

**Powislanski University**  
Faculty of Health Sciences

**CURRICULUM**  
**for the direction**  
**NURSING**  
**from the academic year 2024/2025**

First degree full-time studies  
practical profile  
studies conducted in English

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# **1. General characteristics of the studies conducted**

## **1.1 Name of the field of study**

— Nursing

## **1.2 Level of education**

— bachelor degree

## **1.3 Qualification level**

— Level 6 of the Polish Qualifications Framework

## **1.4 Profile of education**

— practical

## **1.5 Form of study**

— full-time studies

## **1.6 The number of semesters and the number of ECTS credits required to obtain the qualification corresponding to the level of education**

— 6 semesters

— 180 ECTS credits

## **1.7 Professional title awarded to graduates**

— bachelor of science in nursing

## **1.8 Assignment of the field of study to an area or areas of education**

The learning outcomes of the first degree program in nursing are assigned to one area of study.

## **1.9 Areas of science and scientific disciplines to which the learning outcomes apply**

The learning outcomes for the nursing major, first degree program fall within the field of medical and health sciences, in the scientific discipline: health sciences, as the leading discipline.

Table. 1 Assignment of ECTS credits to fields of science and scientific disciplines in the first-degree nursing course.

<b>Nursing undergraduate studies</b>			
<b>Field of study</b>	<b>Scientific discipline</b>	<b>Number of ECTS credits</b>	<b>ECTS % share falling within the scientific discipline</b>
Field of medical and health sciences	Medical science	31	17%
	<b>Health sciences</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>83 %</b>
Total		<b>180</b>	<b>100%</b>

### **1.10 General goals of education and employment opportunities (typical jobs) and continuation of education for graduates of studies**

The goal of the Nursing education is to prepare students for the nursing profession by:

- Creating optimal conditions for the reliable acquisition of professional competence,
- Supporting the personal development of students, including by activating them to participate in the work of Student Study Circles,
- Developing cognitive interests, innovative attitudes and research skills, preparing scientific papers and presenting them at conferences and conventions.

The aim of the study program is to achieve learning outcomes in the areas of knowledge, skills and social competencies for obtaining the right to practice as a nurse. The learning outcomes included in the detailed program are in accordance with the graduate's silhouette specified in the training standard in the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of July 26, 2019 on the standards of education preparing to practice the profession of a doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, laboratory diagnostician, physiotherapist and paramedic (Journal of Laws 2021, item 755 as amended), Appendix No. 4 - Standard of education preparing to practice the profession of a nurse.

The graduate of the first degree program in Nursing will achieve the general learning outcomes:

#### **In terms of knowledge - the graduate discusses/characterizes:**

- 1) Development, structure and functions of the human body in normal and pathological conditions;
- 2) etiology, pathomechanism, clinical manifestations, course and methods of diagnostic and therapeutic management in selected disease entities;

- 3) Determinants and mechanisms of functioning of healthy and sick people;
- 4) The health care system in the Republic of Poland and selected European Union member states;
- 5) Principles of health promotion and disease prevention;
- 6) models of nursing care for the healthy, sick, disabled and dying;
- 7) Ethical, social and legal conditions of the nursing profession.

**In terms of skills - the graduate is prepared to:**

- 1) Providing health promotion and disease prevention services;
- 2) first aid and performed cardiopulmonary resuscitation rescue efforts;
- 3) Recognizing health problems and prioritizing nursing care;
- 4) Independently organize, plan and provide comprehensive and individualized nursing care for the ill, disabled and dying person, using the indications of current medical knowledge;
- 5) independent provision of preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitation services (to the extent specified in the regulations);
- 6) To decide on the type and scope of care services;
- 7) Collaborate with the patient's family or guardian in achieving the established goals of nursing care and the educational activities carried out;
- 8) conduct a subject and physical examination to make a nursing diagnosis;
- 9) To issue prescriptions for drugs, foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes and medical devices, necessary for the continuation of treatment under the implementation of medical orders;
- 10) To make an analysis of the quality of nursing care;
- 11) Organize the work of own and subordinate staff and cooperate in health care teams.

**In terms of social competence - the graduate is ready to:**

- 1) be guided by the welfare of the patient, respect the dignity and autonomy of those entrusted to their care, show understanding of worldview and cultural differences, and show empathy in their relationship with the patient and his family;
- 2) Compliance with patient rights;
- 3) Independently and diligently perform the profession in accordance with ethical principles, including adherence to moral values and duties in patient care;
- 4) bear responsibility for professional activities performed;
- 5) to consult experts in case of difficulties in solving the problem on their own;
- 6) Anticipate and take into account factors that influence their own and the patient's

reactions;

- 7) Recognizing and recognizing their own limitations in terms of knowledge, skills and social competence, and making self-assessments of deficits and educational needs.

**The qualifications that a nursing graduate acquires** are recognized in the countries of the European Union. Employment opportunities are defined in the Law on the Profession of Nurse and Midwife of July 15, 2011. (Journal of Laws 2024 item 814, as amended):

- Employment in a medical entity in administrative positions where activities related to the preparation, organization or supervision of the provision of health care services are performed,
- employment in entities obliged to finance health care services from public funds within the meaning of the provisions of the Act of August 27, 2004 on health care services financed from public funds, or offices serving these entities, in which activities related to the preparation, organization or supervision of the provision of health care services are performed,
- Employment in public administration bodies whose scope of action includes supervision of health care,
- Serving in official positions in the Inspectorate of Military Health Service and other organizational units of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland, where activities related to health and health care are performed,
- Serving in official positions in the Central Prison Service Board and other Prison Service positions where activities related to the preparation, organization and supervision of the provision of health care services by a medical entity for persons deprived of liberty are performed,
- employment in social welfare homes as defined in the social welfare law, taking into account the professional powers of a nurse as defined in the law,
- Employment in the position of a nurse in a nursery or children's club, as referred to in the Act of February 4, 2011 on the care of children up to the age of 3 (Journal of Laws 2023, item 204),
- holding elected office in the bodies of the nursing and midwifery self-government or performing work for the self-government,
- Appointment to perform an elected union function outside the nurse's workplace, if the election results in an obligation to perform this function as an employee, or to serve on the board of directors of a company union organization, if an exemption from the obligation to perform this function is connected with the performance of this function.

**The graduate** has formed habits of continuing education and professional development. After completing the first degree program in nursing, the graduate is prepared to undertake second degree and postgraduate studies.

### **1.11 Indicate the relationship to the University's mission and development strategy**

In all areas of its activity, as well as in the implementation of its mission, vision and strategic goals, the Powislańska Szkoła Wyższa (PSW) refers to the traditions of the best universities in the country and abroad, as well as to the assumptions of the European Higher Education Area. The University considers independence of thought and attitudes as a priority, and honors universally recognized academic principles and values. Taking into account the processes occurring in the world, including, among others, globalization, regionalism, dynamically changing labor market, the University prepares personnel capable of meeting the demands of the modern market, creating among students an attitude of openness, mutual respect and tolerance. Powislanski University is one of the Universities where the internationalization process has been a priority for many years. Since the beginning of PSW, the teaching and research and teaching staff have been guided by the idea of educating students with respect for civil liberty and ethical principles. Powislanski University – drawing on the experience of twenty-five years of its own tradition - wants to create the future of the University based on the existing principles that have led the University to its current image of the University for the 21st century, i.e. visionary, creativity, courage to take risks. The message of the University is to contribute to improving the quality of life of society by creating, expanding and disseminating knowledge, creating the ability to use it in practice and shaping attitudes. The University, taking care of the high quality of education, at the same time takes into account in its program offer the needs of the modern labor market and the principle of lifelong learning. PSW develops contacts with the academic community in the country and abroad, as well as with the national and regional economic and social environment. In a rapidly changing world, the University strives to maintain its current role, i.e. generating change through education and research (dissemination of their results) and responding to the new expectations of the environment caused by this change. The University pursues its goals with the participation of the entire University Community.

The mission of the PSW of the Faculty of Health Sciences in the field of Nursing is to prepare students for a professional role adapted to the changing needs of the health care

market. The Nursing major provides students with the opportunity to develop active attitudes toward nursing, academic and social traditions and activities through:

- To learn about the latest general medical, social and nursing issues in order to understand the richness, content and importance of the nursing profession,
- experiences gained during the course of study, which will be used as inspiration in the socio-professional activities of a nurse,
- raising the future healthcare workers sensitive to all manifestations of human misery and incapacity,
- Offering a variety of teaching, educational and organizational activities to develop deep creativity towards human affairs and social problems,
- Organizing internships within the framework of the Erasmus+ program in order to learn about the specifics and organization of work in the nursing profession in other countries,
- Taking care of cooperation with local teaching institutions and medical entities, as well as the local government, in order to popularize the profession in the local environment,
- continuous modernization of teaching conditions, and attention to providing competent and highly qualified teaching staff,
- Cooperation with domestic and foreign scientific institutions, professional organizations to improve health care in the country and Europe.

### **1.12 Analysis of compatibility of learning outcomes with labor market needs**

The Powislanski University introduced the Internal System of Educational Quality Assurance based on the University's previous good practices and experience, respect for the autonomy and specificity of its organizational units, as well as on the conviction that it is necessary to constantly monitor, analyze, evaluate and improve solutions and activities aimed at improving the quality of education.

For the purpose of completing the operation of the Internal Educational Quality Assurance System at PSW, an Employer Council (external stakeholders) was established, which includes representatives of medical institutions such as:

- Copernicus Therapeutic Entity in Gdansk,
- Pomeranian Hospitals Ltd,
- EMC Hospital Health Kwidzyn,
- Prabuty Specialized Hospital,
- Kociew Health Center.



- The PSW Employers' Council includes a representative of the Regional Chamber of Nurses and Midwives in Gdansk.

Meetings of the Employers' Council are held no less than twice a semester: at the beginning of the semester and at the end. The main intentions of the Employer Council are to continuously evaluate PSW graduates in terms of employer requirements, analyze the educational needs of the region/employers/institutions.

The Internal Educational Quality Assurance System of the Faculty of Health Sciences of the Powislanski University includes developed tools (questionnaires) for surveying opinions on the evaluation of the professional preparation of the graduate - a survey conducted among the aforementioned employers.

External stakeholders - employers, when hiring graduates of the WNoZ nursing course of the Powislanski University, are primarily guided by:

- professional experience,
- Practical skills (obtained through internships, among other things),
- availability,
- higher education,
- powers and professional qualifications.

In addition, according to employers, a potential employee should be:

- determined,
- conscientious and honest,
- disciplined,
- ambitious.

It should have:

- The ability to plan and organize work,
- Ability to work in a team, creative thinking.

### **1.13 Conclusions from the analysis of the results of monitoring the careers of graduates**

In accordance with the Law on Higher Education and Science of July 20, 2018. (Journal of Laws 2023, item 742, as amended), Powislanski University implements a multi-stage, cyclical system of monitoring the professional fate of its graduates.

The monitoring of professional careers at the Powislanski University includes graduates of all fields of study and forms of study (full-time studies, part-time studies) conducted by the University. The questionnaires, filled out at various stages of their careers, help the University Authorities to learn more about and better understand the relationships between the content of study programs, the process of studying, learning outcomes, and the

course and results of the careers of Powislanski University graduates. The results provide us with a valuable source of conclusions to accompany the evaluation of didactics and study conditions.

Tracking graduates' career paths is one of the main elements of the implemented Internal Educational Quality Assurance System in place at Powislanski University.

The unit responsible for implementing the process of monitoring the professional fate of graduates is the Education Quality Commission. The Commission's tasks in this regard include:

- Development of a standardized electronic version of the consent/non-consent form for participation in the graduate career survey;
- Receiving and submitting to the dean's office the form for consent/non-consent to participate in the study, attached to the student's file;
- Supervise work on the structure of the Alumni Database, created on the basis of the consent form for participation in the survey,
- Distribution of information to graduates by e-mail,
- Supervising the survey process;
- conducting a telephone interview with graduates who did not complete the survey by the indicated deadline;
- collection of statistical data;
- Development of final versions of research reports with formulation of research conclusions in cooperation with sociologists;
- publishing and transmitting research reports to the University Authorities, the Education Quality Coordinator, the Directional Curriculum and Teaching Committees and all interested parties.

In due course, a survey request is sent to each graduate of the Faculty of Health Sciences using the university's integrated management system. In addition, a link to an anonymous survey is sent via email 3 years after graduation to graduates who have consented to the survey. The purpose of the survey is to learn about the further educational plans and/or professional situation of the study participants. The detailed scope and characteristics of the proper conduct of the research process are specified in the procedure for monitoring the professional fate of graduates.

Nursing graduates receive a thorough *knowledge* including, among others:

- Standards for the implementation of advanced and independent nursing services;
- Therapeutic guidelines and standards of nursing care in chronic diseases;

- The role of the nurse in coordinated health care.

In addition, the graduate, as a result of the training process, acquires *skills* in, among other things:

- Monitoring the health of children and adults, including the elderly;
- Implementation of educational and promotional and preventive activities;
- Developing a therapeutic education program for a patient with a chronic disease, conducting this education and evaluating this program.

Nursing graduates possess a range of *social competencies* in:

- show concern for the prestige associated with the nursing profession and professional solidarity;
  - Formulate opinions on various aspects of professional activity; take responsibility for the health services provided.

A graduate of Nursing can work in a specialized or auxiliary position in various types of health institutions, and has the knowledge and skills necessary for independent professional activity. Acquired thorough and multidimensional practical preparation, is necessary to function in modern society, especially in the nursing profession. He is able to assess the health of patients of different ages, give health advice, use foreign language, with particular emphasis on medical terminology. In addition, in the use of information technology tools, he can implement knowledge of information systems, to nursing practice.

#### **1.14 Legal basis of practical training in the first degree nursing course**

The program of study for the nursing major implemented at the Faculty of Health Sciences is in accordance with:

- Act of July 3, 2018 - Introductory provisions of the Act - Law on higher education and science (Journal of Laws 2018, item 1669),
- Law of July 20, 2018. - Law on Higher Education and Science (Journal of Laws 2023, item 742, as amended).
- The Act of July 15, 2011 on the professions of nurse and midwife (Journal of Laws 2024, item 814, as amended),
- Law of December 22, 2015 on the Integrated Qualification System (Journal of Laws 2020, item 226),
- Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of November 14, 2018 on

the characteristics of the second level of the Polish Qualification Framework (Journal of Laws 2018, item 2218),

- Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of July 26, 2019 on standards of education preparing to practice the profession of doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, laboratory diagnostician, physiotherapist and paramedic (Journal of Laws 2021, item 755, as amended),
- Ordinance of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of September 27, 2018 on studies (Journal of Laws 2023, item 2787),
- Statute of the Powislanski University,
- Study Regulations.

## 2. Description of specific learning outcomes

The description of the assumed learning outcomes for a course of study at a specific level and profile takes into account the universal characteristics of the first degree, as defined in the Act of December 22, 2015 on the Integrated Qualification System (Journal of Laws 2020, item 226), and the characteristics of the second degree, as defined in the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of November 14, 2018. on second-degree characteristics of learning outcomes for qualifications at levels 6 - 8 of the Polish Qualification Framework (Journal of Laws 2018, item 2218) and the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of July 26, 2019 on standards of education preparing to practice the profession of doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, laboratory diagnostician, physiotherapist and paramedic (Journal of Laws 2021, item 755, as amended).

Table.2 Description of specific learning outcomes (basic sciences) and their relation to the characteristics of the first and second degree of the Polish Qualification Framework for nursing, first degree studies

Learning outcome description code	Description of the directional learning outcome Upon graduation, the graduate possesses/knows/is able to:	Characteristics of the first level of the PRK	Characteristics of the second level of the PRK
<b>A. BASIC SCIENCES</b>			
(Anatomy, physiology, pathology, genetics, biochemistry and biophysics, microbiology and parasitology, pharmacology, radiology)			
<b>NEWS</b>			
<b>In terms of knowledge, the graduate knows and understands:</b>			

A.W01	The structure of the human body in a topographical approach (upper and lower limbs, chest, abdomen, pelvis, back, neck, head) and functional approach (skeletal and joint system, muscular system, circulatory system, respiratory system, digestive system, urinary system, sexual systems, nervous system, Sensory organs, common shell);	P6U_W	P6S_WG
A.W02	neurohormonal regulation of processes Physiological and electrophysiological events occurring in the body;		P6S_WG
A.W03	The participation of the body's systems and organs in maintaining its homeostasis;		P6S_WG
A.W04	The physiology of the various systems and organs of the body;		P6S_WG
A.W05	The basics of how regulatory systems work (homeostasis) and the role of feedback positive and negative;		P6S_WG
A.W06	Basic concepts of general pathology and pathology of individual body systems;		P6S_WG
A.W07	Selected topics in organ pathology of the cardiovascular system, respiratory system, digestive system, endocrine system, metabolic system, system Genitourinary and nervous system;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
A.W08	External and internal, modifiable and non-modifiable pathogens;		P6S_WG
A.W09	genetic determinants of blood types Human and Rh serological conflict;		P6S_WG
A.W10	the problem of conditioned diseases genetically;		P6S_WG
A.W11	The structure of chromosomes and the molecular basis of mutagenesis;		P6S_WG
A.W12	principles of inheritance of different number of traits, inheritance of quantitative traits, independent inheritance of traits and inheritance of extranuclear information genetic;		P6S_WG
A.W13	The physical and chemical basis of the operation of the senses using physical information carriers (sound and electromagnetic waves);		P6S_WG
A.W14	Vitamins, amino acids, nucleosides, monosaccharides, carboxylic acids and their derivatives, included in the composition of macromolecules present in cells, matrices Extracellular and body fluids;		P6S_WG
A.W15	regulatory and biophysical mechanisms The basics of how metabolism works in the body;		P6S_WG
A.W16	The impact of external factors on the body, Such as temperature, gravity, pressure, electromagnetic field and radiation ionizing;		P6S_WG
A.W17	classification of microorganisms including microorganisms pathogenic and present in the human physiological microbiota;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
A.W18	Basic concepts of microbiology and parasitology and methods used in microbiological diagnosis;		P6S_WG

A.W19	the different groups of medicinal agents, the main mechanisms of their action and the transformations they cause in the body and side effects;		P6S_WG
A.W20	basic principles of pharmacotherapy;		P6S_WG
A.W21	the different groups of drugs, the active substances contained in drugs, the use of drugs and the forms and routes of administration;		P6S_WG
A.W22	The impact of disease processes on drug metabolism and elimination;		P6S_WG
A.W23	More important adverse drug reactions, including those resulting from drug interactions and procedure reporting of adverse drug reactions;		P6S_WG
A.W24	rules for issuing prescriptions in fulfillment of medical orders		P6S_WG
A.W25	Principles of treatment with blood and blood substitutes;		P6S_WG
A.W26	imaging methods and the principles of performing imaging with these methods and the principles of radiological protection.		P6S_WG
A.U01	use the terminology in practice anatomical and use knowledge of the topography of the organs of the human body;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
A.U02	Link images of tissue and organ damage to clinical signs of disease, history and diagnostic test results;		P6S_UW
A.U03	estimate the risk of manifestation of a given disease based on the principles of inheritance and the impact of the environmental factors;		P6S_UW
A.U04	Use genetic disease determinants in disease prevention;		P6S_UW
A.U05	Participate in the selection of diagnostic methods for specific conditions clinical using knowledge of biochemistry and biophysics;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
A.U06	recognize the most common human parasites based on their structure, cycles vital signs and the disease symptoms they cause;		P6S_UW
A.U07	estimate the toxicological hazard In specific age groups and in various clinical conditions;		P6S_UW
A.U08	use guides Pharmaceuticals and drug product databases;		P6S_UW
A.U09	issue prescriptions for drugs necessary for continuation of treatment under the implementation of medical orders;		P6S_UW
A.U10	prepare a record of the prescription forms of medicinal substances and foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes ordered by the doctor;		P6S_UW
A.U11	Apply the principles of radiological protection.		P6S_UW

Table. 3 Description of specific learning outcomes (social sciences and humanities) and their reference to the characteristics of the first and second degree of the Polish Qualification Framework

for the field of nursing, first degree studies

Learning outcome description code	<b>Description of the directional learning outcome</b>  Upon graduation, the graduate possesses/knows/is able to:	Characteristics of the first level of the PRK	Characteristics of the second level of the PRK
<b>B. SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES</b> (psychology, sociology, pedagogy, medical law, public health, English language)			
<b>NEWS</b> <b>In terms of knowledge, the graduate knows and understands:</b>			
B.W01	The psychological basis of human development, normal and disturbed behavior;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
B.W02	the problems of human-social environment relations and mechanisms of functioning Man in difficult situations;		P6S_WG
B.W03	stages of human mental development and the abnormalities that occur at these stages;		P6S_WG
B.W04	The concept of emotion and motivation and personality disorders;		P6S_WG
B.W05	the essence, structure and phenomena occurring in the process of transmission and exchange of information, as well as models and styles of interpersonal communication;		P6S_WG
B.W06	Anxiety reduction techniques, relaxation methods, and mechanisms of formation and prevention of occupational burnout syndrome;		P6S_WG
B.W07	concepts and principles of group, organization, institution, population, community and ecosystem;	P6U_W	P6S_WK
B.W08	selected areas of cultural and religious distinctiveness;		P6S_WK
B.W09	the extent of social interaction and the process of socialization, and the operation of local communities and the ecosystem;		P6S_WK
B.W10	The concepts of deviancy and disorder, with particular emphasis on child pathology;		P6S_WG
B.W11	The phenomenon of social, cultural, ethnic and gender discrimination;		P6S_WG
B.W12	basic concepts and issues in the field of pedagogy as an applied science and the process of education in terms of social phenomena (illness, recovery, hospitalization, dying)		P6U_W
B.W13	Problems of the educational process in terms of health education;	P6S_WG	
B.W14	Methodology of health education for children, adolescents and adults;	P6S_WG	
B.W15	basic concepts and issues in law and the role of law in the life of society, with particular emphasis on human rights and labor law;	P6S_WG	
B.W16	basic legal regulations in the field of health insurance in force in the Republic of Poland and other European Union member states, as well as selected trends in health care policy in the Republic of Poland and other European Union member states	P6S_WK	

B.W17	The legal basis for the practice of nursing, including the rights and duties of a nurse, the organization and tasks of the professional self-government of nurses and midwives and the rights and duties of its members;		P6S_WK
B.W18	principles of criminal, civil, labor and professional liability related to the practice of nursing;		P6S_WK
B.W19	Human rights, children's rights and patients' rights;		P6S_WK
B.W20	public health tasks;		P6S_WK
B.W21	Cultural, social and economic determinants of public health;		P6S_WK
B.W22	Basic concepts of health and disease;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
B.W23	The essence of disease prevention and prevention;		P6S_WG
B.W24	The principles of functioning of the market of medical services in the Republic of Poland and selected member states of the European Union;		P6S_WK
B.W25	specific health risks present in living, educational and working environment;		P6S_WK
B.W26	International statistical classifications, including diseases and health problems (ICD-10), medical procedures (ICD-9) and functioning, disability and health (ICF)		P6S_WG; P6S_WK
<b>SKILLS</b>			
<b>In terms of skills, the graduate can:</b>			
B.U01	Recognize normal, disturbed and pathological behavior;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
B.U02	Evaluate the impact of illness and hospitalization on a person's physical and mental state;		P6S_UW
B.U03	Assess human functioning in difficult situations (stress, frustration, conflict, trauma, bereavement) and present elementary forms of psychological assistance;		P6S_UW
B.U04	identify errors and barriers in the communication process;		P6S_UW
B.U05	Use verbal and non-verbal communication techniques in nursing care;		P6S_UK
B.U06	Create conditions for proper communication with the patient and members of the care team;		P6S_UK
B.U07	identify and apply appropriate anxiety reduction techniques and relaxation methods;		P6S_UW
B.U08	Apply mechanisms to prevent occupational burnout syndrome;		P6S_UO
B.U09	propose measures to prevent discrimination and racism, as well as deviations and pathologies among children and young people;		P6S_UW
B.U10	Recognize educational needs in groups of recipients of nursing services;		P6U_U
B.U11	Develop educational programs on health-promoting activities for different audiences;	P6S_UW	
B.U12	Apply the law on the professional practice of nursing;	P6S_UW	



B.U13	assess global health trends in terms of the latest epidemiological and demographic data;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
B.U14	analyze and evaluate the functioning of various medical care systems and identify their sources of funding;		P6S_UW
B.U15	use international statistical classifications, including diseases and health problems (ICD-10), medical procedures (ICD-9) and disability and health functioning (ICF);		P6S_UW
B.U16	analyze medical literature in English;		P6S_UK
B.U17	communicate in English at the B2 level of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages.		P6S_UK

Table. 4 Description of specific learning outcomes (primary health care sciences) and their relation to the characteristics of the first and second degree of the Polish Qualification Framework for nursing, first degree studies

Learning outcome description code	<b>Description of the directional learning outcome</b> Upon graduation, the graduate will have/know/be able to:	Characteristics of the first level of the PRK	Characteristics of the second level of the PRK
<b>C. TEACHINGS IN THE FUNDAMENTALS OF NURSING CARE</b>			
(fundamentals of nursing, ethics of the nursing profession, health promotion, primary health care, dietetics, organization of nursing work, physical examination, hospital infections, information system in health care, optional elective classes: sign language or cooperation in health care teams)			
<b>NEWS</b>			
<b>In terms of knowledge, the graduate knows and understands:</b>			
C.W01	Determinants of nursing development against the background of transformation of nursing care and professionalization of modern nursing;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
C.W02	The concept of nurturing, including supporting, helping and accompanying;		P6S_WG
C.W03	The functions and professional tasks of the nurse and the role of the patient in the implementation of nursing care;		P6S_WG
C.W04	The nursing process (essence, stages, principles) and <i>primary nursing</i> (essence, distinctiveness) and the impact of traditional nursing on the functioning of nursing practice;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
C.W05	Classifications of nursing diagnoses and practices;		P6S_WG
C.W06	The essence of nursing care based on selected theoretical assumptions (Florence Nightingale, Virginia Henderson, Dorothea Orem, Callista Roy, Betty Neuman);		P6S_WG
C.W07	The essence, purpose, indications, contraindications, complications, applicable principles and technique of performing basic nursing, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative activities;		P6S_WG
C.W08	The tasks of the nurse in the care of healthy patients, patients at risk of illness, sick patients and patients with an unsuccessful prognosis;		P6S_WG
C.W09	The scope and nature of nursing care in selected patient conditions, clinical situations, self-care deficit, disturbed comfort, disturbed psychomotor sphere;		P6S_WG
C.W10	The scope of nursing care and nursing interventions in selected nursing diagnoses;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
C.W11	The nurse's participation in the interdisciplinary team in the process of health promotion, prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation;		P6S_WG
C.W12	The subject of general and professional ethics;		P6S_WK
C.W13	The essence of ethical decision-making and resolution of moral dilemmas in the work of a nurse;		P6S_WK

C.W14	the problems of normative ethics, including the axiology of values, duties and moral fitness relevant to the work of a nurse;		P6S_WK	
C.W15	code of professional ethics for nurses and midwives;		P6S_WG	
C.W16	Principles of health promotion and preventive health care;		P6S_WG	
C.W17	Principles of construction of health promotion programs;		P6S_WG	
C.W18	Health promotion strategies of local, national and global scope;		P6S_WK	
C.W19	the organization and functioning of primary health care in the Republic of Poland and other countries, taking into account the tasks of the nurse and other employees of the health care system;	P6U_W	P6S_WK	
C.W20	terms of implementation and financing Nursing services in primary care;		P6S_WK	
C.W21	Methods of assessing the teaching and parenting environment in identifying health problems of children and adolescents;		P6S_WG	
C.W22	The body's nutrient requirements;		P6S_WG	
C.W23	The principles of nutrition of healthy and sick people of different ages and enteral and parenteral nutrition;		P6S_WG	
C.W24	Principles of dietary treatment and complications of diet therapy;		P6S_WG	
C.W25	Types and use of foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes;		P6S_WG	
C.W26	The concept of job position, duties, powers and responsibilities;		P6S_WG	
C.W27	Laws on working hours, shift work, work schedules and load on nursing positions;		P6S_WK	
C.W28	basic methods of organizing nursing care and their importance for the quality of that care;		P6S_WK	
C.W29	The stages of planning the work of own and subordinate staff;		P6U_W	P6S_WK
C.W30	career planning opportunities and the determinants of one's own professional development;			P6S_WK
C.W31	Quality issues in health care;			P6S_WK
C.W32	The concept and principles of conducting a subject examination and documenting it;			P6S_WG
C.W33	Methods and techniques of comprehensive physical examination;	P6S_WG		
C.W34	The importance of the results of the subject and physical examination in formulating an assessment of the patient's health status for nursing care;	P6S_WG		
C.W35	ways to conduct a physical examination using systems ICT or communications systems;	P6S_WG		
C.W36	The concept of infections related to the provision of health services, including hospital-acquired infections, taking into account the sources and reservoir of microorganisms in the non-hospital and hospital environment, including the pathways of their spread;	P6U_W	P6S_WG	

C.W37	Ways to control the spread, prevention and control of hospital-acquired infections;		P6S_WG	
C.W38	The mechanism and management of bloodstream infection, systemic infection, hospital-acquired pneumonia, urinary tract infection and surgical site infection;		P6S_WG	
C.W39	The principles of construction and operation of the Medical Information System (SIM), field ICT systems and medical records, as well as the principles of their interoperability;	P6U_W	P6S_WG	
C.W40	Data acquisition methods, tools and techniques;		P6S_WG	
C.W41	basics of sign language, dactylographic and ideographic signs, to the extent necessary to gather information about the patient's health situation;		P6S_WG	
C.W42	Principles of communicating with a deaf patient;		P6S_WG	
C.W43	Teamwork priorities and factors affecting team effectiveness;		P6S_WK	
C.W44	The importance of team members' motivation for the quality and efficiency of work;		P6S_WK	
C.W45	The role of leadership and management styles in teamwork and their advantages and disadvantages;		P6S_WK	
C.W46	Team decision-making process;		P6S_WK	
C.W47	Methods of self-evaluation of the team's work;		P6S_WK	
C.W48	Factors that disrupt teamwork and methods of resolving conflicts in the team.		P6S_WK	
<b>SKILLS</b>				
<b>In terms of skills, the graduate can:</b>				
C.U01	Apply the selected nursing method in patient care;	P6U_U	P6S_UO	
C.U02	Gather information by means of interview, observation, measurement, physical examination, analysis of records to recognize the patient's condition and formulate a nursing diagnosis;	P6U_U	P6S_UW	
C.U03	Establish goals and a plan for nursing care and carry it out together with the patient and his/her family;		P6S_UO	
C.U04	Monitor the patient's health status while in hospital or other units organizational arrangements of the health care system;		P6S_UW	
C.U05	perform ongoing and final assessments of the patient's condition and nursing actions taken;		P6S_UW	
C.U06	Perform diagnostic tests for determination of ketone bodies and glucose in blood and urine, as well as blood cholesterol and other strip tests;		P6S_UW	
C.U07	Conduct, document and evaluate the patient's fluid balance;		P6S_UW	

C.U08	perform measurements of body temperature, heart rate, respiration, blood pressure, central venous pressure, peripheral blood pressure, saturation, peak expiratory flow, and anthropometric measurements (measurement of weight, height, BMI, body fat distribution indices: WHR, WHR, The thickness of the skin-fat folds);		P6S_UW
C.U09	collect material for laboratory tests and Microbiology and assist the doctor with diagnostic tests;		P6S_UW
C.U10	use anti-inflammatory treatments;		P6S_UW
C.U11	store and prepare drugs in accordance with current standards;		P6S_UW
C.U12	administer drugs to the patient by various routes, according to the doctor's written order or According to their competence and calculate drug dosages;		P6S_UW; P6S_UUU
C.U13	Perform vaccinations against influenza, hepatitis and tetanus;		P6S_UW
C.U14	Perform rinsing of the mouth, throat, eye, ear, stomach, bladder, fistula Intestinal and wound;		P6S_UW
C.U15	insert and remove a peripheral venous catheter, perform intravenous drip infusions, and monitor and care for the peripheral venipuncture, central venipuncture and port site vascular;		P6S_UW
C.U16	Use available methods of feeding the patient (orally, by gavage, fistulas nutrients);		P6S_UW
C.U17	Move and position the patient using various techniques and methods;		P6S_UW
C.U18	Perform respiratory gymnastics and positioning drainage, de-escalation of the tract Respiratory and inhalation;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
C.U19	Carry out rubbing, patting, active and passive exercises;		P6S_UW
C.U20	perform hygiene procedures;		P6S_UW
C.U21	care for the skin and its creations and mucous membranes with the use of pharmacological agents and medical materials, including the use of therapeutic baths;		P6S_UW
C.U22	Assess the risk of developing bedsores and apply preventive measures;		P6S_UW
C.U23	Perform rectal treatments;		P6S_UW
C.U24	Insert a bladder catheter, monitor diuresis and remove the catheter;		P6S_UW
C.U25	insert a gastric tube and monitor and remove the tube;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
C.U26	maintain and handle medical records;		P6S_UW
C.U27	resolve ethical and moral dilemmas in nursing practice;		P6S_UK
C.U28	assess the health potential of the patient and his family using scales, grids and measurements;		P6S_UW
C.U29	Recognize determinants of the patient's health behavior and risk factors for diseases resulting from lifestyle;		P6S_UW

C.U30	Select methods and forms of disease prevention and prevention, and shape the health behavior of various social groups;		P6S_UW
C.U31	Teach the patient to self-monitor his or her condition;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
C.U32	Develop and implement individual health promotion programs for patients, families and community groups;		P6S_UO
C.U33	implement primary health care services;		P6S_UW
C.U34	assess the environment of residence, teaching and upbringing, and work in terms of recognizing health problems;		P6S_UW
C.U35	Evaluate the nutritional status of the body using anthropometric, biochemical methods and subject examination, and provide nutrition counseling;		P6S_UW
C.U36	Use therapeutic diets in selected diseases;		P6S_UW
C.U37	select foodstuffs for special nutritional purposes and issue prescriptions for them in the execution of medical orders and provide information on their use;		P6U_U
C.U38	make decisions on the choice of work methods and team cooperation;		P6S_UO
C.U39	Monitor the hazards of a nurse's work and the factors that contribute to the occurrence of occupational diseases and accidents at work;		P6S_UW
C.U40	Participate in the development of nursing practice standards and procedures and monitor quality nursing care;		P6S_UW
C.U41	Supervise and evaluate the work of subordinate personnel;	P6U_U	P6S_UO
C.U42	plan their own professional development and develop active job search skills;		P6S_UU
C.U43	conduct a subjective examination of the patient, analyze and interpret the results;		P6S_UW
C.U44	recognize and interpret the basic distinctions in the examination of a child and an adult, including the elderly;		P6S_UW
C.U45	Use physical examination techniques to assess the physiological and pathological functions of the skin, senses, head, chest, mammary glands, abdominal cavity, genital organs, cardiovascular system, respiratory system, peripheral circulatory system, musculoskeletal system and nervous system, and document the results of the physical examination and use them to assess the patient's health;		P6S_UW
C.U46	perform a comprehensive subject and physical examination of the patient document the results of the examination and analyze them for nursing care;		P6U_U

C.U47	conduct a physical examination using ICT or communications systems;	P6S_UW
C.U48	Implement standards of practice to prevent hospital-acquired infections;	P6S_UW
C.U49	Apply measures to protect themselves, patients and co-workers from infections;	P6S_UW
C.U50	Interpret and apply the functional assumptions of the information system using advanced methods and information technology in the performance and contracting of health services;	P6S_UW
C.U51	use medical records in practice and observe the principles of security and confidentiality of medical information and intellectual property protection law;	P6S_UW
C.U52	use sign language signs and other ways and means of communication in caring for the hearing impaired patient;	P6S_UW
C.U53	analyze the benefits of teamwork;	P6S_UO
C.U54	use selected models for organizing own and team work;	P6S_UO
C.U55	Identify ways to solve the problems of team members;	P6S_UO
C.U56	Plan the work of the team and motivate team members to work;	P6S_UO
C.U57	identify factors that disrupt teamwork and identify ways to increase efficiency in teamwork	P6S_UO

Table. 5 Description of specific learning outcomes (specialty care sciences) and their relation to the characteristics of the first and second degree of the Polish Qualification Framework for nursing, first degree studies

Learning outcome description code	<b>Description of the directional learning outcome</b> Upon graduation, the graduate possesses/knows/is able to:	Characteristics of the first level of the PRK	Characteristics of the second level of the PRK
<b>D. SPECIALTY CARE SCIENCES</b>			
(internal medicine and internal medicine nursing, pediatrics and pediatric nursing, surgery and surgical nursing, obstetrics, gynecology and obstetrics-gynecology nursing, psychiatry and psychiatric nursing, anesthesiology and life-threatening nursing, long-term care nursing, neurology and neurological nursing, geriatrics and geriatric nursing, palliative care, fundamentals of rehabilitation, fundamentals of emergency nursing, research in nursing, graduate seminar)			
<b>NEWS</b> <b>In terms of knowledge, the graduate knows and understands:</b>			
D.W01	Risk factors and health risks in patients of different ages;		P6S_WG

D.W02	etiopathogenesis, clinical manifestations, course, treatment, prognosis and principles of nursing care of patients in selected diseases;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
D.W03	Principles of diagnosis and patient care planning in internal medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynecology, pediatrics, geriatrics, neurology, psychiatry, intensive care, palliative care, long-term care nursing;		P6S_WG
D.W04	Types of diagnostic tests and the principles of their ordering;		P6S_WG
D.W05	The principles of preparing a patient of different ages and health status for examinations and diagnostic procedures, as well as the principles of care during and after these examinations and procedures;		P6S_WG
D.W06	The properties of drug groups and their effects on the patient's systems and organs in various diseases according to age and health status, including side effects, interactions with other drugs and routes of administration;		P6S_WG
D.W07	Nursing standards and procedures used in caring for patients of different ages and health conditions;		P6S_WG
D.W08	Patient reactions to illness, hospital admission and hospitalization;		P6S_WG
D.W09	The aging process in biological, psychological, social and economic aspects;		P6S_WG
D.W10	principles of organization of specialized care (geriatric, intensive care, neurological, psychiatric, pediatric, internal medicine, surgery, palliative care, long-term care, and in the operating theater);		P6U_W
D.W11	The etiopathogenesis of the most common diseases of old age;	P6S_WG	
D.W12	Tools and scales for assessing the support of the elderly and their families and the principles of their activation;		P6S_WG
D.W13	Pathophysiology, clinical manifestations, course, treatment and prognosis of developmental diseases: respiratory system, cardiovascular system, nervous system, urinary tract, gastrointestinal system, and endocrine, metabolic, allergic and blood diseases;		P6S_WG
D.W14	The pathophysiology, clinical manifestations of diseases and life-threatening conditions of the newborn, including the premature baby, and the basics of nursing care in this area;		P6S_WG
D.W15	The purpose and principles of preconception care and the principles of planning care for a woman in physiological pregnancy;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
D.W16	The periods of physiological labor and the principles of care for the woman in the postpartum period;		P6S_WG
D.W17	The etiopathogenesis of gynecological disorders;		P6S_WG
D.W18	Methods, techniques and tools for assessing the state of consciousness and consciousness;		P6S_WG



D.W19	The etiopathogenesis and clinical manifestations of basic mental disorders;		P6S_WG
D.W20	rules applicable to the use of direct coercion;		P6S_WG
D.W21	The possibilities of applying psychotherapy to patients with mental disorders;		P6S_WG
D.W22	principles of patient nutrition, including dietary treatment, preoperative and postoperative indications according to the protocol of comprehensive perioperative care for improved patient outcomes ( <i>Enhanced Recovery After Surgery</i> , ERAS);		P6S_WG
D.W23	Factors that increase perioperative risk;		P6S_WG
D.W24	The principles of preparing the patient for emergency and elective surgery, in same-day surgery, and the principles of caring for the patient after surgery to prevent early and late complications;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
D.W25	Principles of caring for a patient with an intestinal and urinary fistula;		P6S_WG
D.W26	basic directions of therapeutic and vocational rehabilitation;		P6S_WG
D.W27	The course and methods of rehabilitation management in various diseases;		P6S_WG
D.W28	Standards and procedures for emergency and life-saving procedures;		P6S_WG
D.W29	Principles of patient follow-up after surgery, including basic and extended monitoring;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
D.W30	Methods of anesthesia and principles of post-anesthesia patient care;		P6S_WG
D.W31	Pathophysiology and clinical manifestations of life-threatening diseases (respiratory failure, circulatory failure, nervous system failure, shock, sepsis)		P6S_WG
D.W32	Methods and scales for assessing pain, level of sedation, and sleep disorders and delirious states in patients with life-threatening conditions;	P6U_W	P6S_WG
D.W33	methods and techniques for communicating with a patient unable to establish and maintain effective communication due to a medical condition or treatment being administered;		P6S_WG
D.W34	Principles of prevention of complications associated with the use of invasive diagnostic and therapeutic techniques in critically ill patients;		P6S_WG
D.W35	Principles of first aid and algorithms for <i>Basic Life Support</i> (BLS) and <i>Advanced Life Support</i> (ALS) resuscitation procedures;		P6S_WG
D.W36	The principles of organization and operation of the State Emergency Medical Service system;		P6S_WG
D.W37	procedures for medical security in mass events, disasters and other special situations;		P6S_WG
D.W38	The subject, purpose, area of scientific research and paradigms of nursing;	P6U_W	P6S_WG

D.W39	Research methods and techniques;		P6S_WG
D.W40	Principles of ethics in the conduct of scientific research and basic legal regulations in the field of copyright and intellectual property law.		P6S_WK
<b>SKILLS</b>			
<b>In terms of skills, the graduate can:</b>			
D.U01	gather information, formulate a nursing diagnosis, establish nursing goals and care plan, implement nursing interventions, and evaluate nursing care;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
D.U02	Provide self-care counseling to patients of different ages and health conditions regarding malformations, diseases and addictions;		P6S_UW
D.U03	carry out prevention of complications occurring in the course of diseases;		P6S_UW
D.U04	Organize the isolation of patients with infectious disease in public places and at home;		P6S_UW
D.U05	Assess the child's psychophysical development, perform screening tests and detect developmental disorders;		P6S_UW
D.U06	choose the technique and methods of wound care, including the application of dressings;		P6S_UW
D.U07	Select methods and means of wound care based on their classification;		P6S_UW
D.U08	recognize complications after specialized diagnostic tests and surgical procedures;		P6S_UW
D.U09	Administer oxygen to the patient on an ad hoc basis and monitor the patient's condition during oxygen therapy;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
D.U10	Perform electrocardiography and recognize life-threatening disorders;		P6S_UW
D.U11	modify the fixed dose of rapid- and short-acting insulin;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
D.U12	Prepare the patient physically and mentally for diagnostic tests;		P6S_UW
D.U13	Issue referrals for certain diagnostic tests;		P6S_UW
D.U14	Prepare records of prescription forms of medicinal substances in the continuation of treatment;		P6S_UW
D.U15	document the patient's health situation, the dynamics of its changes and the nursing care implemented, taking into account computer tools for data collection;		P6S_UW
D.U16	Teach the patient and his caregiver the selection and use of nursing and rehabilitation equipment and medical devices;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
D.U17	conduct enteral nutrition (by gavage and nutritional fistula) and parenteral nutrition in adults and children;		P6S_UW

D.U18	Recognize complications of pharmacological, dietary, rehabilitative and therapeutic and nursing treatment;		P6S_UW
D.U19	nurse a patient with an intestinal fistula and an endotracheal and tracheotomy tube;		P6S_UW
D.U20	conduct a therapeutic conversation;		P6S_UW
D.U21	conduct bedside rehabilitation and activation using elements of occupational therapy;		P6S_UW
.U22	Provide information to members of the treatment team about the patient's condition;		P6S_UO
D.U23	Assist the doctor during diagnostic tests;		P6S_UW
D.U24	assess the level of pain, the patient's response to pain and its severity, and apply pharmacological and non-pharmacological analgesic management;		P6S_UW
D.U25	Follow the procedure with the body of the deceased patient;		P6S_UW
D.U26	Prepare and administer medications to patients by various routes, either on their own or on doctor's orders;	P6U_U	P6S_UW
D.U27	Provide first aid in immediate life-threatening conditions;		P6S_UW
D.U28	Temporarily immobilize bone fractures, dislocations and sprains and prepare the patient for transport;		P6S_UW
D.U29	Temporarily stop bleeding and hemorrhaging;		P6S_UW
D.U30	Perform basic resuscitation procedures on adults and children, and use an <i>Automated External Defibrillator</i> (AED) and non-instrumented airway management, as well as instrumented airway management using available supraglottic devices;		P6S_UW
D.U31	Critically analyze published scientific results;	P6U_U	P6S_UW; P6S_UUU
D.U32	Conduct a qualitative study, using research tools.		P6S_UW; P6S_UUU

Table. 6 Description of specific learning outcomes (standard 2019, social competence) and their relation to the characteristics of the first and second degree of the Polish Qualification Framework for nursing, first degree studies

Learning outcome description code	Description of the directional learning outcome Upon graduation, the graduate possesses/knows/is able to:	Characteristics of the first level of the PRK	Characteristics of the second level of the PRK
<b>SOCIAL COMPETENCIES</b>			
<b>In terms of social competence, the graduate is ready to:</b>			

O.K1	be guided by the welfare of the patient, respect the dignity and autonomy of those entrusted to their care, show understanding of worldview and cultural differences, and show empathy in their relationship with the patient and his family;	P6U_K	P6S_KR P6S_KO
O.K2	Compliance with patient rights;		P6S_KR
O.K3	Independently and diligently perform the profession in accordance with ethical principles, including adherence to moral values and duties in patient care;		P6S_KR
O.K4	bear responsibility for professional activities performed;		P6S_KR P6S_KK
O.K5	to consult experts in case of difficulties in solving the problem on their own;		P6S_KR P6S_KK
O.K6	Anticipate and take into account factors that influence their own and the patient's reactions;		P6S_KR P6S_KK
O.K7	Recognizing and recognizing their own limitations in terms of knowledge, skills and social competence, and making self-assessments of deficits and educational needs.		P6S_KK P6S_KO P6S_KR

### 3. Description of the study program

#### 3.1 Organized classes - number of hours and ECTS points

Table. 7 Detailed breakdown of classes, subjects with allocation of hours and ECTS.

Items	Semester	Total hours	Total ECTS
<b>General subjects</b>			
Physical education	3,4	60	<b>0</b>
Health and Safety Training	1	4	<b>0</b>
Polish	1-6	100	<b>0</b>
<b>Total hours</b>		<b>164</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>A. Basic sciences</b>			
Anatomy	1	88	<b>3,5</b>
Physiology	2	88	<b>3,5</b>
Pathology	2	75	<b>3</b>
Genetics	1	37	<b>1,5</b>

Biochemistry and biophysics	1	51	2
Microbiology and parasitology	1	37	1,5
Pharmacology	2	87	3,5
Radiology	2	38	1,5
<b>Total hours and ECTS Basic Sciences</b>		<b>501</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>B. Social sciences and humanities</b>			
Psychology	2	75	3
Sociology	1	25	1
Pedagogy	1	49	2
Medical law	1	37	1,5
Public Health	1	109	4,5
Foreign language	1,2,3,4	125	5
<b>Total hours and ECTS social sciences and humanities</b>		<b>420</b>	<b>17</b>
In groups of classes A and B, the student's own work total.		195	
<b>C. Sciences in the fundamentals of nursing care</b>			
Fundamentals of Nursing	1,2	430	16
Ethics of the nursing profession	1	38	1,5
Health promotion	4	79	3
Primary health care	5	315	11
Dietetics	2	41	1,5
Organization of nursing work	3	41	1,5
Physical examination	2	51	2
Hospital-acquired infections	1	40	1,5
Information system in health care	1	30	1
Optional elective classes: Sign language or Collaboration in health care teams	2	35	1
<b>Total hours and ECTS Science in the fundamentals of nursing care</b>		<b>1100 (600 excluding ZP and PZ)</b>	<b>40 (22 without ZP and PZ)</b>
<b>D. Sciences in specialized care</b>			
Internal medicine and internal medicine nursing	3,4	366	14
Pediatrics and pediatric nursing	3	375	14
Surgery and surgical nursing	4,5	375	14
Obstetrics, gynecology and obstetrics-gynecology nursing	4	163	6,5

Psychiatry and psychiatric nursing	5,6	200	7,5
Anesthesiology and life-threatening nursing	6	200	7,5
Nursing in long-term care	6	136	5,5
Neurology and neurological nursing	5,6	215	8
Geriatrics and geriatric nursing	4	200	7,5
Palliative care	5,6	140	6
Basics of rehabilitation	3	40	1,5
Fundamentals of emergency medical services	6	57	2
Research in nursing	3,4	50	2
Diploma seminar and Preparation of the thesis and preparation for the diploma exam	5,6	55	2
	5,6	128	5
<b>Total hours and ECTS Specialized care sciences</b>		<b>2700 (900 excluding ZP and PZ)</b>	<b>103 (34 without ZP and PZ)</b>
In groups of classes C and D, the student's own work total.	416		
<b>Hours and ECTS credits all groups of classes together</b>		<b>4885</b>	<b>180</b>

### Indicators characterizing the study program

Table. 8 Indicators for the study program in the evaluated field of study, level and profile of education

<b>Indicators characterizing the program of the first degree in nursing.</b>	
<b>Indicator name</b>	<b>ECTS / number of hours</b>
Number of hours of instruction, including professional practice	4885
Number of ECTS credits required to complete a first degree program	180
Number of semesters required to obtain a qualification corresponding to the level of training	6
Number of ECTS credits allocated to classes requiring direct participation of academic teachers or other instructors	156,5
The number of ECTS credits allocated to classes related to practical professional preparation aimed at the student's acquisition of practical skills and social competences (for majors with practical profile)	116
Number of ECTS credits allocated to English classes	5
Number of ECTS credits allocated for the preparation of the thesis and	5

preparation for the diploma exam	
In class groups A and B, student's own work 25% in each class group (total not more than 230 hours)	195
In class groups C and D, student's own work 35% in each class group (total not more than 525 hours)	416

### Forms of classes forming practical skills

Table. 9 Forms of activities for each group of classes related to practical preparation for the profession for the acquisition of practical skills and social competence by the student.

Subject	ECTS practical	Number of hours	Forms of classes forming practical skills				
			exercise	ćws	sem	zp	pz
<b>C. Sciences in the fundamentals of nursing care</b>							
Fundamentals of Nursing	12,5	335	1350	135		80	120
Health promotion	1,5	35	15			20	0
Primary health care	10,5	300	20			120	160
Dietetics	0,5	12	12			0	0
Organization of nursing work	0,5	12	12			0	0
Physical examination	1,5	36	0	36		0	0
Hospital-acquired infections	0,5	9	9			0	0
Information system in health care	0,5	15	15			0	0
Optional elective classes: Language Sign language or Cooperation in health care teams	0,5	35	15			0	0
<b>Total hours and ECTS</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>171</b>		<b>220</b>	<b>280</b>
<b>D. Sciences in specialized care</b>							
Internal medicine and nursing internal medicine	11,5	316	36			120	160
Pediatrics and pediatric nursing	12,5	335	15			160	160
Surgery and surgical nursing	11,5	320	40			120	160
Obstetrics, gynecology and obstetrics-gynecology nursing	5,5	135	15			80	40
Psychiatry and psychiatric nursing	6,5	175	15			80	80
Anesthesiology and life-threatening nursing	6,5	175	15			80	80

Nursing in long-term care	4,5	101	21			40	40
Neurology and neurological nursing	7	187	27			80	80
Geriatrics and geriatric nursing	6,5	175	15			80	80
Palliative care	5	108	28			40	40
Basics of rehabilitation	0,5	15	15			0	0
Fundamentals of emergency medical services	1	30	30			0	0
Research in nursing	1	30	30			0	0
Diploma Seminar	1,5	45	0		45	0	0
Preparation of the thesis and preparation for the diploma exam	5	0	0		0	0	0
<b>Total hours and ECTS</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2147</b>	<b>302</b>		<b>45</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>920</b>
<b>Total number of hours and ECTS credits</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>2925</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>1100</b>	<b>1200</b>

**Legend:**

Sem - seminar

Ćw - exercises

Ćws - simulation exercises

ZP - practical classes PZ -

professional practice

The study program includes classes or groups of classes forming practical skills, which are assigned ECTS credits to the extent of 63.9% of the number of ECTS credits necessary for graduation.

### 3.2 Schedule for the implementation of the study program

The schedule of the study program, divided into semesters, including the subjects and form of classes, as well as the hours and ECTS credits assigned to each form of classes, is placed as an appendix to the study program and is posted on the University's website.

### 3.3 Description of the subjects of the course along with the assignment of learning outcomes to each subject, as well as the program content, forms and methods of education, the number of ECTS points, and the ways of verifying and assessing the achievement of the assumed learning outcomes by the student

Subjects of study, along with the learning outcomes assigned to each subject, as well as the program content, forms and methods of study, the number of ECTS points, and the



means of verification and evaluation of the student's achievement of the assumed learning outcomes are indicated in the charters for each subject.

#### **4. Methods and forms of education**

The following educational methods are used in the implementation of the nursing curriculum:

- administering methods (used to assimilate/assimilate the transmitted knowledge, mainly through informative lecture, description, explanation),
- problem-based methods (they are used for the independent pursuit of knowledge, are based on creative cognitive activity involving problem solving, e.g., problem lecture, case method, discussion),
- Practical methods (facilitate students' direct knowledge of reality and allow them to use their knowledge in solving practical problems, e.g., demonstration, instruction, exercises, medical and nursing simulations, etc.).

The following forms of education are used in the field of nursing:

- lectures,
- conversations,
- exercises, including simulation exercises,
- graduation seminars,
- practical/clinical activities,
- apprenticeships,
- classes using distance learning methods and techniques on the MSTeams platform,
- Self-education - directed by the teachers in charge and responsible for the subject.

**Lectures** are conducted for the entire class in lecture halls equipped with multimedia equipment (the instructor has a computer, projector and/or slide projector at his disposal). Lecture classes are mainly used to transfer and structure knowledge - presentation of definitions, explanation of concepts and problems. Lectures allow students to acquire the ability to grasp and register the basic content of the scientific discipline to which the nursing major is assigned (health sciences as the leading discipline). These skills are honed in auditory exercises, simulation exercises, laboratories and in the student's own work through the use of textbooks and relevant websites.

**Exercises** are conducted in smaller groups of students in accordance with the relevant

regulations of the university's supervisory institutions. The instructors and students - depending on the classes being conducted - have appropriate equipment in the teaching rooms. Exercises are an active form of teaching, during which students independently try to solve the problems posed, and if necessary, use the assistance of the instructor. In exercises, more emphasis is placed on problem and practical methods and the use of activating forms of instruction. These include: discussion, group work, multimedia presentations, preparation and presentation of papers. Exercise, laboratory and seminar classes allow to establish two-way communication with students and provide an opportunity to assess not only the degree of memorization of messages, but also their understanding. It is important to ensure communication between the instructor and the group of students, so that insights into the implementation of the learning objectives are communicated in real time.

**Simulation exercises** are conducted in small groups of up to 8 students. The subject teachers - practitioners and students - as required - have the applied equipment of the practical skills laboratory at the Medical Simulation Center for Nurses. The main purpose of simulation is to imitate or mimic certain competencies or patterns of action in order to learn or test skills. The advantage of simulation is that it allows the student to perform a task or deal with a clinical scenario in a setting similar to the real one without putting the patient in danger, which helps in learning and improving skills. Simulation allows students to learn complex operations on mannequins without having to perform, often for the first time, medical operations on patients. Students learn specific skills, clinical decision-making, communication and teamwork in an environment that is safe for both patient and student. Simulation is a technique used in education to develop learners' skills and experience by faithfully recreating conditions and situations based on specially prepared scenarios, based on real events encountered in clinical practice. Simulations provide students with a very good opportunity to practice and test the level of acquired clinical skills, both technical and non-technical, while at the same time there is no risk to the patient.

**Diploma seminars** are a form of instruction related to the preparation and presentation of a student's thesis. At diploma seminars, the student acquires, among other things, the ability to: plan the layout/content of his/her thesis, synthesize his/her statement, use specialized domestic and foreign scientific literature, obtain information from scientific databases, prepare compact written papers. Thanks to this form of classes, promoters who conduct seminars orient students to the independent use of the results of scientific research and world nursing achievements, inform the form and style of writing a thesis, help to plan a scientific study and determine its purpose, give examples of topics that can be implemented in the

form of a thesis of a practical nature - a case study. At diploma seminars, the student learns to present and interpret the results of his own research and relate them to the current state of knowledge. The culmination of the seminar is the development of a thesis at the undergraduate level.

**Self-study** is included in the schedule of the study program as independent work of the student under the supervision of the academic teacher. The purpose is to activate students to work outside of teaching hours, to form the ability to independently use professional literature and find the necessary information, to implement students to independently acquire professional skills and solve problems related to practice. Self-education is carried out under the supervision of the academic teacher teaching the subject, among other consultations provided. Individual work of the student is taken into account when passing the course.

**Consultations** - at the beginning of the academic year, lecturers communicate to students the dates, times and location of consultations. It is also possible to contact the lecturers by e-mail.

## **5. Practical classes and apprenticeships**

During the practical training, which includes practical classes and professional practice, the student/student acquires the skills needed to practice as a nurse in accordance with the current learning outcomes for the Nursing major included in the Regulation of the Minister of Science and Higher Education of July 26, 2019 on the standards of education preparing to practice as a doctor, dentist, pharmacist, nurse, midwife, laboratory diagnostician, physiotherapist and paramedic ((Journal of Laws 2021, item 755, as amended).

### **5.1 Purpose of practical training**

Practical training is an integral part of nursing education, the purpose of which is to prepare the student to carry out professional tasks.

The purpose of the practical classes carried out in the course of study in the various fields of nursing is the proper transfer of knowledge and the acquisition by the student of certain skills, necessary for the performance of professional tasks in the provision of health

care, health promotion and education, the development of nursing practice, scientific research and the formation of ethical attitudes.

The purpose of professional practice is to form, improve and consolidate professional skills in patient/patient care regardless of age, to learn the specifics of a nurse's work in various facilities/institutions of a medical entity, and to form independent decision-making and action in nursing functions. Details of the implementation of professional practice are specified in the relevant regulations.

In the course of practical training in the fundamentals of nursing and specialty care, the student/student acquires skills covering the following areas (in accordance with the educational standards for nursing):

- independent practice of the profession in accordance with the principles of general and professional ethics and a holistic and individualized approach to the patient, respecting and upholding his rights,
- Recognizing the patient's conditions and health needs,
- Health promotion and health education of the individual and social group,
- Recognizing the patient's nursing problems,
- Planning and carrying out nursing care for the patient;
- independently provide preventive, diagnostic, therapeutic and rehabilitative services within a certain scope, as well as perform emergency medical activities,
- undertake cooperation with members of the therapeutic team in the process of prevention, diagnosis, therapy, rehabilitation and nursing,
- independently adjudicate the type and scope of care services,
- Organizing hospital and home care environments,
- To organize and plan the work at one's own workstation,
- Preparing the patient for self-care and the caregiver for patient care.

A detailed list of skills to be implemented in practical classes and apprenticeships, as well as methods for their verification, are attached in the subject syllabuses and the practical training log.

The formation of practical skills in natural conditions is preceded by the acquisition of skills in simulated conditions.

## **5.2 Principles of practical training**

Practical training is carried out in two differentiated forms - as **practical classes** and **apprenticeships**. Both of the above-mentioned forms are aimed at developing the ability to carry out practical professional tasks based on theoretical knowledge and using

soft skills.

Throughout the entire cycle of training in nursing, it is mandatory to complete practical classes and professional practice as specified in the schedule for the implementation of the program of study in accordance with the educational standard.

The schedule for the implementation of the study program specifies the type of practical classes and professional practice, the duration and the semester and year of study in which the classes forming practical skills are implemented. Practical classes and professional practice are assigned ECTS points in accordance with the study program, the number of which is described in the subject syllabuses.

Practical classes and professional practice are carried out in student groups of 4 - 8 students. Classes in groups of 4 are implemented in intensive care, pediatric and primary care units.

Practical classes are conducted by academic teachers or other persons who have the right to practice nursing or midwifery and at least one year of professional practice in the field relevant to the classes.

Apprenticeships are conducted under the direction of a person with a nursing or midwifery license, who is an employee of the particular health care provider in which the apprenticeship takes place, and supervision of the implementation of the apprenticeship is provided by an apprenticeship supervisor from the university.

The internship supervisor monitors the progress of the student/student in the acquisition of skills, competencies acquired in the internship and evaluates and certifies the learning outcomes (student work) in the *Practical Training Journal*.

Practical classes and apprenticeships are implemented in a block format, which means that one week of classes is 40 teaching hours, with 1 teaching hour being 45 minutes.

Supervision of practical classes and apprenticeships in terms of curriculum and organization is described in the Regulations of Practical Education.

### 5.3 Dimensions and scope of practical classes and apprenticeships

Table. 10 Dimensions and scope of practical classes and apprenticeships

Scope of practical classes and apprenticeships	Practical activities		Apprenticeship	
	Number of hours/week	Number of ECTS credits	Number of hours/week	Number of ECTS credits
Fundamentals of Nursing	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3	120 hours/3 weeks	4
Internal medicine and internal medicine nursing	120 hours/ 3 weeks	4	160 hours/ 4 weeks	6
Pediatrics and pediatric nursing	160 hours/ 4 weeks	6	160 hours/ 4 weeks	6

Surgery and surgical nursing	120 hours/ 3 weeks	4	160 hours/ 4 weeks	6
Obstetrics, gynecology and obstetrics-gynecology nursing	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3	40 hours/ 1 week	2
Psychiatry and psychiatric nursing	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3
Anesthesiology and life-threatening conditions	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3
Neurology and neurological nursing	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3
Geriatrics and geriatric nursing	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3	80 hours/ 2 weeks	3
Palliative care	40 hours/ 1 week	2	40 hours/ 1 week	2
Primary health care	120 hours/ 3 weeks	4	160 hours/ 4 weeks	6
Nursing in long-term care	40 hours/ 1 week	2	40 hours/ 1 week	2
Health promotion	20 hours/ 0.5 week	1	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1100 hours/ 27.5 weeks</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1200 hours/ 30 weeks</b>	<b>46</b>

## 5.4 Type and dimension of hours in semesters for practical classes and apprenticeships

Table. 11 Practical classes and professional practice - type and dimension of hours in semesters

<i>Practical classes and apprenticeships</i>	<i>practical activities</i>	<i>apprenticeship</i>	<i>total hours</i>	<i>semester 1</i>		<i>semester 2</i>		<i>semester 3</i>		<i>semester 4</i>		<i>semester 5</i>		<i>semester 6</i>	
				<i>ZP</i>	<i>PZ</i>	<i>ZP</i>	<i>PZ</i>	<i>ZP</i>	<i>PZ</i>	<i>ZP</i>	<i>PZ</i>	<i>ZP</i>	<i>PZ</i>	<i>ZP</i>	<i>PZ</i>
Health promotion	20		20							20					
Fundamentals of Nursing	80	120	200			80	120								
Internal medicine and nursing internal medicine	120	160	280					120	80		80				
Pediatrics and pediatric nursing	160	160	320					160	160						
Geriatrics and geriatric nursing	80	80	160							80	80				
Surgery and surgical nursing	120	160	280							120			160		
Obstetrics, gynecology and obstetrics-gynecology nursing	80	40	120							80	40				
Anesthesiology and nursing at risk of death	80	80	160											80	80
Primary health care	120	160	280									120	160		
Psychiatry and psychiatric nursing	80	80	160									80			80
Neurology and neurological nursing	80	80	160									80			80
Nursing in long-term care	40	40	80											40	40
Palliative care	40	40	80											40	40
	1100	1200				80	120	280	240	300	200	280	320	160	320

## **5.5 Infrastructure necessary for practical training**

Practical classes and apprenticeships are designed to enable the achievement of the learning outcomes included in activity groups C and D.

The educational process is carried out using infrastructure to achieve learning outcomes, which includes, in particular, a nursing skills lab.

The selection of institutions for the implementation of practical training is based on the criteria set by the University (*Annex to the Regulations on Practical Training*), taking into account the achievement of learning outcomes.

Practical classes are held under simulated conditions and on the basis of the infrastructure of entities performing medical activities with which the university has entered into agreements or understandings (*appendix to the Regulations on Practical Education*). Apprenticeships are held in entities performing medical activities with which the university has entered into contracts or agreements. Practical classes and apprenticeships in entities performing medical activities are conducted in particular in:

- 1) internal medicine, geriatric, surgical, pediatric, neurological, psychiatric, intensive care, obstetrics, gynecology and neonatal wards;
- 2) primary health care offices (primary health care nurse, teaching and educational environment nurse and primary health care physician);
- 3) long-term care facilities,
- 4) hospices.

Practical classes and apprenticeships also take place in nurseries with which the university has entered into contracts or agreements.

Practical classes are carried out by students during the academic year, in accordance with the schedule of practical classes set by the University, at the designated institutions and under the supervision of PSW academic teachers in practical classes and supervisors in professional practice.

Professional internships are held in a given academic year and can be carried out by the student at a location designated by the student (in accordance with the particular field of nursing).

## **5.6 Conditions for passing practical training**

The conditions and criteria for passing practical classes and apprenticeships are included in the subject charters specific to Group C and D classes, and are described in the Regulations on Practical Training.



## **6. Methods of verification and assessment of student achievement of learning outcomes**

### **6.1 Methods of verification and assessment of learning outcomes:**

Verification of the established learning outcomes achieved by the student throughout the educational cycle requires the use of various forms of student assessment, appropriate to the areas covered by the outcomes. Ways of verifying learning outcomes are described in detail in the syllabuses of individual classes, including their form, as well as in the practical training log.

Within each subject, the verification of learning outcomes is carried out at two levels: through formative (formative) assessment, which is carried out over the course of the semester and serves both the student and the lecturer to assess learning progress and verify learning methods, and summative assessment at the end of the semester to determine whether and to what extent the student has achieved the intended learning outcomes.

In occasional and individual cases, verification of learning outcomes is carried out by means of a board examination.

Verification of the achieved learning outcomes covered by the curriculum is completed by the diploma exam, which consists of theoretical and practical parts, as well as the defense of the diploma thesis, which are described in the Regulations for the organization of the diploma exam for the bachelor's degree in nursing at the Powislanski University.

The adequacy of the learning outcomes adopted for the course is assessed not only by the students themselves (e.g., by means of an evaluation questionnaire), but also by the academic teachers teaching individual subjects and external stakeholders involved in the work of the Internal Educational Quality Assurance System at PSW.

#### **In terms of knowledge:**

Learning outcomes in the area of knowledge are tested by written or oral exams. In terms of written examinations, essays, reports, short structured questions, and multiple-choice (MCQ), multiple response (MRQ), Yes/No selection, and answer matching tests are used.

Evaluation of written work - individual and team, such as: written tests of knowledge including closed and/or open questions, class handouts, case study, projects and programs of improvement proceedings, portfolio, preparation of an article for publication, preparation of an abstract of a conference speech, a research communication.

Oral exams are standardized and geared toward testing knowledge at a level higher than mere knowledge of facts (e.g., level of understanding, ability to analyze, synthesize, solve problems).

Assessment of individual and team presentations and speeches, such as: oral presentations, oral presentations based on prepared visual materials using multimedia, oral statements in connection with analyzed literature (including in a foreign language), legal acts. Clinical case descriptions are used, on the basis of which the student establishes and presents a plan for specialized nursing care.

**In terms of skills:**

Verification of the achievement of practical skills, both communicative and procedural (manual), requires direct observation of the student demonstrating the skill: during a traditional exam or during a standardized exam (OSCE - *Objective Structured Clinical Examination*) and its modification (Mini- CEX).

Evaluation of practical activities, such as participation in discussion, panel discussion, debate, "brainstorming", role-playing, conducted hospitalizations of student work activities within the framework of professional practice, mini research projects, activity during practical classes, activity in volunteer work, participation in a scientific conference or seminar, activity in a student research circle, design and production of teaching resources, work in a task force.

**In terms of social attitudes:**

Checking the achievement of social attitudes is assessed on the basis of a reflective essay, prolonged observation by the supervisor (teacher-in-charge), 360° evaluation (based on the opinions of teachers, patients, other colleagues), peer evaluation and self-assessment by the student.

The assessment of learning outcomes is in accordance with the provision in the Academic Regulations.

**6.2 Conditional credit for the course**

A student who received a failing grade in a subject may take the exam only once in the resit session. If a student receives an unsatisfactory grade on the exam on the first date or does not take the exam on this date (loss of the date), the student has the right to take the exam on the resit date (second date).

In case of failure to obtain a positive grade in the correction period, the student has the opportunity to pass the course conditionally at the date set by the Vice-Rector for Teaching. Conditional passing of a course is subject to a fee in accordance with the Regulations on Fees for Students and Candidates for First and Second Degree Studies and Postgraduate Studies at the Powislanski University (including foreigners).

## **7. Trainers**

At the Faculty of Health Sciences of Powislanski University, theoretical and practical training is provided by qualified academic teachers and internship supervisors, according to the field of instruction.

- 1) Training for the achievement of learning outcomes in class groups A, B, C and D shall be provided by academic teachers or other persons with professional or scientific competence and experience in the field relevant to the courses taught.
- 2) Training to achieve the learning outcomes in class groups C and D, in classes covering the content of nursing and midwifery care training, shall be provided by academic teachers or other persons with a license to practice nursing or midwifery and at least one year of professional practice in the field relevant to the classes.
- 3) Practical classes are conducted by academic teachers or other persons who have the right to practice nursing or midwifery and at least one year of professional practice in the field relevant to the classes.
- 4) Professional practice is carried out under the direction of a person with a license to practice as a nurse or a midwife (practice supervisor), who is an employee of the particular health care provider in which the practice takes place, and supervision of the implementation of professional practice is provided by the practice supervisor for nursing.
- 5) The thesis supervisor is an academician with at least a master's degree or equivalent and the right to practice as a nurse.

In addition, academic teachers conducting practical training in exercises and practical classes, as well as supervisors of apprenticeships, have the title of specialist and completed qualification courses in the field of nursing consistent with the course of instruction, and have specialized courses obtained in accordance with the Regulation of the Minister of Health of September 30, 2016 on postgraduate training of nurses and midwives, based on Article 74(1) of the Law of July 15, 2011 on the professions of nurse and midwife (Journal of Laws 2024, item 814, as amended).

### **7.1 Responsibility of the classroom teacher**

In the process of verifying the learning outcomes, the instructor for the nursing faculty at the Faculty of Health Sciences of PSW is required to:

- Implementation of the syllabus content for the subject being taught,
- acquainting students within 14 days of the start of classes with the content of the course syllabus and the rules of assessment, and informing them of the availability of the syllabus on the University's website,
- ongoing analysis of the achieved learning outcomes of each student pursuing the subject being taught,
- verification of the realization of the learning outcomes, as defined in the course syllabus, for each student pursuing the course being taught,
- application of methods of verification of learning outcomes specified in the course syllabus,
- adherence to the size of the student workload specified in the syllabus,
- transfer in written and/or electronic form the work of students in accordance with the procedure defining the rules of storage of documents verifying the achievement of learning outcomes by students (documents are archived by the PSW Dean's Office).

## **Annexes to the study program**

**Appendix 1.** Schedule of the study program by semester, including subjects and form of classes, as well as hours and ECTS credits assigned to each form of classes.

**Annex 2.** description of the subjects of the course with the assignment of learning outcomes to each subject and the program content, forms and methods of education, the number of ECTS points, as well as the ways of verification and evaluation of the student's achievement of the assumed learning outcomes.

**Appendix 3** Regulations of practical training in the first degree program in nursing.

**Attachment 4** Regulations for the organization of the diploma exam for the bachelor's degree in nursing at the Powislanski University

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