

GNM Nursing Syllabus

Candidates can refer to the table given below for a detailed semester wise syllabus of GNM Nursing.

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Semester	Syllabus	Details
1.	Introduction to Anatomical terms organization of the human body	Students will get to learn about the human body, cells, human body construction, and tissues.
	Microorganisms	Microorganisms are most known for their potential to cause disease, but they are also important in agriculture, industry, and ecology.
	Control and destruction of Microbes	Students will investigate organisms' genetic language as well as their origin environment for indications regarding vital components or the organisms' need for coculture to assist development and thriving.
2.	Introduction to the detailed structure of the body	Students will get to learn about the human body, cells, human body construction, and tissues.
	Immunity	Students will get to learn about how well you are protected against sickness and how a vaccine stimulates your immune system to produce antibodies in response to a disease.
	Practical Microbiology	This course will teach you the fundamentals of microbiology. Learn how to define bacteria, antimicrobials, and antibiotics to lay a solid basis for further research and practice in the subject of microbiology.
3.	Behavioral Sciences	Behavioral sciences study the cognitive processes that occur within creatures as well as the behavioral interactions that occur between organisms in the natural world.
	Definition, characteristics, and types of family	Family nursing aims to improve the potential health of a family or any of its members by assessing individual and family health needs and strengths, identifying problems influencing the health care of the family as a whole as well as those influencing individual members, and utilizing family resources.
	Patient Environment in the hospital: Patients unit	Students will learn how that can provide the comfort and safety of both patients and medical staff at a health facility.
	Review of Human Growth and Development	Growth is defined as an irreversible steady increase in size in the context of childhood development, and development is defined as growth in psychomotor capacity. Both processes are heavily

4.		influenced by genetic, dietary, and environmental variables.
	<u>Nursing</u> – Concept, Meaning, Definitions, Scope, and Functions	Nursing is a discipline of healthcare that focuses on providing care for individuals, families, and communities who are ill or in need of assistance on their road to recovery.
	Care of Patients with Respiratory Problems/Dyspnea	Students will learn about how to take care of patients who have respiratory problems/Dyspnea.
5.	Hospital Admission and Discharge	Nurses learn about how to give comprehensive care to patients during the admission process, establishing the foundation for how patients will respond to and evaluate the duration of their stay.
	Introduction to Computers and Disk Operating Systems	Students will learn about a disc operating system, or DOS, which is a type of operating system that operates from a disc drive. The phrase can also refer to a type of disc operating system, most often MSDOS, an abbreviation for Microsoft DOS.
6.	Nursing Management of Patients with Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders	Nursing Management of Patients with Metabolic and Endocrine Disorders

Following is the core syllabus of the GNM Nursing course.

Subjects	Details
Anatomy & Physiology	Anatomy and physiology degrees are for students who are interested in medical science. Students will learn about the body's structure and how it works.
<u>Microbiology</u>	Students will be learning about microscopic organisms such as viruses, bacteria, algae, fungi, slime moulds, and protozoa.
<u>Psychology</u>	The topic majors gain a broad understanding of human behavior as well as the ability to understand and interpret human behavior research findings.
<u>Sociology</u>	Studying sociology allows you to gain a better grasp of the following: Reasons for social disparities, including behavioral variances. Causes of disparities in group opportunities and outcomes
Fundamentals of Nursing	It educates nursing students on the nursing process, communication between nurse and patient, cultural diversity, functional health patterns, and the overarching framework of nursing practice.
Community Health Nursing	Community health nursing entails identifying high-risk aggregates in the community and developing relevant and effective policies and actions to guarantee that all sections of the population have access to care.

Following is the elective syllabus of the GNM Nursing course.

Subjects	Details
<u>Medical Surgical Nursing</u>	This involves researching the signs and symptoms, tests ordered complications, nursing interventions, and disease/condition therapies.
Community Health Nursing	Community health nursing entails identifying high-risk aggregates in the community and developing relevant and effective policies and actions to guarantee that all sections of the population have access to care.
Child Health Nursing	It comprises child growth and development, newborn care, integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses, care of children with common childhood diseases, behavioral and social disorders, and so on.
Midwifery and Gynecological Nursing	Students will learn how to assist women during pregnancy, Laboure, and childbirth, as well as those who have reproductive health difficulties.
<u>Mental Health Nursing</u>	Students will learn advanced assessment, diagnosis, and treatment of psychiatric diseases, allowing them to provide specialized care.