

# Curriculum Background Information / Poland

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IO4 Organisational Profile

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## 1. General overview

Name of qualification	<b>Nursing – first cycle (Bachelor degree)</b>
Awarding Institution	Jagiellonian University Medical College, Faculty of Health Sciences(graduates who complete curriculum have acquired the learning outcomes specified in the <b>Regulation*</b> , see section below).
EQF Level	7
Minimum duration of studies	6 semesters
Minimum total teaching hours (overall, class-based, laboratory-based)	4720
Minimum external clinical practice	2300
Minimum total ECTS points (in case of a VET qualification, VET ECTS points to be used if available)	180
Assessment and quality assurance methods employed	Care direction is subject to internal evaluation by the Directional Quality Assurance Team appointed by the Faculty Dean and external evaluation by two committees: 1) Polish Accreditation Commission, which is appointed by the Minister of Science and Higher Education and evaluates all fields of study in Poland 2) National Council for School Accreditation Nurses and Midwives appointed by the Minister of Health, who only evaluates the directions of nursing and midwifery
Law/decreed/decision introducing the curriculum	<b>*Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 9 May 2012 (with changes from 11 August 2016) on standards of training for the degree courses in: medicine, medicine-dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery.</b>
Brief presentation of the awarding institution	Jagiellonian University is the oldest institution of higher education in Poland. Established in 1364 by King Casimir III the Great, it is the second oldest university in Central-Eastern Europe, preceded by the University of Prague which was founded in 1348. Today's Jagiellonian University combine tradition with the challenges of the modern world. In compliance with

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	<p>the principle so of the Bologna Process, over 46 000 students study in 15 faculties on all three levels of study: Bachelor's, Master's, and Doctoral. One may choose to study from nearly a hundred majors. The European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) enables students to combine their studies at Jagiellonian University with course work from other European universities. Teaching staff includes over 3600 academic instructors, 500 of whom hold the title of Professor. The youngest academic staff and doctoral students are yearly awarded more than 10 percent of the prestigious Foundation for Polish Science scholarships. Researchers at Jagiellonian University effectively compete for the grants through European research programs and as many as 6 European Centers of Excellence operate within the University.</p>
<p>Brief presentation of the awarding department</p>	<p>The Faculty of Health Sciences continues a rich tradition of scholarship in nursing. The School of Nursing in Kraków was founded in 1911 and by 1925 was transformed into the University School for Nurses and Hygienists. A resolution by the Senate of Jagiellonian University, passed on February 26, 1997, transformed the Faculty of Nursing into the Faculty of Health Protection. This transformation was made official on October 1, 1997. Precisely one decade later it assumed its current title as the Faculty of Health Sciences.</p>
<p>Number of students enrolled/graduated yearly in Poland</p>	<p>2014: 7161 2015: 8482 Source: Minister of Science and Higher Education, system POL 05.10.2016 r.</p>

## 2. Curriculum Overview. *(List of subjects taught, per year/semester/ECTS and hours per week if available presented in a grid of roughly the following form per semester).*

### 2.1. General information.

Table1. The minimum number of hours and ECTS points(source: Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 9 May 2012, on standards of training for the degree courses in: medicine, medicine-dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery).

Group of detailed learning outcomes	Hours	ECTS
A. Fundamental Sciences	480	16
B. Social Sciences + foreign language (English)	360+120=480	12+4=16
C. Sciences related to the basics of nursing care	600	24
D. Sciences in the field of specialist care	860	34
Practical activities	1100	55
Practical placement	1200	30
Final examination	-	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4720</b>	<b>180</b>

**Please note.** Detailed curriculum developed by Jagiellonian University Medical College, Faculty of Health Sciences at section 5.

### 2.2. Methods of verification of intended learning outcomes achieved by students.

2.2.1. Verification of learning outcomes is carried out at different stages of education:

- through partial credit (credits for all forms of activity in a particular subject),
- verification of education outcomes through diploma seminar and preparation of a diploma thesis, as well as during the final exam,
- verification of education outcomes during the study of professional career of graduates,
- verification of the education outcomes on the basis of semester surveys on the quality of the education process.

2.2.2. The verification covers all categories of areas (knowledge, skills and social competence).

The need to verify the education outcomes for each of the subjects taught in the field of nursing requires the use of different forms of student assessment in line with the rules of study. The course instructor is responsible for developing a method for the verification of the expected education outcomes for each course in the field of study.

The achieved education outcomes in terms of knowledge, skills and social competence in relation to lectures, seminars, classes and self-study can be checked by means of

projects (e.g. papers, essays, diagnoses, outlines, reports etc.), tests (e.g. open, closed, multiple-choice, practical etc.). In the case of activities ending in an examination, the achieved education outcomes in terms of knowledge, skills and social competence can be checked by means of tests (e.g. open, closed, multiple-choice, practical etc.). Particular emphasis, however, is placed on other, “soft” forms of verification of the achieved education outcomes: descriptive oral or written examinations. When the course instructor checks the outcomes during an oral or written examination, he/she is required to direct the ways of checking at a higher level than the mere knowledge of facts (level of understanding, the ability to analyse, synthesise, solve problems etc.).

In the case of evaluation of oral and written projects, the four basic criteria are taken into consideration:

- student’s approach to problem-solving based on the course contents,
- creative definition of the problem,
- the correctness of the method/methods used,
- composition, style and linguistic correctness of the text.

Any open forms of testing results (i.e. speaking, projects and others) during conversational seminars, classes, laboratory exercises, require the course instructor to develop the concept of evaluation taking into account the possibility of verifying the outcomes in terms of knowledge, skills and social competence. The lecturer is required to provide the mode in which credit will be obtained (e.g. drawing random questions, performing a single task or a task defined by the course instructor - including the expected ways of carrying it out and so on), specify the evaluated elements in relation to the stated areas and the way of scoring their components as well as indicate the overall score for each of the grades in the applicable, uniformly accepted scale.

In applying the test verifying knowledge, skills and social competence during lectures, conversational seminars, classes, laboratory exercises, and self-study, the course instructor is required to provide a score that will apply in granting credit for individual elements of the test as well as the for the entire test – and relate it to each mark.

## **2.3. Framework student evaluation system.**

### **2.3.1. Requirements for subjects ending with an examination.**

The examination may take a written or oral form. The method of granting the credit or type of the examination is determined individually by each teacher. The lecturer must inform the students of the chosen type of the examination during the first class of the course.

In the case of a written examination, the examiner should submit the assessed work to the student on his/her request within 14 days of conducting the examination.

Written work should be forwarded to the university archives and archived for a period of three years.

To obtain a pass grade, the student should:

- be acquainted with and understand at least at a satisfactory level the knowledge contained in the basic literature, defined in the syllabus of the subject and provided by the course instructor, or otherwise available through active types of activities,
- master at least at a satisfactory level all the skills provided for in the programme of the subject and practiced in class,
- demonstrate at least satisfactory ability to observe and analyse the surrounding phenomena, especially those with whom he/she will have to deal with in practice as a graduate,
- be able, at least to a satisfactory level, to formulate logical judgments on the basis of information from various items of literature, the results of classes etc.,
- in the case of subjects in which in addition to lectures classes were conducted – prior to the examination obtain credit from classes (credit from classes is a prerequisite for taking the examination in the subject in which classes were conducted).

### 2.3.2. Requirements for credit from classes in subject ending with an examination.

Credit should be obtained from subjects ending with an examination, if the student:

- attended the compulsory classes and was properly prepared for them, i.e. gained and understood the knowledge contained in the defined literature,
- duly performed all the exercises, projects, prepared and delivered presentations etc. to be performed in the classroom or individually outside the classroom as provided for in the programme, observing the terms of intellectual property protection,
- met the minimum requirements specified by the course instructor,
- attendance is a prerequisite for receiving credit for the subject administered in the form of classes, conservatory seminars, laboratories and seminars.

### 2.3.3. Requirements for credit in subjects which do not end with an examination

The basis for credit in a subject can be written work (e.g. test, project, paper etc.) or oral examination.

If classes / conservatory seminars and lectures are held for a subject, they are assessed separately.

### 2.3.4. Quantitative criteria in evaluating examinations and tests.

The course instructor can determine and present to students at the beginning the total score (total number of points) to obtain during the course. Points may be awarded for

written work (tests, projects, calculations, presentations etc.), oral answers, active participation during classes and so on. Individual components may be assigned different weights depending on their degree of difficulty and complexity.

- The student demonstrates a **satisfactory** (3.0) degree of knowledge/skills when he/she obtains from 51% to 60% of the total score in the examination or tests (audit work) assessing the required knowledge/skills.
- The student demonstrates a **more than satisfactory** (3.5) degree of knowledge/skills when he/she obtains from 61% to 70% of the total score in the examination or tests (audit work) assessing the required knowledge/skills.
- The student demonstrates a **good** (4.0) degree of knowledge/skills when he/she obtains from 71% to 80% of the total score in the examination or tests (audit work) assessing the required knowledge/skills.
- The student demonstrates a **more than good** (4.5) degree of knowledge/skills when he/she obtains from 81% to 90% of the total score in the examination or tests (audit work) assessing the required knowledge/skills.
- The student demonstrates a **very good** (5.0) degree of knowledge/skills when he/she obtains from 91% to 100% of the total score in the examination or tests (audit work) assessing the required knowledge/skills.

### 2.3.5. Grades

According to the common Regulations of Studies the following grading system is used at examinations and when granting credit:

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| • bardzodobry [very good]                   | 5.0 |
| • dobry plus [more than good]               | 4.5 |
| • dobry [good]                              | 4.0 |
| • dostateczny plus [more than satisfactory] | 3.5 |
| • dostateczny [satisfactory]                | 3.0 |
| • niedostateczny [unsatisfactory]           | 2.0 |

A student who failed to obtain a credit in a course may take a re-sit examination during the re-sit examination period only once, after obtaining credit in this course. If in the first examination period a student obtains a fail grade or does not sit for the examination, he/she has the right to take the examination on the second date. If in the re-sit examination a student obtains a fail grade, he/she may be granted a conditional permit to undertake studies in the next semester provided that he/she passes the examination (obtains credit for the course) within the deadline set by the Dean. A student may apply for an examination before an examination board.

## 2.4. Verification of learning outcomes during the final examination.

**The vocational examination** (theoretical test with a special emphasis on the verification of learning outcomes in terms of knowledge and a practical examination where emphasis is put on verifying the learning outcomes as regards skills and social competence)

2.4.1. Defence of the final thesis. During the defence of the thesis, the student should demonstrate that he/she:

- independently identifies the problems posed in the asked questions,
- can fully and convincingly present answers to questions concerning the field of study using the information from literature and his/her own judgement,
- can argue in a logical way,
- uses clear and precise language.

2.4.2. The final examination consists of the following elements:

- an answer to the reviewer's question concerning the issues discussed in the thesis,
- an answer to supplementary (additional) questions of the members of the examination board.

## 2.5. Information on the holder's qualifications.

2.5.1. Access to further study: second-cycle programme, postgraduate studies.

2.5.2. Professional qualifications: A graduate of the first-cycle nursing programme receives a bachelor's degree in nursing and is eligible to receive the right to practice. The graduate has a general knowledge of medicine and a detailed knowledge of nursing. He/she is prepared to provide independent care for a child, an adult, and an elderly person with regard to promoting health, preventing disease, and providing comprehensive care in disease and disability, as well as during the dying process. The graduate is prepared to cooperate with other healthcare team members, improve nursing practice, and foster self-development. In accordance with the Professional Nursing and Midwifery Act from 15 July 2011 (Dz.U. of 2011, no. 174, item 1039), a graduate from a nursing program can be employed, for instance, as a nurse in public and private healthcare centers, nurseries, and nursing homes.

### 3. Practical training. *(Duration, stage of studies when it takes place, fields, duties, assessment).*

#### 3.1. General information.

Table 2. The minimum number of hours and ECTS points (source: Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 9 May 2012, on standards of training for the degree courses in: medicine, medicine-dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery).

	Scope of practical training	Practical activities	ECTS	Practical placement	ECTS
1	Fundamentals of Nursing	80 h / 2 weeks	4	120 h / 3 weeks	3
2	Health promotion	20 h / ½ week	1	-	-
3	Primary health care	120 h / 3 weeks	6	200 h / 5 weeks	5
4	Obstetrics, gynaecology and nursing in obstetrics and gynaecology	80 h / 2 weeks	4	40 h / 1 week	1
5	Paediatrics and paediatric nursing	160 h / 4 weeks	8	160 h / 4 weeks	4
6	Internal medicine and internist nursing	120 h / 3 weeks	6	160 h / 4 weeks	4
7	Surgery and surgical nursing	120 h / 3 weeks	6	160 h / 4 weeks	4
8	Geriatrics and geriatric nursing	80 h / 2 weeks	4	80 h / 2 weeks	2
9	Rehabilitation and nursing of the disabled	80 h / 2 weeks	4	80 h / 2 weeks	2
10	Neurology and neurological nursing	80 h / 2 weeks	4	40 h / 1 week	2
11	Psychiatry and psychiatric nursing	80 h / 2 weeks	4	40 h / 1 week	1
12	Anaesthesiology and nursing in life-threatening situations	40 h / 1 week	2	40 h / 1 week	1
13	Palliative care	40 h / 1 week	2	40 h / 1 week	1
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1100 h / 27,5 weeks</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1200 h / 30 weeks</b>	<b>30</b>

**Please note.** Detailed curriculum developed by Jagiellonian University Medical College, Faculty of Health Sciences at section 5.

#### 3.2. Scope, principles and types of practical training where the education programme provides for practical training.

The scope of practical training for the nursing programme, in line with the programme requirements, totals 2,300 hours, including 1,100 hours of practical classes and 1,200 hours of practical placement.

The aim of practical training, which is an integral part of the nursing education programme, is to prepare students to perform professional tasks by independent and supervised provision of a comprehensive (holistic) nursing care aimed to meet the diverse needs of a healthy person, a patient, a person of different age and living environment and in hospital conditions.

During the practical training students participate in the exercise of nursing care and gaining practical skills involving, among others:

- recognition of the conditions, health needs, and care problems of people in care,
- performing, under the supervision of the preceptor, selected care, preventive, diagnostic, medical and rehabilitation procedures and doctor's orders in accordance with the general and professional ethical principles, observing and respecting the rights of the patient,
- provision of comprehensive and individualised care of a disabled and terminal patient,
- conducting health education of persons in care and their families,
- organising own work, establishing cooperation in health care teams and initiating and supporting community action for health.

Students gain these skills under the supervision and guidance of the preceptor – a qualified nurses (midwife). Students are required to complete the required learning outcomes related to practical skills and obtain credit for these outcomes.

Two types of practical training are administered which differ in terms of implementation: **3.2.1.practical activities** and **3.2.2.practical placements**. Both types of practical training aim to systematise and consolidate the knowledge and skills gained during in-class activities.

### 3.2.1. Practical Activities

The aim of practical activities is to develop the students' professional skills, that is techniques and methods aimed at recognising patients' care in hospital conditions (or in the living conditions of the person under care) and determining the resources needed for their implementation and fulfilment.

**Practical activities** are carried out by students during the academic year in institutions and under the supervision of preceptors designated by the school, within scheduled terms. The terms of carrying out practical activities can be rescheduled upon previous agreement with the preceptor. Any changes should be communicated to the coordinator of practical training.

After completing practical classes the student should be able to:

- assess the state of person in care, especially in the case of aggravation of the illness and life-threatening situations,
- use the information gained about the patient under care to formulate nursing diagnosis,
- plan care procedures towards patients,
- solve the problems related to the nursing and care of the patient in accordance with established procedures,
- evaluate the effects of the care procedures,
- document the condition of the person under care and delivery of nursing care,
- cooperate in the therapeutic team in order to carry out diagnostic and therapeutic tasks,
- develop and implement the educational programme.

### 3.2.2. Practical Placement

The aim of practical placement is to improve the students' knowledge and practical skills acquired during their studies, activities and practical classes and use them for diagnostic, care and educational activities with relation to persons under care and their families.

**Practical placements** – take place in the academic year according to the education plan after completing the theoretical part and practical activities in a given subject and can be performed by the student in the ward corresponding to the field of nursing at the student's place of residence. It is suggested that practical placements in the leading fields of nursing (internal diseases and internal nursing, paediatrics and paediatric nursing, surgery and surgical nursing) during the 4<sup>th</sup> semester should be completed in facilities where the student is going to take the diploma examination. In addition, 20 hours of practical placement in the leading fields of nursing (internal diseases and internal nursing, paediatrics and paediatric nursing, surgery and surgical nursing) should be completed in an emergency medicine department or Hospital Emergency Department. Credit for such practical placement is granted by the preceptor of the leading field after consultation with the preceptor of the emergency medicine department or Hospital Emergency Department.

**The preceptor practical training** must be a person having the right to practice as a nurse/midwife and at least a year's seniority corresponding to the respective subject. The implementation of practical placements is supervised by the practical placement coordinator at the School and credit for practical training as a whole is granted by the dean as the head of the basic administrative unit of the school.

#### **The requirements for granting credit for practical placement:**

- completion of the practical placement in the indicated/selected institution and within the agreed dates,
- working the number of hours provided for the course and a positive grade and opinion of the preceptor on the intended learning outcomes within a given course,
- confirmation of the completion of practical placement in the practical training log (containing an entry of credit for the placement and opinion), signed by the preceptor. Practical training log containing the confirmation of completing practical classes and the practical placement, the credit granted for the required skills along with a completed and evaluated nursing process sheet – these must be submitted to the Dean's office of the Awarding Institution, for verification and registration of the completion of practical classes and practical placement.

### **3.3. Criteria for the evaluation of student's skills and knowledge after completing practical activities and practical placement.**

Learning outcomes obtained through practical classes and practical placements are verified mostly through thorough observation by the practical training preceptor (the number of students in a group is adjusted to this method of verification) and by

checking practical skills. This applies to every course in the module – basic nursing care and specialist care – as well as during the final diploma examination ending the programme.

**Very good** - this grade is granted to a student who meets the following requirements during classes:

- strictly complies with all the provisions of the rules of practical training and strictly applies the principles of work applicable in the establishment administering the practical training,
- demonstrates impeccable ethical conduct and proper behaviour towards the patient and his/her family, members of the therapeutic team and colleagues,
- carefully observes and accurately assesses the patient's condition, especially in the case of acute illness and threat to life,
- recognizes in a full and factual manner any problems and self-care deficits of the patient,
- solves problems related to the nursing of the patient in accordance with established procedures,
- efficiently selects the model of nursing care depending on the patient's situation, and in determining the nursing management plan takes into account the modification of the action taken in unusual states and situations,
- demonstrates independence and efficiency in the implementation of the planned tasks and performance of basic hygienic and nursing procedures,
- performs the assigned procedures properly and in accordance with the applicable rules,
- is actively and fully involved in the care provided by the facility which hosts practical activities,
- presents a high level of theoretical knowledge,
- is characterized by creativity in action and communicative and easily establishes contacts with the environment.

**Good** – this grade is granted to a student who meets the following requirements during practical activities:

- strictly complies with all the provisions of the rules of practical training and observes the principles in force in the practical training host facility,
- demonstrates impeccable ethical conduct and proper behaviour towards the patient and his/her family, members of the therapeutic team and colleagues,
- when observing and assessing the patient's condition, does not fully recognize problems and self-care deficits of the patient, although applies the adopted procedures when solving these problems,
- when determining a nursing management plan is guided by standard methods typical situations, while in unusual situations takes action with a little assistance,
- independently carries out basic hygiene and nursing procedures,
- when executing orders and the carrying out treatments applies the applicable rules in the field of aseptics,

- actively participates in the care provided by the facility by willingly taking the actions identified and designated by the preceptor,
- demonstrates a satisfactory level of theoretical knowledge.

**Satisfactory** – this grade is granted to a student who meets the following requirements during practical activities:

- complies only with the main provisions of the rules of practical training and observes some principles in force in the practical training host facility,
- demonstrates appropriate ethical attitude towards the patient and his/her family, but his behaviour towards others is objectionable,
- cannot independently observe and assess the patient's condition and notices patients' problems and the care requirement only after being instructed by the preceptor; does not apply the adopted procedures in solving these problems,
- requires the assistance of the preceptor in determining the management and care plan and performs hygienic and nursing procedures at the explicit request of the patient or when instructed so by the preceptor,
- performs the assigned nursing treatments and activities correctly only when assisted and instructed by the preceptor,
- shows no autonomy in the implementation of planned activities, restricts himself/herself to the execution of commands,
- after being directed by the preceptor, joins in to the care provided by the facility,
- has a small range of theoretical knowledge and shows little manual dexterity,
- demonstrates interest in deepening knowledge and raising the efficiency of his/her activities; holds promise that he/she will achieve a higher level of knowledge and skills.

**Unsatisfactory** – this grade is granted to a student who during practical activities:

- does not comply with the rules of practical training and does not observe the principles in force in the practical training host establishment,
- shows reproachable attitude towards members of the therapeutic team, and his/her attitude towards the patient and his/her family is also objectionable,
- does not notice problems of patients and treats them like objects,
- does not determine the management and care plan even in typical situations,
- performs basic caring and nursing tasks of a patient only at the request of the preceptor or other members of the therapeutic team,
- performs nursing procedures contrary to the rules and shows little manual dexterity,
- does not have the level of knowledge and skills necessary to take practical action in the field,
- is not involved in the work of the facility where the practical training is held,
- is not interested in improving his/her skills and deepening knowledge; does not hold promise to achieve a higher level of knowledge and skills and to obtain a positive assessment while attending activities in other practical training facilities.

**Obtaining an unsatisfactory grade is tantamount to failing the student's practical training or practical placement.**

Great emphasis is put on the verification of social competence understood as verification of the acquired skills determining the effectiveness of human functioning in

different social situations. This competence manifest itself in particular in situations of social exposure, situations requiring assertiveness and situations of close interpersonal contact between students (in task groups) as well as in contact with the course instructor – especially during practical activities.

**4. Learning Outcome Approach.** (This should be a text describing the extent to which the Learning Outcomes approach is followed in the formation of the curricula. There is no indicative length of this text because there may be notable differences between cases depending on the extent the approach is used. Still effort should be made the text to remain as short as possible. Exemplary issues to be considered: - use of the learning outcomes approach in the qualification framework; - use of the learning outcomes approach in qualification and education standards; - use of the learning outcomes approach in taught subject descriptors, clinical practice, and assessment methods; - use of the learning outcomes approach in the course quality assurance).

**4.1. Learning outcomes in details** (source: Directive of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 9 May 2012, on standards of training for the degree courses in: medicine, medicine-dentistry, pharmacy, nursing and midwifery).

Table 3.A. **FUNDAMENTAL SCIENCES** (anatomy, physiology, pathology, genetics, biochemistry and biophysics, microbiology and parasitology, pharmacology, radiology)

Reference of field-related learning outcomes	DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR-RELATED LEARNING OUTCOMES Upon completion, the graduate:
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	
A.W01	uses anatomical nomenclature;
A.W02	discusses the constitution of the human body using a topographic approach (upper and lower extremity, chest, abdomen, pelvis, dorsum, neck, head) and a functional approach (osteoarticular system, muscular system, circulatory system, respiratory system, digestive system, urinary system, reproductive systems, nervous system and sense organs, common integument);
A.W03	understands neurohormonal control of physiological and electrophysiological processes;
A.W04	characterizes the specifics and significance of fluid, electrolyte and acid-base balance in the maintenance of homeostasis;
A.W05	identifies basic reactions of organic and inorganic compounds in water solutions and the laws of physics that influence fluid flows as well as the factors affecting vascular resistance;
A. W06	explains physical and chemical principles of organ functions using physical carriers of information (sound and electromagnetic waves);
A. W07	identifies physical basis of invasive and non-invasive imaging techniques;
A. W08	has some knowledge of diagnostic radiology;
A.W09	knows the difference between the composition of amino acids, monosaccharides, carboxylic acids and their derivatives found in macromolecules present in cells, extracellular matrix and systemic fluids; distinguishes between vitamins;
A. W10	discusses the functions of human genome, transcriptome and proteome as well as the basic concepts of gene expression control, including epigenetic control;
A. W11	describes the structure of chromosomes and molecular basis of mutagenesis; knows metabolic profiles of basic organs;
A. W12	lists the principles of multiple, quantitative, independent and extranuclear inheritance;
A. W13	lists digestive enzymes, explains major digestive enzyme deficiencies and the consequences;
A. W14	defines basic concepts of microbiology and parasitology;
A. W15	differentiates between the epidemiology of viral, bacterial, fungal and parasitic infections, including their extent of occurrence;

A. W16	characterizes particular classes of medicinal products, basic mechanisms of action, metabolism and side effects;
A. W17	discusses basic principles of pharmacotherapy;
A. W18	characterizes individual drug classes, their therapeutic use and basic principles of treatment with blood and blood substitutes;
A. W19	defines basic concepts of general pathology, including circulatory disturbances, regressive changes, progressive changes, infections and neoplasms;
A. W20	discusses selected concepts of circulatory, respiratory, digestive, urinary, reproductive and nervous system organ pathology;
A. W21	lists external, internal, modifiable and non-modifiable pathogens;
<b>SKILLS</b>	
A. U01	employs anatomical nomenclature and the knowledge of topography of human body organs;
A. U02	identifies differences in body structure and characterizes vital functions of an adult and a child;
A. U03	predicts the development of biochemical processes in specific clinical conditions;
A. U04	develops the pattern of employing the basics of anatomy in the physical examination;
A. U05	recognizes the most common human parasites based on their structure, life cycle as well as the signs and symptoms of an illness;
A. U06	estimates the risk of a specific illness based on the rules of inheritance and the impact of environmental agents;
A. U07	applies the knowledge of the laws of physics in the description of issues concerning biology of cells, tissues and physiological processes, particularly in explaining the impact of external agents such as temperature, gravity, pressure, electromagnetic field and ionizing radiation on the human body;
A. U08	evaluates the impact of pharmacotherapy on physiological and biochemical processes of specific organs;
A. U09	identifies individual drug classes and their therapeutic use;
A. U10	knows the issues of treatment with blood and blood substitutes;
A. U11	describes the changes in the whole body functions caused by disturbed homeostasis;
A. U12	relates the images of damaged tissues and organs to clinical signs and symptoms, history and diagnostic test results;
A. U13	employs the knowledge of genetically determined illnesses in cancer prevention and prenatal diagnosis;
A. U14	classifies microorganisms including pathological and physiological ones;
A. U15	employs the knowledge of host-parasite system functioning for the proper treatment of parasite-borne diseases;
A. U16	estimates toxicological risk in different age groups and different clinical conditions;
A. U17	evaluates harmfulness of ionizing radiation dose and adheres to radiation protection rules;

Table 4. **B.SOCIAL SCIENCES** (psychology, sociology, pedagogy, law, public health, philosophy and ethics of nursing profession)

Reference of field-related learning outcomes	<b>DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR-RELATED LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>
	<b>Upon completion, the graduate:</b>
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	
B. W01	knows the basics of psychology related to human behaviour and development as well as the determinants of normal and disturbed functioning;
B. W02	knows the issues of relationship between human and social environment;

B. W03	discusses mechanisms of human functioning in difficult situations;
B. W04	lists the stages and patterns of human development;
B. W05	differentiates the concepts of emotion, motivation, personality and personality disorders;
B. W06	characterizes the essence and structure of phenomena of information communication and share process;
B. W07	defines models and styles of interpersonal communication;
B. W08	knows anxiety relief and relaxation techniques as well as the mechanisms of development, functioning and prevention of occupational burnout;
B. W09	discusses selected theories and methods of reality modelling from sociological perspective that are applicable to nursing;
B. W10	discusses selected areas of cultural and religious identity;
B. W11	characterizes the scope of social interactions and socialization process as well as the functioning of local communities and ecosystems;
B. W12	defines the concepts of a group, organization, institution, population, community and ecosystem and knows the rules of their functioning;
B. W13	differentiates between the concepts of deviation and disorders taking into particular consideration child pathology;
B. W14	understands cognitive processes and differentiates between normal, disturbed and pathological behaviours;
B. W15	defines and interprets the phenomenon of a class, ethnic and gender inequality and discrimination;
B. W16	explains basic concepts and issues in the field of pedagogy as applied sciences and the process of upbringing in terms of a social phenomenon (illness, recovery, hospitalization, dying);
B. W17	demonstrates the knowledge of learning process from the perspective of health education;
B. W18	knows the issues of health education targeted at children, adolescents and adults;
B. W19	knows the basic concepts of law and its role in the society, including, in particular, human rights and labour laws;
B. W20	knows the basic issues of health insurance and health insurance systems in Poland and in the European Union, describes obligatory and voluntary insurance systems and selected objectives of health care policy in Poland and European Union member states;
B. W21	knows the legal basis for performing medical professions: the rights and obligations of nurses, organizational structure and regulations of the professional self-government of nurses and midwives, the tasks of the professional self-government of nurses and midwives in the scope of issuing licenses to practice as a nurse as well as licenses for individual and group nursing practices;
B. W22	differentiates penal, civil and occupational liability related to the profession of a nurse;
B. W23	knows the Charter of Patients' Rights, the Charter of Human Rights and the Charter of Children's Rights;
B. W24	presents the genesis, assumptions and tasks of the public health program within the scope of the health care system;
B. W25	indicates cultural, social and economic determinants of public health;
B. W26	knows the basic concepts related to health and disease;
B. W27	classifies individual and global determinants of health;
B. W28	discusses the rules of rational nutrition in the light of the latest research;
B. W29	characterizes the essence of disease prevention;
B. W30	discusses the basis of the National Health Care System in Poland;
B. W31	explains the assumptions of health education models, including family medicine, and the roles and responsibilities of primary health care nurse;

B. W32	lists the principles of functioning of health care services market in Poland and selected EU countries;
B. W33	identifies specific health threats present in the place of living, education and work;
B. W34	discusses the structure and functions of health care institutions;
B. W35	discusses the concepts of a workplace, liability, rights and responsibilities, working time, shift work, working time schedule, care standard, procedure, algorithm;
B. W36	characterizes the basic methods of nursing care organization and the types of documents applicable to nursing job positions;
B. W37	defines the concepts of work overload, occupational disease and accident at work;
B. W38	identifies typical stages of job search process;
B. W39	describes the stages of own work planning and its role in the career;
B. W40	defines the notion of health care and nursing care quality; knows the criteria of health care and nursing care;
B. W41	knows the subject of general and health care ethics;
B. W42	possesses the knowledge of philosophical and ethical concepts useful in nursing care (psychological and personalistic, existentialist, personalistic, cosmic and evolutionary, independent ethics by Tadeusz Kotarbiński);
B. W43	knows the essence of making ethical decisions and solving moral dilemmas in the work of a nurse;
B. W44	knows the issues of normative ethics, including the axiology of values, obligations and moral capabilities that are crucial in the work of a nurse;
B. W45	understands the content of the code of ethics for nurses;
B. W46	knows English at B1 according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages
<b>SKILLS</b>	
B. U01	prepares lists of basic determinants of health;
B. U02	assesses the impact of disease, hospitalization and other difficult situations on human physical and mental condition as well as their social functioning;
B. U03	designs and provides basic psychological support in simulated conditions;
B. U04	predicts the impact of disease and hospitalization on human mental condition as well as somatic and psychological interactions;
B. U05	analyses human attitudes, their development and changes;
B. U06	assesses human functioning in difficult situations (stress, conflict, frustration);
B. U07	knows psychological aspects of human functioning at different phases of development;
B. U08	knows psychosocial aspects of sexual and reproductive health education;
B. U09	controls errors and barriers in communication;
B. U10	demonstrates active listening skills;
B. U11	uses techniques of verbal, non-verbal and paraverbal communication in health care;
B. U12	provides conditions for appropriate nurse-patient and nurse-medical staff communication;
B. U13	selects appropriate anxiety relief techniques and relaxation methods;
B. U14	uses occupational burnout prevention techniques;
B. U15	analyses and disapproves of discrimination and racism;
B. U16	controls and coordinates preventive measures against deviations and pathologies among children and youth;
B. U17	knows legal regulations related to the nursing profession and provision of health care services;

B. U18	knows the applicability of occupational, penal and civil liability within health care system and provision of health care services;
B. U19	develops nurse-initiated health promotion activities in the residential, educational and occupational environment;
B. U20	assesses global trends in health care in the light of the latest epidemiologic and demographic data;
B. U21	interprets national health care and social policy activities for the benefit of public health;
B. U22	analyses and evaluates the functioning of various health care systems and identifies their funding sources;
B. U23	develops methods and forms of disease prevention and shaping of healthy attitudes targeted at different social groups;
B. U24	controls factors causing work overload and contributing to occupational diseases and work accidents in the nursing profession;
B. U25	develops active job search skills (search methods, CV, motivational letter, job interview, self-presentation);
B. U26	conducts assessment of nursing care quality for the purposes of improvement;
B. U27	differentiates the scope of professional rights, responsibilities and moral obligations in the individual situation of the subject of care;
B. U28	respects human dignity in relations with patients and their family
B. U29	knows how to solve moral dilemmas in professional practice;
B. U30	cares about moral development and shaping of conscience;
B. U31	analyses literature in English;
B. U32	speaks English at level equivalent to B1 according to the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages

Table 5. **C.SCIENCES RELATED TO THE BASICS OF NURSING CARE** (basics of nursing, health promotion, primary health care, dietetics, physical examination, research on nursing, elective classes: nosocomial infections, sign language, mental health promotion)

Reference of field-related learning outcomes	DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR-RELATED LEARNING OUTCOMES
	Upon completion, the graduate:
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	
C. W01	knows nursing development determinants from time perspective (past, present, future) against health care system transformation;
C. W02	discusses the essence of contemporary nursing, in theory and in practice, as well as the process of professionalization of nursing;
C. W03	defines nursing care and specifies the importance of support, help and company in nursing;
C. W04	characterizes the role and professional functions of the nurse as well as the role of the patient in the process of health care;
C. W05	describes nursing process (essence, stages, rules) and primary nursing (essence, differences) and the influence of traditional nursing on the functioning of nursing practice;
C. W06	knows and uses classification of nursing diagnoses;
C. W07	defines the essence of nursing care based on theoretical assumptions of F. Nightingale, V. Henderson, D. Orem, C. Roy and B. Neuman and other classical theories of nursing;
C. W08	knows the role of the nurse in the interdisciplinary team in the process of health promotion, disease prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation;
C. W09	explains the scope of nurse activities depending on the patients' conditions, including patients with prolonged immobilization, pain, fever, sleep disorders;

C. W10	differentiates between nurse tasks in the care of a patient who is healthy, at risk of disease, sick and with an unfavourable prognosis;
C. W11	characterizes work conditions and the scope of professional tasks of the nurse;
C. W12	describes the essence, purpose, indications, contraindications, effective regulations and the structure of performance of basic nursing activities;
C. W13	defines health, health promotion, disease prevention, healthy behaviours, lifestyle and identifies their theoretical basis;
C. W14	explains health paradigms and their impact on health promotion and disease prevention;
C. W15	specifies the scope and character of nurse's tasks in health promotion, knows the rules for the development of health promotion and health education programs;
C. W16	knows local, national and international health promotion strategies;
C. W17	characterizes primary health care in Poland and in the world including responsibilities of nurses and other health care professionals;
C. W18	knows the system of information management in primary health care;
C. W19	indicates primary health care determinants and quality measures;
C. W20	discusses the models of community and family nursing care and the forms of provision of nursing care as part of primary health care system;
C. W21	defines the specifics of data collection, diagnosis, work and documentation methods in community and family nursing care depending on the living, educational and work environment;
C. W22	defines the specifics of data collection, diagnosis, work methods and documentation in community and family nursing care depending on an individual patient, their condition and characteristics of their family and local community;
C. W23	provides health care services within the scope of primary health care, including guaranteed services and care of the ill patient;
C. W24	evaluates educational environment and upbringing with respect to the recognition of health problems among children and youth;
C. W25	prepares equipment and resources for nursing care in the patient's living environment;
C. W26	follows primary health care nursing standards and procedures;
C. W27	defines body's requirement (in terms of quantity and quality) for nutritional elements necessary for the support of life in health and disease;
C. W28	lists the principles of healthy nutrition for people at different age and knows the essence of intrainestinal and extraintestinal nutrition;
C. W29	knows the rules of dietary prevention and treatment and complications of dietotherapy;
C. W30	discusses general and detailed history-taking, knows the rules for taking and recording patient's history;
C. W31	characterizes techniques of physical examination and comprehensive physical examination for nursing care purposes;
C. W32	specifies the significance of history-taking and physical examination for the assessment of patient's health for nursing care purposes;
C. W33	defines the object, purpose and area of research and paradigms of nursing;
C. W34	characterizes stages of research procedure;
C. W35	describes research methods and techniques;
C. W36	identifies empirical data interpretation and inference principles;
C. W37	knows the basic regulations of copyright and intellectual property protection law;
C. W38	knows the significance of ethics for scientific research;
C. W39	defines nosocomial infections including the sources and reservoir of microbes in hospital environment, the portals of infections, prevention and control of nosocomial infections;

C. W40	explains the methods for monitoring the spread, prevention and control of nosocomial infections, including the microflora of hospital environment;
C. W41	explains the mechanism and procedures for sepsis, generalized infection, nosocomial pneumonia, urinary tract infection and mycotic infection;
C. W42	analyses epidemiological threats in agglomerations of people such as schools, nursery schools, universities, hospitals, concert halls, military barracks;
C. W43	explains the causes of hearing and speech impairments in the context of communication and recognizes the importance of early detection;
C. W44	differentiates the methods and resources for communication with hearing-impaired people;
C. W45	recognizes dactylographic, static, dynamic, numeric and idiographic signs to the extent required for the collection of information about the patient's state of health;
C. W46	knows the rules of communication with the deaf patient;
C. W47	characterizes developmental theories and defines mental health;
C. W48	recognizes the threats and positive influences on mental health;
C. W49	presents stress as a determinant of body biopsychosocial balance with respect to mental health;
C. W50	indicates the role of the nurse in the prevention of occupational burnout, aggression, violence and mobbing at different stages of human life;
<b>SKILLS</b>	
C. U01	proposes a model of nursing and applies in practice the selected theories of nursing;
C. U02	collects information obtained through interviews, observation, direct and indirect measurement (scales), analysis of documentation (including analysis of diagnostic tests) and physical examination in order to recognize the state of health of the patient and the formulation of nursing diagnosis;
C. U03	performs diagnostic tests to determine ketones and glucose in blood and in urine and cholesterol in blood, as well as other strip tests;
C. U04	determines blood glucose level using a glucometer;
C. U05	sets up objectives and defines a plan of care for a sick or disabled person;
C. U06	plans and implements nursing care, together with a sick or disabled person and his/her family;
C. U07	monitors the patient's health state at all stages of his/her stay in a hospital or other health care facility, inter alia by evaluating the basic vital signs: temperature, pulse, blood pressure, breathing and consciousness, body weight and height;
C. U08	performs ongoing and final evaluation of the patient's health state and the effectiveness of nursing;
C. U09	stores medicines in accordance with applicable standards;
C. U10	administers medications to the patient via different routes, according to doctor's written orders and calculates the dose of medications;
C. U11	helps the patient in eating, excretion, moving and taking care of personal hygiene;
C. U12	cares of the skin and its products and mucous membranes with the use of pharmacological agents and medical materials, including the use of therapeutic baths;
C. U13	selects techniques and methods of applying a wound dressing, including the use of bandage;
C. U14	uses various techniques of feeding the patient;
C. U15	performs rectal procedures – enema, drip, dry tube into the rectum;
C. U16	inserts a catheter into the bladder, monitors diuresis, removes the catheter, irrigates the bladder;
C. U17	places the patient in bed in therapeutic positions and changes these positions;

C. U18	performs breathing exercises and positional drainage, inhalation and suctioning of the respiratory tract;
C. U19	performs rubbing, tapping and other classical massage techniques, active and passive exercises;
C. U20	ensures safe environment for the patient;
C. U21	creates conditions for the patient to sleep and rest;
C. U22	rinses the eye and ear;
C. U23	connects and operates drip infusion kits;
C. U24	inserts gastric tube and drains the contents;
C. U25	uses anti-inflammatory treatment and medical cups;
C. U26	inserts and removes a catheter from peripheral veins;
C. U27	monitors, evaluates and cares for the place of central and peripheral insertion and vascular port;
C. U28	performs pulse oximetry and Capnography;
C. U29	assists the physician with diagnostic tests:puncture the abdominal cavity, pleura, collecting bone marrow and lumbar puncture;
C. U30	collects material for laboratory and bacteriological tests;
C. U31	bathes the new-born and infant and monitors their development;
C. U32	prepares himself/herself and equipment for instrumentation and changing the dressing on the wound;
C. U33	keeps records of nursing care, including the nursing care history, observation card, temperature card, report log, record of bedsore prevention and treatment;
C. U34	records the execution of orders in the medical orders register;
C. U35	helps the patient to adapt to the conditions in hospital and other establishments of the medical entity;
C. U36	assesses the health state of the individual and the family – the “human health potential” – using specific methodology (scales, grids, measurements using appliances);
C. U37	recognizes determinants of health behaviour of the individual and risk factors for diseases lifestyle-related diseases;
C. U38	teaches the recipient of nursing services self-assessment of health state and motivates him/her to healthy behaviours;
C. U39	initiates and supports the individual and the family in maintaining health by creating an environmental “coalition for health”;
C. U40	implements health promotion and health education programmes tailored to the identified health needs;
C. U41	develops and implements individual programmes to promote the health of individuals and families;
C. U42	provides health services in primary health care, including guaranteed services and the provision of care of the sick patient;
C. U43	assesses the learning and upbringing environment as regards recognition of health problems of children and adolescents;
C. U44	prepares equipment and resources for nursing care in the patient's living environment;
C. U45	applies the standards and procedures of nursing in primary health care;
C. U46	evaluates the nutritional status of the organism using anthropometric and biochemical methods and subjective examination;
C. U47	offers counselling on nutrition of adults and healthy children;
C. U48	uses selected therapeutic diets in obesity, malnutrition, diabetes, hyperlipidaemia, hypertension, diseases of the heart, blood vessel , pancreas and liver;
C. U49	carries out physical examination of the patient, analyses and interprets the results for the purposes of nursing diagnosis and its documentation;

C. U50	recognizes and interprets the basic differences in examining the new-born, infant, adult, and a geriatric age person;
C. U51	uses the techniques of physical examination to assess the physiological function of the skin, senses, head, chest, including cardiovascular system, respiratory tract, pectoral glands, abdomen, genitals, peripheral circulatory system, musculoskeletal system and nervous system;
C. U52	documents the results of physical examination and their use in evaluating the health state of the patient;
C. U53	performs a physical examination allowing early detection of breast diseases and teaches breast self-examination to patients;
C. U54	participates in a research project;
C. U55	critically analyses the published results of scientific research;
C. U56	uses the results of scientific research in providing high quality patient care;
C. U57	participates in vocational training of students;
C. U58	develops and implements own research project as part of qualitative research;
C. U59	analyses and prepares scientific research reports (e.g. journal articles);
C. U60	acts in accordance with the principles of research ethics and protection of intellectual property;
C. U61	implements standards of conduct to prevent hospital infections and infections in other enterprises of a therapeutic entity;
C. U62	conducts assessment and isolates patients potentially infected or patients with infectious diseases;
C. U63	uses disinfectants safely and segregates medical waste;
C. U64	establishes contact with a poorly-hearing and deaf person;
C. U65	uses sign language in care of a deaf and dumb patient to prepare him/her for informed participation in medical and nursing care procedures;
C. U66	uses sign language as regards situational terminology:provision of first aid, communication with the family;
C. U67	takes action to promote mental health and recognizes social support networks;
C. U68	takes action to prevent and diagnose the occurrence of violence, aggression, bullying and professional burnout;

Table 6.D. **SCIENCES IN THE FIELD OF SPECIALIST CARE** (internal medicine and internist nursing, paediatrics and paediatric nursing, surgery and surgical nursing, obstetrics, gynaecology and nursing in obstetrics and gynaecology, psychiatry and psychiatric nursing, anaesthesiology and nursing in life-threatening situations, rehabilitation and nursing of the disabled, neurology and neurological nursing, geriatrics and geriatric nursing, palliative care, fundamentals of medical emergency)

Reference of field-related learning outcomes	DESCRIPTION OF MAJOR-RELATED LEARNING OUTCOMES Upon completion, the graduate:
<b>KNOWLEDGE</b>	
D. W01	lists life-threatening symptoms in patients of different age;
D. W02	characterises risk factors and health risks in patients of all ages and health status;
D. W03	explains etiopathogenesis,clinical symptoms,course, treatment, prognosis and nursing care in the following diseases:circulatory system (heart,blood vessels),respiratory system, nervous system, digestive tract (stomach, intestines, large glands), liver,pancreas,urinary tract (kidney and bladder),osteoarticular system, muscles, endocrine system and blood;
D. W04	knows the principles of evaluation of the patient's state depending on the age;

D. W05	knows the principles of diagnosis in internist, geriatric, surgical, paediatric, neurological, psychiatric, anaesthesia, obstetrics gynaecologic nursing and palliative care;
D. W06	knows the rules of planning of patients' care, depending on the age and health state;
D. W07	knows the rules of preparation of care during and after tests and diagnostic procedures performed in patients of various age and health state;
D. W08	characterizes groups of medicines and their effects on patient's systems and organs in a variety of disorders, depending on the age and health state, taking into consideration side effects, interactions with other medicines and routes of administration;
D. W09	characterizes techniques and procedures used in the nursing care of patients, depending on their age and health state;
D. W10	knows the rules of preparing the patient for self-care, depending on his age and health state;
D. W11	differentiates the patient's response to the disease and hospitalisation, depending on the age and health state;
D. W12	knows the role of the nurse during the admission to the medical institution depending on the age and health state of the patient;
D. W13	characterizes the aging process in biological, mental and socio-economic terms;
D. W14	knows the specific rules of the organization of specialist care (geriatric, intensive medical, neurological, psychiatric, paediatric, internist, surgical and palliative care and the emergency medical system in Poland);
D. W15	differentiates the pathogenesis of old age diseases:diabetes, heart diseases, hypertension, atherosclerosis, dementia syndrome, Parkinson's syndrome and depression;
D. W16	characterizes evaluation tools and rating scales of assistance to the elderly and their families;
D. W17	is familiar with the rules of activation of the disabled patient and the patient under geriatric care;
D. W18	explains the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of developmental age diseases of the respiratory system, cardiovascular system, urinary tract, digestive system, allergic diseases and blood diseases;
D. W19	discusses the pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of diseases and life-threatening conditions of the new-born and the premature infant;
D. W20	characterizes fundamentals of care of the premature infant and the new-born;
D. W21	explains the purpose and principles of preconception care;
D. W22	characterize the mechanism and periods of the physiological childbirth;
D. W23	knows the rules of planning the care of pregnant women during physiological pregnancy and puerperium;
D. W24	identifies the pathogenesis of gynaecological diseases;
D. W25	knows the consequences of prolonged immobilization;
D. W26	knows the methods, techniques and tools for the assessment of the state of awareness and consciousness;
D. W27	knows the pathogenesis and clinical symptoms of primary mental disorders;
D. W28	knows the rules governing the use of force;
D. W29	knows the possibility of using psychotherapy in patients with nervous system disorders;
D. W30	knows the rules of feeding patients, including dietary management, pre- and post-operative indications;
D. W31	characterizes factors increasing the perioperative risk;
D. W32	knows the rules of preparing a patient for urgent and scheduled surgery and in same day surgery;
D. W33	knows the directions of observation of the patient after surgery to prevent early and late complications;

D. W34	lists the symptoms, characterizes the course and ways to deal with specific disease entity treated surgically;
D. W35	explains the operation of the integrated system of stoma care and other health associations;
D. W36	explains the pathophysiology of disorders occurring in the course of diseases, injuries of the nervous system and threatening complications;
D. W37	knows the basic directions of therapeutic rehabilitation (occupational therapy, psychotherapy, kinesiotherapy, physiotherapy);
D. W38	characterizes the course and ways of rehabilitation proceeding in disease entities;
D. W39	knows the types of vocational rehabilitation;
D. W40	knows the standards and management procedures in emergencies and life-saving treatments;
D. W41	knows the rules of the preparation of the operating room for surgery under general and regional anaesthesia;
D. W42	characterizes the directions of observation of the patient during surgery, including basic and extended monitoring;
D. W43	is familiar with the process of anaesthesia and the principles and methods of care of the patient after anaesthesia;
D. W44	characterizes methods of local anaesthesia and tasks of the anaesthetist nurse during and after local anaesthesia;
D. W45	recognizes life-threatening conditions and describes the methods of monitoring patients with and without the use of apparatus;
D. W46	explains resuscitation procedure algorithms in basic life support (BLS) and advanced life support (ALS) procedures;
D. W47	knows the principles of prevention of infections in intensive care units and the operating suites;
D. W48	describes the procedures for medical support in mass events and disasters and in special situations, such as chemical, radiation and biological contamination;
D. W49	knows the rules of first aid;
D. W50	knows pathophysiology, clinical symptoms and complications of neoplastic diseases;
D. W51	knows the procedure to be followed with the dead body of a patient;
<b>SKILLS</b>	
D. U01	collects information, formulates a nursing diagnosis, determines the objectives and plan of care, implements nursing interventions and evaluates nursing care;
D. U02	recognizes determinants of good health of health care recipients of all ages and health status;
D. U03	offers counselling on self-care of patients of all ages and health state concerning developmental defects, diseases and addiction;
D. U04	motivates the patient and his/her caregivers to join social support groups;
D. U05	carries out prevention of complications in the course of diseases;
D. U06	organizes isolation of patients with infectious diseases in public places and at home;
D. U07	assesses the psychophysical development of the child, performs screening tests, detects developmental disorders;
D. U08	diagnoses the degree of the risk of developing bedsores and classifies them;
D. U09	collects material for diagnostic testing;
D. U10	assesses the general condition of the patient for complications after specialist diagnostic tests and postoperative complications;
D. U11	gives oxygen as necessary, modifies a constant dose of fast and short-acting insulin;
D. U12	prepares patients physically and mentally for diagnostic tests;
D. U13	documents the health situation of the patient, the dynamics of its changes and provided nursing care;

D. U14	temporarily immobilizes fractures, dislocations and sprains and prepares the patient for transport;
D. U15	conducts education in first aid in life-threatening emergencies;
D. U16	recognizes the states of health emergency;
D. U17	performs automatic defibrillation (AED) and the restoration of respiratory tract patency;
D. U18	instructs the patient and its caregiver in the use of nursing and rehabilitation equipment and aids;
D. U19	conducts enteral and parenteral nutrition in adults and children using a variety of techniques, including a rotatory peristaltic pump;
D. U20	recognizes complications of pharmacological, dietary, rehabilitation and medical and nursing care treatment;
D. U21	provides care to a patient with a fistula, endotracheal tube and tracheostomy;
D. U22	conducts a therapeutic conversation;
D. U23	controls bleeding and haemorrhages as needed;
D. U24	leads bedside rehabilitation and improvement of patient movement and activation using elements of occupational therapy;
D. U25	conducts, documents and evaluates the patient's fluid balance;
D. U26	provides information about the health state of the sick person to the members of the therapeutic team;
D. U27	assists the physician during diagnostic and therapeutic examinations;
D. U28	keeps records of patient care: clinical notes and reports, the register of nosocomial infections, prevention and treatment of bedsores and discharge report with recommendations for self-care;
D. U29	evaluates the level of pain, the patient's response to pain and intensity of pain and the applied analgesic procedure;
D. U30	creates the conditions for a dignified death of the patient;
D. U31	predicts the effects of managing a patient with specific mental disorders;
D. U32	adapts nursing interventions to the type of nursing care problems;
D. U33	prepares and provides medicines via different routes, alone or on the order of a physician;
<b>SOCIAL COMPETENCES</b>	
D. K01	respects the dignity and autonomy of the persons entrusted to his/her care;
D. K02	systematically enriches his/her professional knowledge and develops skills aiming at professionalism;
D. K03	respects the moral values, obligations and efficiency in care;
D. K04	shows moral responsibility for performing the professional tasks;
D. K05	respects the rights of the patient;
D. K06	reliably and accurately performs the assigned professional responsibilities;
D. K07	respect professional confidentiality;
D. K08	works within the interdisciplinary team in resolving ethical dilemmas respecting the principles of the ethical code;
D. K09	is open to the development of his/her own and patient's subjectivity;
D. K10	shows empathy in the relationship with the patient and his/her family as well as the colleagues;

## 5. Background information on the curriculum formation and application.

Table 7. Detailed curricula developed by Jagiellonian University Medical College, Faculty of Health Sciences.

Academic Year	Course	Type and hours of course											ECTS		
		Lecture	Seminar	Self-education	Classes	Workshop /laboratory classes	Clinical classes	Foreign language classes	Laboratory class	E-learning	Practical placement	Practical activities			
I	Biochemistry and Biophysics	10	20	15											2
	Law	10	5	15											1
	Sociology	15		15	15										2
	Safety at Work Training									4					0
	Genetics	10	20	15											1
	Internship - Primary Health Care											200			5
	Internship - Fundamentals of nursing											120			3
	Anatomy	30	30	15											5
	Philosophy and Ethics of the Nursing Profession	5		15	50										2
	Physiology	45		15		30									5
	English as a Foreign Language				60										2
	Pedagogics	30		15	15										2
	Primary Health Care - Part 1	25		15										60	5
	Fundamentals of Nursing	55		30	185									80	17
	Health Promotion	15	10	30										20	3
Psychology	15	30	15											2	
Public Health	35	45	15											5	
<b>Subtotal I</b>		<b>300</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>225</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>62</b>		

Academic Year	Course	Type and hours of course											ECTS			
		Lecture	Seminar	Self-education	Classes	Workshop /laboratory classes	Clinical classes	Foreign language classes	Laboratory class	E-learning	Practical placement	Practical activities				
II	Scientific Research in Nursing	5		30	15											3
	Physical Examination	10		30			20									2
	Dietetics	15		30												1
	Pharmacology	15	30	15												2
	English Language							60								2
	Pathology	45	15	15												2
	Radiology	15		15												1
	Hospital-induced Infections			30	20											2
	Internship: Internal diseases and internal nursing												120			3
	Internship: Geriatrics and geriatric nursing												80			2
	Internship: Palliative Care												40			1
	Internship: Paediatrics and paediatric nursing												120			3
	Internship: Midwifery, gynaecology, and obstetrics and gynaecological nursing												40			1
	Internal diseases and internal nursing	75		30										120		11
	Geriatrics and Geriatric Nursing	45		30										80		7
	Microbiology and Parasitology	20		15	10					15						2
	Palliative Care	25		20										40		4
	Paediatrics and Paediatric Nursing	75		30										160		12
Midwifery, gynaecology, and obstetrics and gynaecological nursing	30		20										80		6	
<b>Subtotal II</b>		<b>375</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>67</b>			

Academic Year	Course	Type and hours of course											ECTS
		Lecture	Seminar	Self-education	Classes	Workshop /laboratoryclasses	Clinical classes	Foreign language classes	Laboratory class	E-learning	Practical placement	Practical activities	
Third	Anaesthesiology and Nursing in Life-Threatening Situations	35		30		10						40	6
	Surgery and SurgicalNursing	75		30								120	11
	Neurology and NeurologicalNursing	49		30								80	7
	PrimaryHealthCare - Part 2	15		15								60	5
	Introduction to Emergency Medical Services	25		21	10								2
	Internship: Anaesthesiology and emergency nursing										40		1
	Internship: Surgery and surgical nursing										160		4
	Internship: Internal diseases and internal nursing										40		1
	Internship: Neurology and neurological nursing										80		2
	Internship: Paediatrics and paediatric nursing										40		1
	Internship: Disabled patients - rehabilitation and nursing										80		2
	Psychiatry and Psychiatric Nursing	60		30								80	6
	Rehabilitation and Care for the Disabled	45		30								80	6
	Diplomaseminar: Specilaistcare		40										5
	Subtotal III	304	40	186	10	10	0	0	0	0	440	460	59
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1160</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>188</b>

The educational programme implemented in the field of nursing complies with others following documents:

- The Act on Higher Education of 27.07.2005 (Journal of Laws No. 164, item 1365 as amended).
- The Act on the professions of nurse and midwife of 15.07.2011 (Journal of Laws No. 174, item 1039 as amended).
- Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 11.08.2016 on programme requirements for the following fields of study: medical, medical-dental, pharmacy, nursing and obstetrics.
- Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 03.10.2014 on the conditions for administering studies in a certain field and level of education.
- Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of 01.09.2011 on professional titles granted to graduates (...)