



2.3.1. STUDENT CENTERED TEACHING METHODS

Experiential Learning:

For experiential learning, students are taking for **field visits** to different areas related to the subjects, to obtain first hand information by observing places, objects and processes in their natural setting. Students are allowed to utilize **labs** to provide real life situations for first hand information and to supplement class room instructions. Students are getting training on **first-aid** to upgrade themselves in skill training. Students are getting opportunity to practice by implementing their knowledge and skill gained in classrooms and labs.

Integrated/ interdisciplinary learning:

The students have been given learning experience in other discipline like anatomy and physiology etc. have been experience in inter professional learning (IPL). Integration of interdisciplinary has the potential to enrich nursing education by bringing in a depth of specialized knowledge from other disciplines. This method is considered as the best method to prepare nurses for team-based patient care which is an imperative skill in today's health care arena. To remove the barriers in learning the other disciples of medicine, interdisciplinary learning is encouraged in many ways like posting the students in dental hospital and including students in Institutional Innovation Council (IIC) committee where other disciple students also as a part.

Participatory learning:

These includes Case studies in which the students posted in clinical wards select patient start giving nursing care from admission till the discharge by comparing book picture with patient picture. Students can learn in detail about etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnostic evaluation and management. Another method is **Clinical presentation in which** Students select a patient with interesting or rare disease condition and present in front of peer and the clinical faculty.



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Problem – solving methodologies:

During the clinical posting, students are encouraged to select patient and present about each individual patient's complaints, investigation, diagnosis, management and most importantly problems and needs of the patients which will help as guideline for nursing care.

Self- directed learning:

Self – directed learning includes Assignment in each subjects, which students have to write and submit by referring various books, groupdiscussion which is an exchange of ideas and getting expertise in subjects. Students are encouraged to attend study hours which is supervised by the faculty.

Patient - centric and Evidenced Based Learning:

These includes Case studies in which the students posted in clinical wards select patient start giving nursing care from admission till the discharge by comparing book picture with patient picture. Students can learn in detail about etiology, pathophysiology, clinical features, diagnostic evaluation and management. Next method is **Clinical demonstration**: in which Students learn by demonstrating a nursing procedure in front of peer and the clinical faculty.

Project – based learning:

In this student work in small groups to increase knowledge by identifying learning objectives, engaging in self-directed work and participating in discussion. It provides students with greater access to information, support, resources, flexible approaches to learning, collaborative learning activities and opportunities for self-development.

Role play:

A role-play situation is designed to reflect the interaction between a care provider and the patient in order to implement the expected therapeutic outcome.



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