INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

SYLLABUS

Program:	**General medicine**
Qualification of the graduate:	**General practitioner/ Medical doctor**
Year:	**2023-2024**
Semester:	**10**
Course duration:	**16 weeks**
Instructor/Assistant/Professor	**Name: Dr Zahid Karim, Dr Dzhunushalieva A.B.**
Department:	**Pediatrics, obstetrics and gynecology**
Day and Time for consultation:	
Classroom:	
e-mail:	
Course Title:	**Childhood Diseases**
Must/Elective:	**Must**
Credit/Hours:	**3/108 hours**
Course Description:	**Pediatrics General Medicine refers to the main clinical disciplines of medical education. The main goal of the Pediatrics program is to form students' clinical thinking, the ability to interpret the data of anamnesis, clinic, additional research methods for correct diagnosis and therapy.**
Course Objectives:	**To form students' general understanding and knowledge about the morphology, physiology and pathology of the Pediatrics, the basics of physical examination of patients with diseases of the Pediatrics, as well as the study of the physiology of Neonates, examination of child.**
Prerequisites:	**normal physiology, pathological anatomy, pathological physiology, histology, pharmacology, microbiology**
Post-requisites:	**Pediatrics, emergency conditions in Pediatrics,**
Learning Outcomes: (expected knowledge & ability at the end)	**A graduate of the direction "Pediatrics", in accordance with the goals of the main educational program and the tasks of professional activity.** **After studying this course, the student will be able to analyze and interpret a set of clinical data, laboratory indicators and instrumental diagnostic methods for diagnosing diseases and determining therapy tactics.** **The student will be able to exercise the professional competencies provided for by the basic educational program.**

Basic references:	**1. Nelson. Textbook of Pediatrics. 21th ed. 2019.** **2. Pervez Akber Khan «Basis of Pediatrics» 10th ed.** **3. BNF for Children 2020-2021** **4. Ghai Essentials of Pediatrics. 9th ed. O.P. Ghai. 2019.**

COURSE POLICY AND EVALUATION CRITERIA:

Type of control (current, milestone, final)	Control form	Assessment of learning outcomes
Attendance	For one missed lesson minus 2 points	20 points
Current control	Oral surveey, written work	20 points
IWS+IWW	Perfoming assignments, work with literature	20 points
Milestone control (modul submission)	Testing, control tasks	40 points
Final control (differential test)		

Scale of correspondence between grades and scores on the final control (exam)	
Score	**Grade**
90-100	«excellent»
76-89	«good»
60-75	«satisfactory»
0-59	«unsatisfactory»

Course Plan	Lecture	Pediatrics
1 week	Lecture	1. History Taking: History Taking and Physical Examination, Presenting Complaints, History of Presenting Illness, Past History, Birth History, Antenatal History (History of Pregnancy, Natal History (History of Delivery, Postnatal History, Feeding History, Vaccination (Immunization) History, Developmental History, Ages of the parents, Bad Side Examination, Immunization, Types of Vaccines, Extended Program of Immunization (EPI)

2 week	Lecture	2. Types of Diabetes, Type 1 Diabetes: Definition, Incidence, Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical Findings, Diagnosis, Management, Insulin replacement, Diet, Exercise, Parent/Patient Education, Monitoring, Follow-up, Complications, Prognosis, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Precipitation Factors, Management, Fluid Replacement, Insulin Therapy, Bicarbonates. Hypothyroidism, Hyperthyroidism, Grave Disease Etiology, Clinical Findings, Diagnosis, Management, Congenital Hyperthyroidism, Investigations, Clinical Findings, Diagnosis, Management
3 week	Lecture	3. Rheumatic Fever: Definition, Etiology, Pathogenesis, Clinical Findings, Criteria (Duckett-Jones criteria), Migratory Polyarthritis, Carditis, Rheumatic or Sydenham's chorea, Erythema Miginatum, Subcutaneous nodules, Diagnosis, Treatment, Complications, Prognosis, Prevention. Congenital heart defects: definition, classification, pathogenesis, clinics, diagnosis, treatment. Ambulatory observation
4 week	Lecture	4. Neonatal pathology:Jaundice of Neonates, Two types, Normal Bilirubin Metabolism, Unconjugated (indirect) hyperbilirubinemia, Etiology, Main Causes Physiologic Jaundice, Mechanisms of Physiological Jaundice, Hemolytic Disease of Newborn, Rh Compatibility, ABO Incompatibility, Other Forms, Investigations Phototherapy Indications, Mechanism of phototherapy, Complications KERNICTERUS, BREAST MILK JAUNDICE Physiologic Jaundice, Pathologic Jaundice, ABO compatibility. Umbilicus management in neonates. Omphalitis. Umbilical bleeding.
5 week	Lecture	5. GIT pathology in children: GERD Pathophysiology, Clinical Finding, Complications, Diagnosis, Management, Conservative Treatment, Medical Treatment, Surgical Treatment, Prognosis, Peptic Ulcer: Worm manifestations Lactase deficiency.
6 week	Lecture	6. Growth and Development, Definition, Weight, Head Circumference, Teeth, Development, Neonate Gross Motor: 3 Months, 6 Months, 9 Months, 12 Months 18 Months, 2 Years, Tanner Stages, Parameters of Growth, Growth charts, and Reflexes
7 Week	Lecture	7. Pediatric Nutrition and Nutritional Disorder, Nutrition, Sources of calorie Supply, Water Requirements, Protein, Carbohydrate, Fats, Breast Feeding, Reflexes, concerned with Breast Feeding, Advantages of Breastfeeding, Initiations of Breastfeeding, Adequacy of breastfeeding, Jaundice and Breastfeeding, Artificial Feeding, weaning: Definition, Time of weaning, Weaning Food Micro-Nutrients and Macro-Nutrients Vitamin A, VITAMIN D, Vitamin E VITAMIN K VITAMIN B12, FOLIC ACID, Vitamin C, Zinc: Daily

		Requirements, Clinical Effect deficiency, Diagnosis, Metabolism, causes, Effects of Deficiency, Diagnosis deficiency Marasmus and Kwashiorkor: Etiology: (Causes of primary malnutrition), Clinical findings: Signs always present, Prevention, Complications, Biochemical changes, Management in severe malnutrition, Initial treatment, Rehabilitation
8 Week	Lecture	RS pathology in children: bronchitis, pneumonia, pleuritis . Definion,pathogenesis, clinics, lab.tests, instrumental visualisation, treatment, ambulatory management.

Course Plan	**Practice**	**Pediatrics**
1 week	Practice	1. History Taking: History Taking and Physical Examination, Presenting Complaints, History of Presenting Illness, Past History, Birth History, Antenatal History (History of Pregnancy, Natal History (History of Delivery, Postnatal History, Feeding History Vaccination (Immunization) History, Developmental History, Ages of the parents, Bad Side Examination, Immunization, Types of Vaccines, Extended Program of Immunization (EPI)
2 week	Practice	2. Types of Diabetes, Type 1 Diabetes: Definition, Incidence, Etiology, Pathophysiology, Clinical Findings, Diagnosis, Management, Insulin replacement, Diet, Exercise, Parent/Patient Education, Monitoring Follow-up, Complications, Prognosis, Diabetic Ketoacidosis, Precipitation Factors, Management, Fluid Replacement, Insulin Therapy, Bicarbonates.
3 week	Practice	3. Congenital hypothyroidism. Hypothyroidism, Hyperthyroidism, Grave Disease Etiology, Clinical Findings, Diagnosis, Management, Congenital Hyperthyroidism, Investigations, Clinical Findings, Diagnosis, Management.
4 week	Practice	4. Congenital heart defects: definition, classification, pathogenesis, clinics, diagnosis, treatment. Ambulatory observation
5 week	Practice	5. Rheumatic Fever: Definition, Etiology, Pathogenesis, Clinical Findings, Criteria (Duckett-Jones criteria), Migratory Polyarthritis, Carditis. Rheumatic or Sydenham's chorea, Erythema Miginatum, Subcutaneous nodules,

		Diagnosis, Treatment, Complications, Prognosis, Prevention.
6 week	Practice	6. Neonatal pathology:Jaundice of Neonates, Two types, Normal Bilirubin Metabolism, Unconjugated (indirect) hyperbilirubinemia, Etiology, Main Causes Physiologic Jaundice, Mechanisms of Physiological Jaundice, Hemolytic Disease of Newborn, Rh Compatibility, ABO Incompatibility, Other Forms, Investigations Phototherapy Indications, Mechanism of phototherapy, Complications KERNICTERUS, BREAST MILK JAUNDICE Physiologic Jaundice, Pathologic Jaundice, ABO compatibility. Umbilicus management in neonates. Omphalitis. Umbilical bleeding.
7 week	Practice	7. Breastfeeding. Introduction to complementary food in children
8 week	Practice	8. GIT pathology in children: Congenital anomalies.GERD Pathophysiology, Clinical Finding, Complications, Diagnosis, Management, Conservative Treatment, Medical Treatment, Surgical Treatment, Prognosis, Peptic Ulcer: Worm manifestations
9 week	Practice	9. Lactase deficiency.
10 week	Practice	10. Growth and Development, Definition, Weight, Head Circumference, Teeth, Development, Neonate Gross Motor: 3 Months, 6 Months, 9 Months, 12 Months 18 Months, 2 Years, Tanner Stages, Parameters of Growth, Growth charts, and Reflexes
11 Week	Practice	11. Pediatric Nutrition and Nutritional Disorder, Nutrition, Sources of calorie Supply, Water Requirements, Protein, Carbohydrate, Fats. Marasmus and Kwashiorkor: Etiology: (Causes of primary malnutrition), Clinical findings: Signs always present, Prevention, Complications, Biochemical changes, Management in severe malnutrition, Initial treatment, Rehabilitation
12 Week	Practice	12. Dehydration in children. Pathogenesis. Ambulatory management
13 Week	Practice	13. Micro-Nutrients and Macro-Nutrients Iron, Vitamin A, VITAMIN D, Vitamin E VITAMIN K VITAMIN B12, FOLIC ACID, Vitamin C, Zinc: Daily Requirements, Clinical Effect deficiency, Diagnosis, Metabolism, Causes, Effects of Deficiency, Diagnosis deficiency
14 Week	Practice	14. Respiratory pathology in neonates: RDS in newborn, transient neonatal tachypnoe, congenital pneumonia. Differential diagnosis and management
15 Week	Practice	15. Respiratory pathology in children: upper respiratory tract

		congenital anomalies. Upper respiratory tract infection
16 Week	Practice	16. Respiratory pathology in children: lower respiratory tract congenital anomalies.Pneumonia. Pleuritis. Diagnosis. Management.