MINISTRY OF HEALTH OF UKRAINE
BUKOVINIAN STATE MEDICAL UNIVERSUTY

"APPROVE"
Vice-rector for scientific and pedagogical work
Associate Professor I.V. Gerush
"27" 08 2021

STUDENT GUIDE
(SYLLABUS)
of studying the discipline
PEDIATRICS

Field of knowledge __22 Healthcare_____
(code and name of the field of knowledge)

Specialty__221 «Dentistry»_____
(code and name of the specialty)

Educational degree___master_____
(master, bachelor, junior bachelor)

Educational year__4_____

Form of study __full-time_____
(full-time, part-time, distance)

Department___Pediatrics and Medical Genetics_____
(name of the department)

Approved at the methodical session of the department of Pediatrics and Medical Genetics on "26" 05 2021 (Protocol № 17).

Head of the Department _____ S.V. Sokolnyk
(signature)

Approved by the subject methodical commission of pediatric disciplines, obstetrics and gynecology on "11" 06 2021 (Protocol № 7).

Chairman of the subject methodical Commission _____ O.V. Kravchenko
(signature)

Chernivtsi – 2021

1. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT SCIENTIFIC AND PEDAGOGICAL WORKERS WHO TEACH THE SUBJECT

Department	Pediatrics and Medical Genetics
Surname, name of scientific and pedagogical staff, scientific degree, academic status	PhD, assistant Ostapchuk V.G.
Web page of the department on the official website of the university	http://pmg.bsmu.edu.ua/
Department website	http://pmg.bsmu.edu.ua/
E-mail	pediatry_gen@bsmu.edu.ua
Address	Prospekt Nezalezhnosti, 98
Contact phone	+38 (0372) 54-26-82

2. GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE DISCIPLINE

Status of the discipline	normative
Number of credits	3
Total amount of hours	90
Lectures	10
Practical lessons	30
Individual work	55
Type of final control	final module control

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE DISCIPLINE (ABSTRACT)

Pediatrics as a science continues to develop. The etiology and pathogenesis of various diseases, criteria for diagnosis and classification are clarified, the issues of treatment, dispensary supervision and prevention of pathological conditions in children are widely discussed. Adverse demographic processes in our society are accompanied by a sharp deterioration of children health. There is a significant increase in morbidity, a decrease in physical development, an increase in mental disorders and borderline states. Different diseases of children are among the most common pathologies. In studying our discipline, special attention is paid to modern views on the pathogenesis, methods of diagnosis, classification and treatment of children diseases. Clinical disciplines - the final stage of study in higher medical educational institutions, which involves knowledge of the full range of courses in physiology, pathological physiology, pathological anatomy, pharmacology. We recommend that before studying diseases on each topics of our discipline to turn to the propaedeutics of pediatrics and restore in memory information about the anatomical and physiological features of systems and organs at different ages, because a doctor of any profile must have the skills of clinical examination. The study of this discipline aims to give future doctors not only knowledge of theoretical aspects of various diseases of childhood, but also to gain practical skills that will help at the patient's bedside to solve complex problems of diagnosis and treatment of children with various diseases.

4. POLICY OF THE SUBJECT

4.1. List of normative documents:

- Regulations on the organization of the educational process (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/polozhennya-pro-organizacziyu-osvitnogo-proczesu-u-vdnzu-bukovinskij-derzhavnij-medichnij-universitet.pdf);
- Instructions for assessing the educational activities of BSMU students in the implementation of the European credit transfer system of the educational process

(https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/bdmu-instrukcziya-shhodo-oczinyuvannya-%D1%94kts-2014-3.pdf);
- Regulations on the procedure for reworking missed and uncredited classes (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/reworks.pdf);
- Regulations on the appeal of the results of the final control of knowledge of higher education (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/polozhennya-pro-apelyacziyu-rezultativ-pidsumkovogo-kontrolyu-znan.pdf);
- Codex of Academic Integrity (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/kodeks_academic_faith.pdf);
- Moral and ethical codex of students (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ethics_code.docx);
- Regulations on the prevention and detection of academic plagiarism (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/antiplagiat-1.pdf);
- Regulations on the procedure and conditions for students to choose elective courses (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/nakaz_polozhennyz_vybirkovi_dyscypliny 2020.pdf);
- Rules of internal labor regulations of the Higher State Educational Institution of Ukraine "Bukovinian State Medical University" (https://www.bsmu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2020/03/17.1-bdmu-kolektivnij-dogovir-dodatok.doc).

4.2. Policy on adherence to the principles of academic integrity of higher education students:

- independent performance of educational tasks of current and final controls without the use of external sources of information;
- cheating during control of knowledge is prohibited;
- independent performance of individual tasks and correct registration of references to sources of information in case of borrowing of ideas, statements, information.

4.3. Policy on adherence to the principles and norms of ethics and deontology by higher education students:

- actions in professional and educational situations from the standpoint of academic integrity and professional ethics and deontology;
- compliance with the rules of internal regulations of the university, to be tolerant, friendly and balanced in communication with students and teachers, medical staff of health care institutions;
- awareness of the importance of examples of human behavior in accordance with the norms of academic integrity and medical ethics.

4.4. Attendance policy for higher education students:

- attendance at all training sessions (lectures, practical (seminar) classes, final modular control) is mandatory for the purpose of current and final assessment of knowledge (except for respectable reasons).

4.5. Deadline policy and completion of missed or uncredited classes by higher education students:

- reworks of missed classes are held according to the schedule of missed or uncredited classes and consultations.

5. **PRECISIONS AND POST-REQUIREMENTS OF THE EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE (INTERDISCIPLINARY RELATIONS)**

List of disciplines, on which the study of academic discipline is based	List of academic disciplines, for which the basis is laid as a result of studying the discipline
Human anatomy	Pediatric surgery
Physiology	Medical genetics
Clinical biochemistry	Neonatology and perinatal medicine
Pathologic physiology	Family medicine
Pharmacology	Clinical pharmacology
Histology	
Propaedeutics of children's diseases	

6. PURPOSE AND TASKS OF THE EDDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE:

6.1. The purpose of studying the discipline is to study etiology, pathogenesis, features of the clinical course, diagnosis, treatment, prevention of major diseases in children of different ages.

6.2. The main tasks of studying the discipline are:

- to determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases of childhood and diseases of newborns,
- to classify and analyze the typical clinical sings of the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases of childhood and diseases of newborns,
- to determine the features of newborns diseases.
- to make a plan of examination and analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental investigations of the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases of childhood and diseases of newborns,
- to demonstrate the mastery of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of infants diseases and the most common physical and non-infectious diseases of childhood,
- to diagnose and provide emergency care in basic emergency states in infants and children with the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases,
- to conduct a differential diagnostic and put a preliminary diagnosis by typical course of infants diseases and the most common physical and non-infectious diseases of childhood,
- to estimate the prognosis of the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases of childhood and diseases of newborns,
- to demonstrate skills of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.

7. COMPETENCIES, THE FORMATION OF WHICH IS CONTRIBUTED BY THE DISCIPLINE:

7.1. Integral competence:

- Ability to solve complex problems and problems in a certain field of professional activity or in the learning process, which involves research and/or innovation and is characterized by uncertainty of conditions and requirements.

7.2. General competencies:

- Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis.
- Ability to apply knowledge in practice.
- Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity.
- Ability to adapt and act in a new situation.
- Ability to make an informed decision; work in a team; interpersonal communication.
- Ability to communicate by the state language both orally and in writing.
- Ability to use of information and communication technologies.
- Definiteness and perseverance in terms of tasks and responsibilities.
- Ability to act socially responsibly and consciously.
- Seek to preserve the environment.

7.3. Professional (special) competencies:

- Ability to collect medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data.
- Ability to diagnose: determine the preliminary, clinical, final, concomitant diagnosis, emergencies.

8. RESULTS OF STUDYING THE DISCIPLINE.

As a result of studying the discipline student must:

8.1. Know how:

- to conduct a clinical examination of various organs and systems in healthy and sick children;
- to determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the most common somatic diseases in childhood;
- to make a plan of examination and evaluate the data of laboratory and instrumental investigations in the typical course of the diseases in childhood;
- to determine the tactics of treatment the patient with the most common diseases of childhood.

8.2. Be able to:

- to make a plan of examination and analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental investigations of the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases of childhood,
- to conduct a differential diagnostic and put a preliminary diagnosis by typical course of the most common physical and non-infectious diseases of childhood,
- to diagnose and provide emergency care by major states in childhood diseases;
- to estimate the prognosis of the most common somatic and non-infectious diseases of childhood.

8.3. Demonstrate:

- mastery of the principles of treatment and prevention of the most common diseases in childhood;
- moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist.

9. IINFORMATIONAL SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE

Description of each module of the discipline:

9.1. Specific objectives of the module.

- To determine the etiological and pathogenetic factors of the most common disorders in childhood: rickets, hypervitaminosis D, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; various clinical forms of pathology of growth, obesity, pubertal dyspituitarism, various forms of pathology of the gonads, congenital heart diseases, carditis, infectious endocarditis, cardiomyopathies, acute rheumatic fever, JRA, reactive arthropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, diseases of the digestive tract, bile ducts and pancreas in children, urinary tract infections (cystitis, pyelonephritis); glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure and dysmetabolic nephropathy in children.
- To classify and analyze the typical clinical signs of the most common disorders in childhood: rickets, hypervitaminosis D, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; various clinical forms of pathology of growth, obesity, pubertal dyspituitarism, various forms of pathology of the gonads, congenital heart diseases, carditis, infectious endocarditis, cardiomyopathies, acute rheumatic fever, JRA, reactive arthropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, diseases of the digestive tract, bile ducts and pancreas in children, urinary tract infections (cystitis, pyelonephritis); glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure and dysmetabolic nephropathy in children.
- To make the plan of examination and to analyze data of laboratory and instrumental investigations at a typical course of the most common disorders in childhood: rickets, hypervitaminosis D, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; various clinical forms of pathology of growth, obesity, pubertal dyspituitarism, various forms of pathology of the gonads, congenital heart diseases, carditis, infectious endocarditis, cardiomyopathies, acute rheumatic fever, JRA, reactive arthropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, diseases of the digestive tract, bile ducts and pancreas in children, urinary tract infections (cystitis, pyelonephritis); glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure and dysmetabolic nephropathy in children.

- Demonstrate mastery of the principles of treatment, rehabilitation and prevention of the most common disorders in childhood: rickets, hypervitaminosis D, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; various clinical forms of pathology of growth, obesity, pubertal dyspituitarism, various forms of pathology of the gonads, congenital heart diseases, carditis, infectious endocarditis, cardiomyopathies, acute rheumatic fever, JRA, reactive arthropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, diseases of the digestive tract, bile ducts and pancreas in children, urinary tract infections (cystitis, pyelonephritis); glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure and dysmetabolic nephropathy in children.
- Make a preliminary diagnosis of the most common disorders in childhood: rickets, hypervitaminosis D, malnutrition, diabetes mellitus, diffuse toxic goiter, hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis, endemic goiter in children; various clinical forms of pathology of growth, obesity, pubertal dyspituitarism, various forms of pathology of the gonads, congenital heart diseases, carditis, infectious endocarditis, cardiomyopathies, acute rheumatic fever, JRA, reactive arthropathy, cardiac arrhythmias, diseases of the digestive tract, bile ducts and pancreas in children, urinary tract infections (cystitis, pyelonephritis); glomerulonephritis, chronic renal failure and dysmetabolic nephropathy in children.
- To make a life prognosis for the most common functional and organic diseases in children.
- To demonstrate mastery of moral and deontological principles of a medical specialist and the principles of professional subordination in pediatrics.

9.2. Thematic structure of the module (content modules).

CONTENT OF THE PROGRAM OF THE COURSE "PEDIATRICS"

Content module 1. Physiological features and pathological conditions in newborns and young children.

Specific goals:
- to determine the age features of the main indicators of the functional state of the child's body;
- to make the plan of inspection and to analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental methods of inspection at children;
- demonstrate mastery of the method of clinical examination of children;
- to analyze the physical and neuropsychological development of the child;
- classify and analyze the limit states of the newborn;
- have the rules and principles of breastfeeding young children;
- make a plan for the prevention and treatment of rickets and chronic digestive disorders in children;
- to demonstrate the skills of providing emergency care for convulsive syndrome in children.

Topic 1. Physical and neuropsychological development of children. Newborn baby. Methods of clinical examination of children.

Age features of the main indicators of the functional state of the body of healthy children. Physiological and borderline conditions of the newborn. Patterns of physical and neuropsychological development. Criteria for assessing the general condition of sick children.

Methods of clinical examination of children. Scheme and methods of collecting medical history depending on the age of the child.

Methodical features and technique of palpation, percussion, auscultation during examination of children. Aspects of ethics and deontology in pediatrics.

Topic 2. Breastfeeding and nutrition of healthy children. Chronic eating disorders in young children. Rickets and its effect on the formation of the dental system.

Basic principles and rules of natural, mixed, artificial feeding of children. Advantages of natural feeding. The value of basic food ingredients for the child's body. Principles of nutrition of children from 1 to 3 years and older.
Classification, etiopathogenesis and clinical manifestations of dystrophies. Principles of diet therapy, drug treatment and prevention of dystrophies in children. Rickets, etiopathogenesis, classification, clinic. Principles of prevention and treatment. Relationship between the development of rickets and dystrophies and the formation of dental pathology in children. Rachitogenic tetany (spasmophilia) clinical features. Emergency care for convulsive syndrome.

Content module 2. The most common somatic and infectious diseases of childhood
Specific goals:
- to determine the etiopathogenetic factors of the most common somatic pathology of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive, urinary and hemostasis systems in childhood and their relationship with dental diseases;
- demonstrate mastery of the principles of diagnosis of common somatic diseases;
- analyze the data of laboratory and instrumental examinations of children with diseases of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive, urinary system and hemostasis system;
- make a treatment plan for children with the most common somatic pathology;
- to provide emergency care for respiratory, cardiovascular insufficiency, hyperthermic syndrome, bleeding, anaphylactic shock in children;
- classify and analyze the typical clinical picture of the most common childhood infectious diseases;
- to plan a set of anti-epidemic measures in the center of an infectious disease;
- to demonstrate mastery of the principles of immunoprophylaxis of infectious diseases in children.

Topic 3. The most common diseases of the respiratory, digestive, urinary system in childhood.
Definition. Features of etiopathogenesis, clinic of diseases of the upper respiratory tract, bronchitis, pneumonia in children. Principles of diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Emergency care for stenotic laryngitis, obstructive syndrome. Functional and organic diseases of the digestive system in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic of chronic gastritis, peptic ulcer disease, chronic hepatitis in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features of pyelonephritis, glomerulonephritis in children. Principles of diagnosis, treatment, prevention. Relationship between respiratory, digestive, urinary, and dental disorders in children.

Topic 4. The most common cardiovascular diseases and hemorrhagic diathesis in children.
Etiopathogenetic and clinical features of inflammatory and non-inflammatory heart diseases in children: non-rheumatic carditis (myocarditis), infectious endocarditis, acute rheumatic fever. Congenital heart disease in children. Principles of treatment. Complication. Emergency care for cardiovascular insufficiency (dizziness, collapse, acute heart failure). The role of the dentist in the prevention of cardiovascular disease in children. Hemorrhagic diathesis in children. Classification. Clinical features of hemophilia, thrombocytopenic purpura, hemorrhagic vasculitis in children. Clinical and laboratory diagnostics, differential diagnostics. Principles of treatment, prevention. Emergency care for bleeding in children.

Topic 5. Infectious diseases of childhood. Immunoprophylaxis of children's infectious diseases. Pediatric infectious diseases with syndrome

10. STRUCTURE OF EDUCATIONAL DISCIPLINE

Names of content modules and topics	Amount of hours				
	Total	including			
		Classroom		Independent students' work	Individual work
		Lections	Practicals		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Content module 1. Physiological features and pathological conditions in newborns and young children.					
					Examination of a sick child, writing and defense of educational Case history. Preparation and presentation of abstracts. Participation in the student scientific society of the department. Taking part in annual students' conferences.
1. Physical and neuropsychological development of children. Newborn baby. Methods of clinical examination of children	18	2	6	10	
2. Feeding and feeding healthy children. Chronic eating disorders in young children. Rickets and its effect on the formation of the dental system.	18	2	6	10	
Total on the content module 1	**36**	**4**	**12**	**20**	
Content module 2. The most common somatic and infectious diseases of childhood					
3. The most common diseases of the respiratory, digestive, urinary system.	17	2	5	10	
4. The most common cardiovascular diseases and hemorrhagic diathesis in children.	17	2	5	10	
5. Infectious diseases of childhood. Immunoprophylaxis of children's infectious diseases.	17	2	5	15	
Final module control	**3**		**3**		
TOTAL HOURS	**90**	**10**	**30**	**55**	

11. THEMATIC PLAN OF LECTURES

№	Name of topic	Amount of hours
1	Physical and neuropsychological development of children. Newborn baby. Methods of clinical examination of children.	2
2	Feeding and feeding healthy children. Chronic eating disorders in young children. Rickets and its effect on the formation of the dental system.	2
3	The most common diseases of the respiratory, digestive, urinary system in childhood.	2
4	The most common cardiovascular diseases and hemorrhagic diathesis in children.	2
5	Infectious diseases of childhood. Immunoprophylaxis of children's infectious diseases	2
	Total	10

12. THEMATIC PLAN OF PRACTICAL (SEMINAR) CLASSES

№	Name of topic	Amount of hours
1	Physical and neuropsychological development of children. Newborn baby. Methods of clinical examination of children.	6
2	Fisical and Neuropsychological Development of Children. Neuborn grandmother. Metgods of the Clinical Echamination of Children.	6
3	The most common diseases of the respiratory, digestive, urinary system in childhood.	5
4	The most common cardiovascular diseases and hemorrhagic diathesis in children.	5
5	Infectious diseases of childhood. Immunoprophylaxis of children's infectious diseases.	5
6	Final module control	3
	Total	**24**

13. THEMATIC PLAN OF INDIVIDUAL WORK

№	Name of topic	Amount of hours
1	Preparation for practical classes	15
2	Preparation for the final modul control	5
3	Anatomical and physiological features of the respiratory, cardiovascular, digestive and urinary systems in children.	10
4	Vitamins and their importance for child development. Semiotics of hypo- and hypervitaminosis in children.	10
5	Синдром кишкового токсикозу з ексикозом у дітей. Визначення ступеню та типу ексикозу. Дієтотерапія, оральна регідратація, принципи ін фузійної терапії при кишковому ексикозі.	10
	Total	**50**

14. LIST OF THEORETICAL TASKS TO THE FINAL MODULE CONTROL

1. Periods of childhood, their characteristics and features.
2. a newborn child. Newborn care. Physiological and transitional states in the neonatal period.
3. Patterns of physical and psychomotor development of children at different ages.
4. The benefits of breastfeeding. The importance of breastfeeding for the health of the child and mother.
5. Mixed and artificial feeding. Rules and techniques. Milk formulas for feeding.
6. Semiotics of hypo- and hypervitaminosis in children.
7. Determining the degree and type of exsiccosis. Diet therapy, oral rehydration, principles of infusion therapy in children with acute intestinal infections.
8. Chronic eating disorders in young children. Prevention of dystrophies in children. Relationship between the development of dystrophy and dental pathology in children.
9. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of rickets depending on the course and severity of the disease. Prevention of rickets. Relationship between the development of rickets and dental pathology in children.
10. Pathogenesis and clinical manifestations of rickets (spasmophilia).
11. Features of the clinical course of acute respiratory infections in children. Acute stenotic laryngotracheitis in children. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis.
12. Bronchitis in children, features of the clinic, diagnosis.
13. Pneumonia in children. Classification, features of clinic, diagnostics.
14. Etiotropic therapy of respiratory diseases in children. Principles of antiviral and antibacterial therapy.
15. Etiopathogenetic and clinical features of functional digestive disorders in children, chronic gastritis, gastroduodenitis and peptic ulcer disease in children.
16. Chronic hepatitis in children. Classification, diagnosis. Principles of treatment and prevention of chronic hepatitis in children.
17. Principles of treatment and prevention of functional and chronic diseases of the stomach and duodenum in children.
18. Etiopathogenetic and clinical features of pyelonephritis in children. Principles of treatment and prevention.
19. Glomerulonephritis in children. Etiopathogenesis, clinic, treatment and prevention.
20. Relationship between kidney disease and dental pathology in children. The role of the dentist in the prevention of kidney disease in children.
21. Congenital heart disease in children, classification. Relationship between the formation of congenital malformations of the dental and maxillofacial system and congenital heart defects. Features of tactics of dental care for children with congenital heart defects.
22. Acute rheumatic fever. Classification, clinical manifestations.
23. Myocarditis (non-rheumatic carditis), infectious endocarditis in children.

24. Principles of prevention and treatment of rheumatism, non-rheumatic carditis in children, the role of the dentist in its implementation.
25. Acute cardiovascular failure in children. Clinical features of dizziness, collapse, shock, left and right ventricular failure.
26. Hemophilia in children. Clinical manifestations of coagulation factor deficiency. Diagnosis, differential diagnosis of hemophilia. Principles of treatment. Antihemophilic drugs. Replacement therapy.
27. Thrombocytopathy and thrombocytopenia in children. Etiopathogenesis. Clinical features. Differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment.
28. Etiopathogenetic and clinical features of hemorrhagic vasculitis in children. Diagnosis, principles of treatment and prevention.
29. Features of tactics of dental care for increased bleeding in children. Emergency care for bleeding in children.
30. Infectious diseases in children. Principles of prevention. Calendar of preventive vaccinations.
31. Measles in children. Etiology, pathogenesis, epidemiology. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Early symptoms of measles. Principles of measles treatment. Prevention. Anti-epidemic measures in the center of infection.
32. Rubella in children. Etiology, epidemiology, clinical manifestations. Differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
33. Chickenpox in children. Etiopathogenesis, epidemiology. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Treatment. Prevention.
34. Scarlet fever in children. Etiopathogenesis, epidemiology. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Complications of scarlet fever. Principles of treatment and prevention.
35. Mumps infection in children. Etiopathogenesis, epidemiology. Classification. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment and prevention.
36. Whooping cough in children. Etiopathogenesis, epidemiology. Classification. Clinic, differential diagnosis. Principles of treatment and prevention.
37. Diphtheria in children. Features of epidemiology and morbidity in modern conditions. Clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis. Complications of diphtheria. Principles of treatment and prevention.
38. Viral hepatitis in children. Diagnosis. Principles of treatment, tactics of the dentist.
39. HIV infection in children. Etiopathogenesis, epidemiology. Classification. Clinic, diagnosis. Principles of treatment and prevention.

15. LIST OF PRACTICAL SKILLS AND TASKS TO THE FINAL MODULE CONTROL

1. Ability to collect anamnesis and assess the general condition of children.
2. Assessment of physical and psychomotor development of the child.
3. Carry out control feeding of the child of the first year of life.
4. Calculate the dose of vitamin D for the treatment and prevention of rickets.
5. Ability to calculate the daily amount of food for the baby, to determine the diet.
6. Identify the symptoms of meninges in children.
7. To determine the respiratory rate in children, mastering the method of lung auscultation.
8. Carry out comparative percussion of the lungs and evaluate its results.
9. Determine heart rate, blood pressure and evaluate the results.
10. Mastering the method of lung auscultation.
11. Palpate the liver, spleen and intestinal segments in children. Identify Pasternatsky's symptom in children.
12. Be able to evaluate the results of the general analysis of blood, urine, urine according to Nechiporenko, tests according to Zemnitsky, coprograms, tests for the activity of the inflammatory process in somatic diseases in children.
13. Evaluation of the study on the duration of bleeding and blood clotting rate, coagulogram data in children.
14. Be able to evaluate the results of X-ray examination of the chest in pneumonia and their complications in children.

15. Ability to conduct oral rehydration of children with intestinal exsiccosis.
16. Be able to provide emergency care for rickets.
17. Be able to provide emergency care for seizures in children.
18. Be able to provide emergency care for hyperthermia in children.
19. Be able to provide emergency care in case of respiratory failure.
20. To be able to provide emergency care in case of acute vascular insufficiency in a child (dizziness).
21. Be able to provide emergency care for gastrointestinal bleeding.
22. Be able to provide emergency care for anaphylactic shock.

16. METHODS AND FORMS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CONTROL

Methods of control - oral examination, taking MCQs, solving of clinical typical cases, individual control, demonstration of skills.

Forms of control are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the discipline program and instructions on the system of assessment of students' learning activities in the credit-module system of organization of the educational process.

Assessment per module is defined as the sum of assessments of current learning activities (in points) and assessment of final module control (in points), which is set when assessing theoretical knowledge and practical skills in accordance with the lists defined by the program in the discipline.

The maximum number of points assigned to students when mastering each module (credit) - 200, including for current educational activities - 120 points (60%), according to the results of the final module control - 80 points (40%).

17. EVALUATION OF THE LEVEL OF STUDENT TRAINING IN THE DISCIPLINE

Procedure, methods and criteria for assessing the current educational activities, methods and criteria for assessing during the final module control, assessment of the discipline as a whole.

Distribution of points assigned to students (with notes: 120 - on the maximum and 70 - the minimum number of points for studying the module on the conversion of points into traditional grades "5", "4", "3", "2" when mastering the topics of the module; 50 - on the minimum and 80 – on the maximum number of points for admission to the final modular control (FMC); 120 - the minimum number of points for the modular control).

Number of module number of study hours / number of credits ECTS	Number of content modules, their numbers	Number of practical classes	Conversion into point of the traditional scale					Minimum score *
			Traditional scale				Scores for individual task	
			"5"	**"4"**	**"3"**	**"2"**		
Module 1 90/3,0	***2 (№№ 1-2)***	***5***	***24***	***19***	***14***	***0***	***10***	***70***

18. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE

19.1 Basic

1. M. Kliegman, Joseph St. Geme. Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics, 21th Edition. Imprint: Saunders, 2020. 4264 p.
2. Karen J. Marcdante, Robert M. Kliegman. Nelson Essentials of Pediatrics, International Edition, 7th Edition. Imprint: Saunders, 2015. 784 p.
3. Sorokman T.V., Sokolnyk S.V., Andriychuk D.R., Marchuk Yu.F. Pediatrics. The most common somatic and endocrine diseases in children. BSMU. Chernivtsi, 2017. - 313 p.

19.2. Auxillary

1. Sorokman T.V., Sokolnyk S.V., Andriychuk D.R., Marchuk Yu.F., Marchuk O.F., Khlunovska L.Yu. The Manual for the Practical Classes in Pediatrics: Emergency and intensive care by most common somatic and endocrine diseases in children. Chernivtsi, 2019. 63 p.
2. Sorokman T.V., Sokolnyk S.V., Khlunovska L.Yu., Andriychuk D.R. The Manual for Practical Classes in Pediatrics: Clinical tasks in Pediatric Cardiorheumatology. Chernivtsi, 2019. 142 p.
3. Robert C. Tasker, Robert J. McClure, Carlo L. Acerini. Oxford Handbook of Paediatrics. 2nd Edition. Imprint: Oxford University Press, 2013. 1125 p.
4. Lissauer T., Clayden G. Illustrated Textbook of Paediatrics. 4th Edition. Imprint: ELSEVIER, 2012. 549 p.
5. Ranjit Ranjan Roy, Tahmina Jesmin, Md. Benzamin. Pediatric Practitioner's Manual. 1st Edition. Imprint: Dr. Daisy Roy, 2018. 383 p.
6. Tiazhka O. Pediatry. 2nd Edition. Imprint: Medicine, 2015. 240 p.
7. USMLE. Step 2 CK. 2017: lecture notes / ed.: W.G. Cvetnic, E. Pino. New York: Kaplan Medical, 2016. 268 p.

19.3 Information resources

1. MOODLE (http://moodle.bsmu.edu.ua/)
2. PubMed (https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/)
3. Wikipedia (https://www.wikipedia.org/)
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19. COMPILERS OF THE STUDENT HANDBOOK (SYLLABUS)

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