

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
KHARKIV NATIONAL MEDICAL UNIVERSITY**

“Approved”
at the methodical meeting
the Department of Propedeutic Pediatrics №2
Head of the Department
Associate Professor _____ V.A. Klymenko
" ____ " _____ 2015

Compilers:

Klymenko V.A.
Sirenko T.V.
Karpushenko J.V.

Responsible for issue: Klymenko V.A.

**TOPIC № 8. PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN. ASSESSMENT OF
PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN. PECULIARITIES OF THE
NERVOUS SYSTEM DISEASES IN CHILDREN**

FOR TEACHERS' CLASSWORK
Academic discipline «Propedeutic Pediatrics»
For foreign students of III courses of VI medical faculty

Psychomotor development of children. Assessment of the psychomotor development of children. Peculiarities of the nervous system diseases in children: self-study guide for the 3rd year English medium students / compiled by.: V.A Klymenko., T.V. Sirenko, J.V Karpushenko – Kharkiv: KhNMU, 2016. – 12 p.

Compilers : V.A. Klymenko
 T.V.Sirenko
 J.V.Karpushenko

Психомоторний розвиток дітей. Оцінка психомоторного розвитку дітей. Особливості нервової системи у дітей: метод. вказ. до самот. роботи студентів 3 курсу медичних факультетів / упор. В.А.Клименко, Т.В. Сіренко, Ю.В.Карпушенко. – Харків, ХНМУ, 2016. – 16 с.

Упорядники: Клименко В.А.
 Сіренко Т.В.
 Карпушенко Ю.В.

Amount of educational hours:

Independent work – 4;
Practical training – 4.

Content

As biologic maturation progresses there is a concurrent development of behaviors, which increasingly allows the infant to respond to and cope with the environment. These adaptive behaviors can be classified into various categories: motility, statics, sensory reactions, speech, mental development. The acquisition of skill in each area occurs in an orderly sequence, following the usual cephalocaudal-proximodistal laws.

Knowledge of the developmental sequence allows the doctor to assess normal growth as well as minor or abnormal deviations. Knowledge of developmental milestones helps parents to gain realistic expectations of their child's ability and provides guidelines for suitable play and stimulation. Emphasizing the child's developmental age rather than chronologic age strengthens the parent-child relationship by fostering trust and lessening frustration.

Specific goals

- To know the basic criteria and parameters of psychomotor development of children of all ages.
- To explain the features of psychomotor development of newborns.
- To assess psychomotor development of children of the 1st year of life in months.
- To assess psychomotor development of prepreschool children, preschool, young and senior school age
- To identify factors, which could cause changes in psychomotor development

To know:

1. The basic criteria and parameters of psychomotor development of children of all ages
2. The features of psychomotor development of newborns.
3. Psychomotor development of children of the 1st year of life.
4. Psychomotor development of prepreschool children, preschool, young and senior school age.

Aims of the practice:

1. To demonstrate the technique inspection of psychomotor development.
2. To interpret the results of clinical investigation (statics, motility, sensory reactions, speech, mental development).
3. To conduct syndromic diagnosis of the nervous system diseases of children.

Providing initial level of knowledge, skills

To apply the materials of the guidelines for independent extra-curricular activities of students to the subject 8.

Materials needed for methodological support:

Medical case history of the child with nervous system disease, the results of laboratory tests: blood (clinical, biochemical), instrumental methods: lumbar puncture, neurosonography, MRI, X - ray of the brain.

The technological card of the lesson

№ 3/II	Step classes	Training time (min.)	Study Materials		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	Graphology structure of topics, sample case histories of child with nervous system disease, neurosonogram, X-ray, laboratory test samples	Classroom
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 practical training.	Premises and equipment of the Hospital	Departments of the hospital
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

Approximate basis of action in solving educational problems topics:

1. Studying the medical case history of the child with nervous system disease, determination of psycho-motor characteristics depending on age.
2. Independent classroom work in somatic branch - work at the bedside: interrogation, examination, palpation, review of the results of further investigation, analysis and interpretation.

**Assignments for testing the final level of knowledge
Tasks**

Task № 1.

4 months old baby does not hold the head, does not turn from the back on his abdomen, and from abdomen to the back.

Assess the static development of the child.

Key answer: The retardation of the static development of the baby.

Task № 2.

The 11 months - old child does not stand alone without supporting, does not step with supporting and does not crawl forward.

How do you evaluate the development of the child at this age?

Key answer: There is retardation of the static and motoric development of the child.

Task № 3.

A 7-month-old infant is sitting alone in a bed, says some stocks (MA, BA), recognizes mother, relatives, its actions accompanying with babble.

Assess the mental development of the child.

Key answer: It is normal for a 7 months old child.

Task № 4.

A 3-years-old child remembers the poems and songs, often asks the question "Why?" "What?", speech is emotional, he distinguish colors, washes his hands by himself.

Assess the psychomotor development of the child.

Key answer: There is no retardation of the psychomotor development of the child.

Task № 5.

A 10-days-old newborn is sleeping 21-22 hours a day, does not respond to foreign irritants, movements of the arms and legs chaotic, he does not smiling, occasionally shouting.

Assess the psychomotor development of the baby.

Key answer: Satisfactory psychoemotional activities of the child at this age is caused by unconditioned reflexes.

Task № 6.

A 5-year-old boy can not count, speaks some words, poorly oriented in time and space. Do not know the letters reads.

Assess the mental development of the child.

Key answer: There is retardation in mental development of the child.

Task № 7.

A 2 years - old child easily repeat the words which he have heard from adults, ask to help him using words to adults, move up to a chair, crosses the threshold or curb, playing with children.

Assess the psychomotor development of the child.

Key answer: There is no retardation of the psychomotor development of the child.

Task № 8.

A 1,5-years-old infant stands with supporting, says some stocks (MA, BA), can't walk by himself, recognizes his mother .

Assess the psychomotor development of the child.

Key answer:

There is retardation of the psychomotor development of the child.

Distribution points that can receive the student

While learning of the topic 8, for a studying activity the student receives a mark according to the 4 grades (traditional) scale, then, which is converting into points as follows?

Grade	Points
«5» (excellent)	20 points
«4» (good)	16 points
«3» (satisfactory)	12 points
«2» (unsatisfactory)	0 points