LIST OF QUESTIONS FOR SUMMARIZING CONTROL CLASS I ON
“PROPEDEUTIC PEDIATRICS” FOR STUDENTS OF III YEAR STUDYING ON
MEDICAL FACULTY II (2019/2020 YEARS OF STUDY)

List of theoretical questions for the control class 1

• Definition of pediatrics as a science.
• The main periods of formation and development of pediatrics in Ukraine.
• Structure of medical-preventive establishments of Ukraine.
• Organization of work of children's somatic stationary department.
• Organization of medical and preventive care for children in pre-school institutions and
  boarding schools.
• Basic statistical indicators of activity of medical-preventive establishments
• Characteristics of periods of childhood.
• Characteristics of the main types of growth of the child's body.
• Concept: diagnosis, symptom, syndrome.
• Features of the neonatal period.
• Signs of fullness and prematurity.
• Physiological conditions of newborns.
• Border states of newborns.
• Definitions of concepts "physical development of the child", "acceleration of
development of children", "harmony of physical development".
• The main hypotheses and mechanisms of acceleration.
• Manifestations of delay and disharmonious physical development.
• The basic anthropometric indicators necessary for an estimation of a condition of
  physical development of the child.
• Formulas for determining age-appropriate physical development parameters.
• Definition of psychomotor development of the child.
• Indicators of psychomotor development in children of all ages.
• Reflexes, with which help determine the psychomotor status of a child in the first year of
  life.
• Stages of formation of language function of the child.
• The stages of development of the visual and auditory analyzers of the child in the first
  year of life.
• Types of higher nervous activity of the person, the main stages of its formation.
• Factors that influence the psychomotor development of a child:
• Semiotics of disorders of neuro-mental development of children.
• The definition and benefits of natural feeding.
• The concept of "free feeding", its forms and indications for appointment.
• The value of breastfeeding for the health of the baby and mother.
• Quantitative and qualitative composition of breast milk.
• Immunobiological role of breast milk.
• The mode and nutrition of the nursing woman. Breastfeeding difficulties.
• Methods for calculating daily food intake and diet for children of all ages
• Feeding (feeding) and correction of nutrition of children who are on
  natural feeding.
• The baby's need for protein, fats, carbohydrates and calories for the natural
  feeding.
• Features of feeding preterm infants.
• The concept of artificial feeding of infants.
• Classification and characterization of milk mixtures for artificial breastfeeding infants.
• Guaranteed cow's milk.
• Feeding technique and criteria for evaluating its effectiveness.
• The baby's need for protein, fats, carbohydrates and calories for artificial consumption.
• Forms and degrees of hypogalactia (primary, secondary, early and late).
• Prevention of hypogalactia and mastitis.
• Mixed feeding. Feeding techniques and rules.
• The scheme of mixed feeding of children of the first year of life.
• The baby's need for protein, fat, carbohydrates and calories when mixed feeding.
• The need for children over one year of age in proteins, fats, carbohydrates and
  Anatomic and physiological features of the gastrointestinal tract in children older than 1 year.
• Features of the diet of children from 1 to 3 years.
• Nutrition regimes for children from 1 to 3 years.
• Daily food intake for children from 1 to 3 years.
• Daily quota of products (milk, meat, bread, eggs, soft cheese, fruits, juices) in the menu of children from 1 to 3 years.
• The concept of "perspective" menu.

List of practical tasks and works for the control class 1.

• History of the child and his parents.
• Assessment of the general condition of the sick child.
• Examination of a newborn baby.
• Assessment of the physical development of the child using the methods of formulas, standard-sigma and centile tables.
• Assessment of psychomotor development of the child.
• Preparing a diet for a healthy baby in the first year of life.
• Carrying out control feeding of the child of the first year of life.
• Preparation of a diet for a healthy child aged 1-3 years.
List of theoretical questions to the final control class.

- Anatomical and physiological features of the brain and spinal cord in children.
- Brain blood supply in children.
- Features of cerebrospinal fluid in children.
- Terms of myelination of cerebrospinal and cranial nerves in children.
- Unconditional reflexes of newborns, terms of their reduction.
- Characteristics of meningeal, encephalitic and convulsive syndromes.
- Changes in cerebrospinal fluid in purulent and serous meningitis.
- Semiotics of cerebral palsy.
- Semiotics of hydrocephalus, features of cerebrospinal fluid in hydrocephalus.
- Anatomical and physiological features of the epidermis, basement membrane, dermis in children.
- Features of skin in newborns.
- Features of structure and function of subcutaneous tissue in children.
- Features of sweat and sebaceous glands, hair and nails in children.
- Characteristics of different elements of the rash. List the primary inflammatory elements of the rash.
- What are the elements of the primary non-inflammatory?
- Secondary morphological elements of the rash.
- How does the skin color change in various diseases (respiratory, cardiovascular, infectious hepatitis, anemia)?
- Manifestations of various infectious diseases on the skin and mucous membranes (measles, scarlet fever, chicken pox, Pseudofurunculosis, neonatal vesicle, vesiculopustulosis).
- Manifestations of exudative catarrhal diathesis on the skin.
- Manifestations of subcutaneous fat disorders (degrees of obesity, degree of hypotrophy, scleremia, scleredema, adiponecrosis).
- Characteristic signs of edema of cardiac and renal origin.
- Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the muscular system in children.
- Muscle tone in children in the first months of life.
- Semiotics of muscle tone disorders.
- Signs of lesions of the muscular system in children (hypotension, hypertension, cerebral palsy, spasmophilia, hyperkinesis, elegy)
- Anatomical and physiological features of the bone system in children.
- Signs of damage of the bone system in rickets, scoliosis, congenital dislocation of the hip joint.
- Features of blood supply to bones. The role of these features in normal and pathological.
  Features of the structure of periosteum, their value in normal and pathology.
- Timing of closing the thistle. Terms of formation of physiological back bends.
- Timing and sequence of teething. The formula for the number of milk teeth.
- Deformation of skull bones, chest, spine, pelvis, lower extremities in rickets.
- Embryogenesis and anomalies of respiratory system development.
- Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory system in children depending on age.
- Respiratory rate, respiratory volume, vital capacity of the lungs in children, depending on age.
- Kinds of cough, variants of change of respiration at diseases of respiratory system.
- Types of wheezing, their mechanism of emergence.
• Changes in percussion tone, mechanism of their occurrence.
• Projection of lung particles on the chest.
• Symptoms of bronchoadenitis (Arkavin, Philosopher, Roots).
• Semiotics of exudative pleurisy.
• Types of breathing in the child is normal and with pathology
• Types of rales, mechanisms of their occurrence. Crepe and noise of pleural friction.
• Bronchophone, variants of its change, voice trembling
• Semiotics of bronchopneumonia.
• Semiotics of lobar pneumonia depending on the stage of development of the inflammatory process.
• Semiotics of simple and obstructive bronchitis.
• Spirography, the main indicators of this method of study.
• Embryogenesis of the cardiovascular system and congenital anomalies of the heart and blood vessels.
• Features of blood circulation in the prenatal period.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the heart and blood vessels in children, depending on age.
• Major complaints of children with cardiovascular diseases.
• Characteristics of the heart rate in children, depending on age is normal. Possible causes of impulse disturbance, pulse deficiency
• Characteristics of cardiac, apical impulse and feline murmur
• The relative limits of the heart in children, depending on the age of normal and pathology.
• Indicators of systolic and diastolic pressure in children depending on age.
• Rules of auscultation of heart at children. Projection points of cardiac valves on the thorax and their listening points.
• Auscultation algorithm of the heart.
• Heart tones, their characteristics are normal.
• The main causes of strengthening and weakening of heart tones.
• Heart noises, their types.
• Differential diagnostics of functional and organic cardiac noise.
• Differential diagnosis of pericardial friction noise and cardiac noise.
• Main signs of myocarditis.
• The main signs of pericarditis.
• Main signs of endocarditis.
• The main differences between congenital and acquired heart defects in children.
• Features of ECG in healthy children of all ages.
• Echocardiography, method possibilities, indications.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the oral cavity, salivary glands in children.
• Phases of the act of sucking, anatomical features that facilitate this act for the infant.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the esophagus in children, determination of the length of the gastric lavage probe (gastroscopy).
• Anatomical and physiological features of the stomach in children, incl. physiological volume (newborn, 3 months, 1 year), composition of gastric juice, major enzymes, types of gastric motility.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the small and large intestine in children, incl. bowel motility.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the liver and biliary tract, pancreas in children.
• Frequency and nature of faeces of healthy children, depending on age and type of feeding according to Bristol scale
• Semiotics of gastritis.
• Semiotics of peptic ulcer.
• Semiotics of chronic cholecystitis
• Dyspepsia syndrome.
• Malabsorption syndrome
• Pylorostenosis and pylorospasm, semiotics, differential diagnosis.
• Dysentery and intussusception, semiotics, differential diagnosis.
• Anatomical and physiological features of kidneys in childhood and anomalies of development (hypospadias, epispadias, cryptorchidism, phimosis, hydrocele)
• Histological features of kidneys in children.
• Features of basic kidney function in children.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the bladder in children. Amount of urination depending on age (1 month, 1 year, preschool age).
• Anatomical and physiological features of the structure of the urinary canal in children.
• Features of general urine analysis depending on age, study by Nechiporenko, Zymnitsky, evaluation criteria.
• Semiotics of dysuric and urinary syndrome in children.
• The concept of urinary incontinence and incontinence, hematuria, leukocyturia, erythrocyturia, proteinuria, oliguria, anuria, polyuria, dysuria, hyposthenuria, hyperstenuria, isostenuria, pollakuria, nocturia, stranguria, bacteriuria.
• Semiotics of cystitis.
• Semiotics of pyelonephritis.
• Semiotics of glomerulonephritis.
• Features of hematopoiesis in children.
• Anatomical and physiological features of bone marrow in childhood.
• Physico-chemical and biochemical properties of blood in children (total protein, fractions)
• Features of erythrocyte unit of blood system in children.
• Features of leukocyte blood system in children.
• Criteria for the evaluation (analysis) of peripheral blood of a healthy child, depending on age.
• The concept of leukocytosis, leukopenia, erythroblastosis, lymphocytosis, lymphopenia, neutrophilosis, neutropenia, eosinophilia, eosinopenia, monocytes, anisocytosis, polychromatophilia, poikilocytosis.
• Clinical-hematological semiotics of anemic syndrome.
• Clinical-hematological semiotics of hemolytic syndrome.
• Clinical-hematological semiotics of hemorrhagic syndrome.
• Clinico-hematological characteristics of acute leukemia.
• Clinical-hematological characteristics of chronic leukemia.
• Features of functioning of endocrine glands in childhood.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the thyroid gland. Signs of hyper- and hypofunction of the thyroid gland.
• Anatomical and physiological features of the parathyroid gland
• Anatomic and physiological features of the pituitary gland. Semiotics of pituitary lesion.
• Anatomic and physiological features of the endocrine part of the pancreas.
• Semiotics of diabetes in children.
• Anatomic and physiological features of the adrenal glands.
• Signs of acute and chronic adrenal insufficiency.
• Anatomical and physiological features of thymus in children
• Features of the state of cellular and humoral units of immunity
• Basic indicators of an immunogram in pediatric
• Features of energy metabolism in children, semiotics of disorders.
• Features of protein metabolism in children, semiotics of disorders.
• Features of carbohydrate metabolism in children, semiotics of disorders.
• Features of lipid metabolism in children, semiotics of disorders.
• Features of water-electrolyte exchange in children, semiotics of disorders.
• Vitamins, their importance for the development of the baby.
• Semiotics of hypo- and hypervitaminosis in children.

List of practical tasks and skills before the final control class

• Collection of history of the disease in children and parents.
• General and special examination of the child for evaluation of the nervous system.
• Investigation of the function of I-XII pairs of cranial nerves.
• Checking of surface, deep reflexes and sensitivity (temperature, vibration, pain), musculoskeletal sensation in children
• Assessment of the state of the autonomic nervous system
• Study of coordination of movements.
• Checking for meningeal symptoms
• Examination of pathological reflexes in children.
• Auxiliary methods (instrumental, laboratory) in the study of the nervous system.
• Assessment of cerebrospinal fluid, interpretation of changes.
• Examination of skin and mucous membranes in children.
• Subcutaneous fat examination.
• Palpation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue: determination of humidity, temperature and
  Skin fold thickness, subcutaneous thickness, and the like.
• Assessment of the degree of obesity, hypotrophy.
• Inspection of bones and muscles.
• Oral examination, recording of dental formula.
• Palpation of bones and muscles.
• Assessment of the status of the thymus.
• Assessing the physique of the child.
• Tests for increased muscular excitability.
• Muscle tone assessment, interpretation.
• Studies for the establishment of congenital hip dislocation.
• General and special examination of the child with respiratory diseases.
• Calculation of respiratory rate in a child.
• Palpation of the chest in a child with respiratory diseases.
• Comparative lung percussion.
• Topographic lung percussion.
• Percussion symptoms of bronchodenitis.
• Auscultation of the lungs.
• Evaluation of auscultatory phenomena.
• Interpretation of spirography data in various diseases of the bronchopulmonary system.
• General and special examination of the cardiovascular system.
• Evaluation of the characteristics of the baby's pulse.
• Palpation of cardiac, apical impulses.
• Palpation of vessels.
• Determination by percussion of relative and absolute boundaries of the heart.
• Measurement and interpretation of blood pressure in children of all ages.
• Auscultation of the heart.
• Recording of an electrocardiogram, calculation of intervals, teeth of an ECG, interpretation.
• Recording and interpretation of phonocardiogram.
• Assessment of circulatory failure of a sick child.
• General and special examination of the child with diseases of the digestive system.
• Superficial and deep palpation of the abdomen in children.
• Palpation of the liver.
• Percussion and auscultation of the abdominal cavity in children.
• Palpatory-percussion symptoms of appendicitis.
• Palpatory-percussion symptoms of cholecystitis.
• Palpatory-percussion symptoms of gastroduodenitis.
• Palpatory-percussion symptoms of pancreatitis.
• Evaluation of defecation in children according to the Bristol scale
• Review of the urinary system in children.
• Palpation of the kidneys and bladder.
• Percussion of the bladder, a symptom of Pasternatsky.
• Evaluation and interpretation of general urine analysis according to age, results
• Urine analysis by Nechiporenko, Zymnitsky.
• Review of blood system in children.
• Palpation of the spleen.
• Bone percussion in children with diseases of the blood system
• Interpretation of changes in general blood test.
• Examination, palpation of the thyroid gland, identification of signs of hyper- and hypofunction of the thyroid gland.
• Establishment of signs of hyper- and hypofunction of parathyroid glands
• Determination of diabetes in children.
• Determination of signs of hyper- and hypofunction of the adrenal glands.
• Method of assessment of sexual development of the child (stages by J.M.Tanner).
• Examination and palpation of lymph nodes in children.