THE WORKING PROGRAM ON THE SUBJECT «PAEDIATRICS»
7.12010001 – general medicine,
7.12010002 – paediatrics,
Medical faculty, 5th year

“Accepted”
by the Commission on Pediatric disciplines
Reference № _____
on _______________2016
Head of PaediatricDep__________

Approved by methodological commission
at the Department of Pediatrics
Reference № _____
on _______________2016
Head of the methodological commission
________________
“___” _______________ 2016 p.
A structured training plan on discipline "Pediatrics" for students of the medical faculties specializing 7.12010001 – general medicine, 7.12010002 – paediatrics,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Structure of the educational discipline</th>
<th>Quality of hours of which educational year</th>
<th>Type of control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neonatology, diseases of blood and endocrine systems Content sections 5</td>
<td>4 credits ECTS / 120 h.</td>
<td>5 examination</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Workload – 65%, Individual work – 35%

**Purpose to learn subject**

The ultimate goals of the course "Pediatrics" are based on learning objectives identified in the educational and professional program (EPP). They are defined as follows:

1. To determine etiological and pathogenetic factors of the most common somatic diseases of childhood.
2. To classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of the most common somatic diseases of childhood.
3. To make the plan of examination and analyze data of laboratory and instrumental investigations at typical somatic diseases of childhood. To be skilled in principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of the most common somatic diseases of childhood.
4. To diagnose and provide emergency assistance in most common somatic diseases of childhood.
5. To assess the prognosis of the most common somatic diseases of childhood.
6. To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.

By the method of clinical practical training is clinical. It is aimed to control assimilation of theoretical material and practical skills and ability to analyze and apply their knowledge to solve practical problems. They include:
- Collecting anamnesis;
- Review of a sick child;
- Planning of inspections of sick child;
- Interpretation of data of laboratory and instrumental investigations;
- Differential diagnosis of the most common somatic diseases of childhood with their typical course;
- Definition of prior clinical diagnosis;
- Definition of therapeutic tactics;
- Appointment of clinical nutrition;
- Provision of emergency medical assistance;
- Solving situational problems;
- Practical skills on training dummy and at the bedside of a sick child;
- Maintenance of medical docs.

**STRUCTURE OF THE EDUCATIONAL SUBJECT “PAEDIATRICS”**

Neonatology, diseases of the blood system and endocrine system of children

Content of Chapters:
1. Introduction to neonatology. Newborns with low weight
2. The most common non-infectious disease of the newborn
3. Newborn Infections
4. Diseases of the blood system in children

**CONTENT OF CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION TO NEONATOLOGY. NEWBorns WITH LOW WEIGHT.**

Specific goals:
1. To determine etiological factors of prematurity in infants.
2. To classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of stages of morphological and neurofunctional maturity of preterm infants.
3. To determine peculiarities of adaptation of premature newborns and diagnose symptoms of dysadaptation.
4. Prepare a plan of examination and analyze information of laboratory and instrumental examinations of premature infants.
5. To demonstrate the principles of premature infant’s care, treatment and prevention of dysadaptations syndromes, rehabilitation of preterm infants.
6. To diagnose and provide emergency assistance in basic emergency conditions for preterm infants: respiratory failure, intestinal paresis, hyperbilirubinemia, hypoglycemia.
7. To conduct differential diagnosis of hyperbilirubinemia in premature newborns and put preliminary diagnosis.
8. Implement life prediction of preterm infants.
9. To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in neonatology.

**Topic 1. Medical assistance for healthy newborns. Organization of care for newborns in Ukraine.**

**Topic 2. Anatomical and physiological features of postnatal adaptation and organization of preterm infant’s nursing.**

**Topic 3. Basic clinical problems and nutrition of preterm infants.**

**CONTENT OF CHAPTER 2. THE MOST COMMON NON-INFECTIONOUS DISEASE OF THE NEWBORN.**
Specific goals:
1. To determine etiological and pathogenetic factors of asphyxia and birth trauma of newborns, respiratory diseases in newborns, hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.
2. To classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of asphyxia and birth trauma of newborns, respiratory diseases, hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.
3. To determine peculiarities of asphyxia and birth trauma of newborns, respiratory diseases, hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of the newborn and put preliminary clinical diagnosis.
4. Prepare a plan of examination and analyze information of laboratory and instrumental inspections at the typical course of asphyxia and birth trauma of newborns, respiratory diseases, hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.
5. To demonstrate the principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of asphyxia and birth trauma newborns respiratory diseases in newborns, hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease of the newborn.
6. To diagnose and provide emergency assistance in basic emergency conditions for infants with symptoms of asphyxia and birth trauma, the respiratory diseases in newborns, hemolytic and hemorrhagic diseases: hypertension syndrome brain, convulsive syndrome, apnea, bradycardia, paresis intestines, respiratory failure, mekonialnoyi aspiration syndrome and bleeding in newborns.
7. To conduct differential diagnosis of asphyxia and birth trauma, respiratory diseases, hemolytic and hemorrhagic disease in newborns and put preliminary diagnosis.
8. To carry out the prognosis of life at birth trauma and asphyxia, respiratory diseases, hemolytic disease of the newborn and bleeding.
9. To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in neonatology.


**Topic 5. Respiratory distress in newborns.**
**CONTENT OF CHAPTER 3. NEWBORN INFECTIONS.**

**Specific goals:**
1. To determine etiological, pathogenetic factors and risk factors in the perinatal infectious diseases in newborns.
2. To classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of perinatal infections in neonates, intrauterine infection, local and generalized infection. AIDS.
3. Identify the features of perinatal infections newborns (fetal infection, local and generalized infection) and put a preliminary clinical diagnosis.
4. Prepare a plan of examination in perinatal infectious diseases newborns (fetal infection, local and generalized infection) and analyze information of laboratory and instrumental investigations at typical motion of them.
5. To demonstrate the principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of perinatal infectious diseases newborns (fetal infection, local and generalized infection).
6. To diagnose and render emergency assistance in acute respiratory failure, acute renal failure, convulsive syndrome, necrotizing enterocolitis, disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome during prenatal infectious diseases in newborns.
7. To conduct differential diagnosis of perinatal infection and put the preliminary diagnosis.
8. To carry out the prognosis of life at perinatal infectious diseases unit (intrauterine infection, local and generalized infections).
9. To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in neonatology.

**Topic 8. Prenatal and perinatal infection of the fetus and newborn.**

Classification, etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment, prevention, prognosis. AIDS.

**Topic 9. Bacterial infection of the newborn.**

**CONTENT OF CHAPTER 4. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD SYSTEM IN CHILDREN.**

**Specific goals:**
1. To determine etiological and pathogenetic factors deficiency anemia, leukemia and lymphomas, hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopeny children.
2. To classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of deficiency anemia, leukemia and lymphomas, hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopeny children.
3. Identify features deficiency anemia, leukemia and lymphomas, hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopeny children and put a preliminary clinical diagnosis.
4. Prepare a plan of examination and analyze information of laboratory and instrumental investigations at typical motion deficiency anemia in children, with a typical course of leukemias and lymphomas in children, with a typical course of hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopeny children.
5. To demonstrate the principles of treatment and prevention of deficiency anemia, treatment, prevention and rehabilitation of leukemias and lymphomas, hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopeny children.
6. To diagnose and render emergency assistance in acute hemorrhage, hemorrhagic shock and compression syndromes in children.
7. To conduct differential diagnosis of deficiency anemia, leukemia and lymphomas, hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and thrombocytopeny with other diseases of the blood system in children.
8. To carry out the prognosis of life at deficit anemia, leukemia and lymphoma, hemophilia, thrombocytopenia and Thrombocytopeny children.
9. To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.


CONTENT OF CHAPTER 5. DISEASES OF THE ENDOCRINE SYSTEM IN CHILDREN

Specific goals:
1. To determine etiological and pathogenetic factors of diabetes in children; diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; different clinical forms of growth pathology, obesity, puberty dyspituitaryzmu, various forms of sexual glands pathology, pathology of the adrenal glands.
2. To classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of diabetes in children; diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; different clinical forms of growth pathology, obesity, puberty dyspituitaryzmu, various forms of sexual glands pathology.
3. To determine peculiarities of congenital hypothyroidism and adreno-genital syndrome in newborns and put a preliminary clinical diagnosis.
4. Prepare a plan of examination and analyze information of laboratory and instrumental investigations at typical motion of diabetes in children; at typical motion diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; in different clinical forms of growth pathology, obesity, puberty dyspituitaryzmu, various forms of sexual glands pathology.
5. To demonstrate the principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of diabetes in children; diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; different clinical forms of growth pathology, obesity, puberty dyspituitaryzmu, various forms of sexual glands pathology.
6. To diagnose and provide emergency assistance in hyperglycemic and hypoglycemic ketoatsydotyniya and insects in a thyrotoxic crisis in children.
7. To conduct differential diagnosis of diabetes in children, various kinds com; diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; different clinical forms of growth pathology, obesity, puberty dyspituitaryzmu different pathologies gonads and put the preliminary diagnosis.
8. To carry out the prognosis of life in diabetes mellitus, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children of different clinical forms of growth pathology; obesity, puberty dyspituitaryzmu, various forms of sexual glands pathology.
9. To demonstrate the moral and ethical principles of medical specialist and principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.


### Structure of academic discipline of Paediatrics
#### Neonatology, diseases of blood and endocrine systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Lectures</th>
<th>Practical classes</th>
<th>Self study</th>
<th>Individually work</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Content of chapter 1. Introduction to neonatology. Newborns with low weight</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Medical assistance for healthy newborns. Organization of care for newborns in Ukraine.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Anatomical and physiological features of postnatal adaptation and organization of preterm infant’s nursing.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Creating an optimal environment for the care of premature infants. Kangaroo Method; assistance focused on family.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Basic clinical problems of premature and low weight newborns.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Content of chapter 2. The most common non-infectious diseases of newborns</strong></td>
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<td>5. Non-infectious pathology of newborns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Asphyxia of newborns. Resuscitation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Respiratory distress of newborns: etiology, diagnostic, management. Birth trauma of newborn.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Respiratory diseases in newborns</td>
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<tr>
<td>X-ray lung syndromes in newborns</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Hemolytic and haemorrhagic diseases of newborn</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Content of chapter 3. Newborn Infections</strong></td>
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<td>11. Bacterial infections of newborn</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Intrauterine and perinatal infections of foetus. Perinatal AIDS. Asserting of the work with case report.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Writing the case report</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Content of chapter 4. Diseases of the blood system in children</strong></td>
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<td>14. Hematologic problems in older children.</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. Anemias of children</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Leukemia in children. Lymphoma in children</td>
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<td>17. Lymphatic proliferations syndrome in children.</td>
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<td>18. Hemorrhagic pathology in</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Content of chapter 5. Diseases of the endocrine system in children</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>19. Thyroid disease and diabetes in children.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
20. Diabetus mellitus in children


22. Thyroid disease in children

23. Pathology of the adrenal glands and sexual abuse of children.

24. Disease of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and the reproductive glands in children

25. Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and the reproductive glands in children

Final control

Examination

Total: credits ECTS – 5 hours – 150; from which: 12 64 44

Workload – 65%, Individual work – 35%

Lectures plan

Of discipline of Paediatrics

Neonatology, diseases of blood and endocrine systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Amount of hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Adaptation Features of premature infants. Organization of nursing and feeding of premature infants.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Non-infectious pathology of newborns</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Infectious diseases of newborns</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The endocrinology disease in children</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Lymphatic proliferation syndrome in children</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Red blood cells pathology in children</td>
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<td>Всього</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thematic plan of practical classes

Of discipline of Paediatrics

Neonatology, diseases of blood and endocrine systems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Amount of hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Medical assistance for healthy newborns. Organization of care for newborns in Ukraine.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Anatomical and physiological features of postnatal adaptation and organization of nursing and nutrition of premature infants and newborns with low weight</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Basic clinical problems of premature newborns and newborns with low weight</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>Respiratory distress of newborns: etiology, diagnostic, management. Birth trauma of newborn.</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lung diseases of newborns</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hemolitic and hemorrhagic diseases of newborns</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bacterial infections of newborns</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Intrauterine and perinatal infections of newborns Perinatal AIDS. Asserting of the work with case report.</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>(2+2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anemias of children</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Leukemia in children. Lymphoma in children</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Hemoragic diseases in children</td>
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<td>Thyroid disease in children</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Diseases of the hypothalamic-pituitary system and the reproductive glands in</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selfstudingofstudents - one of type of studying. It is regulated by working curriculum and student performs it independently outside the classroom. Possible types of self-studying: preparation for practical classes and study topics considered only in terms of self-learning, searching and study of additional literature, creating algorithms, logic structures, writing essays, annotations, reports for presentation during classes, duty in the clinic outside of class time. Organization of self-studying in pediatric hospital departments must be ensured by teachers.

### Topics for independent study

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>№</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Amount of hours</th>
<th>Type of control</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Preparing for practical classes</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>Current control of practical lesson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Creating an optimal environment for the care of premature infants. Kangaroo Method; assistance focused on family.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Individual work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Radiographic lung syndromes in newborns</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Individual work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Writing the case report</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Individual work</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>44</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Individual work - a form of training to enhance generalization and reinforcement of knowledge that students take during learning process. Also use this knowledge in practice. Self-studying of students is assessed during the current control of topic on the proper lesson.

### Teaching methods

Practical exercises of the method is clinically designed to control theoretical material and formation of practical skills and ability to analyze and apply their knowledge to solve practical problems. Practical classes mostly held in the children's departments of clinical bases of the department.

- Each session begins with a test monitoring to assess initial knowledge and determine the degree of readiness of students to classes. The teacher defines the purpose of employment and create a positive cognitive motivation; answers the students’ questions that arose during the bidding on the topic of employment.
- The basic stage of employment is in practice a student at the bedside. Teacher with students engaged in bypass patients. Students examine sick children gather medical history, examine them, perform diagnostic manipulation and more. Control of the main stage sessions conducted by evaluation of student practical skills, ability to solve common situational problem. The teacher discusses and gives an explanation highlights the features of the disease in the individual child, focuses on more efficient conduct of an inspection methods and so on.
- The final stage of the evaluation sessions for mastering topics he offered to answer the situational problem. The teacher sums up the lesson gives students tasks for independent work, points to key questions following topics and offers a list of recommended books for independent reading.

During the course of development, the following educational technology, modes of transmission and assimilation of knowledge and skills: lecture, simulation technology, clinical practice session, playing educational games, case method, multimedia presentations, educational videos.
Evaluation of "Pediatrics"

Forms monitoring and evaluation system implemented to comply with the discipline and instruction of the system of evaluation of educational activity of students in credit-transfer system to learn.

Evaluation of current educational activity. In evaluating the mastering of each topic for current educational activity the student score for the 4-point scale (traditional) scale on the basis of approved evaluation criteria for the relevant discipline. This takes into account all types of work, provided the curriculum. The student must obtain an assessment of each topic. Forms assessment of current educational activity should be standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training.

The methodology of the current control measures are monitored in each class according to specific objectives for each topic. Traditional estimates put the magazine on student success workshops. Practical exercises in the study module "Pediatrics" is structured and provide a comprehensive assessment of all learning activities (learning tasks) that students perform during practical classes:

- The student is responsible for 10-15 tests (tests on the topic of employment, format)
- Responds to standardized questions, knowledge is required to understand the current theme.
- Demonstrates knowledge and skills of practical skills according to the theme of practical employment
- Decide on a theme situational problem classes

**Evaluation criteria of educational activity of students in the study subjects "Pediatrics"**

**Criteria for assessment of current educational activity.**

**Excellent ("5")** - the student correctly answered 90-100% test format (from the database "Step-2"). Right, well, logical answers to standardized questions all current topics. Closely linking theory with practice and demonstrates proper execution of skills. Free reading test results, has methods of examination of the patient. Held differential diagnosis. Holds case studies of high complexity, is able to synthesize the material.

**Good ("4")** - the student correctly answered the 70-89% benchmark format (from the database "Step-2"). That's right, and essentially answers the question all standardized current theme. Demonstrates performance (knowledge) skills. Correctly using theoretical knowledge to solve practical problems, differential diagnosis. Is able to solve easy and medium difficulty situational problem. It has the necessary practical skills and methods of their implementation in volume, exceeding the required minimum.

**Outstanding ("3")** - the student correctly answered the 50-69% benchmark format (from the database "Step-2"). Incomplete, with additional questions, answers all questions standardized current theme. There can build yourself a clear, logical answer. During answers and demonstrate practical skills makes pomylky. Vyrishuye only the lightest case studies. It has only minimal binding methods.

**Poor ("2")** - a student correctly answered 50% of the test format A. Do not know the material current topics can not build a logical response does not answer any questions, do not understand the content of the material. During answers and demonstrate practical skills make significant, serious errors. Evaluation of independent work in preparation for classroom practical exercises carried out under the current control of theme on the proper auditorium classes.

- **Types of control** - current
- **Form of final control** – exam

**The maximum number of points** that a student can collect for current educational activity per semester for admission to the exam is 120 points.

**The minimum number of points** that a student must collect for current educational activity per semester for admission to the exam is 72 points.

Calculating the number of points received is based on student assessments for the traditional scale while learning discipline, by calculating the arithmetic mean (CA), rounded to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted into points by multi-scale as follows:

\[ x = \frac{(CA \times 120)}{5} \]

For convenience, a table 1 for converting 200-point scale:
Table 1
Recalculation of the average score for current activity in multimark scale for subjects that completed exam

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Points</th>
<th>4th grade mark</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>170 - 200</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>140 - 169</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Semester exam - a form of final control of the student theoretical and practical material on separate discipline semester, carried out as a control measure.

A student is considered to be admitted to the semester exam with discipline if he visited all the prescribed curriculum with courses for classroom training sessions, met all kinds of work envisaged by the work program of the discipline and in its study during the semester scored points not less than the minimum (72 points).

Semester examination is conducted in writing during the examination session, as scheduled. The form of the exam is a standardized and include control of theoretical and practical training. The maximum number of points that a student can collect in the preparation of the exam is 80. The minimum number of points in the preparation of the exam - at least 50.

Semester exam lasts 2 academic hours and is performed under such regulations:
Stage 1 - Test control - 40 tests, carried out within 40 minutes. The maximum number of points - 20 (0.5 points for the correct answer 1). The minimum criterion for passing the test of control is the result of 60% correct answers (24 tests).
Stage 2 - Solving complex situational problems, including the interpretation of data of laboratory and instrumental studies, the definition of prior clinical diagnosis, definition of therapeutic tactics, the purpose of treatment. Held for 50 minutes. The maximum number of points - 30 in a single task. At this stage Completion of 2-typical problems. One of the neonatal subject, the second - a children's hematology / endocrinology.

Students who have missed 3 or more lectures are further questions on the subject of missed lectures. Answer performed oral examiner. For the correct answer student gets 0 points. According incorrect answer - the total amount previously received points deducted 2 points. The list of lectures on the topic, as well as a list of students who have missed three or more lectures can be found at his teacher.

Determination of the number of points that a student collected from discipline assessment of discipline, culminating exam is defined as the sum of scores for current educational activity (at least 72) and points on the exam (at least 50).

Points are converted regardless of discipline both in scale ECTS, and 4-point scale. Score scale ECTS 4-point scale not converted and vice versa. Scores of students are enrolled in one specialty, taking into account the number of points gained in the discipline ranked on a scale according to ECTS table 2.
Questions for exam

1. The definition of "prematurity". Classification in terms of premature babies' birth weight "ratio and physical development and gestational age.
2. The causes of intrauterine growth retardation. Features of adaptation of children with IUGR and principles of nursing.
11. etiological, clinical and laboratory criteria for the diagnosis of "asphyxia newborn."
12. Modern aspects of pathogenesis asphyxia. Compensatory mechanisms of the body of the fetus in response to hypoxia.
13. Criteria for severity of asphyxia depending on Apgar scores, pH and signs of dysfunction of organs and systems.
14. The algorithm first aid your child in a state of asphyxia at birth, depending on the presence or absence of mekonialnoyi aspiration.
15. Classification of pneumonia in infants, depending on the way and term infection. Etiolohiya.
17. Peculiarities of pneumonia in newborns depending on the route of infection and etiology.
19. erythrocyte antigen system blood. Etiology, pathogenesis HDN.
20. Classification HDN. Clinical and laboratory criteria anemic, jaundice and oedematous forms of HDN.
27. The definition of "TORSN infection. Risk factors IOU.
28. The nature of the defeat at IOU depending on the term and the way of infection of the fetus.
29. The method of early diagnosis and prevention IOU.
30. Clinical manifestations IOU depending on the etiology (congenital toxoplasmosis, rubella, neonatal herpes and cytomegalovirus infection).
34. The definition of "neonatal sepsis". Factors of development.
35. Classification and etiology of neonatal sepsis.
36. Clinical and laboratory criteria for neonatal sepsis.
37. The principles of treatment and prevention of neonatal sepsis.
38. The definition anemiyi. Classification anemiy in children.
40. The treatment and prevention zalizodefitsytnoyanemiyi children.
46. Diagnostics, differential diagnostics limfohranulomatozu in children with other lymphadenopathy, lymphadenitis; hematological malignancies.
47. Clinic, treatment, prognosis limfohranulomatozu children. Emergency syndrome compression of the superior vena cava.
48. The concept of hemorahichnidiatezy. Classification.
50. Zamisnanevid-nyo therapy when providing care to patients with hemofiliiyu. Antihemofilni drugs (coagulation factor concentrates, SSP) and their application.
54. Features perebihu diabetes and early adolescence.
56. Features diyet with compensated and uncompensated dia-be-ti diabetes in children.
57. hyperglycemic coma ketoatsydotychna children. The causes, clinical features, diagnosis, first aid.
64. Diffuse toxic goiter in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, Clinic, diagnostics, differentzialnyy diagnosis. Treatment. Forecast.
68. Clinic and diagnostics adenogenital syndrome in children. Treatment. Silvrachayuchiy an immediate assistance in the form adenohentinalnoho syndrome.
71. Lack of adrenal glands in children.
73. The definition of "birth trauma" and factors of its development.
75. The birth trauma of the spinal cord and brachial plexus. Paresis and paralysis Duchenne-Erb, Dezherin-Klyumpke.
76. Dyferentsialnanavnutryshnocherepnyh diagnosis of hypoxic hemorrhages and traumatic genesis in newborns.
77. The concept of pulmonary surfactant system. Factors SDR development in infants. The mechanism of hyaline membranes. The methods of antenatal prophylaxis.
Assessment of degree tyazhkoosti respiratory insufficiency in the breathing syndromirozladiv using the scale and Silvermana-Dovnesa.

The methods of antenatal and postnatal diagnosis forecasting SDRs. Radiographic signs of SDRs.


TEACHING LITERATURE RECOMMENDED FOR STUDYING PEDIATRICS:

The key literature:

The further reading:
6. Волосовец А.П., Кривопустов С.П., Манолова Э.П., Ершова И.Б., Бойченко П.К. Лабораторныеисследования в практическойпедиатрии - Луганск, 2003.-131с.
25. Ситуаційні завдання з педіатрії /За ред. чл.-кор. АМН України, проф. В.Г. Майданника.- К., 2006.- 204 с.