UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO-BICOCCA

SYLLABUS DEL CORSO

Pediatria

2324-2-I0101D009-I0101D026M

Aims

The course aims to give students knowledge of the most important internal medicine, obstetrical, gynaecological and paediatric diseases together with the guidelines for their identification and management, in order to meet patients nursing care needs with the aid of the nursing process and clinical documentation tools.

Contents

The child, a growing being: the physiological and pathological growth of the child, psychomotor development, nutrition. The child with fever. The child with dyspnea. The child with gastrointestinal disorders: with vomiting, with diarrhea. The child with exanthematous disease. The "urgent" child: with head trauma, with poisoning, with diabetes mellitus - diabetic ketoacidosis, with malformations. The child with metabolic disease. The child with haematological problems. The child undergoing surgery (general aspects)

Detailed program

The child, a human being in growth. Normal and pathological growth: the normal newborn infant; main features of growth in weight, height and head circumference; how to measure height and head circumference; tables of percentiles and usage guidelines; major cause of short stature: importance of anamnesis (family reasons) and physical examination (dwarfism harmonious / discordant); main causes of short stature in children: GH deficiency and hypothyroidism. The healthy newborn. Psychomotor development: main steps of motor, relational and linguistic development in children and sympthomes of growth delay. The nutrition: breast and artificial feeding; adapted milks and special milks; how to calculate milk daily ration for a baby in the first months of life; weaning: definition and rationale; diet after the first year of life: the importance of nutrition education in preventing childhood obesity and promoting a healthy diet. The febrile infant: meaning of fever in infants and children; gathering of information by

history and physical examination for the proper evaluation of the febrile child. The main antipyretic drugs: acetaminophen uses, dosage and administration routes; the feverish baby: clinical features and main diagnostic hypotheses; urinary tract infections, meningitis, pneumonia; febrile seizures: definition, signs, therapy notes. The child with dyspnea: definition of dyspnea, types of dyspnea; major causes of inspiratory dyspnea: epiglottitis and laryngitis (1); major causes of expiratory dyspnea: asthma and bronchiolitis (2); (1) and (2): main pathogens involved, signs and symptoms, the diagnostic process; therapy notes. The child with gastrointestinal disorders. The child with vomit: information collection and analysis, medical evaluation guidelines and parameters; main causes of vomiting; hints on hypertrophic pyloric stenosis, gastroesophageal reflux, ketonyc corps. The child with diarrhea: definition of diarrhea; difference between acute and chronic diarrhea; main causes of acute diarrhea: enteritis; clinical predictors of dehydration in children with diarrhea; major causes of chronic diarrhea: celiac disease; IPLV; the main pathogens, how does the diagnosis; therapy notes. The child with rash illness. Major rashes in children: measles, scarlet fever, rubella, fifth and sixth disease, chicken pox (incubation times and contagiousness, main clinical features); whooping cough and mumps (incubation times and contagiousness, main clinical features). Pediatric intensive and critical care. The child with a head injury: assessment and early management of head injuries in infants and children; appropriate management of clinical anamnestic and instrumental deepenings. Poisoning in children: information gathering; main clinical features; therapy notes. Diabetes mellitus in children: main clinical features and laboratory tests to diagnose childhood diabetes; therapy notes. The child with birth defects and congenital anomalies: definition of malformation, malformation syndrome, chromosomal abnormalities and genetic abnormalities; Down syndrome. The child with a metabolic disease. Main metabolic diseases: urea cycle defects, organic acidosis, glycogenosis, beta-oxidation defects, mucopolysaccharidosis. Main elements of pathogenesis, management of metabolic decompensation and nutrition. The child with hematological problems. The child undergoing surgery (general aspects) .The child with anemia: main characteristics of the anemic child; the child with bleeding diathesis; the child with leukemia.

Prerequisites

Positive evaluation in the following exams: Fundamentals of Nursing and Midwifery Sciences; Nursing Clinical Methodology; Biomedical Sciences 1; Human Phisiology.

Teaching form

Face-to-face lectures unless otherwise indicated by the Rector

Textbook and teaching resource

Badon P., Cesaro S. (2015) Assistenza infermieristica in pediatria, Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana;
Badon P. (2021) Procedure infermieristiche in area pediatrica, Milano: Casa Editrice Ambrosiana.

Semester

2nd year, 1st Semester

Assessment method

Written exam: closed-answer test
Oral exam:
interview on the topics covered in class
interview on in-depth topics not covered in class

Office hours

On appointment

Sustainable Development Goals

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | QUALITY EDUCATION | GENDER EQUALITY