Problems in Basic Nursing Teaching and Reform

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Abstract: the Disadvantages of Basic Nursing Education Are That It Ignores the Cultivation of Students' Professional Quality and Self-Protection Consciousness, the Specificity of Education Methods and Evaluation Methods, and the Loss of Education Content and Clinical Practice. in This Reform, We Must Pay Attention to the Renewal of Knowledge, the Adaptation to Clinical Practice, the Adoption of Flexible Teaching Methods, the Establishment of Students' Professional Quality, Team Spirit and Self-Defense Consciousness. Teaching Evaluation Should Include "Guidance" and "Learning".

1. Introduction

Basic Nursing Course is the Core Course of Nursing Specialty. the Research of This Course Can Provide Necessary Basic Knowledge and Skills for the Future Research of Clinical Courses. the Mastery of This Course Directly Affects the Ability of Future Research and Work. the Knowledge and Skills Contained in This Course Are Used by Students Almost Every Day. the Content of This Course Occupies a Large Proportion in Obtaining the Nurse Qualification Certificate, and Also Occupies a Large Proportion in the Recruitment Examination and Professional Qualification Examination of Various Hospitals. Therefore, the Teaching Quality and Guidance Effect of This Course Are Directly Related to the Development of Students' Clinical Practice Ability and Personal Professionalism. At the Same Time, It Plays an Important Role in Students' Professional Thinking and the Establishment and Stability of Professional Quality Cultivation. However, in the Course of Guidance, There is Also a Phenomenon That Does Not Adapt to Clinical Development. These Phenomena Have Seriously Affected the Teaching Effect of This Course and Are Not Conducive to the Cultivation of High-Quality Skilled Nurses.

2. Problem

2.1 Occupational Injuries Are Common

Occupational injuries are the most common injuries among clinical nurses, while sharp injuries are the most common among the hospital occupational groups. In clinical nursing practice, the most common and largest operation is to distribute liquid, injection, blood, etc., so that the nurse students can adapt to clinical nursing and reduce occupational barriers. Inject, inject, and render blood. Most of the students were the first to use ampoules and syringes[1]. Improper or improper use of the syringe in operation damages the ampoule, causes skin injury and makes the syringe nearly punctured. There are more than 20 blood diseases that can be spread through damage from contaminated sharks. The most common is hepatitis B, hepatitis C, AIDS, can be a one-time infection.

2.2 Weak Aseptic Concept

The operation of aseptic technology is an effective way to control hospital infection and prevent the spread of disease. In teaching, in order to save resources as waste and reuse many projects, it is difficult to achieve aseptic requirements[2]. It is difficult to recognize the importance of aseptic surgery. It is difficult for nursing students to form a good conception of infertility.

2.3 Pay Little Attention to Some Experimental Teaching

Basic life care is an important part of modern health care. Its quality directly affects the patient's recovery, reflects the professional value of nursing and the spirit of humanitarian care, and is also an important part of nursing patients[3]. However, there are also nursing students who think that life care is a problem for patients and their families. Therefore, some experimental nurses have no motivation, do not pay attention to it, just observe the operation of other nurses.

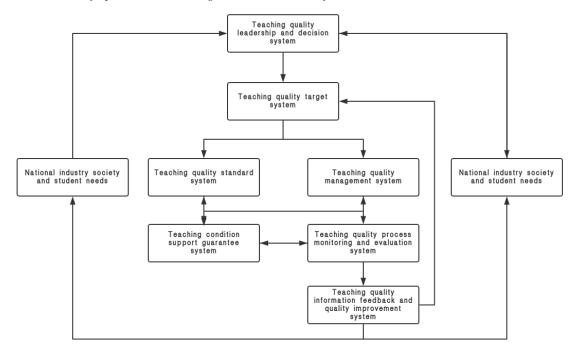


Fig.1 Teaching Quality Monitoring Support System Diagram

2.4 Unreasonable and Sufficient Practice Time

In each experimental class, first of all, explain to the teacher and correct the problems existing in the practice of nursing students[4]. In recent years, with the expansion of enrollment scale and the increase of teaching quantity, nursing students have to carry out rotation practice. The practice time of nursing students is limited and the effect is good.

3. Problems of Basic Nursing Technology Education

3.1 Concept of Rear Education

In the current basic nursing technology teaching, it is very common to attach importance to the concept of knowledge, ability, theory and practice[5]. It pays attention to the research of theory and treats the experimental course as an auxiliary part of teaching. Or, the knowledge of textbooks, the full attention of experimental teaching and the lack of awareness of providing job needs.

3.2 The Teacher's Teaching Operation is Too Arbitrary

In the process of guiding students' basic nursing techniques, some teachers focus on the degree of action standardization and the order of application[6]. Students have no flexibility in use, just recite the operation steps.

3.3 A Form of Education and Less Opportunities for Students during Their Further Study

In basic nursing technology education, teachers' demonstration and students' practice are generally used. For example, in the experimental class, the experimental teacher prepares the teaching materials for the students, and prompts the students according to the operation sequence of the teaching materials, and the students practice[7]. If you follow this method, teachers pay great attention to the standardization and correctness of activities in the teaching process, but ignore the

cultivation of students' human consciousness. Moreover, there is little communication. Students' ability of communication, innovation, communication and language expression cannot be improved. At present, in the outline of basic nursing technology education course, except that students can experiment in the classroom, there is almost no special course training. In addition, there are more students in the nursing class with more than 50 students. The chances of practicing in the classroom are very small, so it is difficult to cultivate students' practical ability.

3.4 Separation of Nursing Education from Clinical Practice

The nurse education practitioners of the school carry out clinical practice for many years[8]. The operational elements of clinical practice are simple and effective, and some of the nursing textbooks are very complicated. Full treatment tasks in busy departments. At present, unscientific and unrealistic nursing education not only weakens the effect of nursing education, but also weakens the authority of daily business.

4. Reform Plan of Basic Nursing Technology Education

4.1 Education Concept

The concept of education is the key to guidance[9]. Teachers should renew the concept of education. In order to cultivate talents to meet the needs of social development, it is necessary to change from traditional teacher centered to modern, from theory to practice, from commonness to individuality, from classroom to field. The concept of comprehensive personnel training is open and new. We should strengthen the cultivation of students' practical ability, strengthen the education of Humanities and Social Sciences, let students have zero distance contact with professional orientation, and cultivate students' practical problem-solving ability and innovative learning ability.

4.2 Reform Teaching Mode and Training Module Guidance

The so-called training module education divides the course into seven practical training modules according to the different characteristics of tasks. In education, the segmentation module is used as the educational unit of student practice. After the completion of specific modules, students will gain more skills for centralized training and lottery evaluation. This model realizes the unity of textbook theory and practical teaching, focuses on the mutual penetration of practice in theoretical education, and is convenient for students to learn. 4.3 reform the evaluation method of nursing technology operation

For the evaluation of basic nursing technology operation, the traditional evaluation method is mainly to grasp the degree of operation process. This causes students to memorize the operation procedure, leads to the incomprehensible understanding of the operation process, and affects the mastery and application of knowledge. Based on the operation process can help nursing students to learn, and easy to remember, making it as a guide for nurses to learn and operate skills for many years, and as an important basis for examination scores. However, to a large extent, this leads to less autonomous behavior and more mechanical behavior in the actual operation of students. If the process is forgotten, they do not know how to proceed, which limits the thinking and imagination of students. Secondly, the traditional scoring standards of basic nursing technology operation include: nurse appearance, material preparation, check-up system, operation steps, operation proficiency, etc., but they lack the requirements of communication between nurses and patients and timely evaluation of students. They focus on form, ignore the psychological needs and feelings of patients, pay too much attention to the operation process, and can not reflect the overall people-oriented Nursing concept.

5. Reform Suggestions

5.1 Raise Awareness of Protection and Enhance Infertility

We should strengthen the vocational protection of nursing students and the education of

nosocomial infection. In order to standardize the operation procedure, teachers increased the number of operation demonstrations, established the concept of occupational protection and infertility through experiments, and made nurses aware of the risk of occupational injury and non-compliance of sterile operation procedures. Only when nurses are aware of all kinds of potential hazards, can they actively take effective measures according to the standard operating procedures.

5.2 Standardize the Operation Behavior of Nursing Students

It is forbidden to touch the contaminated needles and syringes with both hands. Put the needles directly into the shark box after the operation. After liquid suction, in order to protect the needle cap, single use gloves, anaerobic bacteria in order to prevent damage, in order to evenly handle it before use, please use the light wheel, and the anaerobic bacteria method is broken, sterilized gauze, ampule sterilization, and then please break it. Do not operate the glass empty handed.

5.3 Master Emergency Handling Methods

In case of sharp instrument injury in the experiment, emergency treatment measures should be taken immediately: immediately squeeze the healthy hand from the near heart end to the far heart end to discharge the blood from the wound, do not squeeze back and forth in the wound area, then wash the wound with soap water or flowing water, and then use 0.5% Iodophor to detoxify and bandage.

5.4 Open the Laboratory and Strengthen the Skill Operation

In order to achieve the goal of "building a strong university and training first-class talents", our school has made use of the spare time and self-study time of nursing students to carry out centralized training of basic nursing technology, and evaluated the operation of the strengthening project. Through the centralized training, the basic nursing ability of nursing students was further strengthened, which laid a foundation for clinical practice.

5.5 Change of Nursing Concept

By improving the consciousness of nursing students, the importance of basic life nursing is improved, the professionalism and sense of responsibility of nursing students are enhanced, and the enthusiasm of students is overcome. In order to ensure the development of basic nursing, we should seriously implement the standard of basic life nursing.

5.6 Establishment and Improvement of the Management System of the Institute

Nurse students must wear clothes or uniforms before entering the training room. In case of aseptic operation or unavoidable contact during operation, gloves or masks must be worn, and it is forbidden to touch cheek, mouth or other parts with hands. You have to wash your hands well. Contaminated work clothes should be disinfected in the bedroom.

6. Conclusion

Through the reform of guidance methods, students' interest in basic nursing technology courses can be improved, initiative can be improved, and interaction between teachers and students can be strengthened. Improve students' ability to collect information, self-study and communicate with others. More importantly, they can improve their ability to analyze and solve problems. At the same time, strengthen the practical ability training of students, so that they can master the skills more deeply, and lay a solid foundation for future clinical research.

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