

 **UNIVERSITY “ISMAIL QEMALI VLORE**

 **FACULTY OF HEALTH**

 **HEALTH CARE DEPARTMENT**

**SUBJECT SYLLABUS**

**Pediatrics**

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| Pedagogue of the subject  | *Prof. Asoc Aurela Saliaj \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_* |
| Hours  | ECTS | Hours in the auditorium  | Individual study | Total |
| Lecture  | Seminar | Lab | Practice | Clinical project  |
| 8 ECTS | 45 | 0 | 4 | 24 | 2 | 125 | 200 |
| **Typology of the subject**  | Discipline of the characterizing formation of the program  |
| **Academic year /term when the subject is followed**  | Year IIII, Term I (Spring) |
| **Type of the subject**  | Mandatory  |
| **Study program** | Bachelor in Nursing Midwifery  |
| **Subject code**  | INF 380 |
| **E-mail of the pedagogue of the subject**  | aurela.saliaj@univlora.edu.al  |

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| **SUMMARY AND THE LEARNING RESULTS**  |
| **Subject description**  | In this course, students will receive professional knowledge in the field of perinatology and pediatric pathologies. Perinatology studies health care for the newborn child and the treatment of problems that may appear during the neonatal period. Students will also be taught to recognize and treat the most common childhood diseases. |
| **Objectives of the subject**  | The students get the knowledge of: * Getting to know the risk factors for the child's health during the perinatal period.
* Presentation of the clinical evaluation of the neonate.
* Acquaintance with the pathologies of the neonate and the child according to tracts and systems, as well as with their management strategies
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| **Learning results**  | At the end of the module the student will be able: * To diagnose the main pathologies of the perinatal period.
* To clinically diagnose the main pediatric pathologies.
* Have knowledge of modern management strategies for children with pediatric pathology.
* To present comprehensive clinical cases: from etiology to assistance plan
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| **MAIN CONCEPTS** 1. Pediatrics is the branch of medical science that deals with health care during childhood (from conception to adolescence) in health and disease. It deals with prevention, promotion and curative and rehabilitative care in children. The goal of perinatal/pediatric care is to reduce fetal and neonatal/pediatric morbidity and mortality.
2. The term "Pediatrician" comes from the Greek: Pedia - child and Iatrike - treatment. Pediatrics is synonymous with child health.
3. The perinatal period means 'the time around the birth of the baby'.
4. Children are the biggest consumers of health care because they are very susceptible to many health problems.
5. Today's pediatric care determines tomorrow's health of the society and the nation.
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| **Week**  | **Theoretical topics: lectures**  | **Number of pages in the literature**  | **Teaching forms**  |
| **I** | **Chapter I: Perinatology****Topic 1 –** Presentation of the subject. Introduction to neonatology. Intrauterine period**.***The goal of perinatal care is to reduce fetal and neonatal morbidity and mortality. The intrauterine period is the period from the moment of conception of the zygote until the fetus leaves the mother's womb.***Topic 2 -** Methods of fetal assessment*Familiarity with the methods of assessing the fetal condition.***Topic 3 -** Fetal pathology. Acute and chronic fetal distress.*Familiarity with the factors related to the mother that affect the embryo, fetus or newborn and the consequences on the product of conception.**Teaching practice in the Department of Neonatology-OBS.* | (1)*pg.3-7*(1)*pg.8-11*(1)pg*.12-17* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **II** | **Topic 4 –** Adaptation of the fetus to extrauterine life*Events that intervene at the moment of birth to allow a harmonious transition from aquatic life (inside the womb/mother-dependent), to autonomous life (extrauterine/aerial).***Topic 5 -** Reception of the normal neonate. Clinical examination of the neonate at term (anamnesis).*Expectation goals of the normal neonate (AGA, term, no pathology). Taking his anamnesis****.*****Topic 6 -** Clinical examination of the term neonate (physical and neuro motor examination)*In the neonatal period, the clinical examination, as at any other age, must be complete and detailed. It includes the assessment of the physical and neuro-motor condition of the newborn.**Teaching practice in the Department of Neonatology-OBS.* | (1)*pg.18-21*(1)*pg.22-27*(1)pg*.30-38* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **III** | **Topic 7 –** Evaluation of the physical development of the neonate based on body weight and gestational age. IUGR baby.*Method of evaluating the physical development of the neonate. Diagnosis and expected problems of IUGR newborns.***Topic 8 –** LGA child, Preterm and Post term.*Diagnosis and expected problems of LGA, Preterm and Post term newborns.***Topic 9 –** Determination of gestational age. The healthy-at-risk-sick neonate.*Determining the pediatric age of pregnancy: it is done on the basis of physiological and neurological criteria of maturity and shows us the real maturity of the child. Assessment of whether the neonate is in good condition, is at risk of developing any pathology or is sick.**Teaching practice in the Department of Neonatology-OBS.* | (1)*pg.39-46*(1)*pg.47-52*(1)*pg.53-56* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **IV** | **Topic 10 –** Neonatal resuscitation.*The causes of asphyxia in the newborn and its treatment plan.***Topic 11–**Neonatal respiratory distress.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for respiratory distress of the newborn.***Topic 12–**Neonatal jaundice.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Hyperbilirubinemia of the newborn.**Teaching practice in the Department of Neonatology-OBS.* | (1)*pg.57-64*(1)*pg.67-70*(1)*pg.71-77* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **V** | **Topic 13 –** Hypothermia in neonates.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for hypothermia of the newborn.***Topic 14 -** Neonatal hypoglycemia.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for hypoglycemia of the newborn.***Topic 15 –** Neonatal infections.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of newborn infections.**Teaching practice in the Department of Neonatology-OBS.* | 1)*pg.78-83*(1)p*g.85-87*(1)*pg.88-90* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **VI** | **Chapter III: Pediatric pathologies****Topic 16 –** Acute rhinopharyngitis. Acute laryngitis*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of pathologies of the upper respiratory tract.***Topic 17 -** Acute tonsillitis. Otitis media.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Tonsillitis, Bronchitis.***Topic 18 -** Bronchitis. Bronchiolitis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Bronchitis, Bronchiectasis.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward.* | (1)*pg.205, 208-209*(1)*pg.206-207, 210*(1)*pg.211-215* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **VII** | **Topic 19 –** Bronchial asthma*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of bronchial asthma.***Topic 20 -** Viral and bacterial pneumonias.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for Pneumonia****.*****Topic 21 -** Cystic fibrosis. Bronchiectasis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of cystic fibrosis and bronchiectasis.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward.* | (1)*pg.216-219*(1)*pg.220-224*(1)*pg.227-231* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **VIII** | **Topic 22 –** Infectious diseases and Vaccination.*Types, calendar and use of vaccines.***Topic 23 -** Diphtheria**.***Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Diphtheria.***Topic 24–**Tetanus. Pertussis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for Tetanus and Pertussis.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward.* | (1)*pg.232-236*(1)*pg.237-239*(1)*pg.240-244* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **IX** | **Topic 25 –** Bacterial meningitis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for Meningitis and Meningococcemia.***Topic 26–**Pulmonary tuberculosis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of TB.***Topic 27–**Salmonellosis. Shigellosis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of diarrheal diseases**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward***.** | (1)*pg.245-249*(1)*pg.250-253*(1)*pg.240-244* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **X** | **Topic 28 –** Diarrhea and dehydration.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for dehydration.***Topic 29 –** Parotitis. Varicella.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for Parotitis and Varicella.***Topic 30–**Measles. Rubella.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for Measles and Rubella.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward***.** | (1)*pg.258-263*(1)*pg.280-283*(1)*pg.284-286* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **XI** | **Topic 31 –** Poliomyelitis. Viral hepatitis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for Poliomyelitis and Hepatitis.***Topic 32–**Parasites.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for parasites.***Topic 33–**Rheumatic fever.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of rheumatic fever.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward.* | (1)*pg.287-291*(1)*pg.299-303*(1)*pg.304-307* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **XII** | **Topic 34 –** Acquired and born vices of the heart.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for cardiac disorders.***Topic 35 –**Diabetes mellitus.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan for diabetes and ketoacidosis****.*****Topic 36 –** Hypothyroidism.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of hypothyroidism****.****Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward.* | (1)*pg.308-315*(1)*pg.320-326*(1)*pg.327-329* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **XIII** | **Topic 37 –** Urinary tract infections. Vesicoureteral reflux.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Infections and Reflux.***Topic 38–**Nephrotic syndrome and acute glomerulonephritis.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Nephrotic Syndrome and Glomerulonephritis.***Topic 39–**Anemias.*Classification of anemia and clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Iron Deficiency Anemia****.****Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward***.** | (1)*pg.330-333*(1)*pg.337-341*(1)*pg.342-352* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **XIV** | **Topic 40 –** Thalassemias.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of Thalassemia.***Topic 41 -** Convulsions in childhood.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan of febrile convulsions.***Topic 42 -** Anaphylactic shock. Sudden death syndrome.*Anaphylaxis and SIDS clinical diagnosis and treatment plan.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward* | (1)*pg.356-358*(1)*pg.366, 370*(1)*pg.381-383* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |
| **XV** | **Topic 43 –** Rickets. Poisoning in children.*Clinical diagnosis and treatment plan***Topic 44 –** Genetics in Pediatrics.*Prenatal diagnosis.***Topic 45 –** Genetics in Pediatrics.*Down syndrome, Turner.**Teaching practice in the Pediatrics ward.* | (1)*pg.384-389*(1)*pg.399-403*(1)*pg.405-408* | Lecture 1 hourLecture 1 hourLecture 1 hour*Practice 4hours* |

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| **FORMS OF KNOWLEDGE EVALUATION**  |
| **ATTENDANCE:**  | It is required active participation in the class. Lesson hours are mandatory at 75%. Practice hours are 100% mandatory, in case of excused absences the hour will be replaced in agreement with the practice pedagogue. All students must be present in the practice at the designated time and equipped with a lab coat and hair on a pony tail (respecting the ethical code of nursing).Absences are allowed to be repeated up to 25% of the hours if they are justified. Otherwise, the student is deprived of the right to be admitted in the final exam. Absences are personal responsibility of the student, as well as missed assignments or tests. |
| **The method of evaluation**  | *Type of evaluation*  | *Time of evaluation*  | *Themes being evaluated*  | *Maximal points*  | *Forms of knowledge testing*  | *Testing contents*  |
| Midterm  | Week 7/8 | 1. 15 lectures
 | 30 points  | Written exam  | Quiz and explanation questions  |
| Final exam  | End of the term  | 16 – 45 lectures | 60 points  | Written exam | Quiz and explanation questions |
| *Continuing evaluation* \*  | During the semester | Lab topics  | 10 points  | Presentation of oral knowledge | Procedure demonstration  |
| *\*Continuing evaluation -* It will be in the form of a clinical project that will start at the beginning of the semester. Students will describe the most frequent cases of pediatric or neonatal pathologies encountered in practice, comparing them with the theoretical descriptions of the pathologies. They will also implement 3 care plans, based on a ready-made format, for health assistance encountered in practice. A part of the works will be presented in the PPT.  |
| Conversion of the points in the final grade will be as follows:  |
| 40- 49 points | 50-59 points | 60-69 points | 70-79 points | 80-89 points | 90-100 points |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

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| **LITERATURE** |
| **Mandatory literature**  | “(1) ‘**Pediatrics** A.Saliaj, 2017 (Faculty of Health - UV) ISBN: 978-99956-95-89-7 |
| **Recommended literature**  | * Pediatrics D.Bebeci 2002 (Fakulteti i Mjekësisë - UT)
* ‘Do we use or misuse technology' E.Tushe 2008 (Fakulteti i Mjekësisë - UT)
* ‘Nursing pediatrics’ H.Jazo, 2005
* ‘Textbook of Paediatric’ Nelson, 2008
* ‘Maternity and Pediatric Nursing’ Thompson 2010
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| **FINAL REMARKS FROM THE SUBJECT PEDAGOGUE**  |
| **Dispositions:**  | Students are expected to develop values and ethics that show their interests and behavior in a professional perspective. These expectations relate to the appearance at the University premises, accountability during the teaching process, their honesty and social justice issues. Students should respect individual differences, be collaborative, evaluate the abilities and qualities of themselves and others, to evaluate the different forms of expression of thought and individual choices. In accordance to the ethical rules, students should respect ethnic differences and assist with integrating and supporting attitudes of persons with disabilities. |
| **Lateness**  | Being late in lectures and seminars will not be tolerated. After the pedagogue enters the classroom no student is allowed to enter after.  |
| **The professional behavior of the student**  | Students are considered adults and this requires a higher level of responsibility and self-awareness about their behavior, goals and interests for which they have chosen to attend the university. Bearing in mind that the university infrastructure and ecology of the environment where knowledge is provided is not perfect, we must set some mandatory rules for everyone. That is, attention during the process of teaching, mobile phones should be turned off, no messages and no use of other digital entertainment devices (MP3s), no games, no make ups on the desks, suitable clothing to attend the lesson, acceptable vocabulary (strictly forbidden vulgarity) and communication within and outside the classroom. For any deviation from these rules, there will be penalties, as written in the University Regulations and the Faculty of Public Health. |
| **The academic integrity and the rights of the author**  | Each test or written work should be entirely individual and original. This means that the students write only based on argument concepts, in lectures, abstracts and original analyses and always state the source of their information. Copying and mixtures of information, stealing of other’s work will not be tolerated.  |

**Approved by**

**Head of the Health Care Department**

**PhD(c)Emirjona Kiçaj**