

Teaching program for obligatory subject on Faculty of Paediatrics (English Division)

Semester 5 – winter

1. The paediatric department organisation. The medical documentation.
2. A medical history of the patient (anamnesis). Some examples of an anamnesis in different developmental periods.
3. The physical examination of the child. The student's responsibility for children during the examination. The protection of students and the prevention of the hand-borne infections. The general appearance estimation. The posture and nutrition changes (changes in body proportions, a physical development etc) over a child's development. Vital signs.
4. The demonstration of the examination of the skin, subcutaneous tissue and the lymph nodes. Practical training.
5. The demonstration of the examination of the and musculoskeletal system examination. Symptoms of rickets. Practical training.
6. The demonstration of the examination of the head, ears, eyes, nose and oral cavity. Practical training.
7. The demonstration of the examination of the neck, thyroid gland, thorax – practical training of physical examination..
8. The demonstration of the examination thorax and lungs by healthy children and with bronchial, and lung diseases.
9. The demonstration of the examination of the circulatory system examination The practice part – examination of the patient.
10. The demonstration of the examination of the abdomen and genitourinary system examination. Practical training.
11. The demonstration of the examination of the nervous system of a child. Reflexes of the new-born infant and in the infancy period. Practical training.
12. The repetition (testing the students' knowledge). Present physical health examination report. Records of physical assessment (*status praesens*).
13. The assessment and discussing *statuses*. The developmental periods: The practice part – examination of the new-born infant.
14. The growth and development during infancy, the second year of life, during the pre-school and school age. The adolescence period. The examination of the children of various ages.
15. The assessment of physical growth and development (the evaluation of dental development, the assessment of height and weight, head and chest circumference). The practical training of measurement compared to the established standards (a percentile method). Assessment of students knowledge. Graduation from semester.

Semester 6- summer

1. The physical examination of the patient. The principal clinical symptoms in children: fever, dyspnoea, cough, convulsions, cyanosis, etc.
2. The physical examination of the patient. The principal clinical symptoms in children: diarrhea, vomiting, abdominal pain, constipation, etc.
3. The assessment of laboratory tests: complete blood cell number, urinalysis, a serum amino-acid screen, a measurement of arterial blood gases and pH, electrolytes.
4. Physical examination of new-born and older infants connected with feeding .
5. Physical examination of the patients considering feeding and clinical symptoms. Assessment of laboratory tests of the patients.
6. Immunisation schedules in children as applied to patients. The physical examination of the patient.
7. Rickets prophylactic. The prophylactics and preventive measures against infections The physical examination of the patient considering rickets manifestation.
8. Care of infants.
9. The students record physical health examination of a patient.
10. Repetition. Practical and theoretical tests.

11. Criteria of the promotion:

1. Practical and theoretical tests.
2. Participation in classes.

12. Literature:

1. Pediatric Physical Examination: An Illustrated Handbook By Karen Duderstadt
2. Nelson Essentials of Pediatrics, With STUDENT CONSULT Online Access By Karen Marcante, MD, Robert M. Kliegman, MD and Richard E. Behrman, MD
3. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics, 19th Edition, By Robert M. Kliegman, MD, Bonita M.D. Stanton, MD, Joseph St. Geme, Nina Schor and Richard E. Behrman, MD