CARE FOR PATIENTS.
PRACTICE.
SECTION «PEDIATRICS»

Teacher's guide for the 2\textsuperscript{nd} year
English medium students

ДОГЛЯД ЗА ХВОРІМИ.
PРАКТИКА.
РОЗДІЛ «ПЕДІАТРІЯ»

Методичні розробки
dля аудиторної роботи викладачів
зі студентами 2-го курсу медичного факультету

Затверджено

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Topic № 1. The role of care for the patients in the diagnostics and treatment of children. Structure and function of children’s hospital and out-patient department

Number of academic hours: self-dependent work – 9; practical training – 2.

Contents

In everyday life, under care for a sick child we understand the provision to the child the assistance, which satisfies its different needs (eating, drinking, washing, undressing and others). However, in medicine, the term «care» is interpreted broader. This notion implies a whole system of measures, which include the correct and timely implementation of various medical manipulations and medical prescriptions (including administration of the medicine by injections; collection of urine and sputum; a gastric and duodenal intubation; preparation to the X-ray and endoscopy; monitoring the patient's condition and so on). Thus, care is an integral part of the whole process of treatment; and significantly affects its effectiveness.

Knowing of the principles of ethics and deontology for the 2nd year students of the Medical University is necessary because the adherence to these rules upon the care of sick children contributes to the rise of the effectiveness of the medical process and optimization of the conditions for recovery of patients. It is important to begin the study of medical ethics and deontology in the second year of the Medical University because in the 3rd year students begin to study the clinical disciplines, to visit the clinic and to communicate with patients and their parents.

The state system of therapeutic care to children, which is adopted in our country, consists of three main functionally related links: children's outpatient clinic - hospital for children - children's sanatorium, therefore, knowing of the structure and functions of the Children’s Hospital and outpatient clinic is necessary for the medical worker.

Specific goals

To know:
1. Questions of deontology in the work of the medical professions with children and their relatives. Mental and ethical, also, deontological principles of forming of a medical specialist with the paediatric profile.
2. Basic professional duties of a junior and middle-level of medical staff at children's outpatient clinic and paediatric hospitals.
3. The principles of subordination in the system: pediatrician - nurse - junior medical staff.
4. The structure of the paediatric hospital and outpatient clinic. The basic departments and service departments of the children’s hospital and an outpatient clinic.
5. The rules of filling in the medical documentation of a children's outpatient clinic (the history of the development of a healthy child, immunization record, a journal of calling a doctor in, a journal of a dispensary group, and a journal of a visit to a healthy child) and the children’s hospital (a journal of patients, a medical record of a hospital patient, a statistical card).

**Be able to:**
1. Demonstrate knowledge of the main principles of medical deontology.
2. Demonstrate the principles of professional subordination in the system: pediatrician - nurse - junior medical staff.
3. Perform the main functions of the junior staff in the children's hospital.
4. Fill in the medical documentation of a children's outpatient clinic and the children’s hospital - to conduct a questioning of a sick child and to fill out a title page of a medical report.

**Initial level of knowledge and skills**
To apply the materials of the methodical instructions for student’s independent extra-curricular work to the topic 17.

**Materials needed for methodical support:**
2. Examples of medical documentation of the children's outpatient clinic – the history of the development of a healthy child, the journal of calling a doctor in, the immunization record, the journal of a dispensary group, and the journal of a visit to the healthy child room.
3. Examples of medical documentation of the Children’s Hospital – the journal of admission in the hospital, the journal of refuses in hospitalization, the journal of registration of infectious diseases, a medical card of an in-patient, a statistical card, a temperature chart, a prescription medicine chart.

**The technological card of the lesson**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Step of the lesson</th>
<th>Study time, min</th>
<th>Tutorials</th>
<th>Place of the lesson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Learning tools</td>
<td>Equipment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Determination of the initial level of knowledge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Determination of the main positions of the topic</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Quiz, discussion</td>
<td>Graphical structure of the topic, examples of the functional responsibilities of nurses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>----</td>
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<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solution for the training tasks of the topic</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Independent work of a student under the guidance of a teacher – training of practical skills</td>
<td>Premises and equipment of the hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Determination of the output level of knowledge and skills readiness</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Solving and discussion of situational assignments Checking entries in the diary of practical training</td>
<td>Situational tasks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summarizing of the lesson. Assignment to the next lesson.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Quiz, discussion</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The list of study materials:**

**Main:**

**Additional:**


The estimated basis of the action

Acquaintance with the children's outpatient clinic:
1) visit the registration office, doctor's office, a narrow specialist’s office, rooms of functional diagnostics, and clinical laboratory;
2) the presence on the reception of patients by a doctor-pediatrician;
3) the study of medical documentation of the outpatient clinic;
4) acquaintance with examples of medical documentation of the outpatient clinic (the history of the development of a healthy child, the immunization record, the journal of calling a doctor in, the journal of a dispensary group, and the journal of a visit to the healthy child room and rules of their filling;
5) filling of the diary of practical training

The estimated basis of actions when solving the educational tasks of the topic (section 6)

Acquaintance with the children’s hospital:
1) a visit to the departments of admission, the infectious and diagnostic, neonatal, young children, and allergic and immunologic
2) acquaintance with work of the clinical, biochemical, immunological and bacteriological laboratories;
3) acquaintance with work of the Department of functional diagnostics;
4) a visit to the Department of physiotherapy
5) independent work in one of clinic’s departments with the study of medical documentation of a department;
6) the study of the rules of filling of the main medical documentation of the Children’s’ Hospital ( the journal of admission in the hospital, the journal of refuses in hospitalization, the journal of registration of infectious diseases, a medical card of an in-patient, a statistical card, a temperature chart, a prescription medicine chart), filling of examples of documentation.
7) completion of the diary of practical training

Assignments for testing the final level of knowledge

Situational tasks

Task #1

The mother came to see a doctor at the children's outpatient clinic with a sick child 2 years old. Where should she go first?

Etalon of the answer: To the registration office, where she should be directed to the appropriate specialist.

Task #2

A boy 5 years old was referred to the hospital with diagnoses of acute leukemia (malignant blood disease). The father was very upset and he took validol for the heart pain. After examination, the diagnosis of acute leukemia was not confirmed; the boy quickly recovered. The reaction of the father was to make the doctor answer for the wrong diagnose. What is the error of the doctor who had referred of the child?
Etalon of the answer: It was necessary to warn the parents that there is only a suspicion of a malignant blood disease. In order to confirm or refuse the diagnosis, the child must be examined in the hospital.

Task #3
A boy 8 years old referred to the infectious diseases hospital with the diagnosis «dysentery». The boy refused his hospitalization, appealed to the fact that he is disabling after suffering from polio, and the other children will laugh at him. After the conversation with the doctor, the boy agreed to hospitalization. In your opinion, how can you convince the child?

Etalon of the answer: The doctor promised to the child to hospitalize him with his mother and in an individual box.

Task #4
A mother with a child 1 year and 5 months applied to a doctor with complaints of an increased body temperature up to 37,3°C and appearance of the catarrhal symptoms. In 6-month age, the girl was sick of pneumonia with pleuritis. The doctor (not without the pressure of the parents) considered the child's condition as the manifestation of the generalized infection - sepsis, and prescribed the massive antibiotic therapy. The child's condition did not improve; the appetite is worsened. Where is the error of the doctor?

Etalon of the answer: The doctor did not examine the child and unreasonably prescribed the treatment.

Task #5
A girl 11 years, after detailed questions about a possible appearance of the abdominal pain that is associated with the presence of helminthes, started to experience a fear and discomfort. What did cause the fear and discomfort to the girl?

Etalon of the answer: Extra information about the harm of helminthes (iatrogenic).

Task #6
The mother of a seriously sick child, who is treated in an infectious diseases department, gave by the nurse a toy. The doctor noticed this and, in the presence of the mother, made a remark to the nurse in a rough form. What is the error of the doctor?

Etalon of the answer: The medical ethics and deontology is violated.

Task #7
A boy 12 years is treated in the Cardiology Department; a doctor found 6 pills in the drawer of the boy’s bedside table. To the question, what are this pills about and why they are there, the boy replied that the pills were given to him by a nurse, but he forgot to take them. What is the error of the nurse?

Etalon of the answer: The nurse should monitor the intake of medication.
Task #8

During the doctor’s round in the ward, the doctor asked the nurse what kind of enema and how much of the fluid did she use for the enema given to the child? In response to her explanation, the doctor, in the presence of the mother, made a remark to the nurse. What is the error of the doctor?

*Etalon of the answer:* It is not allowed to make a remark to the nurse in the presence of parents and children because it is a violation of the medical ethics and deontology.

Task #9

A doctor came on call to a sick child. When the doctor tried to do auscultation with a stethophonendoscope, the child was frightened and became restless. What is the tactic of the doctor?

*Etalon of the answer:* The doctor should stop auscultation and demonstrate absolute safety of the stethophonendoscope on someone from the parents.

Task #10

A child 7 years with purulent meningitis needs a lumbar puncture. How will be tactically correct to conduct this manipulation?

*Etalon of the answer:* First of all, it is necessary to persuade his/her mother in the need of the performance of this manipulation. After that, the doctor needs to speak to the child in a quiet manner and encourage the child by saying how he/she is strong and brave.

Task #11

A child 5 years of age admitted to the hospital on the referral of the district pediatrician with the diagnosis – an acute pneumonia. The complex treatment was given. The child was discharged home in a satisfactory condition.

1. What documentation the doctor will fill in the admission department?
2. What document had been filling by the doctor daily?
3. What document will be completed by the doctor after the patient’s discharge from the hospital?

*Etalon of the answer:* 1. The case history of an in-patient. 2. The case history of an in-patient. 3. Record and statistical card.

Task #12

A healthy child 3 months of age visited the children's outpatient clinic. The child was examined by a district pediatrician and visited the room of the healthy child, where the child was vaccinated.

1. What documentation did the doctor fill out?
2. In what document the district nurse did record information about the conducted preventive vaccination?

*Etalon of the answer:* 1. The history of the development of the child. 2. The immunization record.
**Distribution points that can receive the student**

The assessment of student’s knowledge is carried out according to the traditional 5-point scale.

The last class received scores added up, the average score is calculated that according to "Instructions for Student Assessment KNMU, 2015" are converted into scores ESCTS.

**Topic 2. The admission department of the children’s hospital.**

The hospitalization, sanitary processing, and transportation of the sick children. Organizing of sanitary-hygienic and antiepidemic regimes.

**Personal hygiene of the medical personnel**

**Amount of educational hours:** self-dependent work – 9;
practical training – 2.

**Contents**

The admission department is the section of a health care facility, where hospitalization of the patients is starting. Formation of the flows of the patients and triage, examination, clarifying of diagnoses and prompt treatment to the patients are occurring in the admission department. Besides, registration and keeping records, carrying out of sanitary-hygienic measures, collecting information about the traffic of the patients in the departments of the hospital are taking place there. Likewise, co-operation with the emergency, the police, and another medical institution of the city and region are obtaining in the admission department. Regular functioning of the hospital, but, first of all, health and life of a patient depend on the immediacy and congruence in work of the team.

**Specific goals**

**To know:**
1. Functioning of the admission department at the children’s hospital.
2. The rules of hospitalization, sanitary processing, and transportation of the sick children.
3. Organizing of sanitary-hygienic and antiepidemic regimes of the children’s hospital.
4. Personal hygiene of the medical personal.

**Be able to:**
1. Fill in documentation in the Admission Department.
2. Conduct the inquiry of a sick child and fill in the title page of a medical report.
3. Conduct inspection to pediculosis and scabies.
5. Portage the sick children in the children’s hospital.

**Providing an initial level of knowledge and skills**

To apply the materials of methodical instructions to self-dependent extracurricular work of students to the topic 18.
Materials needed for methodical support:
The samples of medical documentation in the Admission Department of the hospital are the journal of admission to the hospital, the crash log from hospitalization, the journal of registration of infectious diseases, the medical card of in-patient, the statistical card, the temperature sheet, and the sheet of doctor’s prescriptions.

The technological card of the lesson

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</tr>
<tr>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
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The list of study materials:

Main:

Additional:

The estimated basis of the action
1. Acquaintance with the organization and content of work of the medical personnel in the admission department of the hospital, also, with the peculiarities of organization of individual Meltzerovsky boxes.
2. Self-classroom work at the admission department – participation in admission of a sick child in the hospital, also, participation in the sanitary treatment of patients, and acquaintance with the documentation of the department. Filling in the diary of practical training by the students.

Assignments for testing the final level of knowledge Situational tasks.

Task #1
The child 10 years old, suffering from bronchial asthma, got sick with chicken pox. Currently arose exacerbation of bronchial asthma.

1. Where the parents need to address? Where the child has to be hospitalized as needed?

_Etalon of the answer:_ 1. Apply to a pediatrician. 2. Hospitalize the child in the infectious disease Department of a hospital.

Task #2
The child 2 years old with complaints of fever up to 39.8, convulsions, restlessness is delivered in the Admission Department. On examination, the doctor drew attention to the rash in the field of interdigital spaces and on the anterior abdominal surface, which are located in pairs. How should act pediatrician?

_Etalon of the answer:_ Initially to render assistance the child and administer anticonvulsants, then organize sanitary treatment of the patient.
Task #3

In the Pulmonary Department, the doctor discovered a patient with fever and a rash on the face and torso. Suspicion for the presence of measles in the child (children's infection). What is the further tactic of managing of the patient?

_Etalon of the answer:_ Isolate the child in Meltzerovsky box or transfer the child to the infectious Department.

Task #4

At the Admission Department, the patient's examination of a child in a critical condition, found nits. When to carry out the sanitary treatment of the patient?

_Etalon of the answer:_ Hospitalize the child in the intensive care unit, provide a medical assistance, and then carry out the sanitary treatment.

Task #5

The patient with suspicion on acute appendicitis is delivered to the Admission Department of the Pediatric Clinic.

The reception Department of the pediatric clinic delivered to the patient with suspected acute appendicitis. Referring to the absence of the Surgical Department in the clinic, the nurse sent the patient to another hospital where a specialized Department of surgery is. Is the action of the nurse correct?

_Etalon of the answer:_ No. The nurse must immediately call the doctor on duty.

Task #6

A nurse, sitting at the table, enters passport data of the patient in the medical report and at the same time offers him to stand on the scales for weighing. Is the action of the nurse correct?

_Etalon of the answer:_ No. The nurse must first prepare the scales for weighing; adjust the zero position, take weight in the extreme left position, lift up the latch, and then to ask the patient to take off his shoes and stand on the scales for weighing.

Task #7

The patient with the flu is detected in the ward. The condition of the patient serious, so, transportation to another hospital is impossible. Your actions?

_Etalon of the answer:_ Transfer the patient to a private room. In the ward where the patient was before, do general cleaning, irradiation by the mercury quartz lamp. Inject antigrippal serum, interferon to contact patients.

Task #8

Room size is 24m², there are 7 people in it, a washbasin is in the corridor, the air temperature in the room is 26°C, and the aeration is one-time in winter and two times in the summer. Evaluate the sanitary conditions? What should you do?

_Etalon of the answer:_ Insufficient size of the room exceeded the number of patients, high temperature, and lack of aeration. It is necessary to reduce the number of patients, often to ventilate the room.
Distribution points that can receive the student

The assessment of student’s knowledge is carried out according to the traditional 5-point scale.

The last class received scores added up, the average score is calculated that according to "Instructions for Student Assessment KNMU, 2015" are converted into scores ESCTS.


Amount of educational hours:  
self-dependent work – 9;  
practical training – 2.

Contents

Knowledge of the basic rules and characteristics, ensuring occupational health of newborns and infants in the children's hospital is a topical issue of Pediatrics, because the correctly organized work, and strict compliance with standards of personal hygiene determine the course of the disease, timing recovery and rehabilitation of the child.

Specific goals

To know:
1. Features of the personal hygiene of children, depending on age and sex.  
3. Care of the skin, eyes, nose, ears during the first year of life. Swaddling of infants.  
4. The concept of disinfection and sterilization of objects child care (treatment beakers, pots, toys, bottles, pacifiers, thermometers, swaddling tables after use).

Be able to:
1. Demonstrate skills to ensure personal hygiene of children of the first year of life.  
2. Demonstrate the ability of processing of toys, swaddling table, disinfection of feeding bottles, beakers, thermometers.

To get skills:
1. To spend the handling equipment for the baby after use.  
2. To spend a change of underwear and bed linen child that is bed-ridden.  
3. To prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the methodology swaddling newborn.  
4. To prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the procedure of processing the umbilical wound.  
5. To prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the procedure of washing the child depending on sex.  
6. To prepare the appropriate tools and demonstrate the procedure of toilets the eyes, ears, mouth the child's of first year of life.
Providing an initial level of knowledge and skills
To apply the materials of the methodical instructions for student’s independent extra-curricular work to the topic 19. Necessary materials to ensure method support:

Materials needed for methodical support:
The Order of Ministry of Public Health of Ukraine N152 dated 04.04.2005 approval of Protocol of medical care of a healthy newborn baby; also dolls, diapers, undershirts, pipettes, cotton wool, cotton wool swabs.

The technological map of the lesson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Step of the lesson</th>
<th>Study time, min</th>
<th>Tutorials</th>
<th>Place of the lesson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Learning tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Determination of the initial level of knowledge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
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<tr>
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<td>35</td>
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<td>Classroom</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>Break</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<td>10</td>
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<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The list of study materials:

Main:

Additional:

The estimated basis of the action.
1. Acquaintance with the organization and content of work of medical personnel in the neonatal ward of the hospital.
2. Demonstration the basic skills of students in care of a newborn baby (washing of the child, swaddling, processing umbilical wound, toilet skin folds, eyes, ears, mouth).
3. Practical acquaintance with the rules of disinfection and sterilization of objects of newborn care.

The estimated basis of actions when solving the educational tasks of the topic (section 4)
Acquaintance with the children’s hospital:
1. Independent work (under the supervision of a teacher) in the neonatal ward.
2. Practical skills training on models in the study room.
3. Filling of the diary of practical training by students.

Assignments for testing the final level of knowledge
Situational tasks

Task #1

The mother of a newborn child attended to the family doctor with complaints on premature falling away of the remainder of the umbilical cord - on the 7th day. Please comment on the situation. Give advice regarding the processing of umbilical wound.
**Answer:** This is normal physiological term of the separation of the remainder of the umbilical cord – from 5 to 15 days. You must work up the umbilical wound with 1% solution of brilliant green 2 times a day.

**Task #2**

The mother of a newborn child (girl) tempted baby after each urinating – up to 10 times a day to prevent diaper rash. How many times to undermine the newborn baby girl? What equipment washing?

**Answer:** Girls must be undermined after each act of urinating, wash away the vulva and perineum with running warm water in the direction from the genitals to the anus, to prevent contamination and infection of the genitals.

**Task #3**

The mother with a 15 days age child went to the hospital complaining of diarrhea. The doctor diagnosed an intestinal infection, estimated status of the child as heavy and sent her to the infectious diseases hospital. Mother refuses to go in the infectious diseases hospital and insists on hospitalization in somatic neonatal department. Where should be treated the baby?

**Answer:** In somatic neonatal ward.

**Task #4**

Family lives on the top floor of a multi-storeyed house. Mother complains on absence of the hot water absence from time to time. Mother heats water on the stove and wash the child in the pot. May she thus undermine the child?

**Answer:** No, you have to undermine the children only with running water. In its absence, you can use cotton wool dipped in boiled water, to wipe a part of buttocks and anus.

**Task #5**

The mother of a healthy newborn handles the mouth with 2% soda solution, 5-6 times a day. She addressed to the family doctor with the question of whether it carries out oral care baby is correct?

**Answer:** No. It’s necessary to do oral toilet of a newborn only in case of candidosis.

**Task #6**

The mother of 11 months infant begun to clean child’s teeth (6) after the eruption. She made it 2 times a day (morning and evening) with children's toothpaste using baby toothbrush. Comment mother's actions.

**Answer:** It isn’t necessary to brush the teeth to a healthy infant because you can injure mucosa easily and cause it’s inflammatory process. It is better to begin brush the teeth to a child from 3 years old
Task #7

A family doctor diagnosed mouth cavity candidosis (white coats on the mucous membrane on the oral cavity) during the inspection of newborn. What treatment you must assign?

Answer: It’s necessary to process mucosa 5–6 times per day after breastfeeding, with cotton-gauze swab dipped 2% solution of sodium hydrocarbonata, in such sequence: tongue, palate, the cheeks, the mouth.

Task #8

The mother of a newborn baby turned to the nurse asking is it necessary to rinse the eyes of a child. Give your answer.

Answer: Eye care spends 2 times a day (morning and evening before bathing), and also if it is necessary. Healthy eyes washed with a cotton swab dipped in boiled water.

Task #9

The infant has the initial symptoms of conjunctivitis. How you can flush eyes? Advise the mother about the technique of processing eye.

Answer: You can wash the eyes with solution of furacillinum 1:5000 or other weak antiseptic (decoctum). Technique: two cotton swabs (separately for each eye) moistened with it, press and more each swab from the outer corner of the eyes to the nose. You should take a new tampon to repeat this manipulation. Finish the procedure with processing palpebral fissures with dry cloth, following to the same rules.

Task #10

The mother of a newborn noted that peel periodically appear in the nose of the child after respiratory disease. Than you can handle the nasal passages of an infant?

Answer: The care of the nose conducted twice a day: in the morning and evening. Technique: include elasticity cotton flagella without a solid foundation soaked with a Sodium Chloridum solution put to the nasal cavity at a depth of up to 1,0–1,5 cm with rotary movements and remove the remains of mucus to restore free breathing through the nose. For each nasal passage uses separate flagellum.

Distribution points that can receive the student

The assessment of student’s knowledge is carried out according to the traditional 5-point scale.

The last class received scores added up, the average score is calculated that according to "Instructions for Student Assessment KNMU, 2015" are converted into scores ESCTS.

Amount of educational hours: self-dependent work – 9;
practical training – 2.

Contents

Carrying out of hygienic and medical baths, the use of enemas, an algorithm of actions for treatment children in fever are integral parts of the treatment process and significantly affect its effectiveness.

Specific goals

To know:
1. The main types of hygienic and medical baths.
2. Care of children in fever, peculiarities of temperature measurement in children of different age.
4. The main kinds of enemas, methodology and rules for their performances for children of different age.

Be able to:
1. To demonstrate skills to ensure personal hygiene of infants.
2. To demonstrate measuring body in children of all ages and skills examination of children with fever.
3. To demonstrate skills in the application of the basic kinds of enemas for children of different ages.

To get skills:
1. To spend hygienic bath for the newborn baby.
2. To spend hygienic bath for infant.
3. To prepare the necessary equipment for purgative enema in children of different age, to demonstrate the methodology of its application.
4. To measure the temperature in children of different age.

Providing an initial level of knowledge and skills

To apply the materials of the methodical instructions for student’s independent extra-curricular work to the topic 20. Necessary materials to ensure method support.

Materials needed for methodical support:
Enema, a baby bath, thermometers, temperature sheets.
## The technological map of the lesson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Step of the lesson</th>
<th>Study time, min</th>
<th>Tutorials</th>
<th>Place of the lesson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Determination of the initial level of knowledge</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Testing</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Determination of the main positions of the topic</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Quiz, discussion</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Break</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Solution for the training tasks of the topic</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Independent work of a student under the guidance of a teacher – training of practical skills</td>
<td>Departments of the hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Determination of the output level of knowledge and skills readiness</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Solving and discussion of situational assignments Checking entries in the diary of practical training</td>
<td>Situational tasks Classroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Summarizing of the lesson. Assignment to the next lesson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Quiz, discussion</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The list of study materials:

**Main:**

Additional:
1. Мазурин А. В. Загальний догляд за дітьми / А. В. Мазурин, А. М. За-
2. Вусів І. Н. Практичні навички педіатра / І. Н. Вусів, М. В. Чичко. –
3. Загальний догляд за дітьми : навч. посібник / Л. С. Калиновська, В. Й. Гро-
4. Сайт "Нормативно-директивні документи МОЗ України"
   http://mozdocs.kiev.ua/index.php?nav=8

The estimated basis of the action.
1. Acquaintance with the algorithm of medical care in hyperthermia, analysis of
   temperature letters of the kids with respiratory disorders (pulmonology or
   infectious and diagnostic department).
2. Mastering of the methods of setting enemas in children of different age
   (admissions department).

The estimated basis of actions when solving the educational tasks
of the topic (section 6)
Acquaintance with the children’s hospital:
1. Independent work (under the supervision of a teacher) in the admission
   department, pulmonological, infectious and diagnostic departments.
2. Practical skills training on models in the classroom.
3. Filling of the diary by students.

Assignments for testing the final level of knowledge
Situational tasks

Task #1
The rickets was diagnosed in the infant. Family doctor prescribed salt
bath. How to prepare it? What is the duration of the bath?

Answer: 50–200 g of sodium chloride should be dissolved in 10 L of
water for salt bath. Water temperature must be 36–36,5 C for the first time,
after 3–4 days the temperature should be decreased to 35 C. You need to throw
the baby after the bath with fresh water with a temperature of 1 degree C <
temperature of bath water. The duration of the bath - from 3 to 10 minutes,
increase the duration on a 1 minute after every 2–3 baths.

Task #2
Starch tub was assigned to the 5 years old child with atopic (allergic)
dermatitis. Explain to the mother how to prepare this medical baths.
**Answer:** Starch (100 g) is diluted with cold water and poured in 10 L of water (temperature is 37–38 degrees C). The duration of the bath is 7–10 minutes, the number of procedures 10–12, conducts daily or every other day.

**Task #3**

A mother of 2-month-old child spends her hygienic bath daily in the evening, but she believes that it is necessary to pass through the day. Mother asked the doctor for advice.

**Answer:** During the first 6 months the child is desirable to bath every day, from 6 to 12 months - every other day.

**Task #4**

Mother of the 8 months old child found that the temperature in the child’s rectum is 37.2 degrees C. She disturbed and asked the doctor: In what areas of the body it’s possible to measure the temperature of the child?

**Answer:** the thermometer in the rectum will be 0.2–0.5 degrees C higher than in the axillary area. Also it is possible to measure in the groin area, rectum, mouth, ear canal.

**Task #5**

The 6-years old child became ill with acute respiratory disease. Temperature increases of up to 39 degrees C. The Mother asked a doctor about how much liquid should be consumed by a child, why and how to drink?

**Answer:** Increased body temperature by 1 degree C requires additional introduction of liquid at the rate of 10 ml per 1 kg of body weight of the child. Liquid type chilled (warm) light tea, juice, fruit drink, regidratation solutions (Regidron, Humana, Electrolyte) must be given with small portions depends on the baby’s condition to not provoke vomiting.

**Task #6**

The 2-year old child was a rise in temperature to 38. The skin is pink. Mother gave to a child hot tea and covered him with two blankets. Which mistakes made a mother? Explain to a mother the correct sequence of actions.

**Answer:** It’s better to undress the child to enhance heat transfer, you can wipe with warm water, put a cool enema. If a child is in diapers it’s necessary to take it off, because it covers nearly a third of the surface of the body and can undermine the process of heat transfer. In case of application the physical methods to cool it’s necessary to monitor the condition of the skin, i.e. the reaction of vessels in the skin on the action on cold factor (should be pink or red).

**Task #7**

4 years old child, who is sick with acute respiratory disease, has fever, pallor, marble figure of the skin, cyanosis of lips and limbs, headache, increase
of temperature up to 39.5 degrees. General condition is severe: limbs are cold to the touch registered. What is this type of fever?

Answer: This is the so-called "white" fever, at which there is the increase of the processes of heat production and inadequacy of the heat of transfer processes. It’s a cause of centralization of a blood circulation and a spasm of the blood vessels of the skin. First of all it is necessary to liquidate spasm of peripheral vessels. To do this, along with bottle feeding of warm drinking, child for a short time must be covered with a blanket; warm water bottle must be put to the extremities (water temperature 37–38 degrees C). After the termination of fever and the normalization of skin color child must be dressed in accordance with his health and the environment temperature. If the child sweated, it must be redressed into dry clothes. Fever and antispasmodic drugs are prescribed by a doctor.

Task #8

It’s necessary to change bed line for a seriously ill 15 - year old child. Give an explanation to the junior nurse how to do this.

Answer: If the patient is able to sit, nurse replanting him out of bed on a chair and change bed line. A seriously ill lying child must be turned to the edge of the bed, than to roll length dirty sheet and to lay a clean sheet at the released place; shift the patient, remove dirty sheet and spread the net.

Task #9

In a child with cerebral palsy, which is in the ICU of the hospital for 8 months, bedsores are diagnosed. Give advice how to care of the child to prevent bedsores.

Answer: It’s necessary to use more frequent rotation of a sick child on the side (if the state is allow), the daily frequent shaking the crumbs, elimination of wrinkles on wearable and bedding, wiping the skin disinfectants: solution of ethyl alcohol with warm water (1 tablespoon per 100 ml of water), solution of vinegar (1 tablespoon 300 ml of water), kamfory alcohol and other permissible cleaning with warm water. Wipe the skin behind the ears, neck, back, part of buttocks and front part of the thorax, axillary and inguinal folds, creases on the hands and feet. Then wipe dry skin in the same order. Patient must be washed after each defecation and urination.

Task #10

The newborn baby doesn’t have a stool for 3 days. The doctor prescribed a cleansing enema. Determine the volume and temperature of the solution for enema.

Answer: 30 ml, temperature 30–31 degrees C.
Task #11
A cleansing enema is prescribed to a 12-years – old child. Determine the volume and temperature of the solution for the enema.

Answer: 500 ml of a hypertonic solution with temperature of 30 C.

Distribution points that can receive the student
The assessment of student’s knowledge is carried out according to the traditional 5-point scale.

The last class received scores added up, the average score is calculated that according to "Instructions for Student Assessment KNMU, 2015" are converted into scores ESCTS.

Topic 5. Final class

Amount of educational hours: self-dependent work – 2;
practical training – 1.

Contents
Evaluation of the knowledge obtained by a student and the level his/her practical training is one of the final stages of student learning activities and definition of learning success.

Evaluation makes it possible to assert that the student receives the necessary knowledge, understanding, skills and competence. Competence means the proven ability of students to use knowledge, learned behavior and personal skills in educational or work situations. Competence is the ability to transfer knowledge into practice.

The forms of monitoring and evaluating are listed pursuant to the program of the work practice ”Nursing practice” and the Instruction on the evaluation of academic activities in the course of the European credit transfer system in the organization of the educational process”.

Specific goals:
• to prepare for evaluation by the teacher mastering of the skills of care for the child, depending on age.

To know:
1. Questions of deontology in the work of the medical profession with children and their relatives. Mental and ethical, also, deontological principles of forming of a medical specialist with the pediatric profile.
2. Basic professional duties of a junior and middle-level medical staff at children's outpatient clinic and pediatric hospitals.
3. The principles of subordination in the system: pediatrician – nurse – junior medical staff.
4. The structure of the pediatric hospital and outpatient clinic. The basic departments and service departments of the pediatric hospital and outpatient clinic.
5. Functioning of the admission department at the Children’s Hospital.
6. The rules of hospitalization, sanitary processing, and carrying of the sick children.
7. Organizing of sanitary-hygienic and antiepidemic regimen of the Children’s Hospital.
8. Personal hygiene of the medical personal.
9. Features of the personal hygiene of children, depending on age and sex.
11. Care for the skin, eyes, nose, ears of children of the first year. Swaddling of infants.
12. The concept of disinfection and sterilization of items child care (treatment beakers, pots, toys, bottles, pacifiers, thermometers, swaddling tables after use).
13. The main types of hygienic and medical baths.
15. The main kinds of enemas, method and rules for their performance for children of different age.

Be able to:
1. Demonstrate knowledge of the main principles of medical deontology.
2. Demonstrate the principles of professional subordination in the system: pediatrician – nurse – junior medical staff.
1. Perform the main functions of the junior staff in children's hospital. Fill out documentation in the admission department of the Children’s Hospital.
2. Conduct the inquiry of a sick child and fill in the title page of a medical report.
3. Conduct inspection to pediculosis and scabies.
5. Portage the sick children in the Children’s Hospital.
6. Demonstrate skills to ensure personal hygiene of children of the first year of life.
7. Demonstrate the ability of processing of toys, swaddling table, disinfection of bottles, thermometers.
8. Demonstrate skills to ensure personal hygiene of infants.
9. Demonstrate skills in the application of the basic kinds of enemas for children of different ages.

Materials needed for methodological support:
1. Methodological recommendation for topics 1, 2, 3 and 4.
2. Recommended literature (refer to methodological recommendations to topics 1, 2, 3 and 4).
### The technological card of the lesson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Step of the lesson</th>
<th>Study time, min</th>
<th>Tutorials</th>
<th>Learning tools</th>
<th>Equipment</th>
<th>Place of the lesson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Checking the student’s diaries</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Quiz, discussion</td>
<td>Student’s diaries</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Determination of the main positions of the topic</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Quiz, discussion</td>
<td>Dummies, equipment for medical procedures</td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Summation of the lesson. Assignment to the next lesson</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Converting student’s marks in scores. Filling the protocol</td>
<td></td>
<td>Classroom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**The estimated basis of the action** in performance of the learning objectives of the topic (sections 4, 6):
1. Control student’s knowledge by tests.
2. Control practical skills mastering.
3. Control of the theoretical knowledge.

**The methods of student’s evaluating**

*The final class* (hereinafter - *FC*) is conducted after a logically completed part of the course which consists of a set of educational elements of the working program combining all types of training (theoretical, practical etc.) as well as the elements of education and vocational training (academic course, all types of practices, assessment), which are implemented by the respective forms of the academic process.

The final class (*FC*) is held by the teacher of an academic group. The forms in which the *FC* is conducted should be standardized and should include supervision of all types of training (theoretical, practical, self-practice and others) envisaged in the working program of course. Students are estimated by traditional grades at the final class.

**Aspects to be checked:**
1) the level of knowledge development regarding the scientific and theoretical content of the section acquired during classes (the form of tests, structured tasks etc.);
2) the level of development of compulsory skills and abilities that are a part of the section;
3) completion of the student’s individual tasks;
4) the amount of educational material attributed to self-training as separate educational topics (controlled in the form of tests).
The grade for the section consists of the sum of grades for current educational activity (in points) and of the grade for the final class (in points), which is awarded in the course of the evaluation of theoretical material and practical skills in accordance with the list determined by the practice program. 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
Conversion of the average grade for current activity into a multiscore scale.
The conversion is performed under the "Instruction on the evaluation of academic activity of students…".

Conversion of the average score for current activity into a multipoint scale (for courses that end with a grading test)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4-point scale</th>
<th>200-point scale</th>
<th>4-point scale</th>
<th>200-point scale</th>
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<td>3.91–3.94</td>
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<td>4.95–4.99</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The final semester control is carried out after the completion of the discipline in the form of grading test, which for Practice is the sum of points from all branches of the discipline.
Навчальне видання

ДОГЛЯД ЗА ХВОРИМИ. ПРАКТИКА. РОЗДІЛ «ПЕДАТРІЯ»

Методичні розробки
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зі студентами 2-го курсу медичного факультету

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CARE FOR PATIENTS. PRACTICE. SECTION «PEDIATRICS»

Teacher’s guide for the 2nd year English medium students