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MEDICAL UNIVERSITY - PLEVEN
FACULTY OF MEDICINE

DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS

PROGRAM OF STUDY

IN

„PEDIATRICS“


ENGLISH MEDIUM COURSE OF TRAINING

SPECIALTY OF MEDICINE

ACADEMIC DEGREE MASTER PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

Developed by: Запиши преподавателя	Approved by: Prof. A. Asparuhov, DSc	Endorsed by: Faculty Council	Copy № 1
1.09.2015 /date, signature/ /date, signature/ /date/	Valid from: 1.09.2015

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(Постави пълната програма по учебната дисциплина от тази страница нататък, като се спазва формата и правилата, приети в МУ – Плевен)

According to the unified state requirements: obligatory

According to the curriculum: obligatory

Academic year 5

Total number of hours: – 210, 60 hours lectures, 150 hours practical excersises

Total credits: 11

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Part-time lecture dr Georgi Radoslavov Delchev - magister of medicine, Clinic of pediatrics, „UMHAT Dr G. Stransky”, Pleven, phone 0883 598004

Part-time lecturer Kristina Yotkova Yotova - magister of medicine, Clinic of pediatrics, „UMHAT Dr G. Stransky”, Pleven, phone 0883 477027

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AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF TRAINING

The Pediatrics Training aims to provide medical students with theoretical knowledge and practical skills that enable the newly graduated physician to address the underlying medical issues of a healthy and sick child at home, outpatient and inpatient settings. It should also create the basis for postgraduate education in Pediatrics.

Pediatrics training should accomplish the following tasks for medical students:

- Mastering the anatomical and physiological features of the child's body, using the acquired knowledge in the studied fundamental and clinical disciplines.
- Mastering the principles of rational nutrition in childhood.
- Mastering the methods of clinical examination of the sick child, including the infant.
- Acquiring practical skills for diagnosis in sick children using clinical and para-clinical data
- Familiarity with the clinical presentation of the most common and of medico-social importance in childhood.
- To teach students and trainees to create a comprehensive therapeutic plan for the treatment of the most common childhood illnesses and to learn patterns of behavior in some childhood emergencies.
- Introducing students and trainees to some medical and social problems in childhood.
- To teach students and trainees to use pediatric literature and to solve practical pediatric problems based on theoretical knowledge.

TRAINING FORMS


- Lectures
- Practical classes
- Pre-diploma internship in a hospital and a reception room, including: work at the patient's bed, visits, sitting visits, work in a reception room.

METHODS OF TRAINING:

- Lecture
- Practical exercises
- Independent preparation

KNOWLEDGE CONTROL AND ASSESSMENT:

- Ongoing evaluation with tests
- Final exam evaluation - semester and state

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DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHING MATERIAL BY TOPIC

THEMATIC PLAN FOR THE LECTURE COURSE ON PEDIATRICS		
№	TOPIC	HOURS
1.	Making Diagnosis in Pediatrics	2
2.	Physical Examination	2
3.	Principles of Therapy in Pediatrics	2
4.	Risk factors and Prophylaxis	2
5.	Principles of Pediatric Nutrition. Breast-Feeding	2
6.	Formula-feeding. Formulas for infant feeding	2
7.	Growth and Development. Psychomotor Development	2
8.	Hypotrophy. Obesity	2
9.	Rickets	2
10.	Respiratory Tract Diseases. Respiratory Failure	2
11.	Upper Respiratory Tract infections: Rhinitis, Rhino-pharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis, Bronchitis. Bronchiolitis	2
12.	Acute Pneumonia. Destructive Pneumonia	2
13.	Chronic Lung Inflammation. Cystic Fibrosis	2
14.	Tuberculosis in Children	2
15.	Allergic Disorders. Asthma	2
16.	Assessment of the cardio-vascular system. Heart failure – main symptoms and syndromes. Heart failure – therapy. Hypertension in childhood.	2
17.	CHD with left-to-right shunt. CHD with right-to-left shunt. CHD with no shunt	2
18.	Connective tissue diseases – rheumatic disease. Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis	2
19.	Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in children. Examination of the urinary system. Main symptoms and syndromes – hematuria, proteinuria and pyuria. Renal failure	2
20.	Glomerulonephritis. Nephrotic syndrome. Urinary tract infections.	2
21.	Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system in children. Main symptoms and syndromes – vomiting. Fluid and electrolyte homeostasis.	2
22.	Malabsorption syndrome. Diarrhea. Abdominal pain.	2
23.	Anemias in childhood. Hemorrhagic disorders.	2
24.	Malignancy in childhood.	2
25.	Anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system. Examination of the nervous system. Seizures: Epilepsy. Meningitis and encephalitis. Reye syndrome.	2
26.	Short stature and tall stature. Pituitary gland disorders. Hypothyroidism.	2
27.	Congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Diabetes.	2
28.	Preterm newborn. Jaundice in newborn. Asphyxia in newborn. Infection of the newborn.	2
29.	Poisonings. Genetic diseases and genetic consultation.	2
30.	Child Abuse-Etiology and characteristics of abused children.	2



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	Psychologic symptoms of abused children, diagnosis, treatment.	
THEMATIC PLAN FOR THE PRACTICAL EXERCISES ON PEDIATRICS		
1.	Obtaining the Pediatric History part 1.	2
2.	Obtaining the Pediatric History part 2.	2
3.	The Pediatric Physical Examination part 1.	2
4.	The Pediatric Physical Examination part 2.	2
5.	Making Diagnosis in Pediatrics part 1.	2
6.	Making Diagnosis in Pediatrics part 2.	2
7.	General aspects of Antimicrobial Therapy Prescribing Antibiotics.	2
8.	Principles of Drug Therapy in Pediatrics Prescribing Drugs.	2
9.	Breast-Feeding.	2
10.	Bottle-feeding Formulas for infant Feeding.	2
11.	Dietary-feeding Prescribing Dietary Regimens.	2
12.	Physical Growth and Development.	
13.	Psychomotor Development.	2
14.	Over nutrition-Obesity.	2
15.	Under nutrition.	2
16.	Vitamin D Deficiency Rickets.	2
17.	Vitamin D Resistant Rickets.	2
18.	Morphologic and Functional Features of the Respiratory System in Children Assessment of the Respiratory System.	2
19.	Respiratory Failure.	2
20.	Upper Respiratory Tract Infections: Rhinitis, Rhinopharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis.	2
21.	Bronchitis. Bronchiolitis.	2
22.	Acute Pneumonia	2
23.	Destructive Pneumonia.	
24.	Foreign Body Aspiration.	2
25.	Chronic Lung Inflammation.	2
26.	Cystic Fibrosis.	2
27.	Tuberculosis in Children.	
28.	Asthma.	2
29.	Clinical tasks on Respiratory system.	2
30.	Case presentation.	
31.	Anatomical and physiological features of the cardiovascular system in children.	3
32.	Heart failure – Diagnosis and Treatment.	3
33.	Congenital heart defects (CHD) with left-to-right shunt (case presentation).	3
34.	CHD with right-to-left shunt. Case presentation.	3
35.	Collagen diseases.	3
36.	Rheumatic disease. Differential diagnosis of joint syndrome.	3
37.	Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in children.	3

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38.	Differential diagnosis of hematuria. Glomerulonephritis	3
39.	Nephrotic syndrome.	3
40.	Urinary tract infections.	3
41.	Fluid and electrolyte rehydration.	3
42.	Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system.	3
43.	Gastro esophageal reflux disease. Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis. Differential diagnosis of the vomiting.	3
44.	Acute diarrhea. Chronic diarrhea.	3
45.	Abdominal pain.	3
46.	Differential diagnosis of hepatosplenomegaly.	
47.	Deficiency anemias.	3
48.	Hypoplastic and aplastic anemias.	
49.	Hemolytic anemias.	3
50.	The Leukemias. Differential diagnosis of enlarged lymph nodules.	3
51.	Hemorrhagic diseases.	3
52.	Anatomical and physiological features and examination of the nervous system. Differential diagnosis of seizures.	3
53.	Differential diagnosis of short stature. Thyroid gland disorders.	3
54.	Adrenal gland disorders. Puberty disorders.	3
55.	Diabetes in children.	3
56.	Diabetes – coma.	3
57.	Poisonings in children.	3
58.	Differential diagnosis of jaundice in newborn.	3
59.	Laboratory tasks.	3
60.	Case study.	3

THESES FOR LECTURES AND EXERCISES

THESES FOR LECTURES

1. Making Diagnosis in Pediatrics / 2h /


Elements of the diagnostic process. Parts of the history of childhood. General requirements and features for childhood. History of current illness. Family history. History of life - pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal period, growth and development, nutrition, immunizations, prevention of rickets. History of past illnesses. Social history. Epidemiological history.

2. Physical Examination /2h/

Objective research - methods. Assessment of overall condition. Systems research.

3. Principles of Therapy in Pediatrics /2h/

Elements of complex therapy. Indications for antibiotic therapy, choice of antibiotic, therapeutic dose, combination antibiotic therapy, efficacy, need for change, pathogenic susceptibility testing.

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Pharmacological principles of drug therapy. General rules for prescribing medicines according to the peculiarities of the child's organism - rapid absorption, metabolism and emission, immaturity of the CNS and enzyme systems. Choice of medication, dosage, interval of administration, route of administration of dosage forms, dosage measures, duration of drug therapy.

4. Risk factors and Prophylaxis / 2h /

Risk factors: social risk factors and medical risk factors. Impact assessment of factors - high, medium and low risk.

Prevention - purpose; primary, secondary and tertiary prophylaxis, general and specific, antinatal and postnatal, dispositive and expositional.

5. Principles of Pediatric Nutrition. Breast-Feeding / 2h /

Definition of rational nutrition. Nutritional needs. Energy requirements. Main nutrients - proteins, fats, carbohydrates, minerals.

Lactation physiology and maintenance, breastfeeding difficulties and contraindications.

Natural Nutrition: Definition, Benefits of Breast Milk, Quality Characteristics of Breast Milk. Power supply. Breastfeeding.

6. Formula-feeding. Formulas for infant feeding / 2h /

Definition of mixed and artificial nutrition, indications, detection of maternal hypogalactia, measures for stimulation of lactation, choice of breast milk replacement.

Comparative characteristics of breast milk, cow's milk and adapted milk. Adapted milk - starting product, energy content, quantitative and qualitative composition.

Transitional food - characteristic. Energy, quantitative and qualitative composition, diet and formation of hygienic habits related to nutrition. Problems - Appetite disorder, eating or malnutrition, use of age-appropriate foods.

7. Growth and Development. Psychomotor Development / 2h /

Definition of growth and maturation. Main factors of development: endogenous / genetic, hormonal, nervous system, metabolism /, exogenous factors / nutrition infectious diseases, socio-economic /.


Evaluation criteria: physical development / height, body weight, head and breast circumferences, growth rate, subcutaneous adipose tissue /, maturation / bone age, dental age, sexual development /.

Neuro-psychic development - factors for normal mental development; evaluation criteria (motor skills, sensory activity, emotional development and speech); quantitative assessment of neuropsychiatric development / developmental coefficient, coefficient of intelligence /.

8. Hypotrophy. Obesity /2h/

Definition of hypotrophy. Importance of hypotrophy in breastfeeding pathology. Classification, etiology / alimentary factors, infectious factors, constitutional factors. Pathogenesis - clinical manifestations, functional disorders, laboratory tests, special clinical forms - protein-malnutrition. Prevention and treatment.

Obesity - definition, etiology, classification (primary and secondary), pathogenesis, clinical presentation, diagnosis and differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention and prognosis

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9. Rickets /2h/

Epidemiology. Vitamin D. Exchange Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, biochemical abnormalities, and diagnosis of Vitamin E rash. Treatment and prevention of Vitamin E-malnutrition rickets. Differential diagnosis of Vit.D-resistant rickets and other rachitogenic conditions.

10. Respiratory Tract Diseases. Respiratory Failure /2h/

Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory system. Methods of study. Semiotics and diagnostic approach. Etiology, pathogenesis.

Acute respiratory failure - definition. Normal gas exchange. Manifestations of ARF / tachypnea, dyspnoea, cyanosis, tachycardia /. Degrees of respiratory failure. Treatment.

11. Upper Respiratory Tract infections: Rhinitis, Rhinopharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Laryngitis

Bronchitis. Bronchiolitis /2h/

Causes of acute URT infections. Rhinopharyngitis - clinical picture, course, complications, treatment. Tonsilopharyngitis - etiology, pathology, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, complications, treatment. Laryngitis - types, clinic, diagnosis and treatment.

Bronchitis - etiology, types / acute and obstructive bronchitis /, clinical presentation, differential diagnosis and treatment. Bronchiolitis - etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, treatment and prognosis.

12. Acute Pneumonia. Destructive Pneumonia /2h/

Predisposing factors. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification. Clinic of small-cell pneumonia. Clinic of lobar pneumonia / croupial pneumonia /. Diagnosis and treatment.

Destructive pneumonia - epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis and pathoanatomy, clinical presentation, evolution and complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis and complex treatment.

13. Chronic Lung Inflammation. Cystic Fibrosis /2h/

Definition of chronic, prolonged and recurrent pneumonia. Pathogenesis and pathology. Clinic, evolution, complications, diagnosis and treatment.

Cystic fibrosis - epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathoanatomy, clinical forms, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.

14. Tuberculosis in Children /2h/


Tuberculosis as a social problem. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis. Features of modern childhood tuberculosis. Primary complex. Tuberculosis bronchodentitis. Clinical picture. Criteria for general diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.

15. Allergic Disorders. Asthma /2h/

Definition of terms: allergy, allergen, atopy. Classification of allergic reactions. Diagnosis of allergic reactions - history, objective examination, laboratory. General principles of treatment and prevention of allergic disorders.

Bronchial asthma- etiology, pathogenesis, pathologic anatomy, clinical picture, course, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment. Dispensary observation. Prevention and prognosis.

16. Assessment of the cardio-vascular system. Heart failure – main symptoms and syndromes. Heart failure – therapy. Hypertention in childhood /2h/

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Anatomic and physiological data for the cardiovascular system. Fetal circulation. Circulation immediately after birth. Clinical examination - history and physical examination. Accidental noises.

Functional studies - radiography, electrocardiogram, echocardiography, cardiac catheterization and angiography. Interpretation of deviations.

Definition, causes of heart failure, pathogenesis, clinical presentation. Pulmonary edema. Treatment of heart failure - complex approach, regimen, diet, sedatives, cardiac glucosides, other inotropic agents, diuretics, vasodilators, oxygen therapy.

Increased blood pressure in childhood - etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, treatment and prognosis.

17. CHD with left-to-right shunt. CHD with right-to-left shunt. CHD with no shunt /2h/

Congenital cardiac malformations with left-right shunt / atrial septal defect, interventricular septal defect, open arterial duct /

Congenital cardiac malformations with right-left shunt - Fallo tetralogy, transposition of large vessels, common arterial trunk.

Congenital malformations without shunt - pulmonary artery stenosis, aortic valve stenosis, aortic coarctation. Dispensary monitoring of children with BCM.

18. Connective tissue diseases – rheumatic disease. Juvenile Rheumatoid Arthritis /2h/

General characteristics of connective tissue diseases - etiology, pathogenesis, pathoanatomy, diagnostic criteria.

Rheumatoid arthritis - clinical forms / polyarthritis, oligoarthritis, acute rheumatoid arthritis /. Lupus erythematosus, Dermatomyositis, Scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease. Rheumatic disease. Reactive arthritis. Other diseases affecting the joints.

19. Anatomical and physiological features of the urinary system in children. Examination of the urinary system. Main symptoms and syndromes – hematuria, proteinuria and pyuria. Renal failure /2h/

Anatomical and physiological features of the excretory system. Diagnostic approach for diseases of the urinary system. Clinical methods. Urinalysis - hematuria, proteinuria, leukocyturia, bacteriuria.

Kidney failure - definition, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, chapel, treatment, prognosis.

20. Glomerulonephritis. Nephrotic syndrome. Urinary tract infections /2h/


Acute glomerulonephritis - etiology, pathogenesis, pathoanatomy, clinic, course and complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.

Interstitial glomerulonephritis. Chronic glomerulonephritis - forms.

Nephrotic syndrome - etiology, pathogenesis, classification, clinic, biochemical constellation, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.

Urinary tract infections - epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, pathology, clinical presentation / newborn, infant, young child /, course, diagnosis, treatment, prophylaxis.

21. Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system in children. Main symptoms and syndromes – vomiting. Fluid and electrolyte homeostasis /2h/

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Anatomical and physiological features of the digestive system. Methods of examination / clinical, scatological, gastric secretion, X-ray, endoscopic, biopsy, tests for the absorption function of the small intestine. The main symptoms are constipation, diarrhea, constipation, abdominal pain. Vomiting - functional and organic causes. Symptomatic vomiting.

Water-salt exchange - causes, types, degree of dehydration, correction of water-electrolyte deficiencies. Types of solutions and bioproducts used to treat dehydration.

22. Malabsorption syndrome. Diarrhea. Abdominal pain /2h/

Predisposing factors for acute diarrhea. Etiological classification. Acute non-toxic enterocolitis. Acute toxic enterocolitis. Malabsorption syndrome - definition, classification, clinical presentation. Celiac disease. Selective malabsorption syndromes - congenital or acquired enzymatic deficits. Secondary malabsorption syndromes - cystic fibrosis, congenital pancreatic diseases, exudative enteropathies, intestinal lymphangiectasis.

Types of abdominal pain - visceral and somatic. Clinical characteristics of different types of abdominal pain. Behavior of unclear abdominal pain.

23. Anemias in childhood. Hemorrhagic disorders /2h/

Anatomical and physiological features of the circulatory system. Normal hematopoiesis. Normal hematological values in childhood.

Diseases of the erythrocyte series. Classification of anemic conditions. Anemia from the suppressed production of erythrocytes - inelible and hypoplastic. Hemolytic anemias. Anemias after a blood loss.

Hemorrhagic syndrome - definition, pathogenesis, classification. Vasopathies. Thrombocytopenia. Coagulopathies.

24. Malignancy in childhood /2h/

Leukemia - etiology, pathogenesis. Acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Lymphadenopathy - localized and generalized lymphadenomegaly. Etiological classification. Behavior in enlarged lymph nodes in childhood.

Malignant lymphomas - Hodgkin's and Non-Hodgkin's lymphomas. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment.

25. Anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system. Examination of the nervous system. Seizures: Epilepsy. Meningitis and encephalitis. Reye syndrome /2h/

Anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system. Methods of study. Syndrome of increased intracranial pressure. Syndrome of meningo-radicular irritation. Liquor syndromes.


Convulsions - definition, etiology, pathogenesis. Non-epileptic seizures - febrile seizures. Epilepsy - clinical forms, diagnosis, treatment. Neuroinfection - meningitis, encephalitis, polyradiculitis and polyneuritis.

26. Short stature and tall stature. Pituitary gland disorders. Hypothyroidism /2h/

Anatomic and physiological features of the endocrine system and methods of examination. Hormone action mechanism.

Pituitary diseases - DD of low growth.

Clinic and diagnosis of hyposomatotropism. Congenital and acquired hypothyroidism.

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27. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Diabetes /2h/

Adrenal glands - anatomical and physiological data. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia - types of enzyme defects and their clinical forms. Diagnosis, treatment, prognosis of congenital adrenal hyperplasia.

Epidemiology, etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of type 1 diabetes mellitus in childhood.

Diagnosis and treatment of acute diabetic complications - hypoglycemia and ketoacidosis.

28. Preterm newborn. Jaundice in newborn. Asphyxia in newborn. Infection of the newborn /2h/

Anatomic and physiological features of newborn term infants. Investigation of the newborn. Asphyxia - etiology, pathogenesis, clinical evaluation according to the Apgar scheme, clinical presentation, treatment.

Birth and traumatic injuries of the skull, intracranial hemorrhages, fractures of the limbs, paralysis of the shoulder plexus.

Transplacental infections. Infections acquired during birth or from amniotic fluid. Bacterial neonatal infections. Sepsis in the newborn.

29. Poisonings. Genetic diseases and genetic consultation /2h/


Immune system physiology. Development of immunity. Classification of immunodeficiency states. Diagnosis. Immune deficiency behavior. Specific immunodeficiency states.

Poisoning - definition, epidemiological data, medical and social causes. General diagnosis. General principles of treatment. Prevention, frequency and significance of accidents during childhood.

Indications for medico-genetic counseling. Methods of genetic counseling. Screening programs.

30. Child Abuse-Etiology and characteristics of abused children. Psychologic symptoms of dlused children, diagnosis, treatment /2h/

Social significance of the problem. Epidemiology, types of drugs, chemical composition and pharmacodynamic action. Clinical presentation. Treatment. Prophylactic measures.

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THESES FOR PRACTICAL EXERCISES

1. Obtaining history – features of pediatric history./2h./

1.1.Acquiring the ability to gather disease information through purposeful interrogation of the mother or

the child's loved ones.

1. History of current illness.
2. Family history.
3. History of life - pregnancy, childbirth, neonatal period, growth and development, nutrition,
4. immunizations, prevention of rickets.
5. History of past illnesses.
6. Social history,
7. Epidemiological history,

1.2. Analysis the data received.

2. General status / 2h /

1. Examination of a sick child by inspection, palpation, percussion and auscultation.
2. Assessment of his overall condition by a set of specific clinical criteria.
3. Systems research.

3. Making a diagnosis. / 2h. /

1. Familiarity with the stages of the diagnostic process and their sequence and interrelation.
2. Reporting of anamnesis data
3. Physical examination data reporting
4. Discussion of results from paraclinic and medical imaging

4. Antibiotics - indications for treatment. Prescriptions. / 2h. /

1. Indications for antibiotic therapy
2. Choice of antibiotic, therapeutic dose, combined antibiotic therapy, efficacy, need for change, testing for pathogenic sensitivity.
3. Writing prescriptions for commonly used antibiotics in pediatric practice.

5. The most commonly used medication in childhood. Prescriptions. 2h

1. Dosage forms.
2. Choice of medication, dosage, interval of administration, route of administration, forms, dosage measures, duration of drug therapy.
3. Prescribing the most commonly used medicines in childhood.


6. Natural eating. / 2h. /

1. Definition, benefits of breast milk, quality characteristics of mother's milk,
2. Creating a diet of a natural-born infant at a different age.
3. Power supply. Familiarize yourself with nutrition foods and their timing.

7. Mixed and artificial feeding. Formula milk. / 2h. /

1. Discussion of mixed and artificial nutrition indications and methods of stimulating lactation: the benefits of formula over cow milk yoghurt.
2. Creating a diet regime for infants of mixed and artificial feeding at different ages.

8. Medical nutrition - preparation of diet regimes, /2h. /

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1. Presentation of special adjunct milk for various infant diseases.
2. Preparing a diet for a child with celiac disease (gluten-free foods).

9. Physical development. / 2h. /

1. Definition of growth and maturation.
2. Main factors of development: endogenous /genetic, hormonal, nervous system, metabolism substances /, exogenous factors / nutrition infectious diseases, socio - economic /.
3. Evaluation criteria: physical development / height, body weight, head and chest circumferences, speed of growth, subcutaneous adipose tissue /, of maturation / bone age, dental age, sexually development.
4. Assessment of physical development through the criteria for growth and maturation

10. Neuropsychic development. / 2h.

1. Neuropsychic development - factors for normal mental development.
2. Evaluation criteria (motor skills, sensory activity, emotional development and speech); quantitative assessment of neuromuscular development/ coefficient of development, coefficient of intelligence/.
3. Assessing the infant's mental development at different ages through conventional neuropsychic development criteria. Development coefficient calculation.

11. Vitamin D2 deficiency rickets. / 2h. /

1. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical presentation, biochemical abnormalities and diagnosis of vit.D deficiency rickets.
2. The ability to diagnose vitamin D2 deficiency rickets in infants,
3. Treatment and prevention of vit.D deficiency rickets.

12. Vitamin D2 resistant rickets. Rachitogenic conditions.


1. Acquaintance with other rachitogenic condition;vi t. D resistant rickets, Vitamin D is addicted rickets. tubulopathy.
2. Clinic, biochemical abnormalities, diagnosis and treatment.

13. Hypotrophies. / 2h.

1. Definition of hypotrophy
2. Classification, etiology alimentary factors, infectious factors, constitutional factors.
3. Pathogenesis - clinical manifestations, functional disorders, laboratory tests, special clinical forms - Protein - deficiency dystrophy.
4. Diagnosis and determination of infant hypotrophy.
5. Preparation of a treatment plan.

14. Obesity in childhood. 2h /

1. Obesity - definition, etiology, classification / primary and secondary
2. Determining the extent and risk of obesity.
3. Discuss its complications and its relationship to other diseases and later.
4. Compilation of a treatment plan,

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15. Anatomico-physiological study of the respiratory system. 2h. /

5. Clinical examination of the respiratory system by history and risk methods.
6. Analysis of pathological changes found in the lungs suspected of infiltrate, emphysema, atelectasis, effusion.

16. Acute respiratory failure. /2h./

7. Acute respiratory failure – definition. Grades of respiratory failure.
8. Clinical and physiological criteria for diagnosis. Treatment.

17. Upper respiratory tract infections – rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis. /2h./

1. Etiology and pathogenesis.
2. Clinical picture and treatment of rhinitis, rhinopharyngitis, tonsillitis, laryngitis.
3. Writing prescriptions.

18. Bronchitis, bronchiolitis. /2h./

1. Etiology and pathogenesis.
2. Clinical picture bronchitis and bronchiolitis.
3. Differential diagnosis of bronchial obstructive syndrome – clinical findings and treatment.
4. Desobstructive treatment.

19. Acute pneumonia /2h./

1. Etiology and pathogenesis.
2. Clinical picture of lobular and lobar pneumonia.
3. Demonstration of clinical picture of lobular and lobar pneumonia.
4. Writing prescriptions – antibiotics.

20. Destructive pneumonia. /2h./

1. Etiology and pathogenesis.
2. Clinical picture of destructive pneumonia.
3. Diagnostic criteria of staphylococcal pneumonia.
4. Phases of lung changes found through clinical and roentgenological methods.
5. Specific treatment.

21. Foreign body in the airways. /2h./

1. Clinical signs of foreign body aspiration.
2. Analysis of anamnesis, physical examination and X-ray.
3. Indications for bronchoscopy.

22. Chronic pneumonia. /2h./

1. Definition of chronic, prolonged and recurrent pneumonia.
2. Pathogenesis and pathoanatomy. Causes of chronic pneumonia.
3. Clinical picture, evolution, complications, diagnosis and treatment.

23. Cystic fibrosis. /2h./


1. Cystic fibrosis – epidemiology, pathogenesis, pathoanatomy, clinical types.
2. Diagnosis and treatment of cystic fibrosis.

24. Tuberculosis in childhood. /2h./

1. Epidemiology. Pathogenesis.
2. Classification.
3. Clinical picture.
4. Anamnesis and clinical investigation of a TBC patient. Analysis of X-ray changes.
5. Contemporary diagnosis and treatment.

25. Bronchial asthma. /2h./

1. Bronchial asthma – etiology and pathogenesis.
2. Clinical picture. Signs of atopy in childhood.
3. Diagnosis of bronchial asthma in children. Treatment of asthma attack and long-term control medications.

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26. Clinical tasks on respiratory system. /2h./

1. Clinical case report practice – anamnesis, examination, pathological syndromes, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, laboratory analysis, course of the disease, treatment effect.
2. Problems. Final diagnosis.

27. Anatomophysiological features of cardiovascular system. /2h./

1. Anatomophysiological features of cardiovascular system in childhood.
2. Fetal circulation. Changes in the newborn.

28. Examination of cardiovascular system. /2h./

1. Specific history taking of a child with a cardiovascular disease.
2. Cardiovascular system examination.

29. Functional examination of cardiovascular system. /2h./

1. Blood pressure measurement of the four extremities and pulse wave.
2. ECG-interpretation in children.

30. Clinical case – diagnosis and treatment. /2h./

Individual work with patients with congenital heart anomaly.

31. Investigation of cardiovascular system – functional analysis and medical imaging. /3h./

Practice examination of a child with a cardiovascular disease and applying laboratory analysis for investigation of cardiovascular system.

32. Heart failure – diagnosis and treatment. /3h./

1. Definition, causes, pathogenesis, clinical picture.
2. Diagnosis and clinical examination of a child with heart failure.
3. Making a complex treatment plan – regimen, diet, sedatives, cardiogenic therapy, diuretics, vasodilators, oxygen therapy.
4. Doses and application of cardiogenic therapy.

33. Congenital heart defects with left to right shunting – clinical case. /3ч./

1. Congenital heart defects with left to right shunting /atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, persistent arterial duct/.
2. Clinical picture. Clinical features of heart murmurs in the group of left to right shunting.
3. Congenital heart defects without shunting.

34. Congenital heart defects with right to left shunting – clinical case. /3ч./

1. Congenital heart defects with right to left shunting – Tetralogy of Fallot, transposition of the great vessels, common arterial trunk.
2. Practicing skills of determining the clinical picture of Tetralogy of Fallot. Diagnosis and treatment of hypoxic attack.

35. Collagenoses. /3h./


1. Etiology, pathogenesis, pathoanatomy, diagnostic criteria.
2. Rheumatoid arthritis - clinical forms / polyarthritis, oligoarthritis, acute rheumatoid arthritis /.
3. Lupus erythematosus, Dermatomyositis, Scleroderma, mixed connective tissue disease.
4. Reactive arthritis.
5. Other diseases affecting the joints.

36. Rheumatic disease. Differential diagnosis of joint syndrome. /3h./

1. Etiology, pathogenesis
2. Clinical forms of Rheumatic disease.
3. Diagnostic criteria.
4. Drawing up a therapeutic and prevention plan.

37. Anatomic-physiological features and excretory system examination. /3h./

1. Exercise on taking a purposeful history of a kidney patient.
2. Familiarity with the paraclinical studies needed to diagnose kidney disease.
3. Interpretation of urinary findings.

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38. Glomerulonephritis. Differential diagnosis of hematuria. /3h./

1. Acute glomerulonephritis - etiology, pathogenesis, pathoanatomy, clinic, course and complications, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prognosis.
2. Chronic glomerulonephritis - forms., Criteria for chronic nephritis.

39. Nephrotic syndrome. /3h./

1. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification, diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
2. Demonstration of clinical and biochemical constellation in nephrotic syndrome.
3. Administration of cortisone treatment at different stages of the disease.

40. Infections of the urinary system. /3h./

1. Familiarity with the clinical picture of urinary tract infections at different ages.
2. Interpretation of microbiological examination.
3. Prepare a treatment plan.

41. Water-salt exchange. /3h./

1. Causes, types, degree of dehydration.
2. Build skills to diagnose a state of dehydration.
3. Drawing up a plan for intravenous water-salt rehydration.

42. Anatomical and physiological features and examination of the digestive system. /3h./

1. Making a purposeful history of digestive system disease.
2. Objective examination of the digestive system with a view, palpation, percussion, auscultation.
3. Most commonly used paraclinical studies.

43. Differential diagnosis of vomiting. /3h./

1. Vomiting - functional and organic causes. Symptomatic vomiting.
2. Demonstration of a clinical picture of GER and Pyloric stenosis.
3. Discussion of therapeutic behaviour.

44. Acute and chronic diarrhea. /3h./

1. Familiarity with the diagnostic criteria for acute and chronic diarrhea.
2. Ways of etiological diagnosis.
3. Drawing up a diet plan.

45. Differential diagnosis of abdominal pain. / 3h /

1. Discuss the behaviour of a child with unclear abdominal pain.
2. Research and consultation required.

46. Differential diagnosis of hepatosplenomegaly. /3h./

1. Etiology, pathogenesis.
2. Clinical trial of a child with hepatosplenomegaly.

47. Deficiency and hypo-regenerative anaemia. /3h./

1. Differential diagnosis and paraclinical parameters.
2. Examination of a clinical case with iron deficiency anaemia - history, blade, diagnosis, treatment.

48. Discussion of diagnostic criteria for hypo-regenerative anemia / 3h /


1. Etiology, pathogenesis, diagnostic criteria.
2. Case study.

49. Haemolytic anaemias. /3h./

1. Classification, diagnosis and differential diagnosis.
2. Consideration of a clinical case of Thalassemia Major / Anemia of Cooley /. Diagnosis, treatment - haemotransfusion, chelation therapy.

50. Differential diagnosis of enlarged lymph nodes. Leukemia. /3h./

1. Familiarity with the clinical picture of Leukemia.
2. Objective examination of a child with enlarged lymph nodes, discussing differential diagnostic options.

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51. Hemorrhagic diathesis. /3h./

1. Discuss the clinical picture of thrombocytopenia and hemophilia.
2. Drawing up a study and treatment plan.

52. Anatomical and physiological features and study of the nervous system. Seizures. /3h./

1. Developing skills for the study of meninge-radicular irritation syndrome and increased intracranial pressure.
2. Demonstration of a case of febrile seizure.

53. Differential diagnosis of low growth. Hypothyroidism. /3h./

1. Exercise for diagnosing low growth.
2. Differential-diagnostic options.
3. Familiarity with the clinical picture of hyposomatotropism and congenital hypothyroidism.

54. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia. Deviations in Puberty. /3h./

1. Discuss the clinical diagnosis of intersexual conditions.
2. Familiarity with the rules for the onset and course of puberty.
3. Detection of deviations in puberty.

55. Diabetes - clinic, diagnosis, treatment. /3h./

1. Recognition of diabetic symptoms. Build a diagnosis skill.
2. Insulin treatment.
3. Creating a diet for a diabetic sick child.

56. Diabetes - acute complications (hypoglycaemic coma and ketoacidosis). /3h./

1. Behaviour in hypoglycaemia - recognition, diagnosis, treatment.
2. Diabetic ketoacidosis - clinical signs, diagnosis, treatment.

57. Poisoning. /3h./

1. Familiarization with the most common drug poisoning clinic and FOS.
2. Demonstration of gastric lavage and forced diuresis.

58. Differential diagnosis of jaundice. /3h./

1. Exercise the ability to differentiate pathological jaundice from physiological.
2. Getting to know the different groups of neonatal jaundice. Therapeutic behaviour.

59. Laboratory tasks. /3h./

1. Interpretation of results from PKC, urine, CAS.

60. Clinical tasks. /3h./

1. Diagnosis of the disease based on history data, clinical and paraclinical examination.


CURRENT CONTROL

During the practice exercises on Pediatrics periodically tests with practical questions on the material passed. They are answered in writing and graded. Periodically, practical tasks are assigned to the material traveled best in a particular patient and an assessment of the response is given.

FINAL CONTROL

The exam is an extremely important element of the learning process. It gives an opportunity to evaluate the knowledge, practical habits and skills of the student trainee in Children's Diseases, but also to evaluate the effectiveness of the teaching and work of the teachers.

The Children's Disease exam is conducted according to a scheme that is based on literature and our experience. It aims to:

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- To provide objectivity in the assessment of the student's knowledge and abilities, eliminating as much as possible the random element, extinguishing the mental tension accompanying each exam and the subjective attitude of the examiner.

- To put the burden on practical habits and skills in diagnosis and treatment.

- Make an attempt to evaluate not only the student's work and memory, but also his / her ability to navigate standard clinical situations and draw conclusions.

The examination scheme consists of 3 parts:

1. Examination of a sick child, usually accompanied by the mother, with a view to assessing the student's ability to collect anamnestic data, to examine the sick child with objective methods of examination, to make and motivate the diagnosis and to draw up a therapeutic plan.

This part of the exam forms 1/3 of the grade from 0 to 20 points

2. a / Checking the assimilation of facts without which the analysis of the condition cannot be made by a test.

b / Checking the ability to write a prescription for medicines commonly used in pediatric practice

c / Data orientation characterizing the clinical case and answering questions regarding: etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment, and sometimes prognosis / clinical task /

d / Laboratory data analysis / laboratory assignment /

For the trainees, an ECG analysis with characteristic abnormalities and a peripheral blood count are included.

The second section forms the second third of the exam, giving a score based on the correct answers with a total score of 0-20 points.

3. Theoretical examination on 2 questions from the synopsis, not only the systematic presentation, but also the opportunity to explain and motivate the stated opinion.

This concludes the third part of the exam. Each of the questions is graded from 0-10 points, with a maximum of 20 points.

The total grade of the student is from 0 to 60 points.

The final grade is rounded to one and entered in the exam journal, exam protocols and student record.

CREDITS SYSTEM

Total number of credits - 11

The total credit score is formed by:


Activities Max Percentage

1. Credits for attendance and participation in practical exercises 4.2 /38.9%/

2. Credits from the presence of lectures 1.7 /15.8%/

3. Loans from independent preparation for practicum. Exercise 2.2 /21.8%/

4. Loans from self-study exam 2.6 /23.5%/

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PLACE OF THE COURSE IN THE SPECIALTY TRAINING.


The discipline Pediatrics is compulsory in the curriculum of the specialty "Medicine" and is taught in the ninth and tenth semesters. Students gain theoretical knowledge of the anatomical and physiological features of the child's body, the principles of rational nutrition in childhood, learn about the clinical picture of the most common childhood diseases, learn how to take anamnesis, analyze data, make a diagnosis, to draw up a therapeutic plan, taking into account the peculiarities of drug treatment in childhood. In the course of practical training, they master the methods of clinical examination of a sick child, including a breastfeeding infant.

EXPECTED RESULTS

Acquiring theoretical knowledge and practical skills, it is expected that medical students, as newly graduated doctors, will be able to deal with the major medical problems of a healthy and sick child at home, outpatient and inpatient settings. The necessary basis has been created for those wishing to specialize in Children's Diseases, to be able to undertake postgraduate training.

EXAMINATION SYNOPSIS FOR SEMESTER EXAMINATION IN „PEDIATRICS”

1. Making diagnosis in pediatrics
 2. Obtaining the pediatric history
 3. Physical examination
 4. General aspects of drug therapy
 5. General aspects of antibacterial therapy
 6. Principles of prevention and prophylaxis
 7. Risk factors and risk approach
 8. Physical growth and development of children
 9. Psychomotor development of children
 10. Education and behavior
 11. Rickets
 12. Principles of nutrition in childhood
 13. Breast-feeding
 14. Bottle-feeding. Formula milk
 15. Nutrition of children 1 to 3 years of age
 16. Dietary regimens
 17. Chronic digestive disorders, hypotrophy
 18. Obesity
-

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19. Diseases of the digestive system, etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, diagnostic approach

20. Acute respiratory failure

21. Upper respiratory tract infections

22. Bronchial obstructive syndrome

23. Foreign body aspiration

24. Bronchitis and bronchiolitis

25. Acute pneumonia

26. Destructive pneumonia

27. Chronic pneumonia

28. Cystic fibrosis

29. Allergic diseases - etiology, pathogenesis, diagnosis and treatment

30. Bronchial asthma

31. Tuberculosis in children

32. Diseases of the digestive system - etiology, pathogenesis, basic clinical symptoms, syndromes, diagnostic approach

33. Vomiting in childhood. Differential diagnosis of vomiting

34. Gastroesophageal reflux

35. Abdominal pain

36. Acute diarrhea in children

37. Water-electrolite balance

38. Dehydration. Rehydration

39. Malabsorption syndrome. Chronic diarrhea 40. Hepatosplenomegaly

41. Acid-base balance - physiology and pathology

42. Diseases of the cardiovascular system- diagnostic approach

43. Heart failure

44. Congenital heart defects - epidemiology, etiology, hemodynamics, diagnosis and treatment

45. Left to right shunt congenital heart malformations

46. Right to left shunt congenital heart malformations

47. Congenital heart malformations without shunt


48. Connective tissue disorders- diagnostic approach

49. Juvenile chronic arthritis

50. Other connective tissue diseases

51. Rheumatic fever

52. Vasculitis

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53. Differential diagnosis of joint pain

54. Diseases of the urinary tract - etiology, pathogenesis, main clinical manifestations, diagnostic approach

55. Glomerulonephritis - acute and chronic

56. Nephrotic syndrome

57. Urinary tract infections

58. Anomalies of the urinary tract

59. Urolithiasis in children

60. Renal failure

61. Anemias of childhood - classification, diagnostic approach

62. Iron deficiency anemia

63. Hemolytic anemias

64. Malignant diseases

65. Acute leukemia

66. Hemorrhagic diathesis, thrombocytopenia

67. Lymphadenomegaly

68. Diagnostic approach of nervous system diseases

69. Seizures in children. Febrile seizures

70. Epilepsy

71. Neuroinfections

72. Cerebral palsy

73. Pituitary gland diseases. Differential diagnosis of short stature

74. Hypothyroidism

75. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

76. Puberty and disorders of puberty

77. Diabetes mellitus - etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis

78. Diabetes mellitus- treatment. Acute complications of diabetes

79. Newborn baby- characteristics

80. Low birth weight child

81. Birth and traumatic injuries


82. Neonatal asphyxia

83. Neonatal infections

84. Neonatal jaundice

85. Congenital and hereditary diseases. Genetic consultation

86. Incidents in pediatric age

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87. Exogenous and drug poisonings

88. Characteristics of immunity in children and immunodeficiency conditions

REFERENCES:

- Lectures course.
- Nelson Text Book Of Pediatrics 18th Edition, 2007 .

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