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POWIŚLAŃSKI UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SCIENCES

Kwidzyn, Gdansk, Torun, Koscierzyna

**GUIDE TO WRITING AN
UNDERGRADUATE THESIS USING
THE CASE STUDY METHOD
MAJORING IN NURSING**

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1. Notes preliminary

In the undergraduate thesis, the student should demonstrate:

- nursing knowledge in relation to professional functions and nursing theories used in nursing practice;
- The ability to analyze the socio-professional role of a nurse;
- knowledge of the basic sciences and social sciences covered by the curriculum;
- The ability to recognize and analyze the patient's problems, with particular attention to their usefulness in professional practice;
- The ability to analyze the information collected about the patient and use it to plan care over the patient;
- The ability to interpret the results obtained, formulate a nursing diagnosis, plan nursing care for the patient, make conclusions relevant to the work of the nurse;
- Seeing cause-and-effect relationships in the cases described;
- The ability to independently find literature from databases and use it in the preparation of an undergraduate thesis;
- independent, logical and critical thinking when developing a research problem;
- The ability to design new solutions and modify existing ones in care patient;
- ethical responsibility.

2. Schedule for writing a thesis undergraduate

- The bachelor's thesis is written under the guidance of an academic teacher - a supervisor who has the right to practice nursing, at least with a master's degree,
- The student chooses a promoter at the end of the third semester, the list of promoters is prepared At the Dean's Office.
- The undergraduate thesis should be an original work of the student made under the guidance of the thesis supervisor (supervisor). The diplomat is responsible for the final form of the thesis.



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- When determining the topic of the thesis, the student's interests should be taken into account, with the proviso that the topic of the thesis should be related to the field of study.
- The undergraduate thesis is a case study.
- The thesis topic should be approved by the thesis supervisor after the first semester of the seminar and presented to the Vice Chancellor for Teaching and Student Affairs in a cumulative list for the entire seminar group.
- In justified cases, the subject of the thesis may be changed in the following semester, which shall be decided by the promoter in consultation with the Vice-Rector for Teaching and Student Affairs. 4
- The volume of an undergraduate thesis should be no less than 25 typed pages and should not exceed 40 pages.
- The thesis shall be subjected to the anti-plagiarism procedure in accordance with the Regulations of the
The anti-plagiarism system in force at Powiślański University.
- Final credit for the undergraduate seminar is obtained by the student after the thesis is accepted by the thesis supervisor - the supervisor.
- The student should submit the finished thesis to the Dean's Office within the specified deadlines.
- The finished thesis, i.e., approved by the promoter and subjected to the procedure of anti-plagiarism, referred to in § 12 of the Regulations of the organization of the diploma examination in the field of nursing bachelor's degree studies, the Student sends in electronic form saved in pdf. format, to the e-mail address (as appropriate for the location):

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Toruń - dziekanat_psw_torun@powislanska.edu.pl,

Kościerzyna - dziekanat_psw_koscierzyna@powislanska.edu.pl,

together with the statement referred to in paragraph 4 § 12 of the Regulations on the organization of the diploma examination in the field of nursing studies of the bachelor's degree /declarations (required under separate regulations). The statement referred to in paragraph 3, a specimen of which is attached as Annex No. 15 to the Regulations on the organization of the diploma examination in the field of nursing bachelor's degree studies, shall be signed by the Student electronically by means of a trusted ePUAP profile. The document so signed, saved in



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pdf. format, the Student is obliged to send, together with the thesis, as referred to in paragraph 4 § 12 of the Regulations on the organization of the diploma exam for nursing bachelor's degree studies, to the e-mail address (as appropriate for the location):

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Torun - dziekanat_psw_torun@powislanska.edu.pl,

Koscierzyna - dziekanat_psw_koscierzyna@powislanska.edu.pl,

- The thesis and the statement/statements should be described by the Student with his/her first and last name and album number.
- The dissertation meets the relevant substantive and formal criteria if it receives two positive opinions - the promoter's evaluation and the review of another academician, who is appointed by the Powiślański University's Vice Chancellor for Teaching and Student Affairs, and receives a result accepted by the promoter from the anti-plagiarism examination report.
- In the case of one negative thesis evaluation, the Vice-Rector for Teaching and Student Affairs appoints an additional reviewer.
- A second negative evaluation is equivalent to rejection of the thesis.
- Obtaining positive grades from the thesis supervisor and reviewer is a prerequisite for the student to be admitted to the diploma exam and to defend the thesis.

3. Thesis structure undergraduate

3.1 Title work

The title of the thesis should inform about the issue addressed in the work. It should not be too long, it should sound unambiguous, such as:

- The role of the nurse in patient care.....
- Nursing problems of a patient with.....
- Specifics of patient care with.....



- Nursing process for patient(s) from.....
- Nursing a patient with.....

3.2 Table of contents

Include titles of chapters and subchapters of the work with pages (Appendix 2).

3.3 List abbreviations

(should be made alphabetically)

AIDS - Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.

BV - Bacterial vaginosis - Bacterial infection of the vagina.

DMSO - Dimethylsulfoxide

DNA - Deoxyribonucleic acid - Deoxyribonucleic acid EIA -

Enzyme ImmunoAssay - Immunoenzymatic test

ELISA - Enzyme-Linked ImmunoSorbent Assay.

3.4 Introduction

The introduction should occupy one to several pages. It includes an explanation of the problems contained in the title of the work based on the data obtained from the literature on the subject. In this part, based on the data, you should justify the choice of the problematic of the work, provide arguments (data) showing the cognitive motives for choosing the topic of the work.

The introduction is an introduction to the issue under study, a brief overview of the state of research in the area of interest based on the available literature on the subject. The identical information presented in the introduction and discussion should not be repeated.

3.5 Theoretical chapter with subsections

The theoretical chapter is an analysis of existing studies in the field of the presented topic of the bachelor's thesis. Literature items from the last five years, possibly ten years, should be used. The use of older literature items requires justification, related to the lack of more recent studies. In this section you can use book items, scientific journals in paper and online versions, monographs and websites. The content that makes up the theoretical part is placed in chapters and subchapters. The literature review should



include issues related to the underlying disease and the scope of nursing care for the patient.

The theoretical part, an introduction to the research assumptions, should include:

- Discussion of concepts derived from the topic of the work,
- general characteristics of the condition, such as epidemiology, pathogenesis, symptoms, diagnostic, therapeutic, nursing methods, complications,
- analysis of scientific research conducted in this area,
- Participation of the nurse in the implementation of health services, resulting from the topic of work,
- implementation of professional functions.

The literature review should cover 2-3 chapters of the undergraduate thesis, which should be consistent with the research part and constitute about 1/3 of the thesis, e.g., with a 30-page thesis, 10 pages can be devoted to a literature review.

3.6 Methodological basis of work

In the methodological part of the work, all wording should be written in impersonal form,
Ex: made, performed, carried out.

3.6.1 Purpose of work

The purpose of the work must be clearly and precisely specified, stated in the form of affirmative sentences. Example:

- The purpose of the study is to present nursing problems in a patient with...
- The purpose of this paper is to present the role of the nurse in the care of a patient with....
- The purpose of the study is to show nursing problems in a patient with...
- The aim of the work is to diagnose the problems and determine the procedure
- The purpose of this paper is to analyze health problems in

The purpose of the work derives from the topic of the work, answers the question of why research is carried out in the field under discussion. The purpose in works based on an individualized case study is to describe the current situation in which the subject of nursing care under study finds himself (e.g.: a patient residing in the home environment, in a hospital ward, in a nursing facility or in a Home



Social Assistance) in a possibly complete manner. The correct phrase in formulating the objective:

"The purpose of the work was ..." E.g.:

- The purpose of this study was to identify nursing problems occurring in a patient with diabetic foot syndrome who is in the surgical ward and being prepared for limb amputation.
- The purpose of this study was to identify nursing problems occurring in a patient after a stroke, staying in a neurology unit.
- The aim of this study was to determine the deficit of self-care in a patient after myocardial infarction discharged from the hospital to the home environment.

3.6.2 Problems research

Research problems should be related to the topic of the paper. Presented in the form of a question sentence: How... How is... What... Where... To what extent... Why.....

Example:

- What nursing problems occur in a patient with heart failure?
- What are the specifics of caring for a patient with heart failure?
- To what extent does affect the condition of ... patient? The object of study is the objects and phenomena about which the student intends to form judgments and assertions in the process of research. Example
 - The subject of the study is the diagnostic, therapeutic and nursing process of a patient with.....
 - The subject of the study is the care provided to the patient with ... and his family.

3.6.3 Methods, techniques and tools research

The research method is the individual case method based on the nursing process.

Research techniques and tools: interview (interview questionnaire), observation (observation questionnaire), analysis of medical records (medical history, test results), scales. The research method used in the study is the individual case method, in which we aim to describe the patient accurately. This method allows us to demonstrate the ability to provide holistic care to the patient, including the ability to diagnose the condition, identify problems and deficits in meeting the patient's needs, develop care plans tailored to previously



the nursing diagnosis made (the established condition of the patient), to determine the principles of implementation of plans and programs of patient care, to evaluate and verify the actions taken.

The chapter should list the research techniques used to gather patient information, such as:

- Interview (questionnaire, environmental, free, in-depth, guided conversation);
- Observation (external, participatory, reports of others, e.g.: family members, members of the treatment team);
- Document analysis (medical records, e.g., medical histories, results of examinations and diagnostic tests, fitness tests, scales, e.g., BARTEL, ADL, quality of life, etc.);
- Measurement of basic vital signs (e.g.: heart rate, blood pressure, body temperature, breath);
- Physical examination of the patient (subjective and physical).

3.6.4 Organization and conduct of research

Where the research was conducted, at what time, how it was conducted, whether there were any problems during the conduct of the research. Whether permission was obtained from the Directorate at the Unit where the research was conducted. Whether the respondents agreed to participate in the study. How respondents were informed about the purpose of the research and its conduct.

3.7 Case report patient

A case study is a detailed and systematic description of situations affecting a patient over a period of time, as well as a description of the changes that occur during this time in a person's psyche and behavior, health, functioning in illness. It is a holistic (holistic) approach focused on describing the situation in which the studied individual finds himself - in order to know and understand it thoroughly.

Rules applicable to the preparation of a case study:

- An in-depth understanding of the phenomenon,
- Proper communication between the researcher and the respondent,
- Proper interpretation of the results,
- Preserving patient anonymity and maintaining professional confidentiality,



- reliability of observations,
- relevance,
- Reliability - the source of reliability limitations is the subjectivity of the researcher. Criteria for assessing reliability:
 - The openness, sincerity and spontaneity of the subjects' expressions,
 - The correct interpretation of the results of the study made on the basis of the analysis of statements, obtained observational data, document analysis, examination of the patient,
 - the proximity of the researcher to the subjects in their natural environment in the absence of factors that interfere with the conduct of the study,
 - The frequency and regularity of contacts between the two parties involved in the study in terms of the previously adopted research objective.

Patient description includes:

- environmental and family interview;
- medical history;
- the current condition of the patient, which decided to take nursing care, we take into account the estimated time allocated to care for the patient, e.g.: 2-3 days.

The case report can be accompanied by test results if they will bring relevant information for planning nursing care. If pictures of the patient are included, methods should be used to prevent recognition of the person, e.g.: blindfolded (in the situation of a legitimate need to include pictures of the patient in the work, it is necessary to obtain the patient's consent and the opinion of the university Bioethics Committee). The optimal volume of the patient study description should be 2 - 3 pages.

Consider the following elements in building a correct description, case study:

NURSING INTERVIEW:

1. patient's initials,
2. date of birth, age,
3. gender,



4. marital status,
5. professional activity,
6. date of hospital admission,
7. Medical history (medical diagnosis) medical history including: medical diagnosis, past illnesses, hospital stays, past surgeries, past injuries accidents, current treatment),
8. General condition (body temperature, heart rate, blood pressure, weight, height),
9. medications taken,
10. comorbidities,
11. mental illnesses,
12. Family history (diseases present in the family, addictions in the family, leisure activities, nutrition),
13. social and living conditions (place of residence, type of housing unit occupied, number of rooms occupied, number of people living together, sanitary and hygienic condition of the apartment, system of work of caregivers, health risks in the house),
14. General assessment of the patient's clinical condition,
15. A detailed assessment of the patient's clinical condition,
16. The state of the patient's and possibly parents' knowledge and skills in self-care and self-care, including: knowledge, skills, mood, motivation, perceived problems in the patient's knowledge and skills.

3.8 Nursing care for patient

Include in this section the plan of care for the patient described in the case study, e.g.: Nursing care of a patient with circulatory failure who is in the cardiac unit and being prepared for coronary angiography. The plan of care for the patient includes:

- Nursing diagnosis (identified problem),
- Purpose of nursing care,



- Nursing interventions used.

Nursing diagnosis

Nursing diagnoses are defined problems present in the patient that require individualized nursing care, for example: the patient has been diagnosed with irritability, tearfulness, pain in the heart area, feeling short of breath, anxiety about his own health.

Nursing diagnosis is the basis for determining nursing interventions made to achieve specific health benefits.

Example of nursing diagnosis:

Based on the analysis of medical records, interview with the patient, observation of the patient, measurement of basic vital signs, conducting a physical examination, the patient was found to have the following problems:

- The risk of hypoxia (dyspnea),
- elevated blood pressure (150/105 mmHg),
- The patient's fear and anxiety about the state of his or her health,
- The risk of infection at the peripheral injection site,
- knowledge deficit in the use of diet in hypertensive disease, etc.

Patient problems

We list the patient's problems in order of importance to the patient's life and health or according to the order in which they appear to the patient.

Diagnosis, planning, implementation and evaluation

should relate to the clinical case under review Example of nursing care of a patient:

Nursing diagnosis 1:

Risk of hypoxia (dyspnea).

Purpose of nursing care

Reduction of shortness of breath, oxygenation of the body.



Nursing process

Analysis of the theoretical assumptions of the nursing process based on the literature. Definitions and understanding of the nursing process. Stages and phases of the nursing process.

Nursing interventions used:

- Placed the patient in a high position with his legs lowered,
- oxygen was administered for breathing through a reservoir oxygen mask with a flow rate of 3l/h,
- measured respirations every 15 minutes and documented in the observation sheet (enter monitoring frequency, measurement values),
- fresh air was provided, the window was opened for 15 min,
- airway dilator drug was administered (write the name of the drug, drug dose, route of administration, frequency of administration),
- Blood was drawn for testing: gasometry.

Nursing diagnosis 2:

Elevated blood pressure (150/105 mmHg).

Goal of nursing care: To lower blood pressure.

Nursing interventions used:

- One peripheral puncture was inserted to irrigate the patient and administer intravenous drugs. Administered 1000 ml PWE, 500 ml 5% Glucose, Metronidazole 500 mg x 3 iv,
- administered on doctor's orders (enter drug name, drug dose, route of administration, frequency of administration) or according to current RR measurements,
- monitored parameters pressure arterial pressure blood every 4 hours, results of measurements documented in the post-operative chart,
- ensured peace and quiet in the patient's room,
- etc. to solve all identified problems present in the patient.



3.9 Summary

The summary should be a synthesis of the conclusions reached by the student. The question should be answered - whether the problem occurring in the patient was solved, whether the purpose of the work was achieved. The planned interventions can be referred to the professional functions in nursing direct and indirect, nursing theory and guidance for further care of the patient.

3.10 Completion of

It should include a presentation of the result of the work and generalizations about the role of the nurse in the care of the patient in the clinical case analyzed. Should include an assessment of the extent to which the nursing goal(s) were or were not achieved.

3.11 List of literature

The list of references at the end of the paper should be presented by citation if the references in the text to the literature are in square brackets, but if the references in the text to the literature are at the bottom of the page (footnote) then alphabetically.

In the undergraduate thesis:

- use at least 15 items of literature including legal acts and other sources (counted without websites),
- literature on the topic at hand should be used preferably from the last five years, of which 5 items should be journal articles from the last five years,
- The use of older sources, up to ten years old, is acceptable only in the absence of a current reports,
- do not post information from unauthorized and unreviewed sources (e.g., from publicly available websites),
- use primarily publications in scientific journals,
- citation of textbooks should be reduced to the minimum necessary.

Description of the literature

In the text of the paper, footnote numbers are placed in square brackets, before the ending dot sentence e.g.:



.....This vascular access is also associated with a lower risk of fistula formation, nerve damage and significantly improves patient comfort. It also makes wound care easier and avoids strenuous and prolonged lying down after surgery with painful pressure.

At the end of the paper, the following notation should be included in the list of references: **book:** author's name, first name initials, title of the work. (The title is followed by a period), publishing house, place and year of publication. Ex: Krajewska-Kułak E., Rolka H., Jankowiak B. (eds.), Standards and procedures of nursing patients in life-threatening conditions. Wydawnictwo Lekarskie PZWL, Warsaw 2009.

Chapter in a book: author's last name, initial(s) of first name(s), title of chapter he or she compiled [in:] colon, title of entire book, name of editor(s), initial(s) of first name(s), publishing house, place of publication, year of publication, page or pages used. e.g.: Górajek-Jóźwik J., Nursing diagnosis [in:] Fundamentals of nursing, Volume I, Theoretical assumptions, Slusarska B., Zarzycka D., Zahradniczek K. (eds.), Czelej, Lublin 2004, pp. 48;51.

Journal: author's name, first name initials, article title, journal title, year of publication, volume, number, page range of the article. Ex: Szewczyk M.T., Cierzniańska K., Ślusarz R., Cwajda J., Stodolska A., Models of nursing care. Przewodnik Lekarza 2005: 2(1):45-47.

Book, online journal: Krajewska-Kułak E., Self-assessment of nursing students' perceptions of the nursing profession and their ability to understand other people empathically. Problems Nursing 2010;18(1):1 <https://scholar.google.pl/scholar?q=problemy+nursingaccess>: 12.01.2018

Summary

It should be a brief replication of each part of the work. Written in Polish and English. An abstract in English is not required in an undergraduate thesis, but its presence nevertheless increases the value of the work. It should occupy 1 standard page. The abstract does not quote writing.

Annex

Annexes are appendices that are referred to in the text of the work, which provide source information. In the appendix we include research tools (questionnaires, interview questionnaires) tabular statements, examples of observation protocols, multiple documents.

Appendices in the appendix should be numbered consecutively, especially when we refer in the text to data provided in the appendix, e.g.: (see appendix, Appendix 1, p. 31; Appendix 2, p. 33; etc.).

Examples of description of tables
 and figures Table 1 Advantages of
 breastfeeding

Health benefits for the child	Health benefits for the mother
Reduce risk of diarrhea, respiratory and CNS infections, diabetes, Crohn's disease, minimize risk of sudden infant death syndrome, reduce risk of occurrence of allergies, improved speech development and articulation.	Reduced risk of postpartum hemorrhage, positive bonding between mother and baby, convenience during night feedings, temporary fertility inhibition economic benefits, faster loss of excess weight.

Source: own compilation based on: Godycki-Ćwirko M., Latkowski B., Lukas W., Family Medicine, PZWL Publishing House, Warsaw 2017, pp. 434-435.



Figure 1: The cross position of breastfeeding

Source: <https://mamotoja.pl/pozycje-do-karmienia-piersia,karmienie-piersia-galeria,1357,r3p1.html>



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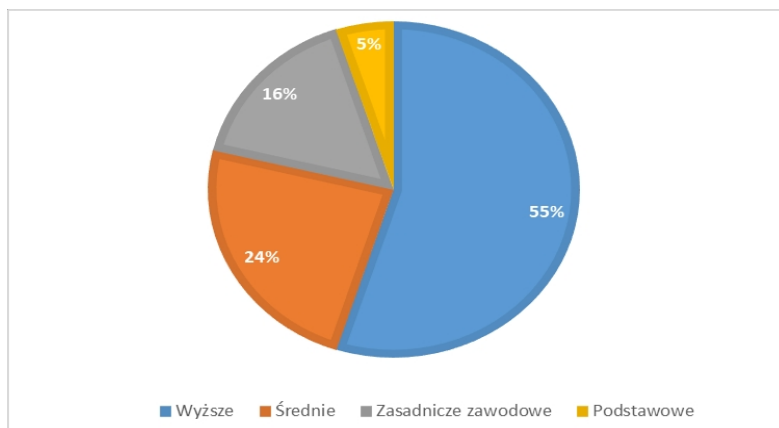


Figure 2 Education Source: own survey

4. Thesis editing

Bachelor's thesis should meet the following requirements:

- paper sheet format: A4,
- - font: Times New Roman,
- margins:
 - top: 2.5 cm,
 - bottom: 2.5 cm,
 - Left: 3.5 cm,
 - Right: 2.0-2.5 cm,
- base font size: 12 pt,
- job title font size: **16-18 pt, VERSIONS, bold,**
- chapter title font size: **16 pt, VERSIONS, bold,**
- in the title of the work, the title of chapters and subchapters do not use abbreviations, do not put a period at the end, or other punctuation marks,



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- chapter title deviation:
 - from the top (above): 24 mm,
 - below automatic,
- subsection font size: 14 pt, italics, bold,
- subsection spacing:
 - From the top (above): automatic,
 - Below without spacing,
- font size of subsections: 12 pt, non-bold,
- spacing: none
- Line spacing in the main text: 1.5 lines,
- use justification (aligning text to the left and right margins),
- Begin each paragraph with an indentation of 1.5 mm,
- Only one space is allowed between words,
- at the end of the text must not leave one-letter conjunctions, such as: a, o, u (for this purpose, they must be moved to the next line by tying to the next word the so-called "hard space", it is not allowed to move them to a new line by inserting multiple spaces, soft enters),
- use enumeration in the text by automatic bulleting or numbering, the same throughout the thesis
- quotation marks should adhere directly to the text being covered, use print quotation marks, i.e. "" (initial located at the bottom, final at the top),
- parentheses also should adhere directly to the text they cover (the text within the parentheses),
- the text in the table should be written in Times New Roman font with a size of 10-11 pts, the spacing between the lines of the text in the table should be single, 15
- Avoid splitting tables between pages, but if you need to split, for the table header, turn on Repeat Row Headers,



- if the table (or data in the table) is borrowed from a publication, the source of the data should be indicated below the table, in the case of own development based on data from other publications, the phrase should be inserted before the title: "Developed on the basis of" and state the title of the publication from which the data was taken,
- The title of the table should be placed above the table (Times New Roman, 12 pt. font, non-bold), header text aligned to the left edge of the page, space between the title and the table 6 pts,
- Tables throughout the paper should be centered, numbered with continuous numbering, automatically,
- Figures, charts, drawings, photographs should be centered, captions should be placed under the figure, drawing, numbering of captions continuous (Times New Roman font, 10-11 pt, not bold), citation and source marking rules analogous to those for tables, space between the figure and figure title 6 pt,
- spacing between text and table or between text and figure automatic,
- Figures, tables, photographs cited in the text should be given as numbers in regular brackets, e.g.: (Fig. 1); (Table 4),
- the text should use the passive mode or the third person singular (developed, presented, or: the author developed, the author presented),
- all pages of the work numbered, and the number should be placed at the bottom in the central part of the work (in the middle).

5. Brief description of the different parts of the thesis

- Title page (unnumbered) according to Appendix 1,
- another page (unnumbered): may include: dedications, acknowledgments in the lower right corner,
- automatic table of contents (Appendix 2),
- list of abbreviations (Appendix 3), if the abbreviation occurs in the text for the first time it must be developed in the text and recorded in the list of abbreviations,
- introduction (the introduction should outline the general background of the problem under study, indicate the rationale for the choice of the topic of the work, define the purpose and scope of the work, indicate the research methods, and provide general information about the content of the various chapters of the work),
- Chapters (all main chapters must start from a new page),



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- the division into chapters should be thematically clear, logically consistent and exclude the possibility of repetition of the same content in different places of the work,
 - the titles of the different parts of the work should inform in detail about their content, disproportion between the volume of each chapter should be avoided,
 - subchapters (they must be numbered, but you should not go lower with the numbering, as to the third level, that is, for example, "1.1.1.", if there is a need for a lower-level chapter, its title should be bolded and no number should be added to it),
 - summary/discussion,
 - The list of references at the end of the paper should be presented by citation, if the references in the text to the literature are in square brackets, but if the references in the text to the literature are at the bottom of the page (footnote) then alphabetically,
- the bachelor's thesis should use at least 15 items of literature including legal acts and other sources (counted without websites),
- abstract in Polish, does not have to be in English, although it increases the quality of the work,
 - The list of tables (if applicable) should be placed on a new page after the executive summary,
 - The list of figures (if applicable) should be placed on a new page after the list of tables,
 - appendixes/attachments should be placed after the list of tables/charts,
 - Student statement (found on the PSW website).



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Appendix 1 MODEL TITLE PAGE.

Powiślański University
Faculty of Health Sciences
Nursing

Jan KOWALSKI
album number 12345

THESIS TOPIC

Bachelor's thesis written
under the guidance of
Prof. Dr. Jan Nowak

Kwidzyn 2023



Source: own elaboration

Appendix 2 MODEL LIST OF CONTENTS - CASE STUDY

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2.1 Purpose of work
2.2 Research problems and hypotheses
2.3 Research methods, techniques and tools
2.4 Organization and conduct of research
3. Nursing problems of the patient based on a case study in a selected disease entity
3.1 The nursing process as a method of clinical case analysis. Theoretical assumptions of the nursing process
3.2 Case description



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3.3 Nursing diagnosis and methods of recognizing patient problems in selected disease entity

3.4 Planning and implementation of nursing activities in the care of patients in selected disease entity

3.5 Evaluation of nursing activities

4. The role of the nurse in preparing the patient for self-care and care at home

5. Discussion

.....
Completion
Summary
References
Summary
List of tables
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Attachments



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Annex 3 MODEL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

List of abbreviations

ACS - American Cancer Society.

ALK - anaplastic lymphoma kinase (anaplastic lymphoma kinase)

BAC - fine needle biopsy (fine needle biopsy) BAG -

coarse needle biopsy (coarse needle biopsy) BFS -

bronchofiberoscopy (bronchofiberoscopy)

CT - computed tomography (computed tomography) DNA -

deoxyribonucleic acid (deoxyribonucleic acid)

DRP - small cell lung cancer (SCLC, small cell lung cancer) EBUS -

endobronchial ultrasound (endobronchial ultrasound) ECOG -

performance scale (Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group) ECG -

electrocardiogram (electrocardiogram)

EUS - esophageal ultrasonography IHC - immunohistochemical studies

IPF - idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis

MR - magnetic resonance imaging (MRI)

NDRP - non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC, non-small cell lung cancer)

NDTK - low-dose computed tomography (NDTK)



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NOS - cancer not otherwise specified

CNS - central nervous system (central nervous system)

PET - positron emission tomography (positron emission tomography) X-ray

- radiography (radiography)

TNM - tumor, nodes, metastases (tumor, nodes, metastases)

Ultrasound - ultrasonography (ultrasonography)

WHO - World Health Organization Source.



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Appendix 4 MODEL ASSESSMENT OF LICENSING WORK.

Kwidzyn, on20.....

Evaluation of undergraduate thesis promoter/reviewer/*.

made by:

promoter:
name, surname, degree, academic title/position

Reviewer:
name, surname, degree, academic title/position

Work topic:

.....
..
.....

..... Student's name Album number

		The scoring under given next to the limit	Limit of points
1	Correctness of the formulation of the purpose of the work and the research problem in the field of study		0 - 10 points
2	Selection of research tools to meet the objective work		0 - 10 points.
3	Structure of the work		0 - 10 points.
4	Selection, scope and use of literature		0 - 20 points.
5	Ability to conduct empirical research		0 - 25 points.
6	Correctness of the formulation of conclusions and their inclusion in the conclusion		0 - 10 points.

