Orthopaedics and Traumatology, Rehabilitation, OPD	330
3.	Paediatric and Adolescent Nursing For example: Paediatrics, Neonates, Adolescent Care, School Clinic	60
4.	Obstetric Nursing	60
5.	Gerontological Nursing	60
6.	Mental Health Nursing	60
7.	Community Nursing	60
8.	Primary Health Care	60
9.	Accident and Emergency Department	60
10.	Any clinical area(s) among item 1 to item 9	210
	Total:	1400

- **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 according to the Hospital Authority Ordinance (Cap. 113, Laws of Hong Kong) or private hospitals registered under the Private Healthcare Facilities Ordinance (Cap. 633, Laws of Hong Kong) where in-patient care is provided.

Alternatively, a maximum of 30% of the total hours of clinical education may be conducted in community settings stated in Category B.

- Category B: (i) Community settings where the provision of first level care is evident or residential care homes registered under the Residential Care Homes (Elderly Persons) Ordinance (Cap. 459, Laws of Hong Kong) or Residential Care Homes (Person with Disabilities) Ordinance (Cap. 613, Laws of Hong Kong) or the scheduled nursing homes exempted under the Private Healthcare Facilities Ordinance (Cap. 633, Laws of Hong Kong).
 - (ii) A maximum of 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. Evidence must be produced on the assessment of aseptic technique, administration of medications and professional nursing competencies.

Clinical Assessment Guidelines

1. Mode of Assessment

Continuing Clinical Assessment (CCA) is adopted to assess the clinical competency of the students. CCA is an on-going process of clinical assessment of the students over a period of time during their clinical placement. It consists of 5 components, including teaching, demonstration, practice, feedback and evaluation. The CCA should cover the following areas of assessment.

2. Areas of Assessment

2.1 Aseptic Technique

The student will be assessed on his/her competence in carrying out a nursing procedure on a client involving the use of aseptic technique. This can be any one of the following procedures:

- ♦ Wound dressing/ wound irrigation/ wound packing
- ♦ Pressure ulcer dressing
- ♦ Removal of drains
- ♦ Removal of stitches/clips
- ♦ Urinary catheterization
- ♦ Other procedures that require the application of the principles of asepsis

2.2 Administration of Medications

The students will be assessed on his/her competence in administering medications to his/her clients. This can be **either one** of the following:

- ♦ Administering oral medications to 6-8 clients:
 - Tablets/capsules/liquids/crushed tables, or
- ♦ Administering parenteral medication to 1-2 clients via any one of the following routes:
 - Intradermal
 - Subcutaneous
 - Intramuscular
 - Intravenous

2.3 Professional Nursing Competencies

The student will be assessed on his/her assessment techniques and application of the nursing process in providing total patient care. The key competencies assessed will include:

- ♦ Assessment
- ♦ Planning
- ♦ Intervention
- ♦ Evaluation
- ♦ Professional behaviour

3. Assessor

- 3.1 The role of the assessor is to act as the agent for the NCHK and he/she is responsible to certify whether the student is safe to practice in the selected areas of clinical situation.
- 3.2 Educational institutions will be responsible for the appointment of clinical assessors for the nursing programmes they organized.

Part VI.

Special Considerations

It is the responsibility of the training institution to ensure that their students fulfill the requirement of the Nursing Council of Hong Kong.

Special considerations will be given to a person if that person has already enrolled in Part I (General) of the enrolment of the Nursing Council of Hong Kong -

- (i) A maximum of 30% of the requirement on theoretical instruction for Registered Nurse training as stipulated in this syllabus can be exempted. The Guidelines on Exemption of Requirement on Theoretical Hour for Registered Nurse (General) training is at **Appendix 4**.
- (ii) A maximum of 200 hours on clinical practice requirement for Registered Nurse training as stipulated in this syllabus can be exempted on condition that he/she must have an aggregate of at least one year post-enrolment experience in providing basic nursing care in clinical settings before the commencement of such clinical practice.
- (iii) There should not be any exemption granted for the three clinical assessments required for Registered Nurse (General) training, namely aseptic technique, administration of medications and professional nursing competencies, for the need of upholding standard of the profession.

VII. APPENDICES

Essential Topics

Competence area 1: Professional, Legal and Ethical Nursing Practice		
Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
1A.	General, Behavioural and Life Sciences Relevant to Nursing	320
1A.1.	Human Anatomy and Human Physiology	(180)
	 Basic understanding of the human cell, organs and organelles The organization, structure, functions and interrelationship of the major body systems including: 	
	 Alimentary System Cardiovascular and Lymphatic Systems Dermatological System Endocrine Systems Genito-urinary System Haematological System Musculo-skeletal System Neurological System Ophthalmic System Oto-rhino-laryngeal System Reproductive System Respiratory System 	
1A.2.	Sociology of Health	(40)
	 The changing social structure and the health care system The socio-economical, political and cultural impact on health beliefs and illness behaviours Stigmatization Professionalisation of health care providers Influence of technological advancement on health beliefs and illness behavior 	
1A.3.	Applied Psychology	(40)
	 Psychological development and maturation Basic concepts of psychosocial needs and potentialities of people throughout the life span Gender and sex-typing Introduction to the psychology of health Introduction to learning theories Perception 	
	 Motivation Emotions Stress and coping Personality 	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only -10 -

Competence area 1: Professional, Legal and Ethical Nursing Practice (Cont'd)			
Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*	
1A.	General, Behavioural and Life Sciences Relevant to Nursing (Cont'd)		
1A.4.	Fundamental Pharmacology	(20)	
	 Basic concepts of pharmacokinetics Major drug classifications and drug effects Forms of medication and client care applications Safety in drug therapy and client care The related laws and ordinances (For topics relating to calculating, measuring, administering medications and		
	the related nursing care and responsibilities, please refer to Appendix 2 "Basic Nursing for Safe Practice")		
1A.5.	Microbiology	(30)	
	Introduction to Microbiology		
	 Nature of micro-organisms Classification and identification of micro-organisms Structure and characteristics of micro-organisms, and bacterial pathogenicity The chain of infection Bacterial growth and physiology Anti-microbial and anti-viral agents Sterilization and disinfection 		
	Infection and Immunity		
	 Innate and acquired immunity Bacterial and viral pathogens and associated diseases Fungal pathogens and parasitic infections Prevention and control of communicable diseases in: the community clinical settings 		
1A.6.	Nutrition and Dietetics	(10)	
	 Basic concepts about food and nutrients A balanced diet for growth and optimal health Therapeutic diets (to be included in the 'therapeutic measures' in medical and surgical nursing in relation to illness prevention and health restoration of clients with alteration in various body system functions, Appendix 3) Industrialization, urbanization and changes in food habits Economics in the choice of food 		

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 11 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
1B.	Professional Nursing Practice	712
1B.1.	The Nursing Profession	(4)
	 History of nursing Definition of nursing Philosophy of nursing Nursing theories and models Roles of the nurse Advanced practice Legal and ethical issues (Please refer to Item 1C for details.) 	
1B.2.	Basic Nursing for Safe Practice (Please refer to Appendix 2 for details)	
	I. The Nursing Process - A Problem Solving Approach	(190) (Covering
	II. Essential Nursing Techniques in Clinical Settings for Safe Practice:	Parts I and
	1. Provision of a safe and comfortable environment for care	II)
	2. Maintenance and promotion of occupational safety and health	
	3. Documentation and reporting of care	
	4. Helping the client to meet the basic needs of living	
	5. Assisting the client to undertake diagnostic procedures	
	6. Administration of medications	
	7. Principles of First Aid	
	8. Infection control	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 12 -

Item		Topics	Minimum Hours*
IB.	Profes	ssional Nursing Practice (cont'd)	
1B.2.	Basic	Nursing for Safe Practice (cont'd)	
	III. Prii	nciples and Practice of Nursing	
	1.	Accident and Emergency (A&E) Nursing	(4)
	2.	Peri-operative Nursing and Anaesthetic Nursing	(8)
	3.	Medical and Surgical Nursing in relation to illness prevention and health restoration of clients with alteration in various body system functions across the life span (Please refer to Appendix 3 for details)	(214)
	4.	Rehabilitative Nursing	(16)
	5.	Oncology Nursing and Palliative Care	(16)
	6.	Paediatric and Adolescent Nursing	(50)
	7.	Obstetric Nursing	(40)
	8.	Gerontological Nursing	(30)
	9.	Mental Health Nursing	(40)
	10.	Public Health and Community nursing	(40)
	11.	Communicable Diseases and Related Nursing	(20)
	12.	Chinese Medicinal Nursing and Complementary and Alternative Medicine	(40)
	(Please r	efer to Appendix 2 for the essential contents of individual topics.)	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 13 -

Competence area 1: Professional, Legal and Ethical Nursing Practice (Cont'd)			
Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*	
1C.	Legal & Ethical Issues	40	
1C.1.	Legal Aspects Pertinent to Nursing Practice	(Covering 1C.1 & 1C.2)	
	Background information		
	 Introduction to the Hong Kong Legal System Sources of laws Classification of laws Law of Tort: assault, battery, false imprisonment, defamation and fraud 		
	 Legal issues related to nursing practice 		
	 Duty of confidentiality Integrity and accountability in relation to the client, public, profession and employer Vicarious liability Consent: format and validity for children, the mentally abnormal, the elderly and the unconscious Discharge against medical advice Witness Negligence Liability Trespass 		
	 Legislation The Nurses' Registration Ordinance, Cap 164 Mental Health Ordinance related to daily practice Personal Data (Privacy) Ordinance Bribery Ordinance and the ICAC Occupational Safety and Health Ordinance Hospital By-laws 		

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 14 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
C.	Legal & Ethical Issues(cont'd)	
1C.2.	Ethical Issues:	
	 Professional Conduct and Principles of Nursing Ethics 	
	1. Characteristics of a profession	
	2. Personal value, social value and professional value	
	3. Autonomy	
	4. Equity	
	5. Informed consent	
	6. Beneficence, non-benevolence	
	7. Do no harm	
	Professional Conduct and Contemporary Ethical Issues	
	1. Code of Practice: International Council of Nurses	
	2. Code of Professional Conduct and Professional Ethics: Nursing	
	Council of Hong Kong	
	3. Withholding and withdrawing life-sustaining treatment	
	4. Organ donation and transplantation	
	5. Clinical research	
	6. Client advocacy	
	Principles of Safe Practice	
	1. Risk prevention and management	
	 Complaint management 	
	 Occupational Safety and Health 	
	2. Evidence-based practice	
	3. Standard procedures and protocols	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 15 -

Item	Topics	Sugggested Hours*
1D.	Communication	20
1D.1.	Communication Theories and Application	
	 Basic communication theories Therapeutic communication Effective communication and interpersonal relationship Communication with health care team members and health care consumers Negotiation skills 	
1D.2.	Interviewing and Counseling	
	 Principles of interviewing and counseling Interviewing and counseling skills Interviewing and counseling in health care settings 	
1E.	Rights and Responsibilities of the Individual	(Included in
	 Rights and responsibilities as a: person citizen patient (Patient's Charter) 	1A.2 & 1C.I)
1F.	Information Technology in Nursing and Health Care	20
1F.1.	Introduction to Information Technology (IT)	
1F.2.	Application of IT in Nursing and Health Care	
	 Introduction to tele-health care Concepts of e-learning in nursing and health care Application of IT in nursing research Application of IT in health care settings Intellectual property 	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 16 -

	tence area 2: Health Promotion and Health Education	Minimum
Item	Topics	Hours*
2A.	Education Theories and Methods	10
	Teaching and Learning	
	 Definition of teaching and learning 	
	Types and domains of learning	
	Teaching strategies and use of teaching aids	
	The teaching and learning process	
	Principles of effective teaching and learning	
	Strategies for teaching and learning in clinical situations	
	Evaluation of teaching	
2B.	Concepts of Health, Health Education and Health Promotion	40
2B.1.	Concepts of Health and Health Care Delivery Systems	
	Concepts of health and illness, socio-cultural factors	
	The health care delivery systems, local and world-wide	
	Primary health care	
2B.2.	Health Education and Health Promotion	
	Determinants of health: individual and population	
	© Epidemiology of health and illness	
	Evolution of health education and health promotion	
	Models of health education and health promotion	
	Strategies for health education and health promotion	
	Fealth education and health promotion in nursing practice: individual,	
	families, groups and community	
2B.3.	Contemporary Issues in Health Education and Health Promotion	
•	F Health promotion policies	
	Figure Healthy lifestyles, community empowerment and partnership	
	F Health economics and health care reform	
2C.	Communication	Included in
	(Places refer to communication theories and stills in Commetence	1 D
	(Please refer to communication theories and skills in Competence Area 1, 1D.)	
2D.	Rights and Responsibilities of the Individual	Included in
	(Please refer to the related knowledge as specified in Competence	1E
	Area 1, 1E.)	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 17 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
3A.	Management	20
	Introduction to Management Theories, Skills and Application	
	Management: theories and process	
	Resources management: manpower, finance and time	
	© Crisis management	
	Risk management	
	© Quality management	
	Change management	
	Nurse as a client care manager and unit manager	
3B.	Leadership	5
	Leadership in Nursing and Health Care	
	© Leadership theories	
	Team building and group dynamics	
	Motivation and influencing skills	
	Problem solving and decision making skills	
	(Integration of theories of communication, interpersonal skills and education as specified in Competence Area 1D and 2A.)	
3C.	Health Care Policies	15
3C.1.	Health Care Systems and Trends (Integration of knowledge as specified in Competence Area 2, 2B.1 and 2B.3)	
3C.2.	Health Care Policies Making	
	Theories and process	
	F Health economics	
	Health services innovations in response to changing social and health	
	care needs in Hong Kong	
	The impact of changing health services development on nursing	
	Politics and power in health care policy making	
	Advocacy in nursing	
	,	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 18 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
4A.	Basic Knowledge in Conducting Research in Health Care Settings	40
	Introduction to the process of research	
	1. Research questions	
	2. Literature review	
	3. Research design	
	4. Ethical issues	
	5. Data collection	
	6. Data analysis	
	7. Dissemination of research findings	
4B.	Appraising and Utilizing Research Findings	
	© Components of a research critique	
	Integrating research and practice	
	Strategies in research utilization	
	Evidence-based practice	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 19 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
5A.	Personal Effectiveness	(Included in 1A.3)
	Knowledge of Self, Environment, Stress Coping and Adaptation to Change	
	 Personal qualities and attitudes of the nurse Development of positive self-concept, attitudes, values and beliefs Self-awareness and value clarification Adaptation to change Stress and coping strategies 	
5B.	Professional Development	2
	Knowledge of Professional Organizations and Advanced Learning Opportunities	
	Introduction to professional organizations related to nursing	
	 Nursing Council of Hong Kong Local nursing organizations Major local, national and international health and nursing organizations 	
	4. Major medical, health and social services in Hong Kong	
	 Introduction to various nursing specialties and opportunities for continuing education Career planning and development 	
5C.	Establishing and Maintaining Nursing as a Profession	6
	Achieving Professionalism	
	Characteristics of a profession Political acumen Establishing nursing as a valued profession in society: Developing a competent and confident professional image Quality service Social involvement Professional coalition Promulgation of professional excellence Evidence-based practice (Integration of knowledge as specified in Competence Area 1, 1C.2.)	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 20 -

ESSENTIAL TOPICS IN 'BASIC NURSING FOR SAFE PRACTICE'

Item		Topics	Minimum Hours*
I.	The n	Assessment: Comprehensive health assessment of: the individual: Physical aspects Psychosocial aspects Spiritual aspects the family community	(2)
	2.	Planning	
	3. 4.	Implementation Evaluation	
II.	Essen	itial nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice	
	1.	Ensuring a safe and comfortable environment for care 1.1. Ward/clinical unit Organization of the ward/unit activities Provision of a safe and comfortable physical environment Preparation and maintenance of clinical necessities: The bed/cot unit Equipments, linens and clinical supplies Medical gas and chemical substances Food and drugs	(16) (Covering Topics No. 1, 2 and 3)
		 Infection control: Concepts of infectious agents, infection risks, and nosocomial infection Principles of infection control Infection control in relation to nursing practice Infection control policies and practices: Medical and surgical asepsis Isolation precautions Handling of clinical wastes The use of common antiseptics and disinfectants Wound care and dressing techniques 	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only

Item			Topics	Minimum Hours*
П.	Esser 2.		trsing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice (Cont'd) tenance and promotion of occupational safety and health Risk assessment and management	
		2.2.	Body mechanics and prevention of back injuries	
		2.3.	Measures to prevent accidents and injuries in clinical settings	
	3.	Docu 3.1.	mentation and reporting of care Purposes	
		3.2.	Types of records	
		3.3.	Principles and methods	
	4.	Helpi 4.1.	 ing the client meet the basic needs of living Meeting safety needs Care of clients requiring special protection and care: the unconscious, the very ill, the delirious/restless and the depressed The use of safety devices Suicide precautions 	(147)
		4.2.	 Meeting psychosocial needs in the following situations: Hospitalization Stages of illness Fear, anxiety and depression Self-concept disturbance 	
		4.3.	 Maintaining body temperature Methods of reducing/raising body temperature Care of the febrile and the hypothermic clients 	
		4.4.	 Promoting hygiene Personal hygiene Comfort and cleanliness Maintaining skin integrity Care of infested hair 	
		4.5.	 Promoting rest and sleep The nature of sleep and the sleep cycle Sleep disorders Techniques in promoting rest and sleep Sleeping aids 	
		4.6.	 Facilitating relief from pain Theories of pain and pain transmission Types of pain Assessment of pain Modulation of pain 	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 22 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
II.	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice (Cont'd)	
	4.7. Meeting respiratory needs	
	 Methods to maintain airway patency 	
	- insertion of airway	
	- use of suction apparatus	
	Basic respiratory therapeutic measures	
	- methods to administer oxygen	
	- inhalations	
	 Assisting the client to perform 	
	- breathing and coughing exercise	
	- postural drainage	
	4.8. Meeting mobility needs	
	 Causes of immobility and bed confinement 	
	 Responses of the body to immobility 	
	 Prevention of complications of immobility and bed confinement 	
	• The use of ambulatory devices and care of the ambulant client	
	 Moving and lifting clients with/without mobility devices: 	
	- in bed	
	- between bed and trolley/chair/wheel chair	
	 Principles of physiotherapy 	
	 Principles of occupational therapy 	
	4.9. Meeting fluid and nutritional needs	
	• Factors that influence food and fluid intake, dietary patterns and nutritional status	
	 Methods to assess a person's nutritional status, dietary and fluid intake 	
	 Meeting special nutritional needs associated with each stage of the life cycle 	
	 Methods of maintaining fluid and nutritional balance: 	
	regulating oral fluid intakeadministering intravenous therapy	
	- administering intravenous infusion/hyperalimentation / blood transfusion	
	- recording intake and output	
	- recording intake and output - preparing and serving food	
	- preparing and serving rood - feeding dependent persons, infants, the physically	
	handicapped, the older adults	
	- administering enteral/tube feeding	
	- administering enteral/tube reeding	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 23 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
II.	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice (Cont'd)	
	4.10. Meeting bowel elimination needs	
	Normal bowel patterns	
	• Factors affecting bowel elimination	
	Identifying bowel elimination problems	
	Maintaining a regular pattern of bowel elimination	
	Observation of stools and collection of specimens	
	• Assisting the client in using devices for bowel elimination:	
	- use of commodes/sani-chairs	
	- giving and removing bedpans	
	 Nursing interventions in managing: constipation, impaction, 	
	flatulence	
	- inserting suppositories	
	- giving enemas and rectal washouts	
	• Care of the client with diarrhoea	
	Care of the client with bowel incontinence	
	Care of the enem with bower meonthichee	
	4.11. Meeting urinary elimination needs	
	Factors affecting urinary elimination	
	Problems with urinary elimination	
	 Characteristics of urine 	
	 Collection of urine specimens 	
	◆ Urinalysis	
	Promoting continence	
	• Care of incontinent clients	
	Altered urinary elimination: retention and incontinence	
	- catheterization: male and female	
	- care of the client with an indwelling catheter	
	- care of the client with bladder drainage	
	4.12. Promoting sexual health	
	 Sexuality and the client's health status 	
	4.13. Promoting spiritual health	
	• Spiritual needs	
	 Concepts of spirituality and spiritual care 	
	 Nurses' role in spiritual care 	
	real spiritual care	
	4.14. Helping clients cope with loss and grief, death and dying	
	 Concepts of loss and grief 	
	• Theories related to death, dying, grief and grieving	
	• Care of the dying and the grieving family	
	• Last offices	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 24 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
II.	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice (Cont'd) 5. Assisting the client to undertake diagnostic procedures 5.1 Nursing responsibilities before, during and after physical examination and diagnostic procedures including: • Imaging procedures - plain x-ray examinations - X-ray examinations using contrast media - X-ray examinations using radioactive materials - ultrasonography - scanning - magnetic resonance imaging - pulmonary function studies • Endoscopic examinations • Diagnostic procedures for laboratory studies: - tissue biopsies - lumbar puncture - aspirations of cavities - endocrine activity tests - collection of specimens • Electrographic diagnostic studies: - electrocardiogram - electroencephalogram - electromyogram	(25) (Covering Topics No. 5, 6, and 7)
	 Administration of medications Principles Terminology and calculation in drug therapy Rules and safety measures Routes, methods and techniques The ordering, storage, custody, and recording of controlled drugs according to related drug control ordinances Responsibilities of the nurse and other members of the health care team in relation to medications The rights and responsibilities of the client in relation to taking medications Principles of First Aid Introduction: Aims of first aid First aid management principles Casualty assessment Methods of moving and carrying injured persons The use of different types of bandage and splints Improvisation of equipment and utilization of available 	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 25 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
II.	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice (Cont'd)	
	7.2. Fist aid management of various conditions:	
	◆ Trauma care –	
	- wounds	
	- haemorrhage	
	- shock	
	 Burns and scalds 	
	 Heat/cold injuries 	
	 Musculoskeletal injuries 	
	- sprains	
	- strains	
	- dislocations	
	- fractures	
	◆ Unconsciousness	
	- loss of consciousness	
	- fits and convulsions	
	 Bites and stings 	
	◆ Foreign bodies	
	◆ Choking	
	◆ Asphyxia	
	◆ Drowning	
	◆ Poisoning	
	 7.3. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) Basic life support for adults, children and infants 	
III.	Principles and Practice of Nursing	(4)
	1. Accident and Emergency (A&E) Nursing	(4)
	• Principles	
	• The roles and functions of the triage nurse	
	Managing client care in the A&E department	
	2. Peri-operative Nursing and Anaesthetic Nursing	(8)
	Psycho-social and physiological impact of surgery	
	• General pre-operative, intra-operative and post-operative care	
	Prevention of post-operative complications	
	 Principles of anaesthesia and related care 	
	• Roles and responsibilities of the nurse in the operating theatre (OT)	
	3. Medical and Surgical Nursing in relation to illness prevention and health restoration of clients with alteration in various body system	(214)
	functions	
	Common disorders and their etiologies	
	Prevalence and incidence of illness	
	 Special investigations and therapeutic modalities 	
	• Assessing, planning, implementing, and evaluating preventive/promotive/curative/rehabilitative care	
	(Please refer to Appendix 3 for details.)	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 26 -

Item	Topics	Minimum Hours*
III.	Principles and Practice of Nursing (Cont'd)	
	 4. Rehabilitative Nursing Principles of rehabilitative care Comprehensive assessment Family-centered care and community care Multi-disciplinary approach in rehabilitative care Community resources for rehabilitative care Applied rehabilitative care for clients with special needs Discharge planning 	(16)
	 5. Oncology Nursing and Palliative Care Principles of oncology nursing Principles of palliative care Care of clients with cancer and their families Legal and ethical issues related to oncology nursing and hospice care 	(16)
	 6. Paediatric and Adolescent Nursing Theories of growth and development Principles of paediatric and adolescent nursing Health assessment in children and adolescents Paediatric and adolescent nutrition Nursing care and management of neonates infants, children and adolescents Preventing accidents at home Children's rights Child abuse and the related roles of the nurse Play therapy 	(50)

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 27 -

Item		Topics	Minimum Hours*
III.	Principle	es and Practice of Nursing (Cont'd)	
	_	Applied anatomy and physiology Normal pregnancy Minor disorders of pregnancy Antenatal care Stages of normal labour Intrapartum care Postnatal care and family planning Care of the newborn Common complications of pregnancy, labour and puerperium Introduction to obstetric emergencies Roles and responsibilities of the midwife	(40)
	8. Go	erontological Nursing Theories related to gerontological nursing Theories of aging The normal aging process	(30)
	*	 Epidemiology of aging Philosophy of gerontological nursing and scope of care Promoting health and wellness of the elderly people Comprehensive health assessment Common physical, social and mental health problems and their management Communicating with elderly people Meeting activities of daily living needs and psychosocial needs Health education and health promotion Rehabilitation 	
	•	 Issues in gerontological care Family-centered care and community care Multi-disciplinary approach Health and social services for the elderly people Legal and ethical implications 	
	9. M	ental Health Nursing Principles of mental health nursing Roles and responsibilities of the mental health nurse Common mental disorders - Classification - Causes - Signs and symptoms Nursing care and management of patients across the life span with mental health problems	(40)
	* * * * *	Psychological and mental status and assessments Treatment and uses of psychotropic drugs Rehabilitation of clients with mental health problems Community care Structure of the mental health services in Hong Kong Legal and ethical issues related to mental health nursing, including	

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 28 -

Item	the Mental Health Ordinance Topics	Minimum Hours*
III.	Principles and Practice of Nursing (Cont'd) 10. Public Health and Community Nursing • Principles of community nursing • Comprehensive assessment • Planning and preparing for home visits and nursing care • Home care nursing and management of specific conditions at home • Emotional problems and stress in the home • Co-ordination of other medical, health and social services in meeting the needs of the client and family • Client and family education • Community support and network, nurse-led clinics	(40)
	 Communicable Diseases and Related Nursing Principles of nursing care and management of the client with communicable diseases 	(20)
	 12. Chinese Medicinal Nursing and Complementary and Alternative Medicine 12.1 Chinese Medicinal Nursing Health concepts of Chinese medicine Basic theories of traditional Chinese medicine Yin and Yang The Five Vital Primary Elements Internal organs and functions Meridians Introduction to modern Chinese medicine Diagnostic and therapeutic methods Basic concepts about Chinese herbs and medications Scopes and principles of Chinese Medicinal Nursing 12.2 Complementary and Alternative Medicine Characteristics of complementary and alternative medicine Introduction to some common contemporary therapy systems and approaches 	(40)

^{*} Figures in bold and italics are the total hours for the subject, and those *in brackets are the breakdown of hours for reference only* - 29 -

Outline of topics and related contents under major body systems (Content items are not exhaustive and should be reviewed from time to time)

				Contemporary therapeutic
Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
1. Alimentary	Imaging .procedures	Procedures	Oral cavity	Antacids
	 Plain X-ray examinations 	• Enteral feeding and parenteral	 Cleft lips and cleft palate 	Gastro-intestinal regulators
	 X-ray examinations using contrast 	nutrition	 Neoplasm of the tongue 	 Anti-ulcerants
	medium	 Nasogastric tube feeding 	 Dental problems 	Anti-cholinergic agents
	 Ultrasonography 	 Gastrostomy feeding 	 Common oral infections 	• Emetics
	 Scanning 	 Total parenteral nutrition 		 Anti-emetics
	 Magnetic Resonance Imagining (MRI) 	 Nasogastric tube intubation 	Esophagus	 Pancreatic enzymes
		Gastric larvage	 Foreign body 	Bile salts
	Endoscopic examinations	 Abdominal paracentesis 	 Oesophageal varices 	Purgatives
	 Esophagoscopy 	 Sengstaken tube intubation 	 Neoplasms 	 Anti-diarrhoeal agents
	 Gastroduodenoscopy 	• Sitz bath		 Anti-helmintics
	 Colonoscopy 		Stomach and duodenum	 Topical rectal medications
	 Sigmoidoscopy, protoscopy 	Medical management	 Gastritis 	
	 Endoscopic retrograde 		 Pyloric stenosis 	
	cholangiopancreatography (ERCP)	Surgical management	Peptic ulcer	
			Duodenal ulcer	
	Blood tests	Nursing management	 Neoplasms 	
	• Liver function tests (LFT)			
	• Electrolytes		Intestines	
	 Complete blood count (CBC) 		 Intestinal obstruction 	
	Serum amylase		 Appendicitis 	
	• Carcinoembryonic antigen (CEA)		Hernia	
			Haemorrhoid	
	Biopsy		 Abscess and fistula 	
	Liver biopsy		 Diverticulitis 	
			 Crohn's disease 	
	Other laboratory studies		Ulcerative colitis	
	Gastric analysis		 Neoplasms 	
	 Stool and vomitus examination 		(To be continued on next page	
	Breath test		(22 %2 23.23.23.23.2 see New Puge	

	D. I.	6	TEL 4		Contemporary therapeutic
	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
1.	Alimentary (Cont'd)			Accessory organs	
				 Cholangitis 	
				• Gallstones	
				 Jaundice 	
				Hepatitis	
				 Cirrhosis of liver 	
				 Carcinoma of liver 	
				Hepatic failure	
				Hepatic coma	
				 Pancreatitis 	
				 Neoplasms 	
				•	
				Others	
				 Peritonitis 	
				 Food poisoning 	
				Malabsorption syndrome	
				Hiatas hernia	
				Worm infestation	
				• Enteric infections:	
				- Typhoid	
				- Cholera	
				Dysentery	

					Contemporary therapeutic
	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
2.	Cardiovascular &	Imaging procedures	Procedures	Cardiac conditions	Cardiac glycoside
	Lymphatic	Plain X-ray examination	Cardiac pacing	 Congenital heart diseases 	• Cardiac stimulants
		• X-ray examination using contrast	 Pericardiocentesis 	Cardiac dysrhythmia	Anti-angina agents
		medium	 Cardio-interventional therapy 	Coronary heart disease	Anti-arrhythmic agents
		• Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI)	 Advanced cardiac life support 	Valvular heart disease	Anti-thrombotic agents
				• Carditis	 Anti-hypertensive agents
		Electrographic diagnostic procedures	Medical management	Rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart	
		Electrocardiogram		disease	 Vasoconstrictors
			Surgical management	Heart failure	 Hypolipidemic agents
		Blood tests		Cardiac arrest	
		• Complete blood count (CBC)	Nursing management		
		Cardiac enzymes	Transing management	Vascular conditions:	
		Serum electrolytes		Hypertension	
		Serum lipids		 Varicose veins 	
		 Coagulation test 		 Peripheral vascular disease 	
		Blood glucose		Aneurysm	
				 Thrombosis and embolism 	
		Biopsy		 Arteriosclerosis 	
		 Lymph node biopsy 		 Atheroclerosis 	
		 Lymphangiography 		 Arterio-venous malformation 	
				 Phlebotomy 	
		Others			
		Cardiac catheterization		Lymphatic disorders	
		• Exercise stress test		 Hodgkins disease 	
		Echocardiogram		 Lymphadenitis 	
				• Lymphomas	
3.	Haematological	Blood tests	Procedures	 Anaemias 	 Iron preparations
	8	 Complete blood count (CBC) 	 Blood product transfusion 	 Leukaemias 	 Haematinics
		Total differential count	Marrow transplant	 Haemorrhagic conditions 	 Anticoagulants
		 Coagulation studies 	-	 Autoimmune diseases 	• Clotting agents &
		Peripheral blood smear	Medical management	 Human Immunodeficiency Virus 	haemostatics
			_	(HIV) infection	 Fibrinolytic agents
		Biopsy	Surgical management	Malaria	
		Bone marrow biopsy			
			Nursing management		

					Contemporary therapeutic
	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
4.	Dermatological	Blood test	Procedures	Eczema	• Topical & protective agents
			 Local applications 	 Contact dermatitis 	Keratolytics and cleansers
		Skin biopsy	 Cauterization 	Atopic eczema	Anti-bacterials
			Skin grafting		Anti-fungals
		Skin scrapping		Bacterial infection	Anti-parasitics
			Medical management	• Impetigo	 Corticosteriods
		Sensitivity test		 Folliculitis 	Anti-histamines
			Surgical management	Hansen's disease	
			Nursing management	Fungal infections	
				• Tinea infections	
				 Candidiasis 	
				77' 1 '- C4'	
				Viral infections	
				• Herpes	
				• Warts	
				Parasitic infestations	
				Scabies	
				Pediculosis	
				Fediculosis	
				Acne	
				Acite	
				Psoriasis	
				1 301 14313	
				Skin cancers and neoplasms	
				cancers and neoplasms	
				Burns and scalds	

	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	Contemporary therapeutic agents & nursing implications
5.	Endocrine	Imaging procedures	Diabetic diet	Pituitary gland	Systemic corticosteriods
٥.	Endocime	imaging procedures	Diabetic dict	Gigantism/ acromegaly	Anabolic steroids
		Blood test	Insulin therapy	 Simmond's disease 	Insulin preparations
		• Thyroid function test	insum therapy	Diabetes insipidus	 Insulin antagonists
		Adrenal function test	Medical management	Neoplasms	Hypoglycaemic agents
		Pancreatic function test	Miculai management	Dwarfism	Thypogrycachine agentsThyroid hormones
		Pituitary function test	Surgical management	Dwarnsm	Anti-thyroid drugs
		Titultary function test	Surgical management	Thyroid gland	Androgens
		Biopsy	Nursing management	 Congenital abnormalities 	Oestrogens
		Бюрзу	Tursing management	 Hyperthyroidism (Cretinism, 	Progesterones
				myoxedema)	Pituitary hormones
				• Goiters	1 ituitary normones
				Hypothyroidism	
				Neoplasms	
				1 (Copiasins	
				Parathyroid gland	
				Hyperparathyroidism	
				Hypoparathyroidism	
				i iiypoparaanyiotaisiii	
				Pancreas	
				 Diabetes mellitus 	
				• Cancers	
				Adrenal gland	
				• Cushing's syndrome	
				Addison's disease	
				Pheochromocytoma	
				1 noom onooy tonia	

					Contemporary therapeutic
	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
6.	Genito-urinary	Imaging procedures	Procedures	Kidney and bladder	• Diuretics
	(including the male	• X-ray Kidney, Ureter & Bladder (KUB)	Bladder irrigations	Glomerulonephritis	 Urinary alkalinizing agents
	reproductive system)	 Intravenous Urography (IVU) 	Peritoneal dialysis	Nephritic syndrome	 Parasympathominetics
	reproducerve system)	 Ultrasonographs 	Continuous ambulatory peritoneal	Renal failure	 Anti-spasmodic agents
		 Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) 	dialysis	Traumatic conditions	 Phosphate binding agents
		 Computerized Tomography (CT) 	Haemodialysis	 Pyelonephritis 	 Ion-exchange resin
			Endoscopic procedures	 Tuberculosis 	 Urinary tract analgesics
		Endoscopic examinations	Lithrotripsy	Polycystic kidney	 Urinary antiseptics
		 Cystoscopy 		Cystitis	
		 Ureteroscopy 	Medical management	Urinary Tract Infection	
		 Nephroscopy 		Calculi	
			Surgical management	• Neoplasm	
		Blood test			
		• Chemistry	Nursing management	Prostate	
		 Haematology 		Benign prostatic hypertrophy	
				Neoplasm	
		Urine tests			
		Routine urinalysis		External genitalia	
		Bacteriological studies		Hydrocele and varicoele	
		Cytological studies		• Phimosis	
		Clearance studies		Hypospadias	
		Urodynamic studies		Sexually transmitted diseases	
		D.			
		Biopsy			

				6 4 1	Contemporary therapeutic
	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
7.	Musculo-skeletal	Imaging procedures	Procedures	Infection	 Analgesics
		Plain x-ray	 Manipulation 	 Osteomyelitis 	Anti-inflammatory agents
		X-ray examination using contrast	 Tractions 	 Pyogenic arthritis 	 Muscle relaxants
		medium	 Splintage 	 Tuberculosis spondylitis 	 Anti-gout agents
		• Scanning		• Gangrene	Anti-rheumatic agents
		 Magnetic Resonance Imaging 	Physiotherapy		 Anti-ulcerants
				Chronic Non-infectiveConditions	
		Electrographic diagnostic procedures	Occupational therapy	 Osteoarthritis 	
		Electromyography		 Rheumatoid arthritis 	
			Medical Management	 Gouty arthritis 	
		Blood tests		 Ankylosing spondylitis 	
			Surgical management		
		Endoscopic examination		Trauma	
		 Arthroscopy 	Nursing management	Fractures	
				 Dislocations 	
		Joint aspiration		• Strain &, sprains	
		Muscle & synovial capsule biopsy		Metabolic Diseases	
				 Osteoporosis 	
				Osteomalacia	
				Neoplasms	
				Congenital & developmental disorders	
				Degenerative conditions	

				Contemporary therapeutic
Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
8. Neurological	Imaging procedures	Speech therapy	Infection	• Anaesthetics (general & local)
	Plain x-ray		 Meningitis 	 Analgesics
	X-ray examination using contrast Medium	Physiotherapy	 Encephalitis 	• Sedatives
	 Scanning 		 Brain abscess 	 Hypnotics
	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	Occupational therapy	 Rabies 	 Tranquilizers
	 Ultrasonography 		• Tetanus	 Antidepressants
		Medical management	 Poliomyelitis 	Anticonvulsants
	Electrographic diagnostic procedures			Stimulants
	 Electroencephalography 	Surgical management	Trauma	Adrenergic agents
	 Electromyography 		 Head injuries 	 Parasympathomimetics
		Nursing management	 Spinal cord and spinal nerve injuries 	 Anticholinergics
	Blood tests			 Agents for Parkinson's Disease
			Toxic conditions	 Neuromuscular blocking agents
	Biopsy		 Alcoholism 	and other muscle relaxants
			 Drug intoxication 	
	Neurological assessments			
			Cerebral vascular conditions	
	Sleep studies		 Cerebral vascular accidents 	
			 Transient ischaemic attacks 	
			 Cerebral aneurysm and arterio-venous 	
			malformations	
			Congenital & developmental disorders	
			 Hydrocephalus 	
			Spina bifida	
			Degenerative conditions	
			 Parkinson's Disease 	
			 Alzheimer's Disease 	
			 Multiple Sclerosis 	
			Myasthenia Gravis	
			Neoplasms	
			Seizure disorders	
			Others	
			 Disturbance of speech and consciousnes 	s
			Paralysis	
			Sleep disorders	
			Migraine	
			 Cranial nerve disorders 	

	.		T)		Contemporary therapeutic
	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	agents & nursing implications
9.	Ophthalmic	Imaging procedures Radiological studies Electrographic diagnosis procedures Electro-retinography Blood tests Ophthalmic examination External Internal Vision tests Visual acuity Visual field Colour vision Laboratory tests	Procedures Hot / cold application Eye swabbing and irrigation Instillation of eye drops Application of eye ointment Cutting of eye lashes Application of eye patch Medical management Surgical management Nursing management	 Inflammatory and infective conditions Refractive errors Retinal detachment Cataract Glaucoma Squint Eye injuries Macular degeneration 	 Miotic drops Mydriatric drops Cycloplegic drops Local anaesthetics Topical anti-infective agents Topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents Topical corticosteroids
10.	Oto-rhino -laryngological	Imaging examination Plain X-ray Scanning Endoscopic examinations Hearing tests Balance tests Laboratory tests Biopsy Examination of the ear/ nose/ throat	Procedures Irrigation of ear / nose Instillation of ear/ nose drops Antral puncture and washout Nasal packing Spraying of throat Ear syringing Radiotherapy Medical management Surgical management Nursing management	Ear disorders Inflammatory and infective disorders Foreign bodies Injuries Neoplasms Hearing impairment Menniere's disease Nasal disorder Inflammatory and infective disorders Foreign bodies Injuries Neoplasms Epistaxis Sinusitis Throat conditions Foreign bodies Inflammation Neoplasms	 Analgesics and anaesthetic agents Anti-inflammatory agents Anti-infective agents Corticosteriods Wax softeners Nasal decongestanants

	Body systems	Special investigations	Therapeutic measures	Common disorders	Contemporary therapeutic agents & nursing implications
11		Imaging examinations	Procedures	Congenital conditions	Anti-infective agents
11.	Reproductive	Plain X-ray	Vaginal pessaries	Congenital conditions	Anti-inflammatory agents
		Magnetic resonance imaging	vaginai pessaries	Physiological disorders	 Hormonal agents
		Mammography	Medical management	Menstrual disorders	Tiormonal agents
		Ultrasonography	Wiedicai management	Displacement of uterus and vagina	
		Citrasonography	Surgical management	Infertility and subfertility	
		Endoscopic examinations	Surgical management	Endometriosis	
		Endoscopic examinations	Nursing management	Endometriosis	
		Laboratory tests	Nursing management	Inflammatory and infective conditions:	
		Blood tests		Vulvitis	
		Blood tests		ValivitisVaginitis	
		D:		Vaginitis Pelvic infection	
		Biopsy and smears		Mastitis	
				• Mastitis	
				Abnormal pregnancy:	
				Abortion	
				Ectopic pregnancy	
				Molar pregnancy	
				Neoplasm	
				Vulva, cervix, uterus, ovary and breasts	
				vulva, cervix, dierus, ovary and breasts	
12.	Respiratory	Imaging examinations	Procedures	Inflammatory and infective conditions	Cough suppressants
12.	itespii atoi y	Plain X-ray	 Oxygen therapy 	Pulmonary tuberculosis	• Expectorants
		• Scanning	Nebulization	Pneumonia	Mucolytics
			Under-water seal chest drainage	Upper respiratory tract infection	 Decongestants
		Endoscopic examinations	Mechanical ventilation	Severe acute respiratory syndrome	Anti-infective agents
		Broncoscopy		(SARS)	Anti-allergic agents
			Tracheostomy	()	Bronchodilators
		Biopsy		Chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases	Corticosteroids
		Pol	Physiotherapy	on one obstructive pullionary diseases	201110001010100
		Laboratory tests	in journal apy	Asthma	
		Laboratory tests	Medical management	2 ASCITITION	
		Blood tests	management	Trauma and injury	
		Divou tests	Surgical management	iraama ana mjury	
		Thoracentesis	Surgical management	Neoplasms	
		1 HOLACHICSIS	Nursing management	reopiasins	
		Othors	Truising management	Occupational lung diseases	
		Others Dulmonomy function toots		Occupational lung diseases	
		Pulmonary function tests		Danimata wa failawa	
		• Allergy tests		Respiratory failure	
		Nasopharyngeal aspiration			

Appendix 4

Guidelines on Exemption of Requirement on Theoretical Hour for Registered Nurse (General) training

RN(G) Syllabus	RN(G) Syllabus (topic)	Minimum Hour for RN(G) training	Maximum Exemption Hour
1A.1	Human Anatomy and Human Physiology	180	82
1A.2	Sociology of Health	40	12
1A.3	Applied Psychology	40	12
1A.4	Fundamental Pharmacology	20	6
1A.5	Microbiology	30	9
1A.6	Nutrition and Dietetics	10	3
1B.1	The Nursing Profession	4	4
1B.2I	The nursing progress - a problem solving approach in nursing	2	2
1B.2II(1)	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice - Ensuring a safe and comfortable environment for care (Ward/clinical unit)	16	2
1B.2II(2-4)	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice - Maintenance and promotion of occupational safety and health; Documentation and reporting of care; Helping the client meet the basic need of living	147	147
1B.2II(5-7)	Essential nursing techniques in clinical settings for safe practice - (Principles of First Aid)	25	8
1B.2III(4)	Principles and Practice of Nursing – Rehabilitative Nursing	16	12
1B.2III(10)	Principles and Practice of Nursing – Public Health and Community Nursing	40	9
1B.2III(12)	Principles and Practice of Nursing – Chinese Medicinal Nursing and Complementary and Alternative Medicine	40	20
1C.(1-2)	Legal and Ethical Issues	40	12
1D	Communication	20	6
1F	Information Technology in Nursing and Health Care	20	6
2A	Education Theories and Methods	10	3
2B	Concepts of Health, Health Education and Health Promotion	40	12
3C	Health Care Policies	15	4
5B	Professional Development	2	2
5C	Establishing and Maintaining Nursing as a Profession	6	2

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