

PERIODS OF CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT

Academic discipline «Pediatric Propedeutics»

Teacher's guide for the 3rd year

English medium students

ПЕРІОДИ ДИТЯЧОГО ВІКУ

Методичні розробки

до аудиторної роботи викладачів

З дисципліни «Пропедевтика педіатрії»

МІНІСТЕРСТВО ОХОРОНИ ЗДОРОВ'Я УКРАЇНИ
Харківський національний медичний університет

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Number of class periods: independent work– 3;
practical trainings – 4.

Contents

Ontogenesis of a child includes certain periods of development which are characterized by different level of physical and psychological maturity, peculiarities of diseases' courses, special features of relations of the body with its environment. Due to these peculiarities, morphological characteristics of organs and the whole body are gradually changing; adaptive reactions are improving; psychological characteristics are modifying. Doctors should use in their practical work an individual approach to a child taking into account age-related anatomical and psychological characteristics.

Specific goals

To know:

1. General information on ontogenesis, phylogenesis and embriogenesis.
2. Modern information about the periods of childhood and meaning of the periodization for the individual approach to healthy and sick children.
3. Modern approaches to biological age of a child and his/her socialization.
4. Peculiarities and methods of collection of medical history in children.
5. Methods of objective clinical investigations of healthy and sick children. General examination of healthy and sick children.
6. Criteria of assessment of the general condition of sick children.
7. What do you understand by the term “newborn child”?

Be able to (list of practical skills):

1. Determination of the period of childhood of a child taking into account anatomical and physiological characteristics.

2. Evaluation of the correspondence of the day regimen, nutrition and care to the age of the child.
3. Identification of pathological factors and their hazardous influence on a child during different age periods.
4. Training of the use of terminology related the periodization (embryopathies, early and late-term fetopathies, prenatal, antenatal, intranatal, postnatal and so on).
5. Use of the age criteria for identification of the period of childhood to which the child belongs.
6. Determination of the meaning of perinatal and exogenous factors on the development of a child of different age.

Providing an initial level of knowledge-abilities

To apply the materials of the guidelines for independent extra-curricular activities of students to the subject 1.

Materials needed for methodological support: The technological card of the lesson

№	Step of the lesson	Study time (min)	Tutorials		Place of the lesson
			Learning tools	Equipment	
1.	Determination of the initial level of knowledge	20	Testing	Tests	Classroom
2.	Determination of the main positions of the topic	25	Quiz, discussion	Graphical structure of the topic, case history of childrens with breastfeedin	Classroom

				g and after introduction of solid foods.	
3.	Break	10			
4.	Solution for the training tasks of the topic	45	Independent work of a student under the guidance of a teacher - training of practical skills	Premises and equipment of the hospital	Departments of the hospital
5.	Break	30			
6.	Solution for the training tasks of the topic	45	Independent work of a student under the guidance of a teacher - training of practical skills. Completion of the diary of	Premises and equipment of the hospital	Departments of the hospital

			practical training.		
7.	Break	10			
8.	Determination of the output level of skills readiness.	20	Checking of the practical skills of a student while work in the departments.	Premises and equipment of the hospital	Departments of the hospital
9.	Determination of the output level of knowledge and skills readiness.	15	Solving and discussion of situational assignments Checking entries in the diary of practical training	Situational tasks	Classroom
10.	Summation of the lesson. Assignment to the next lesson.	10	Quiz, discussion		Classroom

The estimated basis of the action in performance of the learning objectives of the topic:

1. Study the medical history of the child.
2. Self-study in the Hospital departments – Training of the use of terminology related the periodization (embryopathies, early and late-term fetopathies, prenatal, antenatal, intranatal, postnatal and so on). Use of the age criteria for identification of the period of childhood to which the child belongs. Determination of the meaning of perinatal and exogenous factors on the development of a child of different age.

Tasks for the final knowledge assessment.

3. Situational tasks:

Situational tasks:

Task 1: A pregnant woman came to be registered to the clinic. While interview it has been discovered that at the 9 week gestational age the woman had an epidemic roseola. Is it dangerous for the infant? What could you advise to her? Explain the answer.

Standard of answer: 9 weeks is the embryonic period of fetus development at the time of which basic organs and systems are established. It was found that the epidemic roseola virus had a teratogenic action: defects of development are possible. Termination of pregnancy is recommended.

Task 2: A pregnant woman came to pediatricist for guidance. At the gestational age between 7 and 28 weeks the woman had a benign Acute Respiratory Diseases (2 times). Took an acetylsalicylic acid and herbal medications. What consequences can appear after the disease? Explain the answer.

Standard of answer: It was not found that the respiratory viruses had a teratogenic action for the fetus; possible defects of development are not more than overall average in the population.

Task 3: 2 months age child was diagnosed with measles.

Quests:

1. Determine a pediatric period of the child.
2. If measles is typically occurring pathology for the pediatric period? Explain the answer.
3. What pediatric periods are the most frequently this

Standard of answer:

1. Nursing infant period.
2. The measles and other infant infections are not typically occurring for nursing infant period because: a) the infant has a passive immunity to this diseases from his mother; b) limited contact with other children.
3. Child infections are typically occurring for the preschool and early school age children.

Task 4: During the examination of a newborn child in the delivery room severe anatomical birth defects were noticed – absence of a right arm, malformations of inner organs. What is the name of this pathology?

Standard of answer: embriopathy.

Task 5. During the questioning of the mother of a newborn child, it was established that the period from the beginning of labors till the umbilical ligation was 15 hours. What is the name of this period?

Standart of answer: intranatal.

Task 6. District pediatrician is carrying out dispensary examination of a child aged 20 days at home. During the questioning it was established that the child was born in term with weight 3100 g, height 50 cm. Delivery without complications. The child is breastfed. Determine the period of childhood of this child.

Standart of answer:– late neonatal.

Task 7. The child is 8 years old and is in the second year of the school. The physical development has slowed down. Milk teeth have started to change to permanent teeth. Determine the period of childhood of this child.

Standart of answer:– primary school age.

Points that student can get for the work

The maximum number of points which may be consequently obtained by students is 200 points; this includes 120 points for current educational activity and 80 points for the final lesson.

Current educational activity of students is controlled during practical classes according to specific goals in the course of each practical class as well as during self-training in the hospital department. It is recommended to apply the following means of diagnostics of the students' level of readiness: control of practical skills, solving cases and test control of theoretical knowledge.

The current assessment of students on respective topics is conducted in the traditional 4-point grade scale ("excellent", "good", "satisfactory" and "unsatisfactory") with further conversion into a multiscore scale.

The grade "Excellent" is given when the student knows the program in toto, illustrating the answers with various examples; gives clear and comprehensive answers without any hints; delivers the material without any inaccuracies or errors; performs practical tasks of a different degree of complexity.

The grade "Good" is given when the student knows the whole program and understands it well, gives correct, consistent and structured but not completely comprehensive answers to questions, although he is able to answer additional questions without mistakes; solves all cases and performs practical tasks experiencing difficulties only in the most complex situations.

The grade "Satisfactory" is given to the student based on his satisfactory level of knowledge and understanding of the entire subject. The student is able to solve modified tasks with the help of hints; solves cases and applies practical skills experiencing difficulties in simple

cases; is unable to deliver a consistent answer, but answers direct questions correctly.

The mark "Unsatisfactory" is given when the student's knowledge and skills do not meet the requirements of the grade "satisfactory".

Given the number of practical classes the grades are converted into the multiscore scale as follows:

The mark "Excellent" – 72-80 scores

The mark "Good" – 60-71 scores

The mark "Satisfactory" – 50-59 scores

The mark "Unsatisfactory" – 0 scores

List of learning literature:

Basic literature:

1. Propaedeutics of Pediatrics: Manual for foreign students / V. A. Fjoklin, V. A. Klymenko, O. M. Plakhotna, T. V. Sirenko, A. I. Kojemiaka, O. V. Sharikadze. – Kharkiv: 2010. – 356 p.
2. Kapitan T. Propaedeutics of children diseases and nursing of the child / T. Kapitan. – The state cartographical factory, 2006. – 734p.
3. Мазурин А.В., Воронцов И.М. Пропедевтика детских болезней. – СПб.: Фолиант, 2000. – 928с.
4. Наказ МОЗ України №149 від 20.03.2008 «Про затвердження Клінічного протоколу медичного догляду за здоровою дитиною віком до 3 років».
5. Ріст і розвиток людини: навчальний посібник / Під ред. проф. Ю.М.Нечитайла. – Чернівці: БДМА, 2003. – II вид., пер. – 56 с., іл.
6. Чеботарьова В.Д., Майданник В.Г. Пропедевтична педіатрія. – К., 1999. – 578с.

Additional:

1. Nelson textbook of pediatrics.—19th ed./ [edited by] Robert M. Kliegman... [at. ol], p. SM
2. Ghai O.P. Essential pediatrics (fourth edition). – New Delhi, India: Interpint, 1996.—476 p.
3. Gupte S. The short textbook of pediatrics, 8th edition. – New Deli, India.: Iaypee Brthe others. Medical publishers (P) hTD, 1998. – 617 p.
4. Bickley L.S., Hockelman R.A. Physical examination and History Taking. – Philadelphia, New York, Baltimor.: Lippincott, 1999. – 789 p.

Для нотатків

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