

NURSING ASSISTANT PROGRESS NOTES Online PDF

Nursing assistant progress notes are an essential component of patient care documentation, serving as a detailed record of a nursing assistant's observations, interventions, and patient responses during their shift. Accurate and comprehensive progress notes ensure continuity of care, facilitate effective communication among healthcare team members, and provide legal documentation of the care delivered. For nursing assistants, mastering the art of writing clear, precise, and professional progress notes is vital to supporting patient outcomes and maintaining compliance with healthcare regulations. This article explores the importance of nursing assistant progress notes, best practices for documentation, common challenges, and tips for effective note-taking.

The Importance of Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

Progress notes serve multiple critical functions within healthcare settings, especially in long-term care, hospitals, and outpatient clinics. They provide a snapshot of the patient's condition at a specific point in time and document the ongoing care process.

Ensuring Continuity of Care

Progress notes enable different members of the healthcare team—nurses, physicians, therapists, and social workers—to understand what has been observed, done, and planned for each patient. When nursing assistants document their findings accurately, it helps ensure that subsequent caregivers have up-to-date information, reducing errors and improving patient outcomes.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Proper documentation is a legal requirement. Detailed progress notes serve as evidence of the care provided and can be vital in legal proceedings, audits, or investigations. Accurate records protect both the patient and healthcare providers by demonstrating adherence to standards of care.

Evaluating Patient Progress

Progress notes help identify trends in the patient's condition, effectiveness of interventions, and areas needing adjustment. They support clinical decision-making and facilitate timely responses to changes in patient health.

Best Practices for Writing Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

Effective progress notes are clear, concise, objective, and timely. Adhering to best practices ensures that notes are useful, professional, and compliant with healthcare standards.

Use Clear and Objective Language

- Focus on factual observations rather than opinions or assumptions.
- Avoid vague statements; instead, specify what was observed or done.
- Use standard medical terminology when appropriate.

Be Concise but Detailed

- Include relevant information without unnecessary verbosity.
- Document significant changes, patient responses, and interventions.
- Use bullet points or numbered lists for clarity when listing observations or actions.

Follow a Consistent Format

- Use a standardized template if available.
- Include key sections such as date/time, patient identifiers, observations, interventions, and patient responses.

Document Promptly and Regularly

- Write notes immediately after patient interactions to ensure accuracy.
- Update progress notes at the end of each shift or as needed based on patient status.

Maintain Professionalism and Confidentiality

- Write notes that are professional, respectful, and free of personal opinions.
- Protect patient privacy by avoiding sensitive information in unsecured or public documentation.

Components of Effective Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

Understanding the essential elements of progress notes can guide nursing assistants in creating

comprehensive documentation.

Header Information

- Date and time of entry
- Patient's name and identification number
- Name of the nursing assistant or caregiver
- Shift details

Patient Observations

- Physical condition (e.g., skin integrity, mobility, hygiene)
- Vital signs and symptoms
- Changes in mental or emotional status
- Reports of pain or discomfort

Interventions Performed

- Assistance with activities of daily living (ADLs)
- Medication reminders or administration
- Monitoring devices or treatments
- Patient education provided

Patient Response

- Reactions to interventions
- Complaints or improvements
- Levels of comfort or distress

Assessment and Plan

- Any concerns noted for further evaluation
- Recommendations for ongoing care
- Follow-up actions needed

Common Challenges in Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

While documenting progress notes is straightforward in principle, several challenges may arise.

Incomplete or Vague Notes

- Failing to record all relevant information
- Using ambiguous language that can be misinterpreted

Delayed Documentation

- Waiting too long to document can lead to inaccuracies
- Missed details due to time constraints

Inconsistent Format or Content

- Variations in documentation style among staff
- Lack of standardized templates

Lack of Objectivity

- Including personal opinions or subjective judgments
- Failing to focus on factual observations

Tips for Improving Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

Enhancing documentation skills benefits both patient care and professional development.

Use Standardized Templates

- Utilize facility-provided forms to ensure consistency
- Include all necessary components systematically

Practice Clear and Precise Language

- Avoid abbreviations that are not universally recognized
- Use complete sentences when appropriate

Stay Focused on Patient-Centered Care

- Document how interventions impact the patient
- Highlight patient preferences and responses

Review and Verify Notes

- Proofread for accuracy and completeness
- Ensure that all entries are legible and understandable

Seek Feedback and Ongoing Education

- Participate in training sessions on documentation
- Ask supervisors for guidance on best practices

Legal and Ethical Considerations in Progress Notes

Maintaining professionalism in documentation is crucial to uphold ethical standards.

Confidentiality

- Protect patient information in compliance with HIPAA and other regulations
- Store notes securely and share only with authorized personnel

Accuracy and Honesty

- Record facts without alteration or omission
- Avoid fabricating or exaggerating information

Timeliness

- Document in a timely manner to preserve accuracy
- Do not alter notes after the fact unless correcting errors with proper documentation

Conclusion

Nursing assistant progress notes are a foundational aspect of quality patient care, legal compliance, and effective communication within healthcare teams. Mastering the art of documentation requires attention to detail, professionalism, and adherence to best practices. By writing clear, timely, and factual notes, nursing assistants contribute significantly to positive patient outcomes, team collaboration, and the overall integrity of healthcare delivery. Continuous improvement in documentation skills not only enhances patient safety but also supports the professional growth of nursing assistants in their vital roles.

Nursing Assistant Progress Notes: A Comprehensive Guide for Accurate and Effective Documentation

In the realm of healthcare, precise and detailed documentation is essential for ensuring high-quality patient care, maintaining legal compliance, and facilitating effective communication among interdisciplinary teams. Among the various forms of documentation, nursing assistant progress notes play a pivotal role in capturing the ongoing status of a patient's condition, care activities performed, and any observed changes. These notes serve as a vital communication tool that reflects the nursing assistant's observations and interventions, providing a clear record that can influence clinical decisions and patient outcomes.

Understanding Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

Nursing assistant progress notes are brief, factual entries made by nursing assistants to document specific aspects of patient care during their shift. They complement the work of registered nurses (RNs) and licensed practical nurses (LPNs) by providing real-time insights into the patient's condition and daily care activities.

These notes typically include information about the patient's:

- Vital signs
- Personal hygiene and comfort measures
- Mobility and activity levels
- Nutrition and hydration status
- Skin integrity
- Observations of mood or behavioral changes
- Response to treatments or interventions

Effective progress notes are concise yet comprehensive, objective, and free from personal opinions or assumptions.

The Importance of Accurate Progress Notes

Proper documentation through nursing assistant progress notes offers numerous benefits:

- Continuity of Care: Ensures that all team members are aware of the patient's current status and recent changes.
- Legal Protection: Serves as a legal record that can be referenced in case of disputes or audits.
- Quality Improvement: Helps identify patterns or issues that may need intervention.
- Accountability: Demonstrates the nursing assistant's contributions and adherence to care protocols.
- Patient Safety: Facilitates timely responses to changes in condition or needs.

Components of Effective Progress Notes

To maximize clarity and utility, progress notes should include the following components:

- Date and Time
 - Clearly record when the observation or intervention took place.
 - Use a 24-hour clock or standard time format as per facility policy.
- Objective Description of Care or Observation
 - Focus on factual, observable data.
 - Avoid subjective language or assumptions.
- Specific Findings or Actions
 - Document specific care provided, such as assisting with hygiene, turning the patient, or reporting symptoms.
- Patient Response
 - Note how the patient responded to care or changes, such as improved comfort or signs of

distress.

- Signature and Credentials

- Include your name, role, and possibly your initials or signature as per facility policy.

Best Practices for Writing Nursing Assistant Progress Notes

Creating effective progress notes requires adherence to best practices:

- Be Objective: Record only what you observe or do, avoiding personal opinions or judgments.
- Be Concise: Use clear, straightforward language; avoid unnecessary details.
- Use Proper Terminology: Employ accurate medical terminology when appropriate.
- Follow Facility Policies: Adhere to documentation standards and formats mandated by your workplace.
- Use Correct Grammar and Spelling: Maintain professionalism and clarity.
- Avoid Abbreviations: Use abbreviations only if approved by your facility to prevent misinterpretation.
- Document Timely: Write notes promptly after providing care or making observations to ensure accuracy.

Common Types of Progress Notes

Depending on the facility and specific situations, progress notes may vary in format but generally include:

Narrative Notes

- Provide a detailed account of patient care and observations.
- Suitable for complex or significant changes.

SOAP Notes

- Subjective: Patient or family statements.
- Objective: Observable data (vital signs, skin condition).
- Assessment: Interpretation of data.

- Plan: Future actions or interventions.

Note: SOAP notes are more common among nurses, but some facilities adapt this format for nursing assistants.

Checklist or Flow Sheet Entries

- Use standardized forms to quickly document routine care activities such as hygiene, vital signs, or mobility.

Sample Nursing Assistant Progress Note

Date/Time: October 23, 2023, 08:00 AM

Observation: Patient is resting comfortably in bed. Vital signs taken: BP 120/78 mm Hg, HR 72 bpm, Temp 98.6°F, SpO2 98% on room air. Skin appears dry but intact, no signs of redness or breakdown. Patient reports feeling "a little dizzy" yesterday; today reports no dizziness. Assisted patient with morning hygiene, including oral care and dressing. Helped patient turn from back to side, noting no discomfort. Encouraged fluids; patient consumed approximately 8 oz of water. No complaints or adverse signs observed.

Response: Patient tolerated activities well. No new issues noted. Will continue to monitor vital signs and skin integrity.

Signature: J. Doe, CNA

Challenges and Tips in Maintaining Quality Progress Notes

While documentation might seem routine, several challenges can arise:

- Time Constraints: Keep notes brief but comprehensive?practice efficient documentation techniques.
- Incomplete Entries: Ensure all relevant data is captured; avoid leaving gaps.
- Bias or Subjectivity: Focus on observable facts; avoid inserting opinions.
- Legibility: Write clearly or use electronic health records to prevent misinterpretation.

Tips:

- Develop a mental checklist of what to include during each note.
- Use abbreviations approved by your facility.
- Review notes for accuracy before submission.
- Seek clarification if unsure about documentation procedures.

Legal and Ethical Considerations

Progress notes are legal documents; therefore, nursing assistants must:

- Maintain Confidentiality: Protect patient privacy in documentation.
- Avoid Alterations: Never erase or modify notes; if an error occurs, correct it according to policy.
- Be Honest: Document truthfully and objectively.
- Report Concerns: If you observe unsafe conditions or changes in patient health, report promptly and document accurately.

Conclusion

Nursing assistant progress notes are an integral component of patient care documentation, serving as a record of daily observations, interventions, and responses. Mastering the art of accurate, clear, and timely documentation not only enhances communication among healthcare team members but also safeguards patient safety, supports legal integrity, and contributes to quality improvement efforts. By adhering to best practices, understanding the essential components, and maintaining professionalism in documentation, nursing assistants can significantly impact positive patient outcomes and uphold the standards of healthcare excellence.

Question What are the essential components to include in a nursing assistant's progress notes? Essential components include patient identification, date and time, observations, interventions performed, patient responses, and any changes in condition, all documented clearly and accurately. How can nursing assistants ensure their progress notes are compliant with healthcare documentation standards? By using objective, concise, and factual language; avoiding abbreviations unless approved; documenting in real-time; and following facility protocols and legal requirements for documentation. What are common mistakes to avoid when writing nursing assistant progress notes? Common mistakes include being vague or vague, using subjective opinions instead of objective facts, neglecting to document timely, and failing to record significant changes in patient condition. How do nursing assistants handle confidentiality when documenting progress notes? They ensure notes are kept in secure locations, only share information with authorized personnel, avoid discussing patient details in public areas, and follow HIPAA guidelines for patient confidentiality. What is the importance of accurate progress notes in patient care and legal protection? Accurate progress notes provide a clear record of care provided, support effective communication among healthcare team members, and serve as legal documentation in case of

disputes or audits, ensuring quality and accountability in patient care.

Related keywords: nursing assistant documentation, patient care notes, clinical progress notes, healthcare documentation, patient status updates, nursing documentation tips, shift report notes, care plan entries, documentation best practices, medical record keeping

RGUHS NURSING SYLLABUS 2003

rguhs nursing syllabus 2003 is a comprehensive curriculum designed to equip nursing students with the essential knowledge, skills, and competencies required to excel in the healthcare industry. The syllabus was introduced by the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS) to standardize nursing education across affiliated colleges and ensure that graduates are well-prepared to meet the demands of modern healthcare settings. This article provides an in-depth overview of the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003, highlighting its structure, core subjects, and key components to help students, educators, and healthcare professionals better understand the curriculum's scope and significance.

Overview of RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003

The RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 was crafted to cover a broad spectrum of nursing sciences, emphasizing both theoretical foundations and practical applications. The syllabus is structured to facilitate a progressive learning process, beginning with fundamental concepts and advancing towards specialized nursing disciplines. It aims to produce competent nurses capable of delivering holistic patient care, adhering to ethical standards, and engaging in continuous professional development.

Structure of the Nursing Curriculum

The RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 is organized into various components, including theory papers, clinical practice, community health nursing, and skill development modules. The curriculum spans across multiple years, typically divided into the following segments:

1. Basic Nursing Education

This foundational level introduces students to the core principles of nursing, anatomy, physiology, and basic patient care techniques.

2. Specialized Nursing Disciplines

As students progress, they undertake courses in specific fields such as Medical-Surgical Nursing, Pediatric Nursing, Obstetric & Gynecological Nursing, and Psychiatric Nursing.

3. Community Health Nursing

Focusing on public health principles, this segment prepares students to work effectively in community settings, understanding epidemiology, health promotion, and disease prevention.

4. Practical and Clinical Training

Hands-on clinical experience is integrated throughout the syllabus, providing students with real-world exposure in hospitals, clinics, and community health programs.

Core Subjects in the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003

The syllabus encompasses a wide array of subjects, each designed to build a comprehensive understanding of nursing science and practice.

Anatomy and Physiology

- Understanding the structure and functions of the human body
- Study of organ systems, their interrelationships, and homeostasis

Microbiology

- Basics of microbiology relevant to nursing practice
- Infection control, sterilization, and disinfection techniques

Nursing Foundations

- Fundamental nursing skills and patient care techniques
- Ethics, communication, and legal aspects of nursing

Medical-Surgical Nursing

- Care of patients with medical and surgical conditions
- Management of common diseases and post-operative care

Pediatric Nursing

- Child growth and development
- Pediatric health problems and nursing interventions

Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing

- Maternal health, antenatal, intranatal, and postnatal care
- Women's health issues and reproductive health

Psychiatric Nursing

- Understanding mental health disorders
- Nursing care for psychiatric patients

Community Health Nursing

- Health education and promotion
- Community assessment and health programs

Practical and Clinical Components

The RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 emphasizes practical training to develop clinical competencies. Students are required to participate in:

- Hospital ward rotations covering various specialties
- Community health projects and outreach programs
- Simulation exercises and skill labs for procedures like injections, IV therapy, and patient assessment

This experiential learning ensures that students can translate theoretical knowledge into effective patient care practices.

Assessment and Evaluation

The evaluation process under the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 combines theory exams, practical

assessments, and continuous evaluation.

Assessment Components

- Written exams to test theoretical understanding
- OSCEs (Objective Structured Clinical Examinations) for clinical skills
- Internship and community postings evaluations

Regular assessments help monitor student progress, identify areas for improvement, and ensure competency before graduation.

Updates and Revisions

While the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 laid the foundation for nursing education, it has undergone various updates to incorporate advances in healthcare and nursing practices. However, the core principles and structure of the 2003 syllabus continue to influence current curricula, serving as a benchmark for nursing education standards in the region.

Importance of RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003

Understanding the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 is vital for several reasons:

- Provides clarity on the educational framework and learning objectives
- Helps students prepare effectively for exams and clinical practice
- Assists educators in curriculum planning and assessment strategies
- Ensures uniformity in nursing education across affiliated colleges

Moreover, familiarity with this syllabus facilitates better career planning, as students can align their training with the competencies outlined in the curriculum.

Conclusion

The **rguhs nursing syllabus 2003** remains a pivotal document that shaped nursing education standards in Karnataka and surrounding regions. Its comprehensive approach, integrating theoretical knowledge with practical skills, aims to produce competent, ethical, and compassionate nurses. As healthcare continues to evolve, the foundational principles of the 2003 syllabus continue to influence newer curricula, ensuring that nursing graduates are well-equipped to meet contemporary health challenges. For students and educators alike, understanding the nuances of this syllabus is essential for academic success and professional excellence in the nursing field.

RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003: A Comprehensive Guide for Students and Educators

Understanding the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 is essential for nursing students, educators, and healthcare professionals aiming to excel in their academic journey and professional practice. The Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences (RGUHS), based in Karnataka, India, has established a structured curriculum tailored to produce competent and compassionate nursing graduates. The 2003 syllabus, in particular, has served as a foundational document for nursing education in the region, emphasizing both theoretical knowledge and practical skills necessary for holistic patient care.

In this article, we will delve deeply into the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003, exploring its structure, core components, subject areas, and the key learning outcomes it aims to achieve. Whether you're a student preparing for exams or an educator designing curriculum modules, this guide will provide clarity and insights to navigate the syllabus effectively.

The Significance of the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003

The RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 represents a pivotal point in the evolution of nursing education in Karnataka. It was designed to align with the global standards of nursing practice while addressing the specific healthcare needs of the Indian context. The syllabus emphasizes a blend of theoretical knowledge, clinical skills, ethics, and research-based practice.

Key reasons why understanding this syllabus is important include:

- Academic Preparation: It helps students focus on essential topics required for examinations and competence.
- Curriculum Development: Educators can use it as a benchmark for designing teaching modules.
- Professional Readiness: It ensures that graduates are well-equipped to meet healthcare challenges.
- Regulatory Compliance: It aligns with national and international nursing education standards.

Structure of the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003

The syllabus is divided into various components, reflecting the comprehensive nature of nursing education. Broadly, it encompasses:

- Fundamentals of Nursing
- Medical-Surgical Nursing

- Community Health Nursing
- Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing
- Child Health Nursing
- Mental Health Nursing
- Nursing Education and Research
- Professional Trends and Issues

Each component is further subdivided into specific subjects, modules, and practical training components designed to foster both theoretical understanding and clinical proficiency.

Key Components and Subjects in the Syllabus

- Fundamentals of Nursing

Objective: To introduce students to the basic concepts of nursing, including patient care, communication, and hygiene.

Topics Covered:

- Introduction to Nursing
- Nursing Process and Documentation
- Personal Hygiene and Infection Control
- Basic First Aid
- Bedside Nursing Skills
- Nutrition and Dietetics

- Medical-Surgical Nursing

Objective: To develop skills in caring for adult patients with medical and surgical conditions.

Topics Covered:

- General Medicine and Surgery
- Respiratory and Cardiovascular Disorders
- Gastrointestinal and Hepatobiliary Disorders
- Renal and Urinary Tract Disorders
- Musculoskeletal and Nervous System Disorders

- Infectious Diseases

- Community Health Nursing

Objective: To prepare students for community-based healthcare delivery.

Topics Covered:

- Principles of Community Health Nursing
- Epidemiology and Disease Prevention
- Maternal and Child Health in the Community
- Environmental Health
- Health Education and Promotion
- Rural and Urban Health Services

- Obstetrics and Gynecological Nursing

Objective: To equip students with skills in maternal and reproductive health.

Topics Covered:

- Normal Pregnancy and Childbirth
- Antenatal and Postnatal Care
- Family Planning
- Gynaecological Disorders
- Neonatal Care

- Child Health Nursing

Objective: To focus on pediatric nursing care.

Topics Covered:

- Growth and Development of Children
- Common Childhood Illnesses

- Immunization
- Pediatric Emergencies
- School Health

- Mental Health Nursing

Objective: To introduce mental health concepts and psychiatric nursing.

Topics Covered:

- Foundations of Psychiatric Nursing
- Common Psychiatric Disorders
- Therapeutic Communication
- Psychotropic Medications
- Community Mental Health

- Nursing Education and Research

Objective: To foster research skills and understanding of nursing education principles.

Topics Covered:

- Research Methods in Nursing
- Educational Strategies
- Assessment and Evaluation
- Evidence-Based Practice

- Professional Trends and Issues

Objective: To sensitize students to ethical, legal, and professional aspects of nursing.

Topics Covered:

- Nursing Ethics and Legislation
- Legal Aspects of Nursing Practice

- Continuing Professional Development
- Healthcare Policies

Practical Components and Clinical Training

The RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 emphasizes hands-on clinical experience aligned with theoretical learning. Practical training is integrated across all subjects to develop competence in:

- Patient assessment and care planning
- IV therapy and medication administration
- Wound management
- Health education sessions
- Community outreach programs
- Case management and documentation

Clinical postings are scheduled in hospitals, community clinics, and specialized units to ensure comprehensive exposure.

Learning Outcomes and Competency Goals

The ultimate goal of the RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 is to produce nursing professionals who are:

- Skilled in providing holistic patient care
- Knowledgeable about contemporary healthcare practices
- Ethical and committed to nursing standards
- Capable of health promotion and disease prevention
- Adept at community health initiatives
- Lifelong learners committed to professional development

By adhering to this syllabus, students are expected to develop critical thinking, clinical judgment, communication skills, and cultural sensitivity.

Tips for Students Navigating the Syllabus

- Create a Study Schedule: Break down topics into manageable sections aligned with your academic calendar.
- Prioritize Clinical Practice: Regularly engage in practical sessions to reinforce theoretical

knowledge.

- Use Standard Textbooks: Refer to recommended textbooks and reference materials specified in the syllabus.
- Participate in Group Discussions: Collaboration enhances understanding of complex topics.
- Stay Updated: Keep abreast of recent developments in healthcare and nursing practices.
- Practice Past Papers: Familiarize yourself with exam patterns and question types.

Conclusion

The RGUHS Nursing Syllabus 2003 serves as a comprehensive framework guiding nursing education in Karnataka. Its balanced approach between theory and practice ensures that graduates are well-prepared to meet the demands of modern healthcare environments. Whether you are a student gearing up for your exams or an educator refining curriculum delivery, understanding the intricacies of this syllabus is vital for academic success and professional excellence.

By thoroughly exploring its components, objectives, and practical expectations, learners can navigate their nursing education with confidence, ultimately contributing to improved patient outcomes and advancing the nursing profession.

QuestionAnswer What are the main topics covered in the RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003? The RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003 covers core subjects like Anatomy, Physiology, Nursing Foundations, Microbiology, Pharmacology, Medical-Surgical Nursing, Community Health Nursing, Pediatric Nursing, Obstetric Nursing, and Mental Health Nursing. How has the RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003 evolved in recent years? While the core structure remains similar, recent updates have incorporated modern nursing practices, updated pharmacology, and new modules on community health and evidence-based nursing to align with current healthcare standards. Is the RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003 still relevant for current nursing education? Yes, the foundational topics from the 2003 syllabus continue to be relevant, though students are encouraged to refer to the latest curriculum updates and guidelines for comprehensive and current knowledge. Where can I find the official RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003 document? The official RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003 can be accessed through the Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences official website or through authorized academic institutions affiliated with RGuhs. Are there any specific changes in exam patterns related to the RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003? Exam patterns have evolved to include objective-type questions and case-based assessments, but the core syllabus from 2003 still forms the basis of the question paper structure. How should students prepare for exams based on the RGuhs Nursing Syllabus 2003? Students should thoroughly study all listed subjects, refer to prescribed textbooks, practice past question papers, and stay updated with any syllabus notifications issued by RGuhs for effective preparation.

Related keywords: RGUHS nursing syllabus 2003, RGUHS nursing curriculum 2003, RGUHS BSc nursing syllabus, RGUHS nursing course outline 2003, RGUHS nursing program details, RGUHS

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