SYLLABUS OF DISCIPLINE «PROPAEDEUTIC PEDIATRICS»

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Name of the faculty	Medical No 2
Academic program (education sector, specialty, level of higher education, form of education)	Education sector 22 “Public Health” speciality 222 “Medicine” the second Master of Medicine level of high education full-time form of education
Academic year	2023 - 2024
Name of discipline, code (email address on the site of Danylo Halytskyi Lviv National Medical University)	Propaedeutic Pediatrics, OK 21.1 kaf_pedpropaedeutic@meduniv.lviv.ua
Department (*name, address, phone, e-mail*)	Department of Propedeutic Pediatrics and Medical Genetics Address: 79008, Lviv, 31a, Lysenko Str Phone: +38 (032) 260-01-88 e-mail: kaf_pedpropaedeutic@meduniv.lviv.ua
Head of the department *(e-mail)*	Prof. Lychkovska O.L., MD e-mail: Lychkovska_Olena@meduniv.lviv.ua
Year of study	The third
Semester	V – VI semesters
Type of discipline / module (*Compulsory / optional*)	Compulsory
Teachers (*names, scientific degrees of teachers, who teach the discipline, contact e-mail*)	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor Kulachkovska_Iryna@meduniv.lviv.ua
	Sadova Oresta, PhD, Associate Professor Sadova_Oresta@meduniv.lviv.ua
	Kech Nataliya, MD, Professor Kech_Nataliya@meduniv.lviv.ua
Erasmus yes / no (*availability of disciplines for students in the program Erasmus +*)	no
Person responsible for Syllabus (*person who should provide comments on the Syllabus, contact e-mail*)	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor Kulachkovska_Iryna@meduniv.lviv.ua
Number of ECTS credits	5
Number of hours: *total* *lectures* *practical classes* *self work*	150 14 62 74
Languages of study	English
Information about consultations	During the semesters, according to the schedule, from 15.30 to 17.00 o’clock
Address, phone	Address: 79008, Lviv, 31a, Lysenko Str Phone: +38 (032) 260-01-88

2. BRIEF ANNOTATION TO THE DISCIPLINE

Studying the discipline "Propaedeutic pediatrics" students get acquainted with physical and neuro-psychological development of children of different age groups, anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the child's organism, master

methods of examination of the child. The discipline involves the study of the semiotics of syndromes of the most common pediatric diseases, as well as the principles of feeding of infants and rational nutrition of healthy children. Propedeutics pediatrics is that discipline with which study of Pediatrics starts. Propaedeutic pediatrics is not only an introduction to Clinical Pediatrics, but also a link connecting the teaching of theoretical and clinical disciplines.

The program of discipline "Propedeutics Pediatrics" was worked out on the basis of current trends in the formation of new social and economic relations in a society based on a systematic view of current trends in medicine. The content of the program is aimed with gaining knowledge in the field of pediatrics. Students become acquainted with semiotics of syndromes of various most common pediatric diseases, as well as the principles of rational feeding of healthy children.

3. THE AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DISCIPLINE

The Aim of the discipline «Propaedeutic pediatrics» is to lay basis for the following studying of pediatrics and other clinical disciplines, to form the ability to apply knowledge on propedeutics of pediatrics in the process of further education and professional activity; to lay main principles of a healthy lifestyle, mastering of the basic professional activities of the medical personnel based on the knowledge about peculiarities of the functioning of the sick child's organism in accordance with the principles of medical ethics and deontology.

Main **objectives** of the discipline «Propaedeutic pediatrics» include what a student should know and what a student should be able to do, studying a discipline.

As a result of studying the discipline «Propaedeutic pediatrics», student should know:

- the basic peculiarities of physical and neuro-mental development of children of different age groups;
- the clinical significance of age-related anatomical and physiological characteristics of the child's organism;
- principles of rational feeding and nourishment of healthy children;
- semiotics of syndromes of disorders of different organ systems and the most common pediatric diseases.

As a result of studying the discipline «Propaedeutic pediatrics», student should be able :

- to make conclution about the physical and psychomotor development of children
- to conduct clinical examination of various organs and systems of a child.
- to analyze age features of organism functions.
- to interpret the condition of the child's organ systems
- to determine leading clinical symptom or syndrome,determine the most probable syndromic diagnosis of the disease
- to count and compile a daily diet for infant.
- to correct the diet of children over one year.

Competency and training results, developed by the studying the discipline «Propaedeutic pediatrics». According to the requirements of Higher Education Standards, the subject provides the development of the following ***competences***:

- ***integral:***

ability to solve complex problems, including those of a research and innovation nature in the field of medicine. Ability to continue studying with a high degree of autonomy.

- ***general:***

1. Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis (GC1).
2. Ability to learn and acquire modern knowledge (GC2).
3. Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations (GC3).
4. Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity (GC4).
5. Ability to adapt and act in a new situation (GC5)
6. Ability to make informed decisions (GC6)
7. Ability to work in a team (GC7).
8. The skills of interpersonal interaction (GC8).
9. Ability to use information and communication technologies (GC10)
10. Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources (GC11)
11. Definiteness and persistence in terms of tasks and responsibilities (GC12).
12. Awareness of equal opportunities and gender problems (GC13).
13. Ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to be aware of the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the nessecity for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person (GC14)
14. Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technologies, to use various types and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle (GC15)

- ***special (professional):***

1. Ability to gather medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data (SC1).
2. Ability to determine the required laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results (SC2)
3. Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease (SC3).
4. Ability to determine the necessary mode of study, work and rest for the treatment and prevention of diseases (SC4)

5. Ability to determine type of nourishment for the treatment and prevention of diseases (SC5)
6. Ability to diagnose urgent conditions (SC7)
7. Convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students clearly and unequivocally (SC21)
8. Follow ethical principles during working with patients and laboratory animals (SC24)

Details of the competences are set out below in the matrix table of competences

The Matrix of Competence

No	Competence	Knowledge	Skills	Communication	Autonomy and responsibility
Integral competence					
ability to solve complex problems, including those of a research and innovation nature in the field of medicine. Ability to continue studying with a high degree of autonomy					
General competences					
1.	Ability to abstract thinking, analysis and synthesis	Know the methods of analysis, synthesis and further modern learning	Be able to analyze information, make informed decisions, be able to acquire modern knowledge.	Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals.	Be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
2.	Ability to learn and acquire modern knowledge	Know the current trends in the branch and analyze them	Be able to analyze professional information, make informed decisions, acquire modern knowledge.	Establish appropriate connections to achieve goals.	Be responsible for the timely acquisition of modern knowledge.
3.	Ability to apply knowledge in practical situations	Have specialized conceptual knowledge acquired in the learning process.	Be able to solve complex problems and problems that arise in professional activities	Clear and unambiguous communication of one's own conclusions, knowledge and explanations that substantiate them to specialists and non-specialists	Be responsible for making decisions in difficult conditions
4.	Knowledge and understanding of the subject area and understanding of professional activity	Have deep knowledge of the structure of professional activity	Be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge.	Ability to effectively form a communication strategy in professional activities.	To be responsible for professional development, ability to further professional training with a high level of autonomy
5.	Ability to adapt and act in a new situation	Know the types and methods of adaptation, principles of action in a new situation.	To be able to apply means of self-regulation, to be able to adapt to new situations (circumstances) of life and activity	Establish appropriate connections to achieve results.	Be responsible for the timely use of self-regulatory methods
6.	Ability to make informed decisions	Know the tactics and strategies of communication, rules and ways of communicative behavior	Be able to make informed decisions, choose ways and strategies to communicate to ensure effective teamwork	Use communication strategies and interpersonal skills	Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication.
7.	Ability to work in a team	Know the tactics and strategies of communication, rules and ways of communicative behavior	Be able to choose ways and strategies of communication to ensure effective teamwork	Use methods and strategies of communication to ensure effective teamwork.	Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication.
8.	The skills of interpersonal interaction	Know the rules and methods of interpersonal interaction	Be able to choose ways and strategies of communication for interpersonal	Use the skills of interpersonal interaction	Be responsible for the choice and tactics of communication.

			interaction		
10.	Ability to use information and communication technologies	Have deep knowledge in the field of information and communication technologies used in professional activities	Be able to use information and communication technologies in the professional field, which requires updating and integration of knowledge	Use informational and communication technologies in professional activity	Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
11.	Ability to search, process and analyze information from various sources	Have deep knowledge in the field of information technologies used in professional activities	Be able to use information technologies in the professional field. Be able to search, and analyze information from various sources	Use informational and communication technologies in professional activity	Be responsible for the development of professional knowledge and skills.
12.	Definiteness and persistence in terms of tasks and responsibilities	Know the responsibilities and ways to accomplish the tasks.	Be able to set goals and objectives to be persistent and conscientious in the performance of duties	Establish interpersonal relationships to effectively perform tasks and responsibilities	Be responsible for the quality of the tasks.
13.	Awareness of equal opportunities and gender problems	Know social and community rights and responsibilities in context of gender problems	To form one's civic consciousness, to be able to act in accordance with it.	Ability to convey one's public and social position.	Be responsible for own civic position and activities.
14.	Ability to realize one's rights and responsibilities as a member of society, to be aware of the values of a civil (free democratic) society and the nessecity for its sustainable development, the rule of law, the rights and freedoms of a person	Know social and community rights and responsibilities	To form one's civic consciousness, to be able to act in accordance with it.	Ability to convey one's public and social position.	Be responsible for own civic position and activities.
15.	Ability to preserve and multiply moral, cultural, scientific values and achievements of society based on an understanding of the history and patterns of development of the subject area, its place in the general system of knowledge about nature and society and in the development of society, technology and technologies, to use various types	Know the basics of ethics and deontology To know the history and patterns of development of the subject area Know the basics of a healthy lifestyle	Be able to apply ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activities Be able to promote the basics of a healthy lifestyle in professional activities actively	The ability to convey to patients, their families, colleagues their professional position	Be responsible for the implementation of ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activities

	and forms of motor activity for active recreation and healthy lifestyle				
Special competences					
1.	Ability to gather medical information about the patient and analyze clinical data	To have specialized knowledge about child's organs and systems. Know methods and standard schemes of interviewing procedure and physical examination of the patient. Know the methods of assessing the state of intrauterine development of the fetus. Know methods of assessment of psychomotor and physical development of a child	Be able to gather data about the patient's complaints, anamnesis of illness, anamnesis of life based on algorithms and standards. Conduct physical examination of the patient. Be able to assess psychomotor and physical development of a child. Be able to assess a person's health condition (including child).	The ability to form effective communication strategy to communicate with patients and their relatives. The ability to submit information about the health condition of the child to the medical documentation	Be responsible for the quality of gathered information obtained on the basis of an interview, inspection, palpation, percussion of organs and systems and for correct assessment of the human health condition, psychomotor and physical development of a child and intrauterine development of the fetus and for the determination of appropriate measures
2.	Ability to determine the required list of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate their results	To have specialized knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, to know the principles of laboratory and instrumental research and evaluation of their results	Be able to analyze the results of laboratory and instrumental studies and evaluate information about the patient's diagnosis	Prescribe and evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental research reasonably	Be responsible for the correct and timely assessment of information about results of laboratory and instrumental research in a health care institution
3.	Ability to establish a preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease	To have specialized knowledge about a person, his organs and systems, to know the algorithm of a diagnosis in conditions of a health care institution	Be able: **1.** to identify leading clinical symptom or syndrome; **2.** to establish the most probable syndrome diagnosis of the disease **3.** to appoint laboratory and / or instrumental studies of the patient **4.** to carry out differential diagnostics of diseases	Obtain the necessary information from a specific source and, based on its analysis, formulate relevant conclusions	Be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the established preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease according to ethical and legal norms
4	Ability to determine the necessary mode of study, work and rest for the treatment and prevention of diseases	To have specialized knowledge about a person, a child, his organs and systems; ethical and legal norms; algorithms and standard schemes for determining the mode of study, work and rest during treatment, based on the preliminary and	Be able to determine necessary mode of study and work and rest during the treatment of the disease (according to list 2) on the basis of a preliminary and clinical diagnosis,	Form and convey to the patient and specialists the conclusions regarding the necessary mode of study, work and rest during the treatment of the disease (according to list 2)	Be responsible for the reasonableness of prescribing a work and rest regime during the treatment of a disease (according to list 2)

		clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2)	by making a reasoned decision		
5	Ability to determine type of nourishment for the treatment and prevention of diseases	To have specialized knowledge about a person, a child, his organs and systems; algorithms and standard schemes for prescribing diet for the treatment of diseases (according to list 2)	Be able to determine type of nourishment for the treatment of the disease (according to list 2) on the basis of a preliminary and clinical diagnosis	Form and convey to the patient and specialists conclusions about nourishment during the treatment of the disease (according to list 2)	Be responsible for the reasonableness of determining nourishment during the treatment of a disease (according to list 2)
7.	Ability to diagnose urgent conditions	To have specialized knowledge about the structure of the child's body, its organs and systems; emergency medical care algorithm in case of cardiac and respiratory arrest	Be able, in case of absence of any information, using standard techniques, assess the condition of the person, child and determine the main clinical syndrome (or severity of patient's condition)	Under any circumstances, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms to make an informed decision to assess the severity of the condition of the person, child, diagnosis and organization of the necessary medical measures depending on the person's condition; fill in the relevant medical documents	Be responsible for the timeliness and quality of emergency medical care.
21	Convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists, in particular to students clearly and unequivocally	To have specialized knowledge about a person, a child, diseases, their clinical manifestations, methods of prevention.	Be able to conduct a conversation about the health condition with a patient (including a child) To be able to form the patient's commitment (including child) to comply with the prescribed treatment, regime, diet.	Form a communication strategy for effective communication with the patient	To be responsible for the qualitative gathered information based on the interview and for the choice of interview tactics
24	Follow ethical principles during working with patients and laboratory animals	Know the basics of ethics and deontology	To be able to apply ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activity	Be able to convey one's professional position to patients, their family members, and colleagues correctly	To be responsible for the implementation of ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activity

4. PREREQUISITES OF THE DISCIPLINE

The study of the discipline "Propaedeutic Pediatrics" is provided durig the third year of study, V and VI semesters, when students have acquired relevant knowledge in the basic disciplines: medical biology, medical and biological physics, human anatomy and physiology, bioorganic and biological chemistry, with which the program is integrated.

Name of disciplines	Acquired knowledge and skills
Biology	Knowledge of the periodization of ontogenesis. Ability to compile a pedigree

Biophysics	Knowledge of the principles of electrocardiography, echocardiography, spirography
Normal anatomy	Knowledge of the proportions of body parts in children during different periods of childhood, features of the anatomical structure of systems and organs of the child.
Histology	Knowledge of the stages of antenatal formation and histological features of the organs and systems of the child.
Biological chemistry	Knowledge about biological role of proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, their metabolism in the organism.
Normal physiology	Knowledge about maturation and features of the functions of organs and systems of the child
Pathological physiology.	Ability to evaluate the results of laboratory and instrumental methods of examination of the child.
Taking care of patients (practice)	Knowledge of the principles of care for children with diseases of organs and systems, breastfeeding techniques, feeding with bottle and spoon
Propaedeutic therapy	Ability to get anamnesis, analyze the data and record in the protocol; to carry out anthropometric measures. Skills of palpation, percussion, auscultation

5. PROGRAM LEARNING OUTCOMES

Compliance with standard defined learning outcomes and competencies

Learning outcome (LO)	Code of the learning outcome	Code of competence
Have thorough knowledge about the structure of professional activity. To be able to carry out professional activities that require updating and integration of knowledge. To be responsible for professional development, the ability for further professional training with a high level of autonomy	LO-1	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC4, GC5, GC6, GC7, GC8, GC10, GC11, GC12, GC13, GC14, GC15
Understanding and knowledge of fundamental and clinical biomedical sciences, at a level sufficient for solving professional tasks in the field of health care.	LO-2	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC4, GC5, GC6, GC7, GC8, GC10, GC11, GC12, GC13, GC14, GC15
Specialized conceptual knowledge, which include scientific achievements in the field of health care and are the basis for conducting research, critical understanding of problems in the field of medicine and related interdisciplinary problems	LO-3	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC4, GC5, GC6, GC7, GC8, GC10, GC11, GC12, GC13, GC14, GC15
Identify and determine leading clinical symptoms and syndromes (according to list 1); according to standard methods, using preliminary data of the patient's history, data of the patient's examination, knowledge about the person, his organs and systems, establish a preliminary clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2)	LO-4	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC6, GC7, GC8; SC1, SC2, SC3, SC7, SC24
Gather complaints, anamnesis morbi and vitae, evaluate psychomotor and physical development of the patient, the state of the organs and systems of the body, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies, evaluate information about the diagnosis (according to list 4), taking into account the age of the patient	LO-5	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC6, GC7, GC8; SC1, SC2, SC24
Assign and analyze diagnostic studies (laboratory, functional and/or instrumental) (according to list 4) of patients with diseases of organs and body systems for differential diagnosis of diseases (according to list 2).	LO-7	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC6; SC2
Determine the main clinical syndrome or causes of the severity of the victim/injured's (according to list 3) by making a reasoned decision and assessing the person's condition under any circumstances (in the conditions of a health care facility, outside its borders), including in the conditions of an emergency and hostilities, in field conditions, in conditions of lack of information and limited time	LO-8	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC6; SC1, SC2, SC3, SC7
To assess the general condition of a newborn child by making a reasoned decision according to existing algorithms and standard schemes, observing the relevant ethical and legal norms.	LO-12	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC6; SC1, SC2, SC7, SC24
Assess and monitor the child's development, provide recommendations on feeding depending on age, organize preventive vaccinations according to the schedule	LO-13	GC1, GC2, GC3, GC6, GC15; SC1, SC4, SC5, SC21
Search for the necessary information in the professional literature and databases of other sources, analyze, evaluate and apply this information	LO-21	GC10, GC11
Convey one's own knowledge, conclusions and arguments on health care problems and related issues to specialists and non-specialists clearly and unambiguously	LO-25	SC21

The list of studying results

Code of studying result	Content of studying result	Reference to the code of the competence matrix
Kn-1	Have specialized knowledge about the person, the child, its organs and systems, know the methods and standard schemes of interviewing and physical examination of the patient. Know the methods of assessing the fetal development. Know the stages and methods of assessment of psychomotor and physical development of the child	LO-4, LO-5, LO-8, LO-12, LO-13
Sk-1	Get data on patient complaints, history of illness and life, in a health care facility or at the location of a sick child, using the results of an interview with the child, his parents or legal representatives according to a standard scheme. Under any circumstances (in a health care facility or at the location of a sick child), using knowledge of the child's body, organs and systems, according to certain algorithms: • get information about the general condition of the child (consciousness, constitution) and appearance (examination of the skin, subcutaneous fat layer, palpation of lymph nodes, thyroid and mammary glands); • assess the psychomotor and physical development of the child; • assess cardiovascular system (examination and palpation of the heart and superficial vessels, determination of percussion borders of the heart, auscultation of the heart and blood vessels); • assess respiratory organs (examination of the chest and upper respiratory tract, palpation of the chest, percussion and auscultation of the lungs); • assess organs of abdominal cavity (examination of the abdomen, palpation and percussion of the intestines, stomach, liver, spleen, palpation of the pancreas, kidneys, pelvic organs, examination of the rectum); • assess musculoskeletal system (examination and palpation); • assess nervous system; • assess genitourinary system.	LO-4, LO-5, LO-8, LO-12, LO-13
Com-1	Effectively form a communication strategy when communicating with the patient. Note information about the child's health in the relevant medical records	LO-4, LO-5, LO-8, LO-12, LO-13
AR-1	Be responsible for the quality of received information on the basis of interviews, palpation, percussion of organs and systems and for timely assessment of human health, psychomotor and physical development of the child and fetal development and for taking appropriate measures	LO-4, LO-5, LO-8, LO-12, LO-13
Kn-2	Have specialized knowledge about man, child, its organs and systems, know the principles of laboratory and instrumental research and evaluation of their results	LO-4, LO-5, LO-7, LO-8, LO-12
Sk-2	Be able to evaluate the information about the diagnosis in the health care institution, using knowledge about the child, his organs and systems, based on the results of laboratory and instrumental studies	LO-4, LO-5, LO-7, LO-8, LO-12
Com-2	Obtain the necessary information and use it to make a diagnosis in a health care setting	LO-4, LO-5, LO-7, LO-8, LO-12
AR-2	Be responsible for the correct and timely evaluation of information on the results of laboratory and instrumental research in a health care facility	LO-4, LO-5, LO-7, LO-8, LO-12
Kn-3	Have specialized knowledge about the person, the child, his organs and systems, know the algorithm of diagnosis in a health care institution	LO-4, LO-8
Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2	In the health care institution, its subdivision: • identify and record the leading clinical symptom or syndrome by making an informed decision,using preliminary data of the patient's anamnesis, data of physical examination of the patient, knowledge of the person, his bodies and systems, adhering to the corresponding ethical and legal norms. • establish the most probable syndromic diagnosis of the disease by making an informed decision, by comparing with standards, using previous patient history and patient examination data, based on the leading clinical symptom or syndrome, using knowledge of the person, his organs and systems, according to appropriate ethical and legal norms. In a health care facility, its unit to appoint a laboratory and / or instrumental examination of the patient by making an informed decision, based on the most probable or syndromic diagnosis, according to standard schemes, using knowledge about the child, its organs and systems, adhering to relevant ethical and legal norms.	LO-4, LO-8
Com-3	On the basis of regulatory documents to keep medical records of the patient (outpatient /	LO-4, LO-8

	inpatient card, etc.).	
AR-3	Follow ethical and legal norms, be responsible for making informed decisions and actions regarding the correctness of the established preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease	LO-4, LO-8
Kn-4	To have specialized knowledge about a person, a child, his organs and systems; ethical and legal norms; algorithms and standard schemes for determining the mode of study, work and rest during treatment, based on the preliminary and clinical diagnosis of the disease (according to list 2)	LO-13
Sk-4	Be able to determine necessary mode of study and work and rest during the treatment of the disease (according to list 2) on the basis of a preliminary and clinical diagnosis, by making a reasoned decision	LO-13
Com-4	Form and convey to the patient and specialists the conclusions regarding the necessary mode of study, work and rest during the treatment of the disease (according to list 2)	LO-13
AR-4	Be responsible for the reasonableness of prescribing a work and rest regime during the treatment of a disease (according to list 2)	LO-13
Kn-5	To have specialized knowledge about a person, a child, his organs and systems; algorithms and standard schemes for prescribing diet for the treatment of diseases (according to list 2)	LO-13
Sk-5	Be able to determine type of nourishment for the treatment of the disease (according to list 2) on the basis of a preliminary and clinical diagnosis	LO-13
Com-5	Form and convey to the patient and specialists conclusions about nourishment during the treatment of the disease (according to list 2)	LO-13
AR-5	Be responsible for the reasonableness of determining nourishment during the treatment of a disease (according to list 2)	LO-13
Kn-7	Have specialized knowledge about the person, the child, his organs and systems, standard methods of examination of the person, the child (at home, on the street, in a health care institution) in case of the absence of information	LO-4, LO-8, LO-12
Sk-7	Be able, in the absence of information, using standard techniques, by making an informed decision to assess the condition of the person, child and determine the main clinical syndrome (or what causes the severity of the victim)	LO-4, LO-8, LO-12
Com-7	Under any circumstances, adhering to the relevant ethical and legal norms to make an informed decision to assess the severity of the condition of the person, child, diagnosis and organization of the necessary medical measures depending on the condition of the person; fill in the relevant medical documents	LO-4, LO-8, LO-12
AR-7	Be responsible for the timeliness and effectiveness of medical measures to diagnose emergencies	LO-4, LO-8, LO-12
Kn-21	To have specialized knowledge about a person, a child, diseases, their clinical manifestations, methods of prevention.	LO-13, LO-25
Sk-21	Be able to conduct a conversation about the health condition with a patient (including a child) To be able to form the patient's commitment (including child) to comply with the prescribed treatment, regime, diet.	LO-13, LO-25
Com-21	Form a communication strategy for effective communication with the patient	LO-13, LO-25
AR-21	To be responsible for the qualitative gathered information based on the interview and for the choice of interview tactics	LO-13, LO-25
Kn-24	Know the basics of ethics and deontology	LO-4, LO-5, LO-12
Sk-24	To be able to apply ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activity	LO-4, LO-5, LO-12
Com-24	Be able to convey one's professional position to patients, their family members, and colleagues correctly	LO-4, LO-5, LO-12
AR-24	To be responsible for the implementation of ethical and deontological norms and principles in professional activity	LO-4, LO-5, LO-12

6. FORMAT AND SCOPE OF DISCIPLINE

Study format	Full-time	
Type of training	Nuber of hours	Number of groups
Lectures	14	11
Practical classes	62	11
Seminars	-	-
Self-work	74	11

7. TOPICS AND CONTENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Code od type of training	Topic	Studying content	Code of studying results	Teacher
L-1	Physical and psychomotor development of the children of different age groups. Principles and methods of physical development assessment in pediatric practice. Assessment of psychomotor development of a child in the context of the maturation of the nervous system. Semiotics of physical and psychomotor development disorders and main neurologic diseases in pediatric practice.	Physical and psychomotor development of the children of different age groups. Principles and methods of physical development assessment in pediatric practice. Developmental aspects of biological acceleration. Semiotics of physical and psychomotor development disorders. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of nervous system of children. Disorders of embryogenesis as the basis of congenital anomalies of the nervous system. Semiotics of neurologic diseases in pediatric practice (hydrocephalus, meningitis, encephalitis, cerebral palsy). Peculiarities of cerebrospinal fluid in children and the semiotics of its changes in pathology (purulent and serous meningitis, hydrocephalus, etc.).	Kn-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Com-3 AR-3	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor
L-2	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of skin, appendageal structures and subcutaneous tissue of children. Semiotics of skin and adipose tissue diseases in pediatric practice. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of musculoskeletal system of children. Semiotics of musculoskeletal system diseases in pediatric practice.	Morphological and physiological peculiarities of skin and appendageal structures of children. Peculiarities of subcutaneous fat of children. Semiotics of skin and adipose tissue diseases in pediatric practice. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of musculoskeletal system of children. Semiotics of musculoskeletal system diseases in pediatric practice.	Kn-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Com-3 AR-3	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor
L-3	Prenatal development and congenital abnormalities of respiratory system. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of respiratory system of children. Semiotics of respiratory system diseases in pediatric practice. Main syndromes of respiratory diseases. SARS-CoV-2 in children: clinical manifestations, emergency care, measures to prevent the spreading of respiratory disease COVID-19	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of respiratory system of children. Prenatal development of respiratory system. Congenital abnormalities of respiratory system. Topographic and comparative percussion of the lungs in children: semiotics of pathological findings. Lung auscultation: physiological and pathological breath sounds.Semiotics of respiratory system diseases in pediatric practice. Syndromes of consolidation of lung tissue, airway obstruction, accumulation of fluid in the pleural cavity, pneumothorax, respiratory failure: main clinical manifestations. SARS-CoV-2 in pediatric patients: clinical manifestation, first aid, measures to prevent the spreading COVID-19 respiratory disease. Laboratory and instrumental methods of examination in respiratory diseases. Spirography.	Kn-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7 Com-7 AR-7	Sadova Oresta, PhD, Associate Professor
L-4	Prenatal development of cardiovascular system. Congenital heart conditions. Peculiarities of fetal circulation. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of cardiovascular system of children. Clinical manifestation of cardiovascular system	Prenatal development of cardiovascular system. Congenital heart conditions. Peculiarities of fetal circulation. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of cardiovascular system of children. Semiotics of the cardiovascular diseases in children. The main clinical signs of disorders of cardiovascular system in children (cyanosis, bradycardia, tachycardia, etc.). Semiotics of congenital and acquired	Kn-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7	Sadova Oresta, PhD, Associate Professor

	diseases in children. Semiotics of congenital and acquired heart conditions of children.	cardiovascular diseases in children: basic clinical syndromes. Echocardiography. Peculiarities of ECG of the children of different age groups. ECG changes in hypertrophy of the heart chambers, conduction and rhythm disorders, electrolyte disturbances.	Com-7 AR-7	
L-5	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of digestive system of children. Semiotics of gastrointestinal diseases. Main syndromes of of gastrointestinal diseases in pediatric patients. Acute abdominal pain. Syndromes of hepatic and gall blader diseases, bile ducts disorders, diseases of pancreas.	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of digestive system of children. Semiotics of gastrointestinal diseases (gastritis, ulcer of the stomach and duodenum). Semiotics of hepatic diseases, cholecystitis, bile ducts disorders. Acute abdominal pain. General consideration in the care of pediatric patients with digestive system problems.	Kn-1,Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2,Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3,Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Com-7 AR-7	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor
L-6	Embryogenesis and congenital malformations of urinary system Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of urinary system of children. Semiotics of main renal and bladder diseases. Syndromes of main urinary system diseases	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of urinary system of children. Problems of embryonic life – main cause of congenital malformations of urinary system. Semiotics of main renal and bladder diseases. Interpretation of pathological findings in routine urinalysis. Acute and chronic renal failure. General consideration in the care of pediatric patients with urinary system problems	Kn-1,Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2,Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3,Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Com-7 AR-7	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor
L-7	Feeding of infants. Advantages of breast-feeding. Rules of introducing of complementary foods into the diet. Reasons for artificial and mixed feeding of infants. Classification and characteristics of formulas for artificial feeding of infants. Principles of rational nourishment of children over 1 yr of age. Dietary variables according to age.	Advantages of breast feeding. Behaviors for optimal infant feeding. Composition of the breast milk and its immunologic value. Comparison of human and animal milks. Methods for calculation of daily food amount for infants. Supplementation and complementary foods in infants breast feeding. Breast-fed baby's nutrients and calories requirements. Physiologic needs of lactating woman. Technique, difficulties and contraindications for breast feeding. Prevention of hypogalactia and mastitis. Peculiarities of feeding of preterm neonates. Behaviors for optimal infant feeding: breast feeding on baby's demand. Classification and characteristics of formulas for artificial feeding of infants. Rules and technique of formula preparation. Supplementation and complementary foods in infants artificial feeding. Formula-fed baby's nutrients and calories requirements. Formulas for mixed feeding of infants. Rules and technique of formula preparation. Formula-fed baby's nutrients and calories requirements. Supplementation and complementary foods in infants mixed feeding. Principles of rational nourishment of children over 1 yr of age. Dietary variables according to age	Kn-1,Com-1 AR-1, Kn-21, Com-21 AR-21	Sadova Oresta, PhD, Associate Professor
P-1	Periods of childhood: characteristics and peculiarities. Peculiarities of examination of terminally ill children with limited prognosis. Moral and deontological principles in the context of incurable disease	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • Conducting an interview with a sick child • Evaluate the peculiarities of the childhood periods. • Evaluate the general condition of the child • Know the characteristics of the incurable patient • Know how to communicate with the incurable patient and his relatives	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-21 Sk-21 Com-21 AR-21 Kn-24	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor Sadova Oresta, PhD, Associate Professor

		Periods of childhood, their characteristics. Features and methods of collecting anamnesis in children. Methods of clinical examination of healthy and sick children. Criteria for assessing the general condition of sick children. Specificity of the examination of seriously ill children. Moral-deontological principles in the context of incurable disease	Sk-24 Com-24 AR-24	Kech Nataliya, MD, Professor
P-2	Peculiarities of neonatal period of childhood..	*Specific goals:* • Make a conclusion about the condition of a newborn child. • To interpret changes in a newborn child on the basis of knowledge of anatomical and physiological characteristics Neonate. Physiological and transitional states of the neonatal period The concept of the maturity of the newborn. Signs of prematurity. Taking care of the newborn infant. Examination of the newborn baby. Sanitary-hygienic mode of the department for neonates.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4 Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4	
P-3	Physical development of the children. Techniques of anthropometry.	*Specific goals:* • Measure the basic parameters of the child's body • Calculate anthropometric indices. • Calculate the appropriate indicators of physical development by empirical formulas, and percentile charts . The concept of physical development. The concept of accelerating development of children, the basic hypotheses and mechanisms of acceleration. Methods of anthropometry	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
P-4	Assessment of physical development in pediatric practice. Semiotics of physical development disorders.	*Specific goals:* • Assess physical development on the basis of the obtained data. • Identify in the anamnesis the factors influencing changes in physical development. Methods for assessing the physical development of children. Semiotics of disorders of physical development of children	Kn-1, Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2, Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3, Sk-3.1, Sk-3.2 Com-3, AR-3 Kn-4, Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-5, Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21	
P-5	Assessment of psychomotor development of the children of different age groups. Semiotics of psychomotor development disorders.	*Specific goals:* • To evaluate the basic criteria and indicators of psychomotor development of children of different ages • To explain features of psychomotor	Kn-1, Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2, Sk-2 Com-2	

		development of newborn children. • To evaluate the psychomotor development of an infant by months. • To evaluate psychomotor development of children of preschool, school age. • To detect the factors influencing changes in psychomotor development in anamnesis The concept of psychomotor development of children, its features in different periods of childhood. Day mode for children of all ages. Evaluation of development of the newborn. Semiotics of disorders of psychomotor development of children. Development of emotions, aesthetic, moral, etc.	AR-2 Kn-3, Sk-3.1, Sk-3.2 Com-3, AR-3 Kn-4, Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-5, Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21	
P-6	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of nervous system of children. Physical examination of nervous system of a child.	*Specific goals:* • Know the anatomical and physiological features of the nervous system in children of all ages. • To be able to pick out from the anamnesis facts that reflect the presence of a child's lesion of the central and peripheral nervous system. • Be able to assess nervous system in children of all ages. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the nervous system in children. Disorders of embryogenesis as the basis of birth defects of the nervous system. Neurological examination of children	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
P-7	Semiotics of neurologic diseases in pediatric practice. Cerebrospinal fluid studies: normal and pathological findings.	*Specific goals:* • Be able to identify the main symptoms and syndromes of the nervous system diseases in children of different ages. • To interpret the most informative signs of the nervous system disorders in the data of instrumental and laboratory studies of the patient . Semiotics of main diseases of the nervous system in children (hydrocephalus, meningitis, encephalitis, cerebral palsy, etc.). Cerebrospinal fluid changes (purulent and serous meningitis, hydrocephalus). Taking care of children with nervous system diseases.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
P-8	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities, physical examination of the skin, appendageal structures and subcutaneous tissue of a child.	*Specific goals:* • To conduct physical examination of the skin, subcutaneous tissue • Interpret the obtained data physical examination of the skin, subcutaneous tissue taking into account the anatomical and physiological features of the child. Morphological and functional features of the skin and appendegeal structures in children. Features of the structure of subcutaneous tissue	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
P-9	Semiotics of skin and adipose tissue diseases of children.	*Specific goals:* • Identify signs of skin diseases, subcutaneous tissue, taking into account the peculiarities of	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1	

		the examination technique in children. • Prescribe diagnostic studies to determine the cause of changes in the skin, appendages and subcutaneous tissue in children. • Carry out syndromic diagnosis of children with pathology of the skin and subcutaneous tissue . General semiotics of adipose tissue changes. Semiotics of skin and subcutaneous tissue lesions.	AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-10	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities, physical examination and semiotics of musculoskeletal system diseases in pediatric practice.	*Specific goals:* • Interwieving patient, conduct an objective examination of the musculoskeletal system of a child • Plan diagnostic studies to determine the condition of the musculoskeletal system in children. • Interpret the obtained diagnostic studies data taking into account the anatomical and physiological features of a child. Anatomical and physiological features of the musculo-skeletal system in children. Methods of study of musculo-skeletal systems. Semiotics of lesions and diseases of the musculo-skeletal system.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-11	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of respiratory system of children. Physical examination of respiratory system of a child.	*Specific goals:* • Conducting an interview with a patient with respiratory disease. • Conduct clinical examination of the respiratory system of the child. Embryogenesis of respiratory system and anomalies of development. Anatomical and physiological features of respiratory system in children. Clinical examination of respiratory system in children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
P-12	Semiotics of most common respiratory diseases in pediatric practice.	*Specific goals:* • Interpret the obtained data of objective research. • Analyze the main symptoms of respiratory system diseases. Topographic and comparative percussion of the lungs in children. Semiotics of percussive findings. Comparative auscultation of lungs. Vesicular, pierilic, supressed vesicular breathing. Semiotics of common respiratory diseases in children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-13	Clinical syndromes of respiratory diseases. SARS-CoV-2 in children: clinical manifestations, emergency care, measures to prevent the spreading of respiratory disease COVID-19. Laboratory and instrumental studies in pediatric pulmonary medicine. X-ray studies of main respiratory diseases in	*Specific goals:* • Analyze the main syndromes of respiratory diseases • To plan a complex of laboratory, instrumental studies for patient with respiratory disease. Syndrome of consolidation of the lung tissue, lower airway obstruction, pleural effussions, pneumothorax, respiratory distress, respiratory	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2	

	children. Spirography.	failure. SARS-CoV-2 in pediatric patients: clinical manifestation, first aid, measures to prevent the spreading COVID-19 respiratory disease. Diagnostic studies in pulmonary medicine. Spirography.	Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7 Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
P-14	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of cardiovascular system of children. Inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation of cardiovascular system of a child.	*Specific goals:* • Conducting an interview with a patient with cardiovascular disease. • Conduct clinical examination of the cardiovascular system of the child. Embryogenesis of the cardiovascular system, congenital anomalies of the heart and blood vessels. Fetal circulation. Anatomical and physiological features of the heart and blood vessels of children. Clinical examination of the cardiovascular system in children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
P-15	Semiotics of most common cardiovascular diseases in pediatric practice.	*Specific goals:* • Interpret the obtained during examination of cardiovascular system data. • Analyze the main symptomes of cardiovascular diseases Percussion of the borders of the absolute and relative heart dullness, semiotics of pathological findings. Semiotics of diseases of the cardiovascular system in children. Rules of heart auscultation in children. The main clinical simptoms of the cardiovascular system in children (cyanosis, bradycardia, tachycardia, etc.).	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-16	Semiotics of congenital and acquired heart conditions. Peculiarities of ECG of the children of different age groups. ECG findings in main cardiovascular diseases of pediatric patients	*Specific goals:* • Analyze the main syndromes of r cardiovascular diseases • To plan a complex of laboratory, instrumental studies for patient with cardiovascular disease. • Know the indications for the echocardiography • Know the age features of ECG; • Analyze ECG of children of all ages; • Interpret ECG data; • Know ECG characteristics of most common cardiovascular diseases in children. Semiotics of congenital and acquired cardiovascular diseases in children. Echocardiography. Peculiarities of ECG of the children of different age groups. ECG findings in heart chambers hypertrophy, rhythm disorders, electrolyte disturbances	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7 Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
P-17	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of digestive system of children. Physical examination of digestive system of children (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation).	*Specific goals:* • Conducting an interview with a patient with digestive system disease. • Conduct clinical examination of the digestive system of the child. Interpret the obtained data Anatomical and physiological features of the	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	

		digestive system in children. Clinical examination of digestive system (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation).		
P-18	Semiotics of digestive system diseases in pediatric practice.	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • To analyze the main symptomes of digestive system diseases in children. • Interpret the data obtained during the examination of a child with pathology of the digestive system The main symptoms of the digestive system diseases in children. Symptom complexes of the main diseases of the digestive system (pylorospasm, pyloric tenosis, gastritis, peptic ulcer, cholecystitis) in children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-19	Main syndromes of digestive system diseases. Lab tests and instrumental investigations used for evaluation of digestive system condition in children	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • To analyze the main syndromes of digestive system diseases in children. • To plan laboratory and instrumental studies of the digestive system in children. The main syndromes of the digestive system diseases in children (acute abdominal syndrome, dyspeptic syndrome, syndrome of gastroduodenal area disorder, syndromes of small and large intestine disorders, syndromes of hepatic failure, etc.) in children. Diagnostic studies (sonography, endoscopy, CT)	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
P-20	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities and physical examination of urinary system of children. Main symptoms of urinary system diseases.	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • Know the structure and functioning of the urinary system of children of different ages • Conduct clinical examination of the urinary system of the child. Interpret the obtained data Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of urinary system of children Brief information on the embryogenesis of the urinary system as the basis of inborn anomalies. Physical examination of urinary system of children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
P-21	Semiotics of urinary system diseases. Syndromes of most common urinary system diseases in pediatric practice.	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • Analyze the main symptoms and syndromes of the urinary system in children. • To plan laboratory and instrumental studies of the urinary system in children. • To interpret the revealed changes as a result of the diagnostic studies Semiotics of microscopic changes of urine sediment (protein, erythrocyte, leukocyte and cylinduria, etc.). Nephrotic and nephritic syndromes. Dysuria Syndrome of acute and chronic renal failure. Radiological studies	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
P-22	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of hematopoietic system of children of dfferent age groups. Physical examination of hematopoietic system of children. Diagnostic studies in pediatric hematology. Semiotics of	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • Conducting an interview with a patient with hematopoietic system diseases . • Conduct clinical examination of hematopoietic system of the child. Interpret the obtained data • To distinguish clinical signs of anemia, to	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	

	blood diseases in children. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of immune system of children. Diagnostic studies for evaluation of immunodeficiency in pediatric practice. Semiotics of immune system dysfunction in children	identify leading syndromes. • To interpret the results of laboratory, instrumental studies . • Conducting an interview with a patient with immune system diseases. • Conduct clinical examination of immune system of the child. Interpret the obtained data • To distinguish clinical signs of immunodeficiency states, to identify leading syndromes. • To interpret the results of laboratory, instrumental studies. Features of the hematopoietic system in children of different age groups. Clinical and laboratory examination of children with hematopoietic system disease. Main syndromes (anemic, hemolytic, hemorrhagic, etc.) and diseases of the hematopoietic system in children. Immune system of children. Immunodeficiencies: classification and manifestation. HIV infection in children.	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-23	Anatomical and physiological peculiarities and physical examination of endocrine system of children. Semiotics of hypo- and hyperfunction of certain endocrine glands.	*Specific goals:* • Conducting an interview with a patient with endocrine system disease. • Conduct clinical examination of the endocrine system of the child. Interpret the obtained data • To analyze the main syndromes of endocrine system diseases in children. • To plan laboratory and instrumental studies of the endocrine system in children. Anatomical and physiological features of the endocrine system in children. Examination of the endocrine glands. Semiotics of Hyper- and Hypofunction of Endocrine Glands and Endocrine System Diseases in Children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-24	Getting up patient's medical record	*Specific goals:* • Conduct clinical examination of the child. • To determine clinical syndromes. • To establish a syndromic diagnosis. • To interpret the results of laboratory-instrumental studies Collection of complaints and anamnesis, complete clinical examination of a sick child, analysis of the results of diagnostic studies of the patient	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-24,Sk-24 Com-24 AR-24	
P-25	Analysis and evaluation of the written patient's medical record. Supporting of a medical record	*Specific goals:* • To establish a syndromic diagnosis. • To interpret the results of laboratory-instrumental studies Evaluation of the written medical record. Supporting of a medical record	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-26	Control class "Physical examination of a child"	*Specific goals:* • Demonstrate the skills of clinical	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1	

		examination of the child. • Distinguish clinical symptoms and syndromes . Collection of complaints and anamnesis, demonstration of practical skills of examination of a sick child, analysis of results of diagnostic studies of a patient	AR-1 Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
P-27	Breast feeding of infants before introducing complementary foods. Composition of human milk. Methods for calculation of daily food amount for infants.	*Specific goals:* • Calculate the daily amount of food for a child under 6 mo • Calculate the amount of food per feeding for the infant under 6 mo. • Make a daily diet for a breastfed baby under 6 mo Advantages of breast feeding of infants. The importance of breastfeeding for the health of the baby and mother. Quantitative and qualitative composition of maternal milk. Immunobiological role of breast milk. Difficulty in breastfeeding. Prevention of hypogalactia and mastitis. Mode and nutrition of nursing women. Methods of calculating the daily volume of food and diet. Rules and techniques for breastfeeding. The need for a child in proteins, fats, carbohydrates and calories	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4 Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-5 Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-21 Sk-21 Com-21 AR-21 Kn-24 Sk-24 Com-24 AR-24	
P-28	Breast feeding of infants after introducing complementary foods:. supplementation and complementary foods, baby's nutrients and calories requirements.	Specific goals: • Collect the history of breastfeeding and evaluate it. • Calculate the daily amount of food for a child over 6 mo • Calculate the amount of food per feeding for the infant over 6 mo. • Make a daily diet for a breastfed baby over 6 mo • Evaluate the daily diet of the child and carry out correction (if necessary). Timely complementary feeding. Daily requirements of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and calories.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4 Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-5 Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-21 Sk-21 Com-21 AR-21	
P-29	Artificial feeding of infants. Classification of formulas for artificial feeding of infants. Rules and technique of formula feeding. Criterions of formula feeding efficiency Mixed feeding of infants. Patterns of mixed feeding of infants. Supplementation and complementary foods in infants artificial and mixed feeding. Formula-fed and mixed-fed baby's nutrients and calories requirements.	*Specific goals:* • To explain the definition of artificial and mixed feeding feeding of infants, classification of milk formulas. • Collect the history of feeding and evaluate it. • Calculate the daily amount of food for a formulafed and mixed fed baby • Make a daily diet for formulafed and mixed fed baby • Organize correct artificial and mixed feeding, assess its effectiveness. • Evaluate the daily diet of the child and carry out correction (if necessary). Concept of artificial feeding of infants. Classification and characteristics of infant formulas for the artificial feeding. Artificial	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4 Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-5 Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-21 Sk-21 Com-21 AR-21	

		feeding technique and criteria for evaluating its effectiveness. Daily requirement of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and calories for formula fed baby. Complementary foods in artificial feeding of infants. Daily requirements of proteins, fats, carbohydrates and calories The scheme of mixed feeding of infants. Correction of diet. Nutrients requirements for mixed feed baby		
P-30	Principles of rational nourishment of children over 1 yr of age.	<u>*Specific goals:*</u> • To collect the history of nutrition of a child over one year. • To assess the adequacy of nutrition for successful physical and psychomotor development of the child. • Make a one-day diet for a healthy child over one year, taking into account nutrients requirements. • Adjust nutrition for a child over one year. History of nutrition of a child over 1 yr. One-day menu for a healthy child over one year, taking into account the requirements of nutrients. Organization and principles of rational nourishment of children over 1 yr of age.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4 Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-5 Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-21 Sk-21 Com-21 AR-21	
SW-1	The scope and history of Pediatrics. Main stages of development of Pediatrics in Ukraine. Patterns of health care in Ukraine	Pediatrics as a science of a healthy and sick child, its significance in the system of general medicine. Objectives of the course on propedeutic pediatrics. The main historical stages of the development of pediatrics in Ukraine. Principles of organization and methods of treatment and preventive care for children in Ukraine. Structure of child's medical settings, peculiarities of organization of their activity. Organization of sanitary-hygienic and anti-epidemic regimes. Hospitalization of patients in the children's hospital and the specifics of the activities of clinical departments. Main responsibilities of pediatrician. The concept of the health of children, the criteria for its evaluation. The main statistical indicators of activity of children's tmedical settings. Ethics and deontology in clinical pediatrics.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	Kulachkovska Iryna, PhD, Associate Professor Sadova Oresta, PhD, Associate Professor Kech Nataliya, MD, Professor
SW-2	Peculiarities of examination of terminally ill children with limited prognosis. Moral and deontological principles in the context of incurable disease.	Principles and tasks of palliative care for children. Peculiarities of examination of terminally ill children with limited life prognosis . Moral and deontological principles in the context of incurable disease	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-24,Sk-24 Com-24 AR-24	
SW-3	Taking care of the newborn infant	The sequence of activities in the medical care for a healthy newborn in the delivery room. Heat chain. Umbilical cord care, umbilical umbilical wound care. Skin care	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4,Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4	
SW-4	Physical development of preterm children.	Basic patterns of physical development of premature babies	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-5	Medical and social problems	Causes, classifications, degrees, symptoms,	Kn-1,Sk-1	

	of obesity in children.	complications of obesity in children	Com-1 AR-1	
SW-6	Griffiths Mental Development Scales: assessment of psychomotor development of children	Psychomotor development of children in the first year of life. Tactics of pediatrician at an assessment of psychomotor development of the child	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-7	Mental retardation: severity, clinical manifestation. Taking care of the children with delayed mental development.	Diagnosis, degree of severity of mental retardation. Principles of treatment and care for children with delayed neuropsychological development	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-5,Sk-5 Com-5 AR-5 Kn-24,Sk-24 Com-24 AR-24	
SW-8	Laboratory and instrumental studies in pediatric neurology	Cerebrospinal fluid study, radiography, angiography, EEG, neurosonography, CT: basic indications and principles of	Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	
SW-9	Cerebral palsy: types, clinical manifestation. Taking care of the children with cerebral palsy	Symptoms, types of cerebral palsy. Peculiarities of care for children with cerebral palsy	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-10	Peculiarities of examination of the skin, subcutaneous tissue in infants	Peculiarities of inspection and palpation of the skin, subcutaneous basis in younger children	Kn-1,,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-11	Rash of infectious and noninfectious origin	The main diseases of infectious and non-infectious etiology, which are accompanied by skin rash	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-12	Floppy baby syndrome	Causes, clinical manifestations, diagnosis of "floppy baby" syndrome	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-13	Laboratory and instrumental studies in pediatric pulmonary medicine	Study of sputum. Cytological diagnostics. Microbiological diagnostics. Radiation diagnostics Endoscopic diagnostics. Pulmonary function testing	Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	
SW-14	Semiotics of chronic cough in children	Causes of chronic cough in children depending on age. Diagnostic methods	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-15	Emergency conditions in pediatric pulmonary medicine	Principles of the first aid for laryngospasm and stenotic laryngitis. Emergency care for an attack of bronchial asthma in children. Foreign body of the respiratory tract, emergency care. Respiratory arrest and artificial lung ventilation in children of different ages.	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7 Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
SW-16	Functional tests for assessment of the condition of the cardiovascular system of a child	Procedure, interpretation of the Rufier test and the 6-minute walk test. The methodology of the interpretation of exercise stress tests and tests with passive orthostasis .	Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	
SW-17	Emergency conditions in pediatric cardiology	Clinical manifestation of hypoxic seizures in children.Clinical manifestation of arrhythmias that require urgent care in children. Cardiac and acute vascular insufficiency in children.	Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2, Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
SW-18	Myocarditis in children of different age	Definition and clinical manifestations of myocarditis in children .	Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3	

			AR-3	
SW-19	ECG changes in case of conducting disorders, electrolyte disorders, hypertrophy of the heart chambers in children	ECG signs of WPW syndrome and atrioventricular block.ECG signs of hypertrophy of the chambers of the heart in children	Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	
SW-20	Semiotics of hepatobiliary system disorders in children	Syndromes of disorders of the hepatobiliary system.	Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-21	Acute abdomen syndrome, gastrointestinal bleeding in children	Clinical manifestations of gastrointestinal bleeding syndrome, "acute abdomen" and emergency care. .	Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-22	Laboratory and instrumental studies in pediatric gastroenterology. Obtaining gastric and duodenal contents, feces for diagnostic studies (main rules and technique)	Diagnostic value of laboratory and instrumental research. Obtaining gastric and duodenal contents, feces for diagnostic studies (main rules and technique)	Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	
SW-23	Semiotics of acute and chronic renal failure	Causes, clinical and diagnostic of acute and chronic renal failure	Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-7,Sk-7 Com-7 AR-7	
SW-24	Radiological studies in pediatric nephrology: indications, main principles. Laboratory studies in pediatric nephrology. Obtaining urea for diagnostic studies (main rules and technique)	Diagnostic value, technique of perfoming of excretory urography, voiding cystography. Indications for angiography, computed tomography, radioisotope study of the urinary system. Obtaining of urine for routine urine analysis, for Nechyporenko, Addis, Amburge, Zymnytsky tests. Laboratory methods for determining renal function	Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2	
SW-25	Clinical and hematological characteristic of hemorrhagic syndrome in children.	Hemorrhagic syndrome caused by platelet pathology. Hemophilia. Hemorrhagic vasculitis. Care for children with hemorrhagic syndrome. Changes in the coagulogram and differential laboratory diagnostic of hemorrhagic syndrome.	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-26	Acquired immunodeficiency in children	AIDS in children. Ways of HIV transmission. Clinical manifestation of HIV infection in children. Methods of diagnostic of HIV infection in children of different ages	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-27	Thyroid gland disorders in children	Etiopathogenesis of thyroid gland hyperplasia. Classification according to the degree of enlargement of the thyroid gland, which is currently used in Ukraine. Clinical manifestation and diagnostic of euthyroid hyperplasia of the thyroid gland. Diagnostic tests for functional condition of a thyroid gland. Determination of hypothyroidism. Significance of early diagnosis of congenital hypothyroidism.	Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-28	Caloric consumption in childhood	Patterns of energy metabolism in children. Neuroendocrine regulation of metabolic processes in children. General manifestation of metabolic diseases. Thermogenesis and thermoregulation in children. The semiotics of hypo and hyperthermia in children.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	

SW-29	Peculiarities of proteins metabolism in children	Peculiarities of digestion and assimilation of proteins in childhood. Requirements for the qualitative and quantitative composition of the proteins in the child's diet, requirenment of proteins at different ages. Peculiarities of qualitative and quantitative composition of blood proteins (proteinogram) of a healthy child depending on age. General semiotics of disorders of qualitative and quantitative composition of blood proteins. Peculiarities of nitrogen balance of the child depending on age. Signs of protein starvation. Diseases caused by impaired digestion, absorption, assimilation and synthesis of proteins.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-30	Peculiarities of carbohydrates metabolism in children	Peculiarities of digestion and assimilation of carbohydrates in children .Requirements for the qualitative and quantitative composition of the carbohydrates of the child's diet. Blood glucose level of a healthy child depending on age.Signs of diabetes mellitus. Fructosemia, galactosemia.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-31	Peculiarities of fats metabolism in children	The importance of fats in human life. Peculiarities of digestion and assimilation of lipids in children. Peculiarities of lipid metabolism in children. Peculiarities of chemical composition and accumulation of adipose tissue in children. Peculiarities of qualitative and quantitative composition of blood lipids (lipidogram) of a healthy child depending on age.General semiotics of disorders of digestion, absorption and transport of fats. Hyperlipoproteinemia, lipoidosis.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-32	Peculiarities of fluid and electrolytes homeostasis in children, clinical manifestation of its disturbances. Acid-based abnormalities in children.	Peculiarities of water content in the body in children of different age. Child's reqiurenment for water. The concentration of ions of potassium, sodium, calcium, phosphorus, chlorine, magnesium in the blood.Clinical manifestations of dehydration. Indicators of acid-base status. The main disorders of acid-base status, clinical significance.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-33	Role of vitamins for child's growth and development. Vitamins and metabolic processes	Vitamins: role in metabolism, depot in the body, the main sources of vitamins. Semiotics of hyper- and hypovitaminosis B6, B12.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-34	Getting up patient's medical record. Preparation to the class "Supporting of a medical record"	In the process of curation the student faces the following tasks : • establish a preliminary syndromic diagnosis correctly based on complaints, anamnesis data, complete and objective systemic examination of organs and systems with a detailed description of physical and psychomotor development, anatomical and physiological peculiarities of a certain sick child. • independently determine the plan of necessary examinations in accordance with the affected organs and system . • be able to interpret the results of clinical and laboratory examinations taking into account the anatomical and physiological characteristics of children of different ages . • to confirm the final syndromic diagnosis	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2 Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3 Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3 Kn-24 Sk-24 Com-24 AR-24	

		taking into account the preliminary diagnostic conclusion and results of laboratory and instrumental tests. • to prescribe full care, to determine treatment, prevention, give recommendations on diet, dynamic monitoring, and prognosis after discharge from the hospital.		
SW-35	Practical skills training and preparation to the control class "Physical examination of a child"	Student must independently collect complaints, medical history, conduct a complete and objective examination of patient with a detailed description of physical and psychomotor development, anatomical and physiological features of the body of a sick child. The List of Practical Skills for the Control Class "Examination of a Child" (see below)	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2 AR-2 Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3 AR-3	
SW-36	Technique of breast feeding. Nourishment and life style of lactating woman. Prevention of mastitis and hypogalactia	Basic rules of successful breastfeeding.Breastfeeding technique.Nutrition of the nursing mother.	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4, Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4 Kn-21,Sk-21 Com-21 AR-21	
SW-37	Peculiarities of feeding of preterm neonates. Behaviors for optimal infant feeding: breast feeding on baby's demand	Principles of breastfeeding of premature infants The concept of breastfeeding on demand, its forms and indications for use	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1 Kn-4,Sk-4 Com-4 AR-4	
SW-38	Milk formulas for special needs of infants	Definition of "non-standard" formulas. Indications for the introducing "non-standard" formulas. The main groups of formulas for special needs.	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-39	Rules and technique of supplementary and complementary types of mixed feeding.	Rules and techniques of mixed feeding. Methods and schemes of supplementary feeding. Signs of starvation of a baby. Rules of control weighing.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-40	The concept of the elimination diet for children with food allergies	Concepts and manifestation of food allergy. Foods that can cause food hypersensitivity. Basic principles of elimination diet. The concept of food diary.	Kn-1 Sk-1 Com-1 AR-1	
SW-41	Preparation for the differential credit	Repeating of material studied during the year	Kn-1,Sk-1 Com-1,AR-1 Kn-2,Sk-2 Com-2,AR-2 Kn-3,Sk-3.1 Sk-3.2 Com-3,AR-3 Kn-4, Sk-4 Com-4,AR-4 Kn-5, Sk-5 Com-5,AR-5 Kn-7, Sk-7, Com-7,AR-7	

Teaching methods and system of organization of classes

Teaching the discipline "Propaedeutic pediatrics" consists of verbal, visual, practical, explanatory-illustrative (visual), reproductive, problem teaching, part-search, research methods. Method of independent work of students is used to understand and master the new material of work on the application of knowledge in practice and the development of skills and abilities, verification and evaluation of knowledge, skills and abilities. Visual (illustrative, demonstrative) teaching methods are used,

which are auxiliary to the verbal method, their significance is to provide a brighter presentation and self-reflection. Illustrations (photo galleries, tables, models, images, etc.) are used also. Following types of demonstration: educational film, television program or video are very helpful for education.

Practical methods: educational, practical work in the diagnostic department of the hospital, student abstracts. These methods carry new educational and cognitive information and serve for consolidation, the formation of practical skills in the application of previously acquired knowledge.

Creative, problem-searching methods determine the relatively higher level of studing process. Problem-search methodology should be based on independent, creative cognitive activity of students. The concept of "creativity" is the creation of a new, original, "scientific" product.

Problem method of teaching is close to creativity, it is situated between reproduction, mental formation and creativity.

Independent work of students outside the control of a teacher - independent work at home. Self-directed and individual work contributes to the development of skills for independent cognitive activity.

Creating a situation of interest in the teaching of discipline "Propaedeutic pediatrics" - a review of educational video, using role-playing games, educational discussions, interesting clinical observations in the on-line system). The development of students' motivation means activating learning that facilitates a better studying.

Types of educational activity of students according to the curriculum are: a) lectures, b) practical classes, c) self-work of students.. Thematic plans of lectures, practical classes, self-work provide the implementation of all topics from the content of the program into educational process.

Practical classes on discipline are carried out at the clinical base of the department of propaedeutics of pediatrics and medical genetics (Lviv Regional Clinical Pediatric Hospital). Lectures are given in the conference hall of the same hospital. The content of lectures reflects the problematic issues of the relevant sections of propaedeutics of pediatrics. Duration of practical classes and lectures is 2 hours.

Practical classes are aimed at controlling the acquisition of theoretical material and the formation of practical skills, as well as the ability to analyze and apply the knowledge gained to solve practical problems. The main target of each practical class is the study of the physical and neuro-psychological development of children of different age groups; anatomical and physiological features of the child's organ systems; semiotics of syndromes, manifestation of disorders of different systems and the most common diseases of the child's organism, as well as the principles of rational nutrition. Means of control are MCQ, study cases; control of practical skills.

The following methodology for conducting practical classes is used:

1. Each class begins with 10-15 minutes test control in order to assess the initial level of knowledge and determine the degree of readiness of students to study.
2. Within 15-20 minutes the teacher explains and demonstrates the methodology of examination of a child, introduces students to the principles of organizing rational nutrition, etc.
3. Within 30-35 minutes students work with sick children independently, collect anamnesis, make examination, perform diagnostic and therapeutic manipulations, etc. During independent work, the teacher assists students and accentuates attention on the most important issues on this topic of practical classes.
4. Within 20-30 minutes students report about the results of their self-work. The teacher discusses, and explaning, emphasizes the peculiarities of different clinical cases. During the clinical examination, teacher controls the final level of knowledge of students.
5. After completing a practical class, teacher within 10-15 minutes summarise practical class, gives students the task for independent work, and offers a list of recommended literature for self-study.

8. VERIFICATION OF LEARNING OUTCOMES

Methods and forms of control and evaluation of students' progress in the discipline are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the program and Instructions for evaluating the students' educational activity in the context of the implementation of the European Credit Transfer System for the organization of the educational process, approved by the Ministry of Health of Ukraine (MOH Ukraine No. 08.01-47 / 10395 dated 15.04. 2014).

In assessing students' knowledge, preference is given to standardized control methods: testing (written), structured written work, work with standard medical documentation, standardized practice control exercises.

Types of routine control:

- test tasks (MCQ)
- typical situational problems (study cases)
- evaluation of practical skills

Routine control

Code of studying results	Code od type of training	Method of verifying learning outcomes	Enrollment criteria
Kn-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2,Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Com-3, AR-3	L-1, L-2	Control of knowledge of lecture material is carried out in practical classes, the topics of which	<u>Initial stage of the practical training:</u> For the correct answer for 10-

Kn-1, COM-1, AR-1; Kn-2, COM-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Com-3, AR-3 Kn-7, Com-7, AR-7	L-3-6
Kn-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-21, Com-21, AR-21;	L-7
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21; Kn-24, Sk-24, Com-24, AR-24	P-1
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4;	P-2, SW-3, SW-37
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1;	P-3, P-6, P-8, P-11, P-14, P-17, P-20, SW-1, SW-4-6, SW-9-12, SW-28-33, SW-38-40
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4; Kn-5, Sk-5, Com-5, AR-5; Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21;	P-4, P-5
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3; Kn-7, Sk-7, Com-7, AR-7;	P-7, P-13, P-16, P-19, P-21, P-22
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3;	P-9, P-10, P-12, P-15, P-18, P-23, P-26, SW-35
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3; Kn-24, Sk-24, Com-24, AR-24;	P-24, SW-34
Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3;	P-25, SW-14, SW-18, SW-26
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4; Kn-5, Sk-5, Com-5, AR-5; Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21; Kn-24, Sk-24, Com-24, AR-24;	P-27
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4; Kn-5, Sk-5, Com-5, AR-5;	P-28
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4; Kn-5, Sk-5, Com-5, AR-5; Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21	P-29, P-30
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-24, Sk-24, Com-24, AR-24;	SW-2
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-5, Sk-5, Com-5, AR-5; Kn-24, Sk-24, COM-24, AR-24;	SW-7

correspond to the topic of the lecture.

Routine ccontrol is carried out at every practical class. Preparation of the student for the class (initial stage) is checked on the basis of the answer to 10 test tasks. At the first practical lesson, these issues are included in the final control.

The main stage of practical training involves working in a clinic, mastering practical skills. The control of the main stage of the occupation is carried out by assessing the student's practical skills, analyzing his/her participation in the activities of the clinical department, and the ability to solve typical situational tasks.

At the final stage of the class, a summary of the practical activity of the student is made; a task is given for the student's time of individual work after the completion of the classroom part of the class. In order to assess the student's mastering of the topic, he is asked to solve three study cases.

Self-work of the student is one of the organizational forms of study, which is regulated by the working curriculum and is performed by the student independently outside the classroom. Types of independent work of students are: preparation for practical classes, mastering practical skills of examination of a child, writing a history of illness, searching and studying additional literature and writing reports for speeches in practical classes

9 tests the student receives 5 points, for 8-7 tests - 4 points, for 6-5 tests - 3 points, 4 and less - 0 points.

<u>The main stage of practical training:</u>

The survey is rated 12, 8, 4, 0 points.

<u>At the final stage of practical training:</u>

If 3 tasks are correctly solved, the student gets 5 points, if 2 - 4 points, if 1 - 3 points. Scores obtained during the course are: scores obtained for the tests + scores received for the questions + scores obtained for the problem solving.

Recalculation of estimates from a multipoint scale is carried out as follows:

18 - 22 points - “excellent”

14 - 17 points - “good”

10 - 13 points - “satisfactory”

0 - 9 points - “unsatisfactory”

Self-work of the student is estimated as "Passed" / "Not passed" in its implementation or failure of each semester results

Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2;	SW-8, SW-13, SW-16, SW-19, SW-22, SW-24		
Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3; Kn-7, Sk-7, Com-7, AR-7;	SW-15, SW-17, SW-20, SW-21, SW-23		
Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3;	SW-25		
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4; Kn-21, Sk-21, Com-21, AR-21	SW-36		
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3; Kn-4, Sk-4, Com-4, AR-4; Kn-5, Sk-5, Com-5, AR-5; Kn-7, Sk-7, Com-7, AR-7	SW-41		
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3; Kn-24, Sk-24, Com-24, AR-24;	P-24	The student's ability to collect complaints and anamnesis, to conduct a complete objective examination of the patient, the ability to analyze the results of additional methods of examination of the patient are assessed.	The mark "excellent" is received by the student in case of comprehensive, correct, objective examination of the patient and the writing of Patient's Record without any remarks. The mark "good" is received by a student who did not complete the objective examination of the patient sufficiently, did not fill in some sections of the Patient's Record correctly, but there were no significant errors, the syndromic diagnosis was substantiated. The mark "satisfactory" is received by a student who has not completed the patient's examination fully, did not fill in most sections in the Patient's Record, made 1-2 serious errors, the syndromic diagnosis is vaguely substantiated. The mark "unsatisfactory" is received by the student in the unwritten Patient's Record, or if it was written with 3 or more significant errors, with an unjustified syndrome diagnosis;
Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3	P-25	Supporting of the Patient's Record is carried out in the form of an individual interview with each student, the knowledge and ability to report the main clinical and paraclinical manifestations of the disease of the patient, supervised by the student, as well as the ability to identify and justify syndromic diagnosis	Patient's Record is supported without errors - mark "excellent"; minor mistakes that are corrected by the student independently after the remark - the mark is "good"; 1-2 significant defects in supporting, or inability to substantiate a syndromic diagnosis - mark" satisfactory"; Patient's Record is not supported - mark

			"unsatisfactory";
Kn-1, Sk-1, Com-1, AR-1; Kn-2, Sk-2, Com-2, AR-2; Kn-3, Sk-3, Com-3, AR-3	P-26	The control class on examination of patient involves evaluation of knowledge, student's ability to collect anamnesis and identify data indicating changes in the organs of the child, to conduct a complete objective examination of a sick child, to distinguish clinical symptom complexes	The mark "excellent" is obtained by the student in the ability to collect anamnesis and identify data indicating changes in the organs of the system in the child, conduct a complete objective examination of a sick child, distinguish the clinical symptom complexes. The mark "good" is awarded to a student who has demonstrated practical skills with 1-2 mistakes that he/she corrected on his/her own. Mark "satisfactory" is obtained by the student who showed 3 or more mistakes when demonstrating practical skills, corrected after a teacher's remark. The mark is "unsatisfactory" if the student showed an inability to collect a history, to complete an objective examination of a sick child, or, demonstrated practical skills with 3 or more errors, which can not be corrected after the remarks of the teacher.

Note. Since classes, that correspond to topics 24, 25, 26, summarize the student's knowledge gained in the study of most of the program of the discipline "Propaedeutics of Pediatrics", they can be evaluated only on a positive mark. Thus, topics 24, 25, 26, which were evaluated as "unsatisfactory", must be re-passed for a positive mark.

Criteria of assessing educational activity:

- 5 / “excellent” is marked in the case when the student flawlessly mastered the theoretical material of the subject, demonstrates deep and comprehensive knowledge of the topic, the main principles of scientific sources and recommended literature, logically thinks and forms an answer, freely uses the acquired theoretical knowledge in the analysis of practical material, expresses his/her attitude to certain problems, demonstrates a high level of mastering of practical skills;
- 4 / “good” is marked provided that the student has mastered the theoretical material of the class, he has the main aspects from the primary sources and the recommended literature, he reasonably teaches him; has practical skills, expresses his thoughts on certain problems, but some inaccuracies and errors are assumed in the logic of presentation of theoretical content or in the practice of practical skills;
- 3 / “satisfactory” is marked if the student has mastered the theoretical knowledge of the educational subject, is well-versed in the primary sources and recommended literature, but isn’t convincingly responsible, confuses the concept, additional questions cause the student insecurity or lack of stable knowledge; answering practical questions, reveals inaccuracies in knowledge, does not know how to evaluate facts and phenomena, associate them with future activities, make mistakes when exercising practical skills;
- 2 / “unsatisfactory” is marked in cases when the student did not master the educational material of the topic, does not know scientific facts, definitions, is almost not oriented in the primary sources and recommended literature, there is no scientific thinking, practical skills are not formed.

The scheme of calculation and distribution of points that students receive

In assessing the mastering of each topic of the current educational activity, the student is graded with a 4-point (traditional) scale, taking into account all types of work required by the program. A student receives an assessment from each topic. All traditional marks are converted into points. The calculation of the number of points is based on the student's assessment of the traditional mark during the study of the discipline during the term, by calculating the average arithmetic (CA) rounded up to two decimal places. The resulting value is converted to a multi-scale score in such way

$$X = \frac{\mathbf{CA \ x \ 120}}{\mathbf{5}}$$

Recalculation of the average for the current educational activity on the multi-point scale of the discipline «Propaedeutic pediatrics»

4- point scale	120- point scale	4- point scale	120- point scale	4- point scale	120- point scale	4- point scale	120- point scale
5.00	120	4.45	107	3.95	95	3.45	83
4.95	119	4.41	106	3.91	94	3.41	82
4.91	118	4.37	105	3.87	93	3.37	81
4.87	117	4.33	104	3.83	92	3.33	80
4.83	116	4.29	103	3.79	91	3.29	79
4.79	115	4.25	102	3.74	90	3.25	78
4.75	114	4.20	101	3.70	89	3.20	77
4.70	113	4.16	100	3.66	88	3.16	76
4.66	112	4.12	99	3.62	87	3.12	75
4.62	111	4.08	98	3.58	86	3.08	74
4.58	110	4.04	97	3.54	85	3.04	73
4.54	109	3.99	96	3.49	84	3	72
4.50	108					< 3	Not enough

Maximal score, which the student can get for the current study is 120.

Minimal score, which the student can get for the current study is 72.

Final control

General evaluation system	Educational activity during the semester / final control - 60% / 40% on a 200-point scale
Rating scales	Traditional 4-point scale, multi-point (200-point) scale, ECTS rating scale
Conditions of admission to the final control	The student attended all practical classes and received at least 72 points for current study

Type of final control	Methods of final control	Criteria
Differential credit	The final control of the student's mastery of theoretical and practical material in the discipline is a differential credit, which is conducted during the last practical class according to the schedule. The means of diagnostics of mastering the material are MCQ. The student is offered 80 MCQ of A-format: 40 MCQ of the first level, with one correct answer and 40 MCQ of the second level with 50% of the correct answers from the total number	For the correct answer for one MCQ of the first level student receives 1 point. For the correct answer for one MCQ of the second-level student receives 0.25, 0.5, 0.75 or 1 point, depending on the number of correct answers out of 4 The maximum number of points that a student can get for the differential credit, the minimum number of points - 50.

Maximal score, which the student can get for the educational activity on the discipline, is **200 points**.

Minimal score, which the student can get for the educational activity on the discipline, is 1**20 points.**

Points are independently converted into both the ECTS and 4-point scale. The ECTS scores are not converted into the 4-point scale and vice versa

Students who study in one specialty are ranked in the ECTS scale in such way:

ECTS credit	Statistic indicator
A	The best 10 % of students
B	The following 25 % of students
C	The following 30 % of students
D	The following 25 % of students
E	The last 10 % of students

A, B, C, D, E credits are ranked to the students of this course, who study in one specialty and successfully complete the study of the discipline. Students who received FX, F (“2”) scores are not included in the list of credited students. Students with an FX score after redoing automatically receive an “E” score.

Score points for students who have successfully completed the program are converted into a traditional 4-point scale by the absolute criteria listed in the table below:

Scores of the discipline	4-point scale scores
From 170 to 200 points	5
From 140 to 169 points	4
From 139 points to the minimal point (122)	3
Lower than the minimal point (122)	2

The ECTS scores is not converted into the traditional scale because the ECTS scale and the four-point scale are independent.

Objectivity of evaluation of students' educational activity is checked by statistical methods (correlation coefficient between ECTS assessment and national scale assessment).

The procedure for considering the appeal of a higher education applicant

In the case of disagreement of the student with the current or final evaluation, repassing of the topic is carried out in the presence of a commission consisting of three teachers, including head of the department. If the incident is not resolved, the information is submitted to the dean's office.

9. COURSE POLICY

The policy of the discipline is determined by the system of requirements for the student in the study of the discipline "Propaedeutic Pediatrics" and is based on the principles of academic integrity. Students are explained the value of acquiring new knowledges, the academic norms that must be followed, why they are important, what is academic integrity, what are its values and functions, how students can contribute to its development by their actions; the essence, features and reasons of inadmissibility of academic plagiarism are explained, students of higher education are encouraged to perform educational tasks independently, to correctly refer to sources of information in case of borrowing of ideas, statements, information

Applicants for higher education must have full clinical thinking, fundamental and special knowledge and skills on the basic laws of physical and neuropsychological development of children of different ages, clinical knowledge of age anatomical and physiological features of the child's body, principles of clinical examination and instrumental research in different organs and organs. children, diagnosis, the basics of rational feeding and nutrition of healthy young children, semiotics of syndromes of various most common pediatric diseases.

The discipline "Propaedeutic Pediatrics" is compulsory for students of speciality 222 "Medicine". The student is obliged to fully master the knowledge, skills, practical skills and competencies in this discipline.

Policy compliance with the principles of academic integrity by applicants of higher education:

- the student's compliance with the student's code of ethics
- independent performance of educational tasks of current and final controls without the use of external sources of information, except as permitted by the teacher, preparation of practical tasks during the class;
- write-offs during control are prohibited (including with the use of mobile devices);
- if student does not follow rules of academic integrity during practical classes, he/she receives a nonpositive mark ("2") and have to repass the topic. If the same situation occurs during the final control, information about such case is submitted to the dean's office for consideration;
- a report documenting a student's systematic violation of academic integrity is submitted to the dean's office.

Policy compliance with the principles and norms of ethics and deontology by applicants of higher education:

- 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 clinical base of the department, to be tolerant, friendly and balanced in communication with students and teachers, patients, 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.

Policy of attendance for applicants of higher education:

- attendance at all classes is mandatory for the purpose of current and final control (except for serious reasons).

The policy of repassing topics and working off missed classes by applicants of higher education:

- passing of missed classes is conducted according to the schedule
- passing the topic of the lesson, for which the student received a negative mark, is carried out at a convenient time for the teacher and the student after the practical class, the maximum mark is "good"
- repassing the topic during the current training in order to increase the score is not allowed

10. LIST OF REFERENCE MATERIALS

Recommended literature

1. A Manual of Laboratory & Diagnostic Tests 10th edition / ed. by Frances Talaska Fischbach, RN, BSN, MSN. – J.B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, New York, London, Hagerstown, 2017. – 1224 pp.
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3. Gill D., O'Brien N. Pediatric clinical examination: 6th edition. – Elsevier, 2017. - 312 pp.
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11. EQUIPMENT, MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Methodical support

1. Academic programme of the discipline;
2. Curriculum of the practical classes and students' self-work;
3. Recorded video of lectures
4. Video for practical training
5. Methodical guidelines for the teacher;
6. Methodical guidelines of practical classes for the students;
7. Methodical guidelines for the students' self-work;
8. Test and control tasks for practical classes;
9. List of questions for final control;
10. Methodological support for the final control:
    - bank of MCQ
    - a list of standardized practical skills

Creation of test-control questions, study cases, list of practical skills is based on the content of academic programme of the discipline "Propaedeutic pediatrics".

12. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

During the practical training the student must be dressed in a medical suite and cap, have medical shoes and a medical mask, because studying process takes place in the hospital; also is necessary to have a stethoscope. During study it is necessary to have computer equipment (with access to the global network) and office equipment for communication with teachers and preparation (printing) of reports, presentations, medical histories.

Information materials related to the educational and organizational process (thematic plans, class schedule, schedules of consultations and repassings of missed classes) are available on the website of the Department of Propaedeutics Pediatrics and Medical Genetics:
https://new.meduniv.lviv.ua/kafedry/kafedra-propedevtyky-pediatriyi-ta-medychnoyi-genetyky/

Methodical guides for preparation for practical classes, independent work, self-control, abstracts of lectures are available on the MISA platform in the section "Distance study" on the website of Danylo Halytskyi Lviv National Medical University

http://misa.meduniv.lviv.ua/login/index.php

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