THE SUBJECT OF PEDIATRICS AS THE SCIENCE ABOUT A HEALTHY AND SICK CHILDREN. THE MAIN STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT OF PEDIATRICS IN UKRAINE

Academic discipline «Pediatric Propedeutics»
Self-study guide for the 3rd year
English medium students

ПРЕДМЕТ І МІСЦЕ ПЕДІТРІЇ, ОСНОВНІ ЕТАПИ РОЗВИТКУ
З дисципліни «Пропедевтика педіатрії»
Методичні вказівки
do самостійної роботи студентів 3-го курсу
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Затверджено
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Contents

Every nation can live a fulfilled life and successfully make progress only in the case of complete software of growth and full development of its future - the younger generation. This can be achieved only with the necessary life conditions and the modern level of medical care. Therefore, it is important to define the role and significance of Pediatrics as a science of a healthy and a sick child, its place in the general medicine and its value for training of a doctor. Without knowledge of the past is not possible to shape the future so we should refer to the main historical stages of Pediatrics development in Ukraine. Professors I.V. Troitsky, V.E. Chernov, M.D. Ponomarev and V.F. Jakubowicz are the organizers of the first Pediatric departments in Ukraine.

To know:

1. The concept of children's health, criteria for health assessment.
2. The main functions of Pediatrics.
3. To analyze basic statistical rates of health care institutions.
4. The main historical stages of pediatrics in Ukraine.
5. Professors V.S.Chernov., V.D. Yakubovych and others as organizers of the first pediatric departments in Ukraine.
6. Professors’ contributions (O.M. Khokhol, V.O.Belousov, F.D.Rum'yantseva, L.O.Filkinshteyn, O.I.Skrotsky, P.M. Hudzenko, V.M.Sydelnikov, B.
Y.Reznik V.D.Chebotarova and others) in the development of national clinical Pediatrics.
7. Kharkiv pediatric school, basic stages and directions of the development. Professors’ contributions (Arkavin Y.S., Frishman N.M., Belousov V.A., Tets G.I. and others) in the development of pediatric science.

**To be able to:**

• To interpret the child health criteria.
• To analyze the basic statistical indices of medical institutions.
• Interpret the historical stages of pediatrics in Ukraine.

**Basic knowledge, abilities, and skills which are necessary for studying the topic (interdisciplinary integration).**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The names of previous disciplines</th>
<th>Skills</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Human Anatomy.</td>
<td>To know the structure and functions of various systems and organs, pathological anatomy and physiology. To be able to figure the basic statistical rates of the pediatrician and medical institutions activities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Histology.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3. Physiology.</td>
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<td>4. Pathological Anatomy.</td>
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<td>5. Pathological Physiology.</td>
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<td>6. Care for patients.</td>
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Structures of individual issues of the topic.

1. Graphical structure of the topic «Key terms (concepts) for the classes» - Appendix 1.

2. Graphical structure of the topic «The formulas for calculating the basic pediatric statistical rates» -

3. **Table 2**: The children medical establishment in Ukrainian
   1. Pediatric polyclinic
   2. Children’s hospital: municipal, district, regional, national. Hospital can be multi-departments and specialized.
   3. Children’s health center.
   4. Kinder garden.
   5. Orphanage home.

4. **Table 3**: The quality of medical cone is characterized by number of indexes

5. **Table 4**: Analysis of every case of children’s death must be done.
   Reasons of the death can include group of diseases:
   1) Prenatal
   Reasons of the death can include some group of disease:
   1) Perinatal reasons of the death: prematurity, asphyxia, syndrome meconial aspiration, birth trauma (intracranial hemorrhage, trauma of spinal cord)
   2) Defects of development (anomaly of development) of the difference system: central nervous system, respiratory, cardiovascular system – defects of heart and vessels, defects of gastrointestinal system,
urorenal system (renal dysplasia or aplasia), endocrine system and other system.

3) Genetic - depended conditions: Daun’s syndrome, Edvard’s syndrome, Patou’s syndrome and other.

4) Diseases of the respiratory system: pneumonia, pleuris and other.

5) Diseases of the digestive system: necrotizing enterocolites and other.

6) Diseases of urorenal system: glomerulonephritis, pilonephritis, and other.

7) Diseases of endocrine system.

8) Congenital disorder of metabolism – phenilketonuria, galaktozemia and other enzimopathy.

The diagnosis mast bi dun according nomenclature INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE DESESES – 10.

The list of study materials:

Main:

Additional:

Test questions to the class:
1. Define the subject of Pediatrics, determine its role and basic functions.
2. Determine the main historical stages of Pediatrics in Ukraine.
3. Determine the role of such scientists like S.H.Hotovytskiy and I.V.Troyitskiy in development of Pediatrics in Ukraine.
4. What is the concept of children's health, criteria for health assessment, and health groups?
5. Name the main statistical indexes of child health-care institutions (neonatal mortality, mortality etc.).

Tests for self-control:
1. The criteria for health assessment are the following except:
A. physical and neuro-psychological development and the degree of harmony
B. functional state of basic systems.
C. social and living conditions.
D. body resistance and reactivity.
E. the presence and absence of chronic disease.

2. What does Pediatrics deal with?
   A. anatomical and physiological children features.
   B. peculiarities of feeding of healthy and sick children of different ages.
   C. etiology and pathogenesis of diseases.
   D. diagnosis, treatment and prevention of diseases
   E. all of the above mentioned.

3. What criteria is used for the child health assessment?
   A. state of basic systems.
   B. body resistance and reactivity
   C. physical and neuro-psychological development
   D. the presence and absence of chronic disease.
   E. all of the above mentioned.

4. The infant mortality rate is a number of deaths of children, per:
   A. 10,000 live births
   B. 100 live births
   C. number of children born in a given reporting year
   D. 1,000 live births
   E. the number of child population in the region
5. Who from noted pediatricians used the antidiphtheric serum for the first time?
   A. Chernov V.Y.
   B. Arkavin Y.S.
   C. Frishman N.M.
   D. Belousov V.A.
   E. Kogemiaka A.I.

6. First Pediatric department in Kiev was established in:
   A. 1890
   B. 1887
   C. 1770
   D. 1654
   E. 1920

7. Pediatric departments were established in all the Faculties of Medicine of all the Ukrainian universities:
   A. at the early XX century
   B. at the end of XX century
   C. in XIX century
   D. at the end of XIX century
   E. in XXI century

8. Who was the first pediatrist which described the clinical characteristics of infectious mononucleosis?
   A. Filatov N.F.
   B. Chernov V.Y.
   C. Arkavin Y.S.
D. Frishman N.M.
E. Belousov V.A.

9. The first Hospital for sick children was established in:
   A. New York
   B. Kiev
   C. Moscow
   D. Paris
   E. London

10. Who was the author of a book “The Nature of The Child” (460 – 377 BC)?
    A Solomon
    B. Antaeus
    C. Hippocrates
    D. Mikel Angelo
    E. Raphael

The standards of answers to the tests:
1-C; 2- E; 3-E; 4-D; 5-A; 6- B; 7-A; 8-A; 9- D; 10- C;
Structures of individual issues of the topic

Table 1. Key terms (concepts) for the classes.

| 1. The notion of Pediatrics. | Pediatrics (Greek ‘pais’, ‘paidos’ - child, ‘iatreia’ - treatment) is the branch of Medicine that deals with child development, disease factors and process, ways of its detection, treatment and prevention. |

Table 2. The formulas for calculating the basic pediatric statistical rates.

The quality of medical care is characterized by a number of indices, children’s mortality being an important one.

The index of children mortality = \[
\frac{\text{Number of children who died before 1 year}}{1,000 \text{ children born alive during 1 year}}
\]

There are 3 indices within the index of children’s mortality, which describe mortality of children of different age groups.

Early neonatal mortality = \[
\frac{\text{Number of children who died before 6 days}}{1,000 \text{ children born alive during 1 year}}
\]

Late neonatal mortality = \[
\frac{\text{Number of newborns died from 7 till 28 days}}{1,000 \text{ children born alive during 1 year}}
\]
Postneonatal mortality = \( \frac{\text{Number of children died from 29 days till 1 year}}{1,000 \text{ children born alive during 1 year}} \)

Perinatal mortality = \( \frac{\text{Number of stillborn} + \text{Number of newborns who died during 6 days}}{1,000 \text{ children born alive and stillborn}} \)

Morbidity index is an important index of quality of medical care.

Morbidity = \( \frac{\text{Number of new cases of disease during last year}}{\text{Average amount children population in thousands}} \)

Lethality = \( \frac{\text{Amount of outcomes exits}}{100 \text{ cases of this disease}} \)
Для нотатків
Для нотатків
Навчальне видання

ПРЕДМЕТ І МІСЦЕ ПЕДІТРІЇ, ОСНОВНІ ЕТАПИ РОЗВИТКУ

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Комп’ютерна верстка

Ум. друк. арк.____. Тираж____ прим. Зам. №____.