

NURSING PROGRAM APPLICATION ADVISING REVIEW 2014 2015 Tutorial

nursing program application advising review 2014 2015 offers valuable insights into the application processes, challenges, and strategies that prospective nursing students encountered during this period. As the healthcare industry expanded, so did the competition for nursing program admissions, prompting applicants to seek comprehensive advising and review resources. This review aims to analyze the key aspects of nursing program applications during 2014 and 2015, highlighting best practices, common pitfalls, and evolving trends to assist future applicants in navigating the competitive landscape effectively.

Overview of Nursing Program Applications in 2014 and 2015

During 2014 and 2015, nursing programs across the United States experienced increased demand due to the growing healthcare needs and the expansion of nursing roles. This period marked a significant shift towards more holistic and competitive application processes, emphasizing academic excellence, clinical experience, and personal qualities.

Key Characteristics of the Application Process

- Higher academic standards, including GPA requirements and prerequisite coursework
- Increased emphasis on extracurricular activities, volunteer work, and healthcare experience
- Introduction of standardized tests or assessments in some programs
- Holistic review processes considering personal statements and recommendation letters

Challenges Faced by Applicants During 2014-2015

Applicants during this period encountered several obstacles, which required strategic planning and thorough advising to overcome.

Intense Competition

- Limited spots in popular programs led to increased competition.
- Applicants often had to demonstrate exceptional academic and extracurricular achievements.
- High GPA and test score thresholds became standard for competitive programs.

Complex Application Requirements

- Multiple components including transcripts, personal statements, and recommendation letters.
- Some programs required interviews or additional assessments.
- Keeping track of deadlines and documentation was critical and often challenging.

Evolving Admission Criteria

- Shift toward a holistic review meant that quantitative metrics alone were insufficient.
- Applicants needed to craft compelling narratives to demonstrate their motivation and suitability.

Strategies for Successful Nursing Program Applications in 2014-2015

Advising during this era focused on preparing applicants to meet the rigorous standards and stand out in competitive pools.

Academic Preparation

- Maintain a high GPA, especially in prerequisite science courses.
- Engage in coursework that demonstrates commitment and mastery.
- Seek additional certifications or training, such as CPR or healthcare-related courses.

Gaining Relevant Experience

- Volunteer in hospitals, clinics, or community health programs.
- Participate in shadowing or internship opportunities to gain insight into the nursing profession.
- Document all experiences meticulously for application essays and interviews.

Application Materials and Presentation

- Write clear, authentic, and compelling personal statements that reflect your passion for nursing.
- Secure strong recommendation letters from individuals familiar with your academic and personal qualities.
- Ensure all transcripts and documentation are accurate, complete, and submitted on time.

Interview Preparation

- Practice responses to common interview questions about motivation, challenges, and goals.
- Dress professionally and demonstrate confidence and professionalism.
- Research the specific program to tailor responses and show genuine interest.

The Role of Advising in the Application Process

Effective advising was crucial during 2014-2015, helping applicants navigate the complexities of the nursing school application landscape.

Components of Advising

- Academic counseling to optimize coursework and GPA.
- Experience planning to fulfill clinical and volunteer requirements.
- Review and feedback on application essays, personal statements, and resumes.
- Interview coaching to improve presentation skills and confidence.
- Timeline management to ensure timely submission of all materials.

Common Advising Recommendations

- Start the application process early to avoid last-minute errors.
- Research each program's specific requirements and values.
- Highlight unique experiences and qualities that align with the program's mission.
- Seek multiple opinions on application materials to enhance quality.
- Maintain a positive attitude and resilience throughout the process.

Lessons Learned and Trends from the 2014-2015 Review

Analyzing the review of applications from this period reveals several important lessons and notable trends that continue to influence nursing program admissions today.

Holistic Admissions Are Here to Stay

- Programs increasingly valued personal qualities such as compassion, resilience, and teamwork alongside academic metrics.
- Applicants were encouraged to craft narratives demonstrating their motivation and suitability for nursing.

Importance of Healthcare Experience

- Direct patient care experiences became a differentiator for applicants.
- Volunteering, shadowing, and internships were highly recommended to showcase commitment.

Focus on Communication and Interpersonal Skills

- Effective communication was emphasized during interviews and personal statements.
- Applicants needed to demonstrate empathy, professionalism, and cultural competence.

Preparation and Planning Are Critical

- Early preparation and strategic planning significantly increased chances of success.
- Applicants who sought advising and feedback consistently performed better.

Conclusion

The nursing program application advising review of 2014 and 2015 underscores the importance of a comprehensive, strategic approach to gaining admission into competitive nursing programs. Success relied on academic excellence, relevant experience, compelling personal narratives, and effective presentation. Applicants who engaged in thorough advising, started early, and tailored their applications to each program's values had a greater chance of success. These lessons remain relevant today, emphasizing that diligent preparation and authentic passion are key ingredients for aspiring nurses aiming to enter the profession in a competitive environment.

By understanding the challenges and strategies from this pivotal period, future applicants can better navigate the application process, enhance their profiles, and ultimately achieve their goal of becoming compassionate, skilled nursing professionals.

Nursing Program Application Advising Review 2014 2015: A Comprehensive Guide to Success

Navigating the nursing program application process can be a daunting task, especially during the 2014-2015 application cycle, when competition intensified and admission standards evolved. For prospective students aiming to secure a spot in competitive nursing schools, understanding the nuances of the nursing program application advising review 2014 2015 is essential. This period marked a significant shift in how applicants prepared, submitted, and positioned themselves for success. Whether you're revisiting historical data or seeking lessons to inform current applications, this guide provides a detailed analysis of the advising strategies, common pitfalls, and best practices from that era.

Understanding the Context of the 2014-2015 Application Cycle

The Landscape of Nursing Education in 2014-2015

During 2014 and 2015, nursing programs across the United States faced a surge in applicants driven by increased awareness of healthcare needs, aging populations, and expanding career opportunities. However, this boom also meant higher competition and more rigorous admission criteria. Many programs began emphasizing standardized test scores, prerequisite course performance, and holistic review processes.

Why Was Advising Critical During This Period?

Given the competitive atmosphere, applicants could not rely solely on academic prowess or volunteer hours. Effective advising became crucial in shaping a compelling application that aligned with program expectations. In response, many institutions and advisors developed comprehensive review processes to guide students through the application journey.

Key Components of Nursing Program Application Advising in 2014-2015

- Academic Preparation and Prerequisites

A. Maintaining Strong GPA

- Emphasis on achieving a competitive overall GPA, often above 3.0, but many programs preferred 3.5 or higher.

- Focus on prerequisite courses such as Anatomy, Physiology, Microbiology, and Chemistry, with grades above a B or A.

B. Selecting the Right Coursework

- Advising students to enroll in challenging science courses to demonstrate capability.
- Recommending additional courses like statistics or psychology to bolster the application.

- Standardized Tests and Other Metrics

A. TEAS and HESI Exams

- Many programs required or recommended standardized tests like TEAS (Test of Essential

Academic Skills) or HESI.

- Advising involved preparing through practice exams, study guides, and tutoring when necessary.

B. Volunteer and Clinical Experience

- Gaining relevant healthcare experience through volunteering, shadowing, or working in medical settings.

- Advising students to log hours meticulously and reflect on their experiences in applications.

- Crafting a Compelling Personal Statement and Resume

A. Personal Statement Tips

- Highlighting motivation for nursing, personal stories, and resilience.

- Tailoring each statement to reflect the specific values and mission of the program.

B. Resume Building

- Showcasing relevant experiences, leadership, and extracurriculars.

- Ensuring clarity, professionalism, and alignment with nursing competencies.

- Letters of Recommendation

- Securing strong, personalized letters from faculty, employers, or healthcare professionals.

- Advising students to provide recommenders with detailed information about their goals and experiences.

- Interview Preparation

- Mock interviews focusing on ethical scenarios, motivation, and understanding of the nursing profession.

- Emphasizing professionalism, communication skills, and cultural competence.

Common Challenges and How Advising Addressed Them

Challenge 1: Navigating Holistic Review Criteria

Many programs adopted holistic review processes that considered more than grades alone. Advising helped students understand how to showcase their unique qualities, such as resilience, teamwork, and community involvement.

Challenge 2: Managing Application Volume and Deadlines

Students often faced tight deadlines and high application volumes. Advising emphasized early preparation, organization, and checklist management.

Challenge 3: Addressing Gaps or Weak Areas

Advisors recommended strategies such as retaking courses, gaining additional experience, or improving standardized test scores to strengthen applications.

Best Practices for Applicants Based on the 2014-2015 Review

- Start Early and Stay Organized

- Create a timeline for coursework, testing, volunteering, and application submission.
- Use checklists to ensure completeness.

- Seek Quality Advising and Mentorship

- Engage with academic advisors, nursing alumni, and faculty mentors.
- Attend informational sessions and workshops.

- Focus on Holistic Development

- Balance academics with extracurriculars, leadership, and community service.
- Reflect on personal growth and motivations for nursing.

- Prepare Application Materials Thoughtfully

- Write clear, compelling personal statements.
- Obtain strong, personalized letters of recommendation.

- Practice for Interviews

- Participate in mock interviews.
- Develop clear, honest responses to common questions like "Why nursing?" and "Describe a challenging situation."

Lessons Learned from the 2014-2015 Advising Review

- Early Preparation Is Key: Applicants who began planning early had a significant advantage.
- Holistic Approach Matters: Programs increasingly valued personal qualities alongside academic metrics.
- Tailored Applications Win: Customizing personal statements and understanding each program's mission improved acceptance chances.
- Transparency and Honesty: Authenticity in applications and interviews fostered trust and positive impressions.

Conclusion: Applying the Insights Today

While the nursing program application advising review 2014 2015 reflects a specific historical context, many principles remain relevant. Strategic preparation, holistic development, and personalized application materials continue to be cornerstones of successful nursing school applications. For current applicants, studying past cycles can offer valuable lessons on adaptability, thoroughness, and authenticity. For advisors and educators, understanding this period highlights the importance of comprehensive guidance tailored to evolving standards and expectations.

Whether you're revisiting this past review or gearing up for your own application journey, remember that success in nursing school applications is about showcasing your potential, resilience, and commitment to the profession. Use this guide as a roadmap to navigate the process with confidence and clarity.

Question Answer What were the key admission requirements for nursing programs in 2014-2015? During 2014-2015, nursing programs generally required applicants to have completed

prerequisite coursework in sciences, hold a minimum GPA (often around 2.8-3.0), submit relevant healthcare experience or volunteer hours, and provide standardized test scores such as TEAS or HESI exams. How did the review of nursing program applications in 2014-2015 influence admission strategies? The review highlighted the importance of a strong academic record and healthcare experience, prompting applicants to strengthen their prerequisites and gain relevant exposure. Schools also emphasized holistic review processes, encouraging applicants to showcase leadership, community service, and personal statements. What were common challenges faced by applicants during the 2014-2015 nursing program application review? Applicants often struggled with meeting GPA requirements, gaining sufficient healthcare experience, and preparing competitive application materials. Additionally, the limited number of spots in competitive programs increased the difficulty of acceptance. Were there any significant changes in nursing program admissions policies between 2014 and 2015? While the core requirements remained consistent, some programs began to place greater emphasis on holistic review, considering factors beyond academics such as personal qualities and life experiences, reflecting a shift toward more comprehensive evaluation methods. How can prospective students improve their chances of admission based on the 2014-2015 review findings? Students should focus on maintaining a strong GPA, gaining relevant healthcare or volunteer experience, preparing thoroughly for standardized tests, and crafting compelling personal statements that highlight their motivation and suitability for nursing. What role did application advising reviews play in shaping future nursing program application processes after 2015? These reviews identified effective strategies and common pitfalls, leading schools to refine their admission criteria, adopt holistic review practices, and provide clearer guidance to applicants, ultimately aiming to select well-rounded candidates and improve program diversity.

Related keywords: nursing program application, nursing admission review, 2014 nursing applications, 2015 nursing program advice, nursing school admission tips, application review process, nursing program prerequisites, nursing school eligibility, application success strategies, nursing program selection

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.

Question 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 nursing academic plan 2003, RGUHS nursing syllabus PDF, RGUHS nursing syllabus updates, RGUHS nursing syllabus objectives, RGUHS nursing syllabus structure

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