



AMALA COLLEGE OF NURSING

AQAR (2023-2024)



CRITERION 2 – TEACHING- LEARNING AND EVALUATION

Key Indicator 2.5– Evaluation Process and Reforms

Metric No. 2.5.4- The Institution provides opportunities to students for midcourse improvement of performance through specific interventions

SUBMITTED TO



National Assessment and Accreditation Council

SAMPLE ANSWER SHEET

Re-test = $\frac{14+2}{25} + 1$

$\frac{17}{25}$

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Roll No - 38



Community

1. Supervision

Supervision is defined as directing, helping and advising the subordinates for the performance for achieving the desired objectives.

Principles

- Do not put burden on the supervisor
- Do not put undue pressure on staff
- provide autonomy of staff based on experience, knowledge, skill, competence.
- Assess individual experience and competence.
- Encourage innovation through free flow of ideas.
- provide suitable climate for productive work.
- Be supportive rather than being inspective.
- Involve staff for decision making.
-

Steps of Supervision

- ① Supervisory plan
- ② methodology
- ③ compiling of data.

⇒ Supervisory plan

- * A plan of action for the supervision has to be created.
- * It has to be written down.
- * The Supervisory plan has to be circulated among the staff and those who are concerned.

⇒ Methodology of Supervision

- * Appropriate methodology for supervision has to be selected.
- * Collection of data, or training of the members can also be included.
- * Data can be collected through interview or other method.

⇒ Compiling of data

- * The data has to be compiled for taking consecutive action.
- * There will be cases of multiple supervisory visits.
- * All these data has to be collected and compiled for taking appropriate consecutive actions.

2. Aged or Elderly

* Aged or elderly people are individuals who are above the age of 60 and is having difficulty in performing ~~every~~ day to day activities.

* There are several government schemes for supporting such individuals.

* Government Schemes are

- ① Vayaskatha Scheme
- ② Vayamitham Scheme
- ③ Vayamatharam Scheme
- ④ Vayamambharam Scheme
- ⑤ Mahatma Scheme
- ⑥ Elderly Line
- ⑦ Old age pension scheme
- ⑧ Indira Aarogyi old age pension scheme
- ⑨ Aarogyi Kanya Scheme
- ⑩ Bhramashukla Scheme
- ⑪ Maintenance of parents and Senior Citizen Act.

Vayaskatha Scheme

Objective : To provide support and guidance for elderly who are facing crisis

Eligibility : Above 60 years of age belonging to BPL household.

Services : • Provision of medical aid

• Rehabilitation

• Counselling

• Financial support upto 5000/-

② Vayamabhoosam Scheme

Objective : To provide support and companionship to elderly people

Services : Traditional individual or companionship

- childcare
- counselling.

③ Vayamathuroosam Scheme

Objective : To provide free glucose test to individuals with diabetes

Eligibility : age above 60 years with diabetes belonging to BPL households.

④ Mandaharasam Scheme

Objective : To provide artificial dentures to elderly people

Eligibility : people with age above 60 years with dental problems.

⑤ Oldage pension Scheme

Objective : provide financial support upto 1000-1500 ₹ per month.

Eligibility : individuals belonging to BPL household
Age above 60 years.

⑥ Indira Gandhi Oldage pension Scheme

Objective : Financial support upto 200-400 ₹ per month.

Eligibility : individuals belonging to BPL household
Age above 60 years.

3. Functions of Indian Red Cross

Objective :- To deliver the humanitarian message to world wide through National Headquarters and state and district offices.

① To improve understanding & interest
- To improve the understanding and cooperation among the Red Cross and Red Crescent members.

② Disaster preparedness

- preparing for disaster through state and district offices in the disaster prone areas.
- Disaster include earthquake, forest fire, flooding etc.

③ Disaster Response

- In the occurrence disaster emergency care services are provided
- priority given to women and children.
- other services including rehabilitation also provided.

④ Other activities

- ① Blood banks : Encourage every individual who are eligible and willing to donate blood.
- IRCE has donated blood through their camps and awareness programmes.

ii) HIV / AIDS : Education regarding the prevention of HIV / AIDS among youth through peer education

iii) Home for disabled services men

- The Home for disabled IRES are working in Bangalore from 1946 for service men who are permanently injured.

iv) Vocational Skill

- Vocational skill training for individuals who are BPL household for increasing their income.

v) Maternal and Child Welfare

2 - maternal and child welfare services through the National headquarters by collaborating with National maternal and child welfare services.

- From the year 1954

vi) Nursing Services

- Training of MCW through IRES have been taking place.

1. Need and Significance of research in Community

① Existing Practices

- Research helps to determine the existing health practices in the community.
- Through data collection need for improvements can be determined.

② Prevalence of diseases

- Through research the existence of communicable and non-communicable diseases can be determined.
- The ratio of healthy to sick healthy individuals can be obtained through research.

③ Identifying new methods

- Research helps to identify new method or approaches to deal with a community problem.

④ Testing new interventions

- Research can be done to identify and testing new interventions for a particular or sub of diseases that is prevailing in the community.

⑤ To determine the health practices

- Research helps to identify the health practices of a family in the community.

⑥ To identify personal hygiene

- Research data collection helps to identify the personal hygiene and hygiene measures of the community.

~~G. Elderly Abuse~~
 According to WHO "the single or repetitive action of individuals against or against other persons"

~~Single or repetitive action of individuals against or against other persons~~

G. Elderly Abuse
 It is a term we use to refer the persons who are 60 years of age or above usually abuse 60 years of age.

Types

- Physical abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Financial exploitation.

Role and Responsibilities of Community Health Nurses

- creating awareness about the causes and prevention of elderly abuse.
- Helping the families cope with the problems and methods of caring elderly
- to identify elderly abuse early as possible
- provide care based on physical, trauma and other physical injuries.
- counselling to the abused and helping them to cope with the situation
- identify the causes of abuse and providing to the counselling to the individual

7.

Morbidity

* Rate of individuals who are unhealthy or having a disease in the community during a particular period of time.

* Indicators of quality of care services provided.

* measured using indicators like incidence and prevalence.

Mortality

* Rate of individual who have died in a particular period of time

* Indicates the severity of a certain disease.

* measured through crude death rate.

5. BSC

• Breast self examination.

* It has to be done monthly after 20 years of age.

* It is useful to screen for the ~~present~~ chances of breast cancer.

Re-test ^{IIIrd Internals}
Community

Sheene S. Lukose

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19
25

1. Supervision

Introduction

Supervision is the directing, investing, helping and advising the subordinates for the performance of purposes as essential objectives.

Definition

Supervision is the directing, investigating, helping and advising the subordinates of its performance of purposes as essential objectives.

Principles

Supervision is the directing, investing and helping the subordinates. The main principles of supervision are,

1. Good leadership.
2. Supervision must be general.
3. Focus on staff growth and development.
4. Focus on decision making skills.
5. Supervisors must planning and organizing.
6. Supervisors give good climate for good performance.
7. Donot give burden to the staffs.
8. Donot give undue to the performance.

9. Supervisors have effective Communication
10. Supervisors Coordinate with Staff.
11. Supervisors gives or provides new ideas and guidelines.
12. Supervisors must Cooperate with Staff members
13. Handle grievances.
14. Supervisors must be a good listener.
15. Supervisors have the ability to planning and organizing.
16. Understand the Staff Strength and willingness
17. Understand the Staff weakness.
18. Supervisors gives some space to the Staff.
19. Focus on new guidelines and policies.
20. Supervisors have the ability to planning, organizing, implementing and analysis skills.

* Supervisors is a good listener

Supervisors must have the ability to listen to the other staffs ~~problems~~. Listen Carefully and provide Interventions to the problems.

* Supervisors must be a good communicator.

Supervisors must be a good communicators, they communicate with staffs and other members closely.

* Understand the Staff Strength and weakness.

Supervisors understand the staff strength and weakness so, they gives guideness to improve the weakness level and they appreciate the strength level.

* Supervisors must be general.

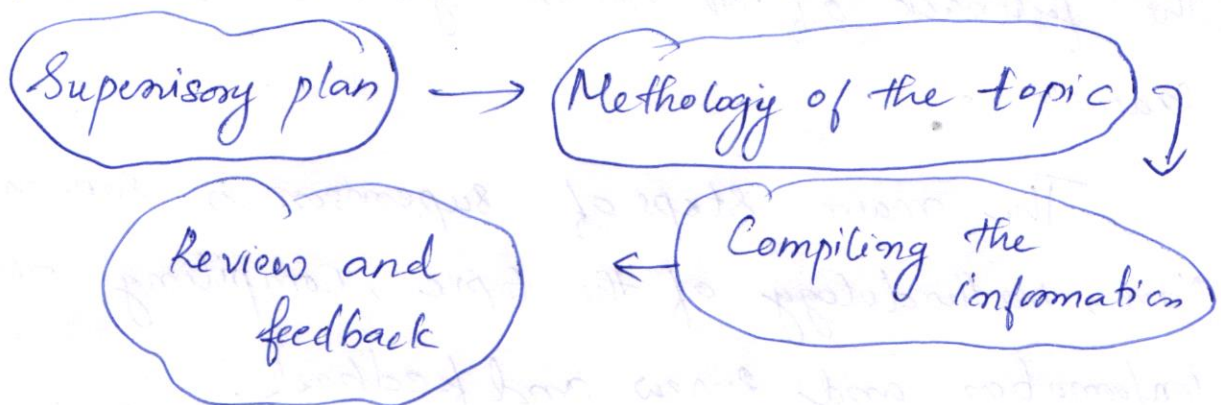
Supervisors must be general. They communicate with all staff members and other patients and they listen carefully to their problems and provide intervention to the problems.

* Focus on staff growth and development.

6h Mainly Supervisors focus on staff growth and development. They guide the staffs about new policies and new knowledge to the staffs.

Steps of Supervision

Supervision is the helping, advising, instructing and directing the subordinates. The main steps of the supervision are :-



Supervisory plan

The Supervisory plan must be done by planning, written down and communicate with others the topic and identify the problems and give some instructions to the other workers.

Methodology of the topic

Methodology of the topic means identify the problems, Collect data, Analysis the problems, job training skills must be provided. The group of people must be Collect the data and gather together to their result.

Compiling the Information

The Compiling the information means the peoples gather together to the final results. The results must be relevant and the group of people help to maintain the results.

Review and feedback

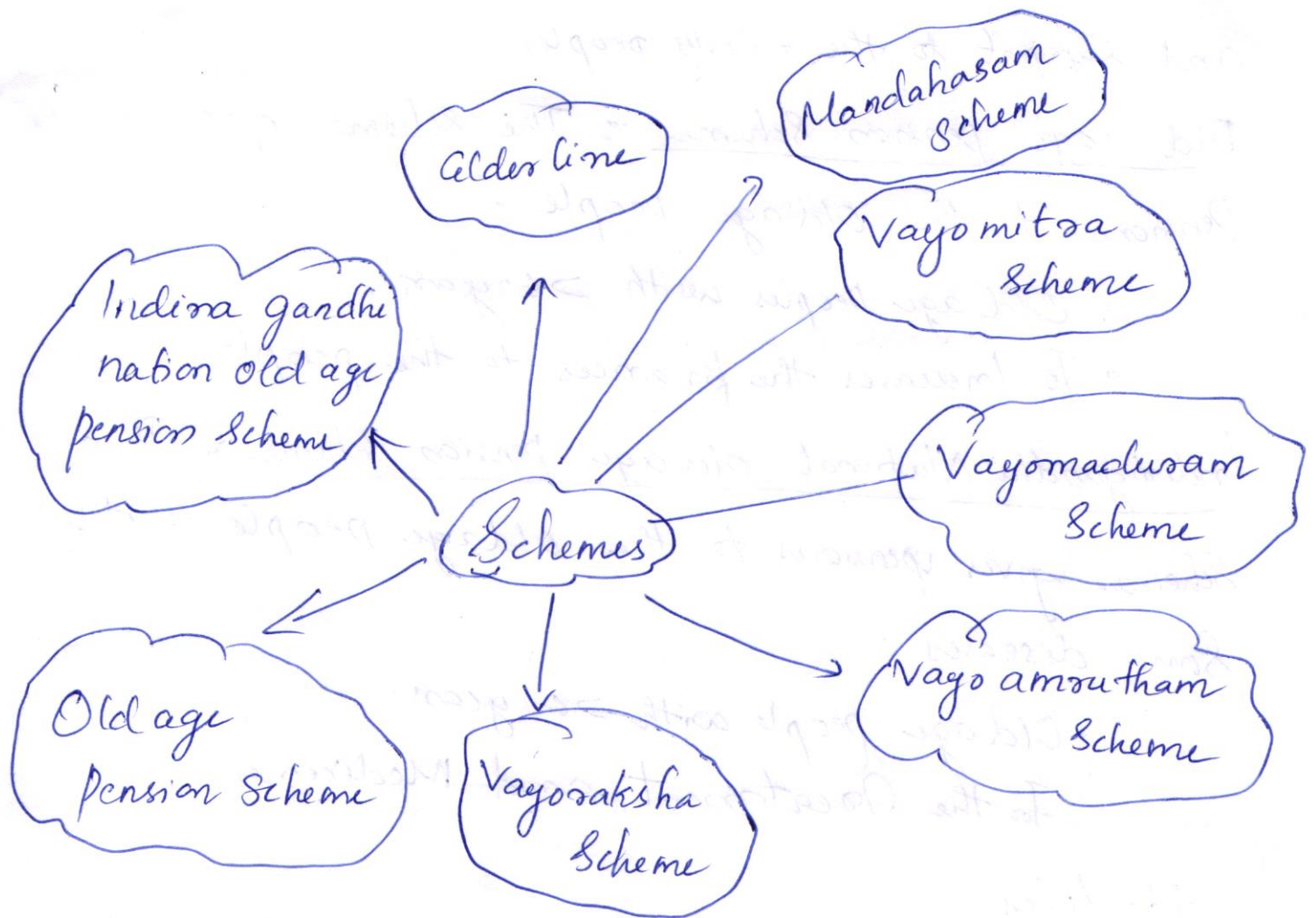
All the last, the Review and feedback must be given. The feedback of the Content gives with accurate examples.

The main steps of supervision is supervisory plan, methodology of the topic, Compiling the information and review and feedback.

2. Various Schemes for aged

The aged peoples have the various Schemes to Increases their Life modification by the government of Increases. The Schemes are helpful to the aged peoples for Increases their lifestyle situations.

The Main Schemes for aged are :-



The Main Schemes for the aged are :

- 1) Vayoraksha Scheme : Vayoraksha Scheme gives the support to the old age with Crisis Situations.
 - The government helps the elderly with > 60 years.
 - This helps to reduce the Crisis Situations.
2. Vayomaduram Scheme : Vayomaduram Scheme provide glucometers for the diabetes mellitus patient.
 - Schemes provide glucometers for diabetes patient.
 - > 60 year elder people.
3. Vayomitra Scheme : Vayomitra means gives support and guidelines to the elderly peoples.
 - Due to some crisis situations, guidelines and

and support to the elderly peoples

Old age pension scheme : The scheme gives pensions to the Old age people.

- Old age peoples with >60 years.
- To increase the finances to the peoples.

Indiragandhi National old age pension scheme : This scheme gives pensions to the old age people with some diseases.

- Old age people with >60 years.
- For the treatment and medicines.

Elderlines

Elderlines is the phone lines that help the old age people to tell the problems to the public and they take actions.

- The old age people have to tell the problems.
- Heads are taking actions.

Mandakaram Scheme

Mandakaram schemes help to support and control the old age people.

- The old age people with >60 years.
- Support and control.

Vayamoutham Scheme

Gives some grocery to the old age people.

3. Functions of Indian Red Cross

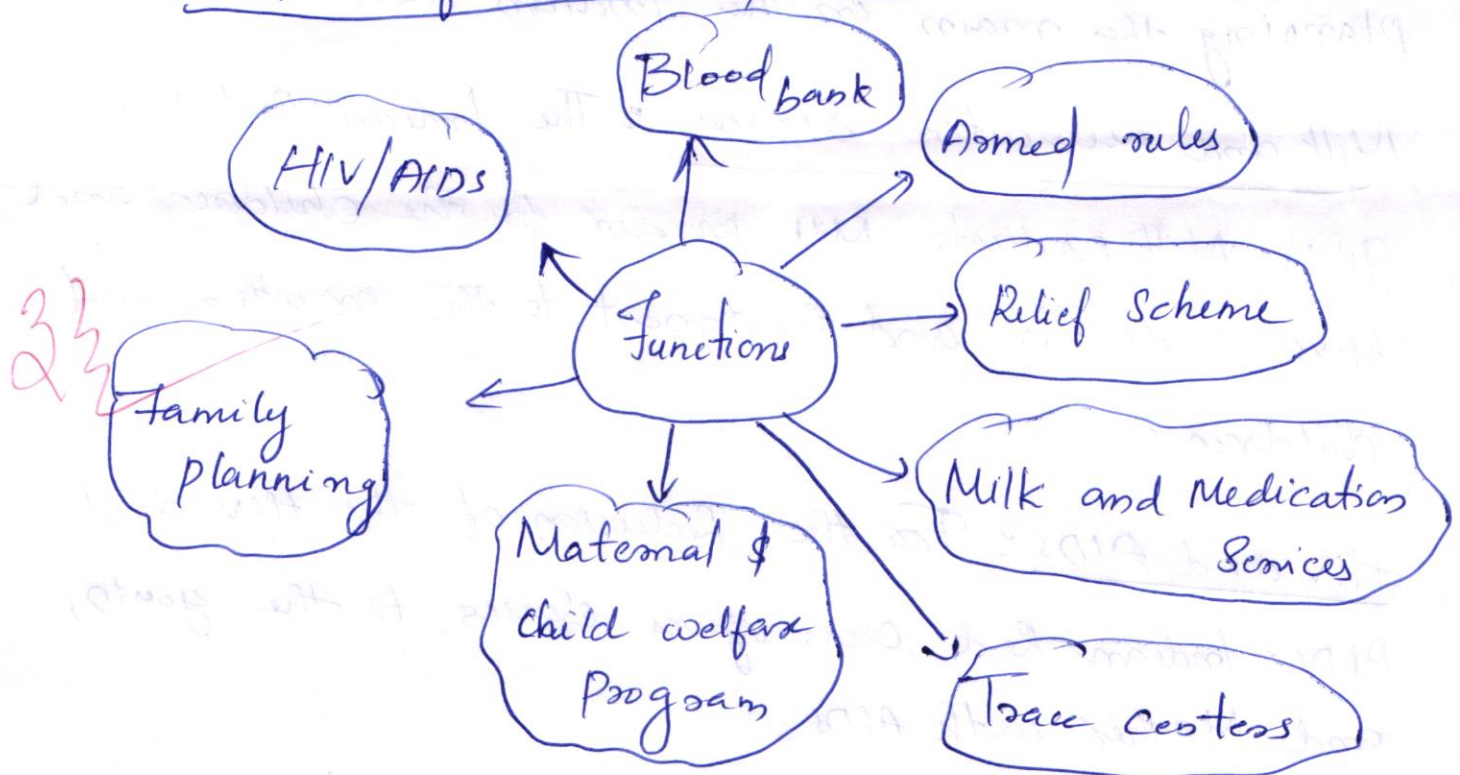
Introduction

India Red Cross are launched in 1920 in Delhi. They are too boundaries.

Objectives

- The Red Cross committee have 19 members.
- The chairman and 6 members are elected by the President.
- Others are elected by other members.

Functions of Indian Red Cross



Armed rules : The Armed rules means giving the treatment to the Armed peoples. The ex army person also have the treatment and medications to by the Indian Red cross.

Relief schemes : Relief schemes give complete relief to the people with problems through counselling, classes etc.

Maternal and child welfare program : This program helps the child and mother to improve the health status. ~~of the~~ The main themes to prevent the diseases and promote the health.

Family planning : The Indian Red Cross gives family planning to the couples to maintain the family. Family planning the women in the Indian Red Cross teams.

Milk and Medication Schemes : The Indian Red Cross gives Milk products, Milk powder to the children and gives medicines and treatment to the mother and children.

HIV and AIDS : For the Reduction of the HIV and AIDS. Indian Red Cross gives classes to the youth, and Mother with AIDS.

Blood Bank : Indian Red Cross collect, analysis and distribute the blood to the different people. They give blood and Blood donation camps were done.

Blood centers : The Indian Red Cross that the main in four centers

6. Elderly Abuse

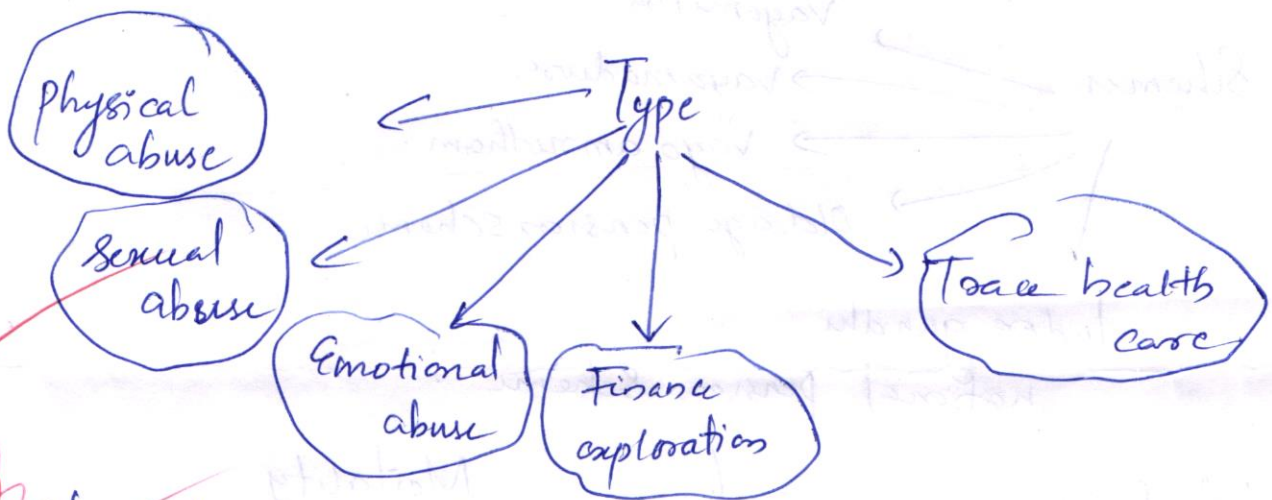
Introduction

Elderly abuse means the abuse to the elderly people or old age peoples.

Definition

Elderly abuse is defined as abuse occurs in the old age Peoples

Types



Physical abuse : Physical abuse means abuse through physically that means abuse occurs in the body.

Sexual abuse : The abuse occurs through sexual activities, like nudity, showing the porn videos.

Emotions abuse : verbal and non verbal abuse.

Finance exploration : The finance that taken from other members.

Toace health care : The peoples do not give the care.

Signs and Symptoms

physical : Broken the bones, Broken the glasses

Sexual abuse : Infections occurs in genitic area and breast

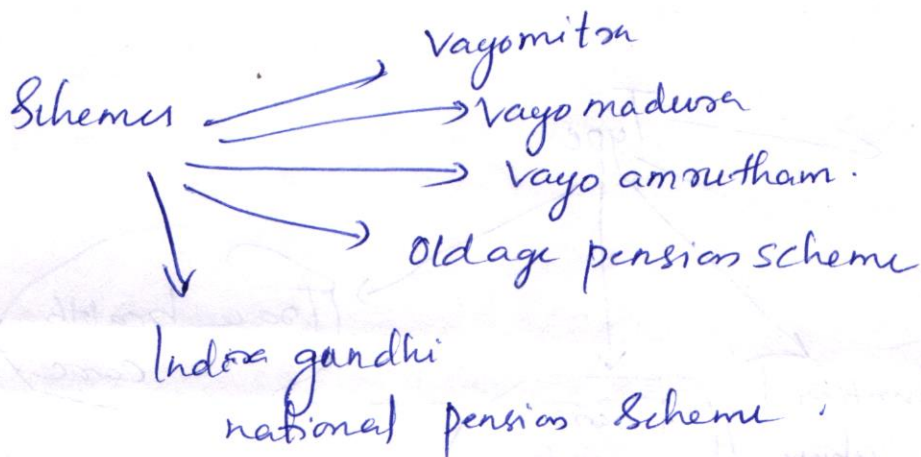
Emotion abuse : Depression, anxiety.

Assessment

- Assess the general appearance of the people
- Looks for any signs
- Looks for any regret
- go through the finances

Nurses Roles

- gives aware to the family and other members
- provide complete care to the members
- introduce the schemes in the education



7. Morbidity	Mortality
• Morbidity means the diseases occurs • Rate of Morbidity • Eg: 6 members have diabetes mellitus out of 1000 • Treatment, Complication and medications are main	• Mortality is the death rate • Rate of mortality • Eg: 2 members are died due to diabetes mellitus out of 1000 • Only death occurs in the Mortality

5. BSE

BSE (Breast Self examination).

Introduction

Breast Self examination is the examination of breast to identify the presence of lymph, nodules, tenderness and any masses are presented.

Definition

Breast Self examination is the examination of the breast.

Indications

- In the presence of lymph, nodules, tenderness and masses.

Assessment

The Breast Self examination are mainly by two:

Inspection and palpation

Inspection

In Inspection, the people are stand in ~~the~~ mirror and inspect the breast

- Size, Shape and Colour of the breast.
- There is any mass present.
- Nipples must be examined.

Palpation

In palpation, the people stand in between the mirror, and palpate the breast

- Complete breast tissue must be palpable

- Axillary region must be palpated.
- The nipples are palpated there is any erosion

The people, stand between the mirror, the arm are raised in the head and palpate the breast from far end to the near end.

- palpate all the tissues of the breast.
- palpate the left breast with right hand and Right breast with left hand.
- palpate the axilla, there is any mass or lump.

After 40 years, mammogram is the main treatment to inspect and palpate the breast in 2-3 years.

4. Need and Significance of Research in Community

Introduction

The Researcher in the Community helps to identify the problem, collecting data, analysing the data and give Intervention to the Conditions.

Needs and Significance of Research

- The Research Identify the problems.
- They collect Complete data about the Conditions
- They analyses the problem and they provide Complete Care to the people.
- Holistic approaches must give
- They mainly identify the topic, provide Complete Care to the peoples.
- The Research helps in the Community to identify all the problems in the Communities.
- They provide Complete Care to the people.

Roles of Nurses

- They identify the topic and provide Complete Intervention
- Provide Complete Care to the patient
- Helps to identify the problems.