

**UEC COLLEGE OF NURSING, OCHADAMU**  
**SEMESTER COURSE OUTLINE**

**FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER**

**COURSE TITLE: ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY II**

**COURSE CODE: 120 UNITS: 4**

**INTRODUCTION:**

This course deals with the structures and functions of the normal human body and also identify any changes from normal. It is important for the student nurse to understand that each part of the human body are interdependent in functions. The course content will be well understood by student nurse on exposure to practical aspect. The course recognizes the influence of environmental and technological changes on the normal structural development and functions of the body.

**OBJECTIVES:**

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

1. Describe the basic structures, systems, relations, general anatomical characteristics, and functions of the human body.
2. Describe the normal physiological variations and adaptations of the human body in relation to the environment.
3. Describe the structure and functions of the nervous system
4. Describe the structure and functions of the Special senses

**UNIT-I- THE NERVOUS SYSTEM**

- ✓ The development, organization, and structures of the nervous system.
- ✓ Classification of the nervous system (central, peripheral and autonomic nervous system)
- ✓ The structure and functions of the nervous tissue
- ✓ **The brain**
  - Structure of the brain.
  - The meninges
  - The ventricles
  - Functional areas of the brain (motor areas, sensory areas, basal ganglia, limbic system, vital centres, cranial nerves)
  - Nerve pathways, wakefulness, sleep.
- ✓ **The brain stem**
  - Diencephalon
  - Pons verolii
  - Medulla Oblongata
- ✓ The cerebellums.
  - Structure and functions of the cerebellar lobes.
- ✓ **The spinal cord**
  - Structure and functions (reflex arch)
  - Spinal nerves (spinal reflexes).
- ✓ **The peripheral nervous system.**
  - Structure and functions (sensory nerves)
- ✓ **Autonomic Nervous System**
  - Structure and organization.

**UNIT-II- THE SPECIAL SENSES.**

✓ **Organs of the special senses.**

- The Eye
- The Ear
- Nose
- The tongue
- The skin
- Mechanism of sight, hearing, balance, smell, taste, touch etc.

✓ **Revisions**

**COURSE: FOUNDATION OF NURSING II**

**COURSE CONTENT**

**UNIT –IX –ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS (MEDICATION)**

- ❖ Principles and rules of drug administration
- ❖ Classification of drugs
- ❖ Classification of route of administration, oral IM, IV, Rectal, Inunction, intradermal, subcutaneous, intrathecal drops, ear, eye drops and irrigation.
- ❖ Drug Control Act(DGA)
- ❖ Nurses responsibility in administration of drugs
- ❖ Administration of IV Fluids, Blood transfusion and fluid balance chart.
- ❖ Inhalations.
- ❖ Calculation of dosages.

**UNIT –X---NURSING PROCESS/CARE PLAN**

- ❖ Care of patient with:-
- ❖ Inflammation
- ❖ Pain
- ❖ Fever
- ❖ Wound/wound dressing.
- ❖ Removal of suture
- ❖ Care of drainage tube
- ❖ Unconscious patient
- ❖ Dying patient
- ❖ Last offices.
- ❖ Care of patients before, during and after surgery

**UNIT:-XI INJECTION SAFETY**

- ❖ Definition
- ❖ Risks associated with unsafe injection practice
- ❖ Diseases/ conditions transmitted or caused by unsafe injection practice
- ❖ Risk Groups
- ❖ Relationship between infection prevention,/control and injection safety.
- ❖ Condition causing risks to care providers, patients and community
- ❖ Requisition for injection safety commodities, Calculating and ordering commodities and supplies using stock card.
- ❖ Basel Convention
- ❖ Stock holding Convention
- ❖ United Nation's Packaging requirements.

**UNIT –XII UNSAFE INJECTION PRACTICES:-**

- ❖ Definition
- ❖ Overview of the burden of unsafe injection practices.

- ❖ Unsafe injection practices that harm recipient, Health workers and Community.
- ❖ Reasons for giving unsafe and unnecessary injection.
- ❖ Reason for patients/client not insisting on safe injection.

## **COURSE: MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING I.**

### **INTRODUCTION**

A wide range of activities are required for Medical-Surgical nursing practice. It involves holistic care and is rooted in health promotion, prevention of disease, health maintenance and restoration which may be carried out in community and institutional settings.

Therefore, this course is designed to equip students with knowledge and skills required for the care of patients with Medical/Surgical conditions.

### **OBJECTIVES**

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of basic concepts and terminologies in Medical-Surgical Nursing.
2. Demonstrate diagnostic measures used in medical/surgical conditions and interpret results.
3. Describe emerging diseases and factors that lead to their development.
4. Utilize the Nursing process as a framework for the care of patients/clients
5. Describe body defense mechanisms and associated problems.
6. Describe the principles of operating room Nursing.
7. Describe the concept and principles of rehabilitation.
8. Identify the roles of individual, family, community, governmental and non-governmental organizations in rehabilitation.

### **COURSE CONTENT**

#### **UNIT I: CONCEPT OF ADAPTATION, HOMEOSTASIS & STRESS**

- Fluid and electrolytes
- Concept of health and illness
- Health- illness continuum
- Behavior in illness.

#### **UNIT II: CONCEPT OF MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING**

- Terms, concepts and Principles of medical surgical nursing
- Holistic care
- Primary Nursing
- Team approach to care
- Introduction to surgery
- Types of surgery
- **Principles of operating Room Nursing**
- Operating Room
  - Structure
  - Types
  - Modular theatre
  - Casualty theatre
- Operating room Nursing
- Preoperative Asepsis
  - Operating Room protocols
  - Circulating

- Scrubbing
- Swabbing
- Needle counting
- Instrumentation
- Role of the Nurse in preoperative care
  - Pre-operative
  - Intra-operative
  - Post-operative
  - Prevention of complications
- Hazards of operative room nursing
  - Legal
  - Physical
  - Psychological
  - Social
- Personnel in operating theatre
  - Circulating Nurse
  - Nurse anaesthetist
  - Anaesthetist
  - Surgeon
  - Nursing Student
  - Health orderlies etc.
- Anaesthesia
- Types of Surgery
- The basic principles of managing a surgical patient

### **UNIT III: COMMON SITUATIONS THAT THREATEN ADAPTATION**

- Inflammation
- Pain
- Fatigue
- Haemorrhage
- Shock
- Fever
- Asphyxia
- Unconsciousness
- Anxiety
- Fear
- Insomnia
- Dyspnoea
- Oedema
- Wounds
- Burns and scalp

### **UNIT IV: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF REHABILITATION**

- Philosophy, Scope and objectives of rehabilitation
- Concepts and process of rehabilitation
- Specific rehabilitation situations
- Techniques of rehabilitation
- Roles of the individual, family, community, government and non-governmental organizations in rehabilitation.

### **UNIT V: INFECTIOUS AGENTS AND DISEASES**

#### A. BACTERIA

1. Cholera . 2. Enterovirus 3. Tetanus 4. Diptheria 5. Protozoa 6. Whooping cough 7. Bacillary dysentery 8. Meningitis 9. Typhoid fever 10. Tuberculosis 11. Leporsy.

#### B. PROTOZOA

1. Malaria 2. Amoebic dysentery

#### C. VIRAL AGENTS

1. Mumps 2. Poliomyelitis 3. Small pox 4. Chicken pox 5. Measles 6. German measles 7. Influenza 8. Yellow fever 9. Ebola virus disease. 10. Lassa fever

### UNIT V: DISORDERS OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

- - Review of related anatomy and physiology of the respiratory system
  - Assessment of client with respiratory problems
  - Diagnostic procedures and care before, during and after the procedure as related to respiratory system
  - General investigations of respiratory system
  - Pathophysiology of disorders of respiratory system
- **Disorders of the upper respiratory tract**
  - Acute and chronic sinusitis
  - Acute and chronic rhinitis
  - Pharyngitis
  - Epistaxis
- **Disorders of the lower respiratory tract**
  - Acute and chronic bronchitis
  - Bronchial asthma, status asthmaticus
  - Pneumonia-broncho and lobar
  - bronchiectasis, lung access and foreign body
  - Tuberculosis
  - Pleurisy – wet and dry
  - COPD
  - Atelectasis
  - Empyema
  - Emphysema
  - Pulmonary Hypertension
  - Pulmonary abscess
  - Pulmonary embolism
  - Exploratory thoracotomy, thoracoplasty, Pneumonectomy, Lobectomy and segmentectomy
  - Haemothorax
  - Cancer of the lungs
  - Fractured ribs and management
  - Management of patients with respiratory disorders using nursing process
  - Complications of respiratory conditions
  - Nurses' roles in the prevention of respiratory conditions
  - Special procedures e.g. tracheostomy, under-water seal drainage, endotracheal intubation, thoracentesis and mechanical ventilation

**COURSE TITLE: PRIMARY HEALTH CARE II****COURSE CODE: GNS 213****Credit Units: 3****INTRODUCTION**

This course is a follow up to Primary Health Care I and focuses on the implementation of the components (elements) of Primary Health Care as adapted by the country.

**COURSE OBJECTIVES**

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

1. Describe the components of primary health care
2. Provide promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative services to individuals, families and the community.
3. Utilize relevant information on the two-way referral system for effective continuity of client/patient care.
4. Demonstrate skill in intersectoral and interdisciplinary collaboration in the provision of health care
5. Educate individual, family and community in the promotion of health and prevention of diseases.
6. Display basic skills in the diagnosis and treatment of common diseases and injuries.
7. Train voluntary health workers in Primary Health Care activities at the community level.

**COURSE CONTENT****Unit I: Components of Primary Health Care**

1. Health Education on prevailing health problems.
  - Information, Education and Communication (IEC) on prevailing health problems
  - Identification of prevailing health problems c.g.
    - Malaria
    - HIV /AIDS
    - Pulmonary tuberculosis and leprosy (Epidemiology, disease process, assessment, diagnosis, classification, drug regimens including stock management, recording and reporting, Universal precautions, contact and defaulter's management, patient monitoring follow up and evaluation, complications, rehabilitations, advocacy and community mobilization).
    - Onchocerciasis
    - Diabetes mellitus
    - Hypertension
    - Sickle cell anaemia etc.
    - Harmful traditional practices
  - Methods of prevention and control
2. Promotion of food supply' and proper nutrition
  - Government policy on increased food production, distribution, preservation, etc.
  - Assessment of the nutritional status of the individual and family in the community
  - Nutrition counseling
  - Food safety and hygiene
  - Diet therapy
3. Adequate supply of safe water and basic sanitation
  - Safe water supply
  - Sources of water
  - Water' treatment, distribution and storage

- Basic sanitation
- Refuse disposal, treatment and recycling
- Health care waste management
- Policies, laws and conventions
- Basel Convention
- Stock Holding Convention
- United Nations Packaging regulation., NAFDAC regulations etc.
- Excreta disposal
- Prevention of air pollution
- Prevention of noise pollution
- Identification and management of environmental health hazards in the home and community — accidents, radiation, poisoning, global warming, etc.
- 4. Maternal and Child Health Services
  - Concept of safe motherhood
  - School health — Family Life Education, girl child education
  - Adolescent/Youth Friendly Programmes
  - Pre-natal Care
  - Intra-natal care
  - Care of the newborn
  - Post-natal care
  - Family Planning
  - Infant Welfare Clinics
  - Child Health-Growth monitoring
  - Control of diarrhoeal diseases (Oral Rehydration Therapy)
  - Male involvement in family health
  - Women empowerment and decision making
  - Prevention of maternal, newborn and infant morbidity / mortality
- 5. Immunization against major communicable diseases
  - Diseases preventable by immunizations
  - Universal Child Immunization
  - National Programme on Immunization
  - Cold chain system
  - Care of equipment — Review of aseptic techniques, sterilization of instruments
  - Factors affecting Immunization coverage and effectiveness
  - Strategies for improved immunization coverage
  - Administration of Immunization - Community, Clinic
  - Follow up of defaulters
  - Evaluation of immunization services
- 6. Prevention and control of locally endemic and epidemic diseases:
  - Identification of locally endemic and epidemic diseases
  - Epidemiology and control of communicable diseases:
    - Definition of Terms: epidemiology, agent, host, reservoir, route of transmission, source of infection, immunity, incubation period, outbreak, incidence, communicable, endemic, epidemic, control, prevention, resistance, surveillance etc
    - Control of communicable diseases: Elimination of the reservoir of infection
    - Interruption of the pathway of infection
    - Airborne infections, contact infections, etc.
      - Protection of the susceptible host,

- Immunization, adequate nutrition; healthy lifestyle etc.
- Epidemiology and control of non-communicable diseases
  - Application of behavioural change communication strategies
- Principles of epidemiologic data collection and utilization:
  - Keeping of vital statistics
  - Disease surveillance
  - Notification of diseases
- 7. Appropriate treatment of common diseases and injuries
  - Diagnostic services and treatment of common diseases and injuries in community and primary health care settings
  - Use of standing orders and midwifery protocols
  - Recognition and management of emergency situations at primary health care level
  - Two way referral system
  - Provision of Integrated health care services
  - Prevention of home and work place accidents
- 8. Provision of essential drugs and supplies
  - Review of the National Drug Policy
  - Drug revolving fund/cost recovery system
  - Rational drug use
- Regulation for prescribing and dispensing drugs
- Pharmacovigilance
- Herbal and other traditional remedies
- Drugs — Policy and rationale
- Essential drugs at primary health care level
- Review of drug action, interaction, contra-indications and drug abuse
- Drugs and supplies - procurement, storage, pre-packing and distribution
- 9. Promotion of mental health
  - Promotion of mental health in the community
  - Review of common mental health conditions
  - Mental disabilities / handicap
  - Community care and referral system
  - Role of the individual, family, employers and organizations in mental health
  - Community based rehabilitation
- 10. Promotion of oral health
  - Common dental problems in the community
  - Causes, prevention and management of common dental problems
  - Oral cleaning methods
  - Health Education on oral health
  - Follow up and referral
- 11. Primary Eye Care
  - Leading causes and prevention of blindness in Nigeria
  - Examination of the eye
  - Common eye disorders and their management
  - Pharmacology of ophthalmic drugs
  - Eye dressings
  - Health education on eye care



- Rehabilitation of the blind

## **Unit II: Training**

- Simple training needs assessment
- Principles of teaching and learning
- Training methods — advantages and disadvantages
- Planning and budgeting for training programmes
- Implementation of training programmes
- Evaluation of training — process, outcome and impact

## **Unit III: Management in Primary Health Care**

- Principles and theories of management
- Management of resources — Human, money, material and time etc
- Accounting system - budgeting, books of accounts, imprest etc
- Formulation of health committee, local government primary health care implementation committee
- Formulation of health plans and policies
- Zoning of local government areas
- Mapping and numbering of houses
- Placement of home based records
- Monitoring and evaluation
- Primary Health Care information system.

**COURSE TITLE: PHARMACOLOGY LL**

**COURSE CODE: GNS 214**

**CREDIT UNIT: 2**

## **INTRODUCTION**

The course provides information on drugs used in the management of various systemic disorders and midwifery practice. Emphasis is laid on identification, dosage, indications and contraindications, routes of administration, nursing implications and management of side effects.

It also discusses the drugs used for conditions apart from systemic disorders. .

## **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

1. Identify drugs used for different systemic disorders.
2. Discuss the indications and contraindication of drugs.
3. Discuss the dosages and routes of administration in adults and children.
4. Describe the role of the nurse in drug administration and management of side effects.
5. Describe drugs used for other conditions apart from systemic disorders.

## **UNIT I: ANTI-INFECTIVE AGENTS**

- Antibiotics e.g. penicillin, Aminoglycosides etc
- Antiviral agents
- Anti fungi
- Anti helminthes
- Anti tuberculosis
- Anti leprosy

- Anti retroviral agents (ARVDS)
- Ant malaria
- Anti protozoas
- Anti-cancer drugs (Anti neoplastic agent)

## **UNIT II: RESPIRATORY SYSTEM**

- Antiasthmatic drugs
- Bronchodilators
- Expectorants and cough suppressant

## **UNIT III: CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM**

- Antihypertensive drugs e.g. centrally acting anti herpertentive, vasodilators, angiotension converting enzyme inhibitor.
- Drugs used in heart failure e.g. digitalis
- Anti angina

Anti arrhymic drugs.

## **COURSE TITLE: DIETETICS FIRST YEAR SECOND SEMESTER**

### **INTRODUCTION:**

- Food nutrients are very important in the aspect of health promotion and maintenance, management and control of health/illness, as well as restoration of total health.
- A lots of psychological, physical and socio-cultural factors affect the nutrition, and food habits of individual, religion and cultural believe has affected nutrition at large students of nursing need to understand, not only the components of food but also their various factors that affect the selection and eating of factors that understanding of the principles of therapeutic diets. Is very relevant throughout the entire training programme as part of the total care of clients in health and diseases.

### **OBJECTIVES:**

1. Demonstrate the knowledge of basic food nutrients and their function.
2. Discuss digestion, absorption and metabolism of food nutrients
3. The understanding of various factors affecting nutrition, diet and food habits.
4. Discuss the roles of food in health and illness
5. Demonstrate knowledge of how to modify nutritional intake to meet special needs across the life span
6. Demonstrate understanding of various aspects of nutritional management
7. Guide individuals and families in planning and making the right choice of food within their income.

### **COURSE CONTENT:**

1. Introduction
  - Dietary guidelines for healthy living
  - Variety, quality and quality of nutrients for healthy living
  - Guidelines for the intake of vegetables, fruits, fats, sugars and alcohol in healthy living diet.
2. Modifications of diet in critical periods of the life span
  - Children
  - Adolescent
  - Pregnancy/lactation
  - Elderly.

### **3. Therapeutic diets for management of medical-surgical conditions**

- Fluid/Soft diet
- High protein diet
- Low protein diet
- Low fat/fat free diet
- Low salt/salt free diet
- High calorie/low calorie diet
- Gluten diet
- Diabetic diet.

### **4. Dietary Education and supplementation**

- Dietary Education in Medical-Surgical conditions including psychiatry, obstetrics and paediatric
  - Uses of nutritional/dietary supplements such as:
    - 1) Respiratory system diseases
    - Lung cancer
    - Pneumonia
    - Asthma
    - Emphysema

**COURSE TITLE: REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH I**

**COURSE CODE: GNS 215**

**CREDIT UNIT: 3**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Reproductive Health I is designed to expose the students to pertinent concepts in Reproductive Health, factors influencing health status of women, obstetrical and gynecological conditions. The knowledge and skills acquired will help the nurse to function effectively in meeting the reproductive health needs of clients in homes, health institutions and the community.

### **COURSE OBJECTIVES**

At the end of this course, the student should be able to:

1. Discuss family and reproductive health concepts
2. Describe the male, female reproductive organs and the accessory structures of reproduction.
3. Discuss the disorders of the female reproductive system.
4. Utilize nursing process in the management of patients with disorders of female reproductive system
5. Discuss and manage patients undergoing gynaeco- surgical procedures and Interventions.
6. Interpret investigations used in gynecological conditions.
7. Discuss and manage people living with HIV/ AIDS (PLWHA).
8. Discuss and manage harmful practices that affect reproductive health.
9. Demonstrate the skills needed for effective communication.
10. Explain the importance of quality care in the provision of Reproductive Health (RH) services.
11. Provide safe and effective maternal and child health care services.

### **COURSE CONTENT**

#### **UNIT I: INTRODUCTION**

- Overview of Reproductive Health and Reproductive Rights/ICPD
- Philosophy and concepts of reproductive health
- Introduction to components of reproductive health
- Reproductive Health situation in Nigeria..

- Roles of the father, mother, children, significant others in reproductive health.
- Health status of women, girl-child education and gender discrimination, effects on reproductive health.
- Factors that could influence reproductive health: cultural, socio-economical, educational, political, etc.
- The role of the nurse in Reproductive Health.
- Influence of culture, norms and values on the role of the nurse.

## **Unit II: Human Sexuality**

- Concept of human sexuality.
- Family Life Education.
- Adolescent and young adult sexuality.
- Promotion of sexual health.
- Responsible and safe sex.
- Sexual deviations and problems of adolescent sexuality.

## **Unit III: Review of Reproductive Organs**

- Anatomy of female reproductive organs.
- Anatomy of male reproductive organs
- Anatomy of female breast.
- Physiology of menstruation.
- Menstrual disorders: amenorrhoea, oligomenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea.
- Spermatogenesis and oogenesis.

## **Unit IV: Investigations, procedures and surgical interventions**

- Gynaecological positions and procedures.
- Examinations and diagnostic investigations — ultrasonography abdominal, transvaginal etc.
- Interpretation of radiological and laboratory results.
- Surgical procedures ~ Dilation and curettage, hysterectomy, myomectomy, hysterectomy, salpingectomy, oophorectomy, mastectomy etc.
- Role of the nurse in the care of client undergoing surgical procedures.

## **Unit V: Gynaecological conditions**

- Vulva: inflammation, cyst, tumour, varicose veins.
- Vagina: inflammation, abnormalities, vesicovaginal and rectovaginal fistulae.
- Cervix: inflammation, polyps, irritation, erosion, cancer.
- Uterus: abnormalities, endometritis, endometriosis, fibroids, cancers.
- Fallopian tubes: inflammation, abnormalities — long and short tube; cul-de-sac in tin" tube, absence, ectopic pregnancy, salpingitis etc.
- Ovary: inflammation, cyst, cancer.
- Pelvic floor: displacement - uterine cystocele, rectocele and prolapse.
- Pelvic cavity: Pelvic inflammatory diseases.
- Breasts: inflammation, abnormalities, engorgement and cancer.
- Breast Self-Examination (BSE)

## **Unit VI: Reproductive Tract Infections and Infertility**

- Sexually Transmitted Infections: Male and Female
  - STIs Information and counseling: Male and Female
  - Comprehensive syndromic STIs case management with the 7 syndromes identified
  - Prevention and control of STI among adolescents and young adults

- **Infertility**

- Causes: Male and Female
- Prevention and management
- Sexual dysfunctions: prevention and management in male and female

**Unit VII: HIV Infection and Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)**

- Fundamentals of HIV and AIDS
- Pathophysiology of HIV/AIDS
- Laboratory Test for HIV diagnosis and Management
- Natural Progression of HIV/AIDS , (WHO Staging)
- Prevention of HIV infection including ABCD of prevention, Universal precaution and Post exposure Prophylaxis (PEP)
- HIV counseling and testing (HCT)
- Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) of HIV and Infant feeding
- Antiretroviral Therapy
- Adherence -
- Opportunistic infections
- Sexually Transmitted Infections (STIs)
- Sexuality and Reproductive Health issues for people living with and affected by HIV & AIDS
- Basic care and support for people with HIV
- Management of HIV Infection:
  - Drug therapy — Antiretroviral Drugs
  - Nutrition
  - Family support
  - Support groups
  - Palliative care
- Disclosure

**Unit VIII: Issues in Reproductive Health**

- Harmful traditional practices
  - Definition and types
  - Types (e.g. female genital mutilation, early marriage, forced marriage)
  - Consequences of harmful practices
  - Strategies for elimination of harmful practices.
  - Domestic and sexual violence against women.

**Unit IX: Information, Education and Communication (IEC)**

- Advocacy — policy makers and opinion leaders
- Community mobilization for Reproductive Health Activities
- Communication of Reproductive Health Information
- Use of IEC support materials
- Health Education on Reproductive Health and Services
- Counseling clients on Reproductive Health (RH)

**COURSE TITLE:** INTRODUCTION TO INFORMATION COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

**COURSE CODE:** GST 114

**Credit Units:** 2

**Introduction**

The increasing need for application of information communication technology (ICT) to all spheres of human endeavour makes it important that the nurse keeps abreast of ICT and

its application to health care. This course is designed to introduce the student to ICT and its importance to health care delivery.

### **Course Objectives**

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- Identify different types of computers commonly used
- Identify the software and hardware component of a computer
- Demonstrate the use of computer such as Microsoft word
- Utilize the knowledge of ICT in handling digital/electronic devices in client care

### **Course Content**

#### **Unit I: Introduction**

- Definition of computer
- Classification of computer
  - By Function — Analog, Digital, Hybrid
  - Purpose
  - Size — Mainframe, Mini-, Micro-, Laptop, Palmtop, etc
  - Age — 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup> etc. generation computers

#### **Unit II: Components of the Computer System**

##### Hardware

- Input, output, processing devices

##### Software

- System program
- Application program

##### Input Devices

- Keyboard
- Computer mouse
- Document reader
- Terminals and optical marker readers etc.

##### Processor

- Central Processing Unit (CPU)

- Control Unit — Arithmetic Logical Unit (ALU), Main Memory
- Secondary or Auxiliary Storage

##### Output devices

- Printers
- Visual display unit
- Plotters etc.

##### Main Memory

- Read Only Memory (ROM)
- Random Access Memory (RAM)
- Function of main storage

#### **Unit III: Computer Files**

Logical files, physical files, master files, reference files

##### File arrangement

- Random access, sequential, index sequential

File processing

- Batch processing, on-line processing, real-time processing, multi-processing, Multi-user

Storage (Secondary or Auxiliary Storage)

- Hard disk
- Floppy diskettes, USB Flash drive, Compact Disk, Zip disc etc
- Storage capacities

## **Practical – Microsoft Word**

### **COURSE: INTRODUCTION TO MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**

#### **UNIT-1 INTRODUCTION TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY**

- Societal response to common tropical Diseases
- Family/individual impact/response to Diseases

#### **UNIT 2: SOCIAL CLASS/DISEASE RELATIONSHIP**

- Diseases of affluence
- Diseases of poverty
- Relationship between social class and Diseases

#### **UNIT 3: MODERN AND TRADITIONAL HEALTH CARE DELIVERY**

- Modern Health Institutions e.g. Hospital, Health centre etc
- Traditional Health Institutions
- Socio-cultural setting in modern health-care

#### **UNIT 4: SOCIAL PLANNING AND HEALTH CARE**

- Structure of Health Care Delivery System in Nigeria
- Federal Government policies on health, education, water supply, waste disposal and rehabilitation
- Health Care financing
- The Ideal Health Care Delivery System.

#### **UNIT 5: HEALTH CARE PROBLEM IN NIGERIA**

- Health care problems in Nigeria and their solutions
- Problem related to curative rather than prevention medicine
- Prospects of: National Programme on immunization (NPI),and
- Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT)
- Role of: Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)
- Community Based Organization (CBO) and
- Faith Based Organization in Health Care.