

INDEPENDENT LABORATORY OF PROPAEDEUTICS OF PEDIATRICS
COURSE IN PEDIATRICS
FOR STUDENTS OF FACULTY OF MEDICINE

The name of Unit in which the subject is realized

Independent Laboratory of Propaedeutics of Pediatrics

Head

Dr n. med. Barbara Garanty-Bogacka

Total hours:

118 hours include:

73 hours of seminars

45 hours of classes

ECTS:

The main aim of teaching in our department is to acquaint the students with normal growth and development of the child in particular developmental periods, it means: neonatal period, infancy, toddler's years, preschool years, early-school years, puberty and adolescence. It is especially important for doctors to know some peculiarities of developmental periods that cause different methodology of child physical examination as well as different significance of interview data and laboratory findings.

The next important topic is to teach students how to obtain the health history and how to perform proper physical examination, especially in infants and young children. Apart from this students should learn the estimation of somatic growth and psychomotor development.

Very important part of teaching is also to acquaint the students with the modern prophylaxis and health promotion concerning child growth and development. The student should know how to perform screening tests used in pediatrics as well as should know general rules of proper feeding and infectious diseases prophylaxis during childhood.

FORMS OF ACTIVITIES

Subject of Pediatrics is carried out in 5th and 6th semesters in forms seminars, classes, and colloquium (final test). There are no lectures.

1. Seminars are conducted during 50 h in 5th semester and 23 h in 6th semester. They include general rules of physical examination of the child and knowledge about somatic growth and psychomotor development, puberty, immunity, feeding, and prophylaxis of anemia. Seminars are carried out in group of 15 – 18 students a one tutor.
2. Classes include 25 h in 5th term and 20 h in 6th term and are devoted to know the normal growth and development of the child in particular developmental periods. For better observation of normal child and his interactions with peers a few classes are conducted in nursery and kindergarten. Some time of classes is devoted to teaching students how to perform physical exam in proper way. Classes are carried out in 3 – 4 students groups per tutor. They are lasting 4 h in 5th term and 3 h in 6th semester. During the classes students are controlled by tutor with acquaintance of subject theory.
3. The material with pediatrics is controlled once at the end of 6th semester as a test with unichoice questions. The test has two re-sits.

SUBJECTS OF SEMINARS

1. Health history:

- personal details
- presenting complaints
- past medical history
- family history
- social history

2. Physical examination:

- methods used in performing a physical examination (inspection, palpation, percussion auscultation)
- vital signs (consciousness, respiration, pulse, blood pressure, temperature)
- general appearance (skin, lymph nodes and musculoskeletal system)

3. Physical examination of head and neck:

- head, face, eyes, ears, nose, throat, mouth, thyroid gland

4. Respiratory system:

- development of the respiratory system
- physical examination of the respiratory system
- peculiarities of anatomy, physiology and examination of the respiratory system in children
- common signs, symptoms and diseases

5. Cardiovascular system:

- development of the cardiovascular system
- physical examination of the cardiovascular system
- peculiarities of examination of the cardiovascular system in children
- common signs, symptoms and diseases

6. Digestive system:

- development of the digestive system
- physical examination of the digestive system
- peculiarities of examination of the digestive system in children
- common signs, symptoms and diseases

7. Central nervous system:

- Development of the central nervous system
- Physical examination of the central nervous system in newborns, infants and older children
- Classic signs of meningeal irritation

8. Adjustment to extrauterine life:

Term newborn, preterm newborn, prolonged newborn, neonate with IUGR

9. Nutrition:

- Nutritional requirements (water, calories, proteins, carbohydrates, fat, minerals, vitamins).
- Feeding of infants:

- breast feeding (advantages, contraindications to breast feeding, preparation of prospective mothers, technique of breast feeding)
- formula feeding (technique of artificial feeding, comparison of human milk and cow milk, milk formulas)
- solid food introduction during the first year
- first year feeding problems (underfeeding, regurgitation, vomiting, colic, constipation).

10. Anaemia:

- Physiologic anaemia in infancy period.
- Megaloblastic anaemia in infancy.
- Iron deficiency anaemia.

11. Assessment of psychomotor development:

- Gross motor development.
- Fine motor development.
- Language development.
- Perceptual development.
- Toilet training.
- Developmental screening tests.
- Screening tests for dominance of hand, leg, ear and eye.

12. Physical development:

- Variability in human growth patterns
- Stages of development
- Methods of studying growth and development
- Variability in body proportions
- Evaluation of osseous maturation
- Evaluation of dental development
- Secular trends in growth

13. Urogenital system:

- Development of the urinary system, internal reproductive organs and external genitalia
- Physical examination of the urogenital system
- Peculiarities of examination of the urogenital system in children
- Common signs, symptoms and diseases

SUBJECTS OF CLASSES

Infants` Ward – class No 1:

1. Growth and development during the first year of life
2. Feeding during the first year of life.
3. Physical examination

Infants` Ward – class No 2:

1. Assessment of neurologic and psychologic development

2. Screening tests for hearing and vision.
3. Physical examination

Infant ward-class No 3:

1. Growth and development during the toddlers years
2. Feeding during the second and third year of life
3. Prevention of illness and accidents

Children Ward:

1. Growth and development during the early school years
2. Screening tests for hearing, vision and speech.
3. Society of children
4. Health promotion during middle childhood
5. Physical examination

Kindergarten:

1. Growth and development of preschool children
2. Screening tests for hearing, vision and speech.
3. Personal-social behaviour.
4. Feeding of preschoolers.
5. Physical examination.

Outpatient:

1. Assessment of physical growth, state of nutrition of pubertal development:
 - techniques of measurement
 - development of screening tests
2. Physical examination

Neonatal Unit:

2. Evaluation of the newborn
 - Apgar score and assessment at delivery
 - physiologic adaptations
 - physical examination
3. Postnatal screenings
4. Prematurity and intrauterine growth retardation

Infant Ward:

1. Health maintenance, promotion and prevention of illness:
 - feeding and nutrition
 - body hygiene
 - prevention of illness
 - stimulation and play
2. Physical examination

Children Ward:

1. Physical growth during adolescence
2. Classifications of sex maturity
3. Physical examination
4. Cognitive and psychosocial growth during adolescence.

Children Ward (School readiness):

1. School-related problems:
 - school readiness
 - school phobia
 - learning disabilities (dyslexia)
 - language and speech disorders
 - the clumsy child
 - hyperactivity
 - the gifted child
 - social interactional problems
2. Prevention of drug abuse.
3. Physical examination.