



جدول يوضح موضوعات الأبحاث المطلوبة لطلاب كلية التمريض الفرقة الاولى بديلا عن امتحانات الفصل الدراسي الثاني للعام الجامعي ٢٠١٩-٢٠٢٠

قواعد اعداد البحث

- ١- الخط ١٤ العناوين ١٦ نوع الخط Times New Roman.....
- ٢- المسافة بين الاسطر ١.٥
- ٣- الهومش من جميع الاتجاهات ٢.٥
- ٤- لا تقل عد اوراق البحث عن ٣ ورقات ولا تزيد عن ١٠ ورقات وذلك بخلاف صفحة العنوان وبيانات الطالب ورقم جلوسه ان وجد.
- ٥- يمكن الاستعانة بكتاب القسم وكتب مكتبة الكلية بالاضافة الي النت
- ٦- يصاغ البحث بطريقة بحثية مثلا العنوان المقدمة الموضوع ثم المراجع.
- ٧- لا يزيد حجم البحث عن ٥ ميجا بايت
- ٨- يحول البحث الي صيغة ال (بي دي اف) بعد الانتهاء من كتابته وتنسيقه.
- ٩- يقوم الطالب باعداد البحث منفردا (وليس في مجموعة)
- ١٠- الالتزام بعدد الصفحات او اي شروط اخرى اذا كانت محددة من قبل استاذ المادة امام السؤال او امام موضوعات الابحاث
- ١١- يكتب بحث واحد في اي من الموضوعات التالية لكل مقرر:

موضوعات الأبحاث الخاصة بالفرقة الأولى

المادة	قواعد اعداد البحث	موضوع البحث
١- باثولوجي	١- يقوم الطالب باعداد البحث منفردا (وليس في مجموعة)	1-Differences between acute and chronic inflammation
	٢- يقوم الطالب باعداد المقال او البحث فيما لا يقل عن اربع صفحات ولا يزيد عن ست	2- Types of acute inflammation
		3-Types of repair
		4- Stages of bone healing
		5- Types of wound healing
		6- Gangrene
		7- Thrombosis
		8- Necrosis

9- Differences between benign and malignant tumours 10- Metaplasia	صفحات ٣- لا بد من عرض البحث من الناحية الباثولوجية للموضوع ٤- يفضل ان يحتوي الموضوع على صور(لا يشترط طباعة الوان) ٥- يتم اختيار موضوع واحد فقط من الاتي	
1- Monosaccharides 2- Essential amino acids 3- Glycerol 4- Rancidity 5- Optical activity	البحث مكون من خمس ورقات	٢-الكيمياء الحيوية الطبية
1-Pneumonia Outline 1. Introduction 2. Definition 3. Signs and symptoms of pneumonia. 4. Causes pneumonia and risk factors of pneumonia. 5. Diagnostic tests of pneumonia 7. Medical treatment for pneumonia 8. Complications for patient with pneumonia 9. Prevention of pneumonia 2-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (TB) Outline 1-Introduction 2- Definition. 3- Types of bacillus that causes pulmonary tuberculosis. 4- Mode of transmission pulmonary tuberculosis. 5- Clinical symptoms and signs pulmonary tuberculosis. 6- Common test used to diagnose of pulmonary tuberculosis. 7- Medical treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis. 8- Nursing intervention for the patient pulmonary tuberculosis.	لا تقل عد اوراق البحث عن ٥ ورقات ولا تزيد عن ١٠	٣-التمريض الباطني والجراحي

3-Heart Failure (HF)

Outline

- 1-Introduction.
- 2- Definition.
3. Etiology and pathophysiology.
4. Types of heart failure.
5. Classifications of heart failure.
6. Clinical picture of heart failure.
7. Complications of heart failure.
8. Investigations for heart failure.
9. Medical management of heart failure.
10. New trend in surgical treatments for heart failure.
11. Complementary & alternative therapies for heart failure.
12. Nursing management for the patient with heart failure.

4-Rheumatic Heart Disease

Outline

- 1-Introduction
- 2- Definition.
- 3- Pathophysiology of rheumatic heart disease.
- 4- Signs and symptoms of rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease.
- 5- Diagnostic criteria of rheumatic heart disease.
- 6- Treatment and prevention of rheumatic heart disease.

5-Wound management

Outline

- 1-Introduction
- 2- Definition.
- 2- Classification wound models.
- 4- Phases to the wound healing
- 5- Stages of wound healing
- 6-Identify factor affecting wound healing
- 7- Criteria for identifying surgical wound complication.
- 8- Wound care.

6-Pain management

Outline

1. Introduction

2. Definition.
3. Different types of pain.
4. Pain Mechanisms
5. Subjective and objective data to collect and analyses when assessing pain.
6. Nursing diagnoses for patient with pain.
7. Pharmacological interventions for pain.
8. Nursing care plan for patient in pain.

7- Goiter

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Definition.
3. Common symptoms and signs goiter
4. Classification goiter
5. Common test used to diagnose of goiter.
6. Medical treatment for goiter

8- Cancer

Outline

1. Introduction
2. Definition.
2. Pathophysiology of malignant process.
3. Structure and function of the normal cell and the cancer cell.
4. Characteristics of the malignant cell.
5. Metastasis and list the route of spread.
6. Differentiate between benign and malignant tumors.
7. Causes and factors that have been found to be carcinogenic.
8. Warning signs of cancer.
9. Diagnostic studies of cancer.
10. Modalities used in cancer treatment.
- 12- Nursing process of patients with cancer.

عزيزي الطالب: من خلال دراستك لمقرر حقوق الإنسان ومكافحة الفساد اختر أحد الموضوعات التالية ثم اكتب فيه مقالة بحثية الموضوعات المقترحة للبحث في مادة حقوق الإنسان:

الموضوع الأول:

٤- حقوق الانسان

إن الحق في الحياة هو مبدأ أخلاقي يستند علي الاعتقاد بأن للإنسان الحق في العيش وعدم التعرض للقتل من قبل إنسان آخر ، وقد تناولته المعاهدات والمواثيق الدولية وكذلك الإعلان العالمي لحقوق الإنسان الصادر عام ١٩٤٨ وجعلته الدول جزء لا يتجزأ من دستورها وكرست كافة جهودها لحمايته. من خلال دراستك : تناول بالبحث العلمي هذا الموضوع.

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الموضوع الثاني:

الحق في محاكمة عادلة هو أحد أبسط الحقوق في الدول التي تحترم سيادة القانون وأن المحاكمة التي يتبين أنها غير عادلة في تلك الدول سيكون مصيرها إعادة المحاكمة أو إلغاء الحكم الصادر ، فكل إنسان الحق ، على قدم المساواة التامة مع الآخرين ، في أن تنظر قضيته أمام محكمة مستقلة نزيهة نظراً عادلاً علنياً للفصل في حقوقه والتزاماته وأية تهمة جنائية توجه إليه. من خلال دراستك : تناول هذا الموضوع ببحث علمي.

الموضوع الثالث:

تلتزم الدولة بكافة الفساد ويحدد القانون الهيئات والأجهزة الرقابية المختصة من هذه الأجهزة (هيئة الرقابة الإدارية) من خلال دراستك : تناول في ورقة بحثية دور الهيئة في مكافحة الفساد الإداري مبينا تشكيلها ، واختصاصاتها ، وصلاحيات أعضائها.

الموضوع الرابع:

يعتبر الفساد عملاً مخالفاً للقانون والنظام وغير منسجم مع القيم الأخلاقية الإيجابية السائدة في المجتمع . وهو جريمة مبنية على التفكير والحساب والتخطيط وهو من الجرائم التي تزيد من التراكمات المادية غير الشرعية والمخالفة للقانون ومن ثم تؤثر سلباً في بنية المجتمع واقتصاده وعلى ضوء ذلك ومن خلال دراستك اكتب ورقة بحثية في مفهوم الفساد عموماً وحقيقة الفساد المالي وأنواعه

الموضوع الخامس

تتجلى خطورة الفساد بوضوح شديد في آثاره المنتشرة على الأصعدة القانونية والاقتصادية والسياسية والاجتماعية وعلى ضوء دراستك لهذا الموضوع اكتب ورقة بحثية في اثار الفساد الاقتصادي.

1 - gastrointestinal hormones 2- General functions of central nervous system 3- Tissue fluid formation 4- Regulations of cardiac output 5- Functions of Surfactant and respiratory function tests 6- Functions of granular leucocytes 7- Actions of insulin 8- Neurotransmitter release at motor end plate		٥- فسيولوجي
القراءة: يختار الطالب موضوعين من بين الموضوعات التالية ويقوم بحل الأسئلة خاصتها وهي: 1-Pharmacy is a very old profession and has changed profoundly over the years. I'm nearing retirement and have had the opportunity to see our profession change, expand and mature over 40 years. It is a dynamic, growing, and increasingly diverse profession, one which creates an excitement because there are so many opportunities for service. The secret in the future will be to identify and take advantage of these opportunities. I am a hiker, and when I'm off a trail, sometimes I find myself on unfamiliar terrain. When that happens, I keep my bearings by establishing landmarks, focusing on things that don't change, like the river below me or a distant mountain. These serve as my personal points of reference, keeping me connected to my bearings so that I can enjoy the changing scenery. You should identify and use landmarks in your future profession also. One of the landmarks you can orient your compasses on is the fact that drug use isn't going to change. Pharmacotherapy is currently the most frequently used		٦- لغة انجليزية

form of medical intervention in this America and will, it appears, remain so. In fact, it is expected that the number of drug products available to treat people will continue to grow exponentially as the population ages.

Another landmark is that people will demand personal attention. As drugs continue to increase in potency, risk, and cost, patients are going to need more personal care. Over the past 25 years, pharmacy has introduced the concept of individual involvement with the patient (clinical pharmacy).

More recently, we introduced the concept of pharmaceutical care, which posits that pharmacists have a personal responsibility for their patients. Like our sister profession, nursing, which has long been held in high regard, pharmacy also has adopted a personal, caring role. Combine the pharmacist's knowledge of drugs with his or her concern for the welfare of the consumer and you have the makings of a benevolent profession.

Questions:

- 1- What is Pharmacy? Has it changed over the years?
- 2- What is Pharmacotherapy?
- 3- What has pharmacy introduced over the past 25 years?
- 4- What did Pharmacy recently adopt?
- 5- What one should do to become a good Pharmacist?

Complete the following sentences with reference to the passage:

- a) As drugs continue to increase in potency, risk, and cost,-----
- b) For the welfare of the consumer, -----

- c) One of the landmarks you can orient your-----

2-**Healthcare** is the diagnosis, treatment, and prevention

of disease, illness, injury, and other physical and mental impairments in human beings. Health care is delivered by practitioners in allied health, dentistry, midwifery-obstetrics, medicine, nursing, optometry, pharmacy, psychology and other care providers. It refers to the work done in providing primary care, secondary care, and tertiary care, as well as in public health. Access to health care varies across countries, groups, and individuals, largely influenced by social and economic conditions as well as the health policies in place. Countries and jurisdictions have different policies and plans in relation to the personal and population-based health care goals within their societies. Health care systems are organizations established to meet the health needs of target populations. Their exact configuration varies between national and sub national entities. In some countries and jurisdictions, health care planning is distributed among market participants, whereas in others, planning occurs more centrally among governments or other coordinating bodies. In all cases, according to the World Health Organization(WHO), a well-functioning health care system requires a robust financing mechanism; a well-trained and adequately-paid work force; reliable information on which to base decisions and policies; and well maintained facilities and logistics to deliver quality medicines and technologies. Health care can contribute to a significant part of a country's economy. In 2011, the health care industry consumed an average of 9.3 percent of the GDP or US\$3,322 (PPP-adjusted) per capita across the 34 members of OECD countries. The USA (17.7%, or US\$ PPP 8,508), the Netherlands (11.9%, 5,099), France (11.6%, 4,118), Germany (11.3%, 4,495), Canada (11.2%, 5,669), and Switzerland (11%, 5,634) were the top spenders, however life expectancy in total population at birth was highest in Switzerland (82.8 years), Japan and Italy (82.7), Spain and Iceland (82.4), France (82.2) and Australia (82.0), while OECD's average exceeds 80 years for the first time ever in 2011: 80.1 years, a gain of 10 years since 1970.		
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The USA (78.7 years) ranges only on place 26 among the 34 OECD member countries, but has the highest costs by far. All OECD countries have achieved universal (or almost universal) health coverage, except Mexico and the USA. (see also international comparisons.) Health care is conventionally regarded as an important determinant in promoting the general physical and mental health and well-being of people around the world. An example of this was the worldwide eradication of smallpox in 1980—declared by the WHO as the first disease in human history to be completely eliminated by deliberate health care interventions.

Questions:

- 1- What is health care and how is it delivered?
- 2- What affects health care?
- 3- What are health care systems/
- 4- How can health care contribute in a country's economy?
- 5- How is health care conventionally regarded?

Complete the following sentences with reference to the text:

a) An example of this was-----

b) A well-functioning health care system requires-----

c) In some countries and jurisdictions-----

3-An Ecosystem is all the things that interact in a specific area, whether they are living or non-living. Some examples of non-living things that support life in an ecosystem are light, air, soil and water. Living things are the plants and animals, called **organisms** that use

those resources. Each of the specific ecosystems in the world has its own conditions created by the non-living things. These conditions determine what kinds of living things will be able to thrive there. Organisms can only thrive where their needs are being met. Everything in an organism's environment has an effect on it. One ecosystem that allows many different kinds of organisms to thrive is a temperate zone. It is an area where the conditions never become too hot or too cold. All the living things in an ecosystem are called a **community**. All of one specific kind of organism living in a community is called a population. All the tree frogs in a rainforest community are one population within the community. All the white birch trees are another population within the same community. All the jaguars are yet another rainforest community population. All living organisms perform certain life processes. They take in nutrients like air, sunlight, water, and food. They use energy from those nutrients to grow and develop. They release energy by doing work and moving. They release waste products. They react to things in their environment. They reproduce, producing offspring, or babies, that are similar to themselves.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

- 1) What is one example of a non-living thing in an ecosystem?
- 2) What are three of the life processes that living organisms do?
- 3) What does population mean in a community?
- 4) When does an organism thrive?
- 5) Why does a temperate zone support many varieties of organisms?

ثانياً: القواعد: يختار الطالب تمرينين من بين التمارين التالية ويقوم بالإجابة عليها:

1- Put the adjectives between brackets in the correct form

١. My brother has a (tidy) room than me.
٢. Australia is (big) than England.
٣. I'm (good) now than yesterday.
٤. She's got (little) friends than you, but she doesn't care.
٥. He thinks Chinese is (difficult) language in the world
٦. Valencia played (bad) than Real Madrid yesterday.
٧. Cats are not (intelligent) as dogs.
٨. Show me (good) restaurant downtown.
٩. (hot) desert of all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.
١٠. Who is (talkative) person in your family?

2- Complete by filling in the gaps by the verbs and put them in the (infinitive or gerund):

١. I am keen on in the computer industry.
٢. Amy decided a doctor.
٣. Leila enjoys love stories.
٤. Do you intend Italian or English?
٥. Do you mind me wash the dishes?
٦. Alan asked to the boss.
٧. I can't help when I watch Mr Been.
٨. If Sara keeps to work late, she'll have problems with the boss.

9. Liza hates Maths.

10. Are you interested in Africa ?

3- What is the difference between Shall and will/ Must and Have to? Give Examples.

ثالثاً الترجمة

يختار الطالب موضوعين من كل نوع ويقوم بترجمتها ليكون المجموع أربعة مواضع:

الطريقة الطبيعية لتبييض الأسنان وهي عبارة عن بعض النصائح المجربة تستخدم فيها عناصر طبيعية وصحية لتبييض أسنانك كالآتي: قم بوضع قليل من ملح الطعام على فرشاة الأسنان بدلاً من المعجون واغسل أسنانك جيداً ولكن عليك ألا تضغط بشدة حتى لا تجرح الطبقة الخارجية للأسنان ويفضل ألا تزيد هذه العملية عن ثلاثة مرات في السنة.

الماسحات الضوئية منذ سنوات عديدة يعمل العلماء على تطوير الماسحات الضوئية الخاصة بأمراض القلب. أطباء بريطانيون في مستشفى بليموث في إنجلترا عرضوا أفضل ماسح ضوئي ثلاثي الأبعاد للقلب للمساهمة في الكشف عن الكثير من الأسباب التي قد تسبب نوبات قلبية.

طائرة القرن الواحد والعشرين تُختبر في أجواء سويسرا: طائرة صديقة للبيئة يجري اختبارها منذ صباح الأربعاء في سويسرا. إنها أول طائرة تعتمد على الطاقة الشمسية بديلاً للوقود التقليدي ومن المقرر أن تحلق خمسا وعشرين ساعة متواصلة قبل أن تحط فجر الخميس في قاعدتها.

1-Bees are insects. Bees are *special* insects because they can *fly*! They can move through the air like an airplane! Bees can fly because they have wings. They use their wings to fly. Bees can fly fast. Bees can also fly slow. They can fly up and they can fly down. They need to fly to get to the flowers! Bees can have three colors. They can be yellow, red, and orange. All bees are black in some places. Bees have three main parts. They have a head. They have a body. And, they have a stinger. The stinger is used to *defend* against enemies. They also have six legs. They use their legs to stand and climb. They also use their legs to eat and collect pollen. Bees live in many places. They live in Africa, Australia, Asia, Europe, North America, South America.

2-Psychology is the study of human behavior of how

people behave and why they behave in just the way they do. Its chief purpose is to know more about human nature and human activity. In the past psychology was defined as the science of soul or mind but it is not possible to have any direct knowledge of the soul of mind.

3-As summer comes near, many children are really happy to forget about school for a few months. However, they might be taking that goal too seriously. Studies have found that children typically forget between one and three months' worth of school learning during the summer months. Spelling and math abilities suffer the most, while reading is not really influenced by the time off. The most probable reason for this is that most children read at least occasionally outside of the classroom, whether newspapers, magazines, books, or video game guides.

النهاية

With the help of the Egyptian Knowledge Bank, write on One topic from each of the following subjects

(بمساعدة بنك المعرفة المصري ، اكتب عن موضوع واحد من الموضوعات التالية)

Routes of drug administration

Drugs used in treatment of diabetes mellitus

Drugs used in treatment of bronchial asthma

Antihypertensive Drugs

Research report terms: (شروط البحث)

- The number of report pages ranges from 3 to 5 pages.
- References page: The last page contains all sources used in writing the report.

٧-مادة علم الأدوية (الفارماكولوجي)

عميد الكلية

وكيل الكلية لشئون التعليم والطلاب

مدير وحدة الخدمات الالكترونية بالكلية

د. منال محمد أحمد

د. أمينة محمد ثابت

د. يسريه السيد يوسف