Medicinski fakultet u Rijeci

IZVEDBENI NASTAVNI PLAN
2023/2024

Za kolegij

Paediatrics

Studij:	**Medical Studies in English (R)** Sveučilišni integrirani prijediplomski i diplomski studij
Katedra:	**Katedra za pedijatriju**
Nositelj kolegija:	**izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med.**
Godina studija:	**5**
ECTS:	**11**
Stimulativni ECTS:	**0 (0.00%)**
Strani jezik:	**Mogućnost izvođenja na stranom jeziku**

Podaci o kolegiju:

Pediatrics is a compulsory course in the fifth year of the Integrated Undergraduate and Graduate University Study of Medicine in English. It consists of 40 hours of lectures, 70 hours of seminars and 107 hours of practicals (11 ECTS credits).

Course objective: The course Pediatrics aims to acquire basic knowledge and skills in pediatrics. Pediatrics is a medical discipline defined by the object of interest - the child, from birth to maturity. The interest of pediatrics is focused on the child as an individual and on the wholepediatric population. The tasks of pediatrics are multiple: study and surveillance of the growth and development of children, protection and improvement of children's health, prevention and cure of diseases, and rehabilitation of disabled children. Pediatrics is based on the unitarist approach, combining three main components of children's health care - prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation. The unique significance of pediatrics is that delivering health care to the youngest and most vulnerable age largely determines the health of future generations of adults.

The course provides specific knowledge and practical skills in pediatrics at the level required for a future primary health care practitioner, enabling students to basic diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to a sick child, initial management of the most common pediatric diseases, emergency care in pediatrics, disease prevention and environmental health hazards.

Course content:

Propedeutics in pediatrics is focused on the peculiarities of young age, pediatric history, and physical examination of the child from infancy to adolescence and acquiring communication skills with children and parents/guardians. The main contents are the definition of pediatrics, the development and future of pediatrics in Croatia and the world, medical history in pediatrics, physical examination of the child, emotional development of the child, medical psychology of the sick child, the most common psychological disorders of children and adolescents and abused and neglected child.

General, social, and preventive pediatrics: General pediatrics includes theoretical and practical aspects of the physiology and pathology of growth and development, nutrition and nutritional disorders, assessment of nutritional status and nutritional disorders, and water, electrolyte, mineral, and acid-base disorders.

Social pediatrics studies the interaction of the child and the environment and the environmental factors that affect the child's health at the individual and population levels. Preventive pediatrics combines knowledge about the possibilities of preventive activities and improving children's health. The main contents are basics of child growth and development, growth and development by age, growth retardation, tall stature, nutrition of infants, preschool and school children, adolescent nutrition and its disorders, nutritional assessment, malnutrition, obesity, vitamin intake and metabolism-related diseases, nutrition of the sick child, water, electrolyte, mineral and acid-base disorders, vital statistics data, maternal and child health care, active immunisation, newborn screening and symptomatic treatment of children.

Special pediatrics is the largest unit that includes pathological conditions related to age (infancy, preschool age, school age, puberty, and adolescence) and pathological conditions associated with certain organ systems, with special attention to those conditions that differ from adults. Special attention is paid to recognising and managing emergencies in pediatrics, the chronically ill child, and the health care transition. The main contents are hereditary and prenatally acquired diseases, metabolic diseases, healthy newborn infants, diseases of the newborn, respiratory diseases, allergy and allergic diseases, immunity and immunodeficiencies, cardiovascular diseases, rheumatic diseases, diseases of the blood, malignant diseases, diseases of the urinary system, diseases of the endocrine system, diseases of the digestive system, liver disease, neuromuscular diseases, critically ill child and chronically ill child.

Course learning outcomes:

I. **Cognitive domain- knowledge**

1. To define tasks and unitarist approach to pediatrics
2. To describe the basic vital statistical terminology and organisation of maternal and child healthcare
3. To recognise the importance of prevention in children’s health
4. To associate the main symptomsand signs of the most common childhood diseases with specific clinical conditions and syndromes
5. To select appropriate diagnostic procedures for the most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatrics
6. To demonstrate the abilityfor treatment planningfor the most common pediatric diseases
7. To analyse and evaluate the courseof treatment, its efficacy and outcomes

II. Psychomotor domain - skills

1. To practice taking a pediatric history
2. To apply physical examination of the child
3. To recognise the average physical growth and development of the child and disturbances in growth and development
4. To perform basic practical diagnostic and therapeutic procedures under supervision (taking of biological samples, blood pressure measurement, body temperature measurement, procedures with a febrile child, application of drugs in

children)
5. To perform basic resuscitation skills of childrenand management of the most common emergencies in pediatrics
6. To set optimal therapeutic procedures for the most common diseasesin children (with assistance)
7. To participate in a multidisciplinary approachto the pediatric patient

Course structure

Classes (lectures, seminars, practicals) are held in the 10th semester of the study for eight weeks at the Department of Pediatrics, Clinical Hospital Center Rijeka – locality Sušak. Lectures are held in the first two weeks, and seminars and practicals are held for seven weeks.

Practicals are held at the Clinic for Pediatrics - Sušak (Vjekoslava Dukića 7), Skills Lab Simulation Centre (Kabinet vještina), Adress: Zgrada Sveučilišnih odjela, Radmile Matejčić 2, Rijeka.

The first two weeks of lectures are common to all students. During lectures, students gain a theoretical overview of the main contents of the course. Seminars are problem-oriented, with case presentations. Students should regularly attend seminar classes and theoretically prepare for seminars according to the attached schedule (interactive courses). In case of an unfavourable epidemiological situation, it is possible to hold classes online.

Practicals are held for six weeks. Students are divided into groups of 5-7 students per teacher. During the practicals, students directly learn skills and practical knowledge. The first four days are practicals in pediatric propedeutics, followed by a rotation of pediatric activities and teachers, allowing students to learn about broad casuistic in pediatrics.

All students will do practicals in the Skills Lab Simulation Centre. Each group will do one day of practicals in the skills cabinet. They will be divided into three subgroups and practice different skills on the models: resuscitation in children, resuscitation of the newborn at birth, application of an intraosseous needle, safe defibrillation, and intubation.

Students will be provided with all necessary information about classes regularly.

Popis obvezne ispitne literature:

Nelson Essential of Pediatrics, 9th Edition April 2022

Popis dopunske literature:

Bernstein D, Shelov SP. Pediatrics for Medical Students. 3rd edition. Wolters Kluwer -Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Philadelphia, USA, 2011. Chaurasia DD. Pediatrics For Students and Practitioners. 2nd edition. CBS Publishers & Distributors Pvt Ltd, India, 2021.

Nastavni plan:

Predavanja popis (s naslovima i pojašnjenjem):

L1. Introduction to pediatrics

Define pediatrics as a branch of medicine. List the goals of pediatrics. Classify developmental age. Define and explain the importance of the infant mortality rate. List the most common causes of child mortality. Explain the organization of children's health care. Explain the change in morbidity and trends in contemporary pediatrics.

L2. Maternal and child health

To understand the importance of biopsychosocial factors influencing child’s health and development, particularly the connection between children and maternal health.

L3. Social pediatrics

To define the task of social pediatrics. To explain the Convention on the Rights of the Child. To explain the vital statistics related to pediatrics

L5. History in pediatrics

To list all parts of the pediatric history. List all the questions that are needed in taking a pediatric history.

L6. Physical examination in pediatrics

Describe the sequence and procedure of clinical examination of pediatric patients. Understand the specifics of the physical examination of an infant and young child

L7-8. Growth and development of the child

To analyze standard growth charts. To calculate the body surface area. To know normal pattern of growth in children, failure to thrive and understand short stature. To describe the pattern of decreased growth. To list and describe neonatal reflexes. To describe developmental milestones.

L9-10. Psychomotor development and alterations

To define the basic features of normal psychomotor development. To explain psychomotor, cognitive and emotional development. To recognize the alteration in psychomotor development.

L11-12. Nutrition and eating disorders

To explain the infant nutrition and importance of breastfeeding. To understand the optimal nutrition of preschool and school children. To list and explain the eating disorders in children. To define malnutrition and obesity.

L13. Homeostasis and water, electrolyte and acid-base disorders

To explain normal physiology of fluid requirement and electrolyte balance. To calculate normal daily fluid requirements. To calculate normal daily requirements of sodium and potassium. To analyze the acidbase disorders. To describe the signs of dehydration and initial treatment options.

L14-15. The newborn infant

To define the term infant and birth weight classification. To understand the fetal growth. To explain the transition from intrauterine to extrauterine life. To explain the procedures in normal delivery. To recognize the physiologic characteristics of the newborn. To list the most common birth injuries.

L16. Premature infant

To define the premature newborn and causes of prematurity. To explain the characteristics of premature infants. To define the risk factors and complications of prematurity.

L17. Emergencies in neonatology

To list the most common emergencies in the delivery room. To describe the newborn resuscitation algorithm. To explain the clinical signs and emergency treatment of the most common newborns emergency conditions

L18. Blood count in healthy child and in the most common childhood disease

List the main laboratory tests. Define blood count. Explain the normal values of red and white blood cells. Discuss the benefit of the differential blood count. Define anemia, neutropenia, lymphopenia and thrombocytopenia. To recognize the d isorder of the blood count in the most common diseases

L19. Hereditary and prenatally acquired diseases

To list the most common hereditary diseases. To understand the diseases caused by chromosomal abnormalities autosomal and gonosomal anomalies. To explain DNA analysis in medical genetics.

L20. Hereditary metabolic diseases

To define hereditary metabolic diseases. To describe the signs of metabolic diseases in children. To explain the treatment of metabolic diseases.

L21. Immunization

Define the difference between active and passive immunization. Describe the benefit of vaccination in the control of infectious diseases in the world and in Croatia. Analyze the causes that affect vaccination coverage. Classify the types of vaccines and list the mandatory vaccines in Croatia. Describe adverse post-vaccination reactions. Distinguish contraindications to vaccination from situations when vaccination can be carried out with precautions. List examples of indications for passive immunization in childhood.

L22-23. Respiratory diseases

Describe the most important features of the morphology and function of the lungs and airways specific to developmental age. To single out the specifics of propaedeutics in diseases of the respiratory system of children. List and describe the most important congenital anomalies of the respiratory system. Classify and describe inflammation of the upper respiratory tract. To single out the specifics of the diagnostic and therapeutic approach to inflammation of the upper respiratory tract in children compared to the same in adults. Classify pneumonia in children. Describe and highlight the specifics of diagnosis and treatment of community -acquired pneumonia in children. List the main causes of severe acute airway obstruction in children. Describe and explain the clinical features of acute inflammatory obstructions - croup and bronchiolitis - in infancy and childhood. Define and describe the clinical features of childhood asthma. Differentiate the treatment of chronic asthma inflammation from the treatment of acute asthma exacerbation. Recognize suspected foreign body aspiration and describe the diagnostic and therapeutic approach

L24-25. Cardiovascular diseases

: List and describe the specifics of the anamnesis and physical examination in children with diseases of the heart and blood vessels. List the main diagnostic tests in diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Explain the specifics of chest X-ray imaging in diseases of the heart and blood vessels. Describe and recognize the specifics of ECG findings depending on the age of the chi ld. List the indications and describe the diagnostic possibilities of echocardiography in children. List and classify the most common congenital heart defects and describe their epidemiological and etiological aspects. Define the characteristics and explain hemodynamics and the diagnostic and therapeutic approach in the most common congenital heart defects. List, describe and recognize heart rate and rhythm disorders. Recognize and describe the therapeutic approach to paroxysmal supraventricular arrhythmia and ventricular arrhythmias. Classify and describe the most common inflammatory heart diseases. Classify and describe the characteristics of the most common cardiomyopathies.

L26. Blood diseases

To describe the structure and function of hematopoietic system. To explain the evaluation of a child with blood disease

L27. Anemia

To know causes, diagnose and manage a child with anemia.

L28-29. Immunity and immune disorders

s: Explain immune reactivity depending on the child's age. To single out and explain the problem of weaker immune reactivity to T-independent antigens of encapsulated bacteria in infancy and toddler age. List the clinical features that suggest the presenc e of immune disorders. List and explain the risk factors for recurrent respiratory infections. Define and classify primary and secondary immunodeficiencies. List and explain the most common causes of secondary immunodeficiencies. State the clinical elements tha t raise the suspicion of the presence of primary immunodeficiency in the child. Describe group clinical features of primary disorders of the function of cellular and humoral immunity and primary disorders of the function of phagocytes and complement. Explain the principles of diagnostic and therapeutic approach to children suffering from primary or secondary immunodeficiency

L30-31. Allergic diseases

Define basic terms in allergology (allergy; atopy; allergic sensitization). Classify allergic and atopic diseases. Explain the epidemiological aspects of allergic diseases and relate them to their etiopathogenesis. List and classify the most common allergens in childhood. Explain the "allergy march". Classify the types and list the causes of urticaria. State the therapeutic approach to urticaria and Quincke's edema. Define drug allergy and describe its most common skin presentations. Explain pseudoallergic reactions. Define anaphylaxis and list its most common causes. Explain the treatment of anaphylaxis. Explain the etiopathogenesis of ato pic dermatitis and describe its clinical features and treatment. Explain allergen-specific immunotherapy of allergic diseases and immune mechanisms of achieving immunotolerance. List the levels of prevention of allergic diseases and explain their principles.

L32. Rheumatic diseases

: Define and classify rheumatic diseases of childhood. Explain the diagnostic principles and therapeutic approach to rheumatic diseases. Classify juvenile idiopathic arthritis into its subtypes and explain the characteristics of their clinica l presentation. Define and explain the difference between reactive and post-infectious arthritis. Define and describe the clinical presentation of systemic lupus erythematosus. Classify and enumerate the most common childhood vasculitis. To describe the clinical presentation of Henoch -Shonlein purpura and Kawasaki disease and explain the treatment of these diseases.

L33-34. Diseases of the digestive system and liver

To list the most common diseases of digestive system in children. To describe the symptoms of diseases of the digestive system. To describe the signs of liver disease. To explain the diagnostic approach in the digestive system diseases

L35-36. Diseases of the endocrine system

To list the most common diseases of the endocrine system. To describe the symptoms and signs of endocrine disease

L37-38. Diseases of the urinary system

To define the urinary tract infection. To explain hematuria and proteinuria. To describe the pathophysiology of acute kidney injury and chronic renal failure

L39-40. Malignant diseases

To list the most common malignant diseases in children. To describe the etiology of malignant diseases. To explain the classification of childhood cancer. To describe the signs of malignant disease and treatment.

L41-42. Diseases of the central nervous system and neuromuscular disorders

To explain the neurological signs and symptoms in physical examination. To describe the diagnostic tests in pediatric neurology. To list the most common neurological diseases

L43-44. The critically ill child

To describe the signs of respiratory and circulatory failure. To describe the initial treatment options in respiratory and circulatory failure in children. To analyze the way of stabilization of a critically ill child and describe the specifics of transportation.

L45. Infectious diseases in childhood

To list the most common diseases with rash in children. To recognize the signs of severe illness. To describe the treatment options. To describe immunodeficiency and to explain the difference in the treatment

Seminari popis (s naslovima i pojašnjenjem):

S1. History

To list all parts of the pediatric history. List all the questions that are needed in taking a pediatric history

S2. Physical examination of the child

Describe the sequence and procedure of clinical examination of pediatric patients. Understand the specifics of the physical examination of an infant and a young child

S3. Resuscitation in children

At the end of this teaching unit the student will be able to describe the algorithm of procedures in basic life support in children and show on the manikins the airway opening maneuvers and the cardiac compressions point

S4. Growth disorders

To list and explain the causes of short and tall stature.

S5. Fever

To define high fever in children. To list the causes and pathophysiology of fever. Describe the treatment of high fever.

S6. Cough

Define cough. Classify the types of coughs. List the most common causes of acute and chronic cough depending on the age of the child. Apply targeted anamnestic questions to discover the cause of cough. List the initial diagnostic test s in a child who coughs. Specify targeted tests to detect the cause of cough. Recognize the clinical features of cough caused by a serious underly ing chronic lung disease. Discuss the principles of cough treatment.

S7. Respiratory disorders in neonates

To diagnose and manage a neonate having respiratory distress

S8. Perinatal brain damage

Define, diagnose and manage a child with birth asphyxia.

S9. Neonatal jaundice

To define, diagnose and manage neonatal jaundice

S10. Infections in the newborn

Define, diagnose and manage neonatal sepsis and other infections in neonates.

S11. Premature infant

To define premature infants according to gestational age. To describe the care of premature infant in delivery room. To list the complications of prematurity.

S12. Pneumonia

Recognize and distinguish between the clinical features of viral, bacterial and atypical community-acquired pneumonia in children. Choose laboratory and imaging tests in the diagnosis of pneumonia. Explain the principles of empiric a ntimicrobial therapy of pneumonia. Identify indications for hospital treatment of pneumonia. Recognize and compare the clinical features of successful and unsuccessful treatment of pneumonia.

S13. Tuberculosis

Recognize the clinical presentation of pulmonary tuberculosis in children. To describe the spectrum of clinical presentations of pulmonary tuberculosis in children. Analyze and evaluate the results of laboratory and imaging tests in pulmonary tuberculosis. Explain the microbiological diagnosis of pulmonary tuberculosis. Define latent tuberculosi s. Distinguish between antimicrobial treatment of active and latent tuberculosis in children.

S14. Acute inflammatory airway obstruction

Recognize the symptoms and signs of serious airway obstruction in children. Differentiate the clinical presentation between extrathoracic and intrathoracic airway obstruction. Recognize inflammatory airway obstructions typical of infants and young children. Differentiate the clinical presentation between subglottic and supraglottic airway obstruction. To compare the pharmacotherapeutic approach between viral croup and bronchiolitis

S15. Childhood asthma

Recognize the clinical presentation of childhood asthma. Choose diagnostic tests in a child with suspected asthma. Analyze the results of spirometric measurement of lung function. Choose anti-inflammatory therapy for chronic asthmatic inflammation. List the drugs and determine the dosages and choose the method of their application in the treatment of acute asthmatic exacerbation . Recognize the indications for hospital treatment of an acute asthmatic attack.

S16. Foreign bodies of the airway

Recognize suspicion of aspiration of a foreign body in a child. List and explain the stages of clinical presentation in

acute aspiration of a foreign body. Recognize pathological signs on X-ray images of chest organs in case of aspiration of a foreign body. To assess the indication for bronchoscopy in a child with suspected foreign body aspiration. List the most common foreign bod ies that children aspirate. Identify measures to prevent aspiration of a foreign body.

S17. Cystic fibrosis

Recognize the clinical presentation of cystic fibrosis in infants and young children. Differentiate the clinical presentation of cystic fibrosis from other chronic lung and digestive diseases. Apply diagnostic criteria in the diagnosis of cystic fibrosis. To correlate genotype and phenotype in patients with cystic fibrosis. Explain the basic principles of cystic fibrosis treatment. Choose a possible CFTR modulator according to the patient's CFTR genotype.

S18. Cyanosis

To define central and peripheral cyanosis. To list the causes of cyanosis. To explain the diagnostic approach in child with cyanosis.

S19. Chest pain

To list the causes of chest pain in children. To explain life threatening conditions related to chest pain. To describe the diagnostic approach in chest pain in children

S20. Congenital heart disease

To define the most common congenital heart defect. To define cyanotic and non-cyanotic heart defect. To understand the hemodynamics of congenital heart defect. To explain the ductal dependent heart defects and to understand the treatment options.

S21. Heart failure

To define heart failure and to explain the etiology and pathophysiology. To recognize the clinical signs of heart failure in children. To explain the therapeutic approach of heart failure.

S22. The most common arrhythmias

To define the normal heart rate in children according to age. To explain the etiology, clinical signs and treatment of supraventricular paroxysmal tachycardia. To explain the etiology and treatment of bradycardia in children.

S23. Evaluation of a child with a bleeding diathesis

To describe the components of hemostasis. To explain to pathophysiology of most common coagulation disorders. To explain the causes, diagnosis and treatment of immune thrombocytopenia.

S24. Lymphadenopathy

To define lymphadenopathy and diagnostic approach in children with an enlarged lymph node. To describe etiology, diagnostic approach and treatment of localized and generalized lymphadenopathy

S25. Malignant diseases

To list the most common malignant diseases in children. To describe clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of acute leukemia. To describe clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of brain tumors, lymphomas, neuroblastoma and nephroblastoma

S26. Emergencies in oncology

To list the most common emergencies in pediatric oncology. To define the pathophysiology and treatment of tumor lysis syndrome. To define and manage hyperleukocytosis. To define and manage superior vena cava syndrome.

S27. Urticaria and angioedema

Recognize the clinical presentation of urticaria and Quincke's edema in a child. Describe the morphology of skin efflorescences in urticaria. Recognize the most common causes of acute and chronic spontaneous urticaria. Choose diagnostic t ests in the process of discovering the cause of urticaria. Select and administer medications in children with acute spontaneous urticaria. Diff erentiate and recognize the clinical presentation of Quincke's edema and hereditary angioedema

S28. Anaphylaxis. Drug hypersensitivity

Differentiate expected side effects of drugs from hypersensitivity to drugs. Classify types of drug hypersensitivity. Differentiate skin changes in drug hypersensitivity mediated by late-type hypersensitivity. Explain the diagnostic

procedure in case of suspected drug allergy and indicate the indications for conducting a provocation test. Recognize the clinical presentation of anaphylaxis in a child. Explain the principles of treatment of anaphylaxis. Administer adrenaline in a child with anaphylaxis.

S29. Rheumatic diseases

To recognize the clinical presentation of the systemic form of juvenile idiopathic arthritis in a child. Distinguish and compare the clinical features of individual subtypes of juvenile idiopathic arthritis. Recognize the clinical presentation of Henoch-Schonlein purpura. Recognize the clinical presentation of Kawasaki disease. To analyze the differential diagnosis of Kawasaki disease

S30. Infant nutrition

To understand breast feeding and its advantages. To define and know significance of infant and young child feeding.

S31. Acute diarrhea

To define, assess, diagnose and manage a child with acute diarrhoea and dehydration

S32. Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Food hypersensitivity

: To define gastroesophageal reflux in children. To explain the clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of pathological reflux. To describe clinical signs, diagnostic approach and treatment of adverse food reactions and enterocolitis causes by food proteins.

S33. Celiac disease

To define celiac disease. To describe clinical signs, diagnostic approach, treatment and prognosis of celiac disease.

S34. Inflammatory bowel disease

To define Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis. To describe etiopathogenesis, clinical signs, diagnostic approach, treatment, complications and prognosis of Crohn’s disease and ulcerative colitis.

S35. Approach to a child with suspected liver disease

To list the most common liver diseases in children. To describe the clinical manifestation of liver disea se. To explain the diagnostic test in suspected liver disease. To describe the treatment options in most common liver diseases.

S36. Emergencies in gastroenterology

To describe the clinical signs, diagnosis and treatment of alkali and acid ingestion and swallowed foreign bodies. To describe the emergency treatment in bleeding from upper and lower digestive tract. To diagnose and treat dehydration in children. To describe signs and treatment of acute abdomen.

S37. Obesity

To define obesity in children. To describe clinical presentation and evaluation of obesity. To explain the treatment and prevention of obesity.

S38. Diabetes mellitus

To define DM type 1. To explain genetics, etiology and pathophysiology of DM type 1. To describe clinical signs and laboratory findings of DM. To describe acute complications, treatment and prognosis of DM type 1. To define DM type 2 and MODY in children and explain treatment options.

S39. Disorders of the thyroid gland

Explain the importance of newborn screening for congenital hypothyroidism. List the most common causes of congenital hypothyroidism. Describe the clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of congenital hypothyroidism. List the most common causes, clinical signs and treatment of acquired hypothyroidism. Explain how hypothyroidism affects children's mental development, growth and pubertal development. To compare the treatment of congenital and acquired hypothyroidism. List the most common causes, clinical signs and treatment of hyperthyroidism.

S40. Precocious puberty

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S41. Disorders of sex development

Explain the basic principles of normal sexual differentiation. Classify gender differentiation disorders. Define CAH and

describe the mechanism of CAH formation. To explain the pathophysiology of ambiguous genitalia in girls with CAH. Describe the clinical picture, diagnosis and treatment of CAH. Describe the most common clinical features of children with Turner and Klinefelter syndrome

S42. Emergencies in endocrinology

To explain the pathophysiology of DKA. To describe the clinical signs and treatment of DKA. To describe the clinical signs and treatment of the acute insufficiency of the suprarenal gland. To explain the signs and treatment of thyrotoxicosis.

S43. Hypoglycemia

To define hypoglycemia in neonates and older children. To list the causes of hypoglicemia. To describe clinical signs and treatment of hypoglycemia.

S44. Urinary tract infection

To describe epidemiology, etiology and pathogenesis of urinary tract infections in children. To describe clinical signs in infants and older children with urinary infections. To explain diagnostic approach to urinary infections. To explain treatment and complications of urinary infections.

S45. Hematuria and proteinuria

To define hematuria. To explain etiology and diagnostic approach to hematuria. To describe hereditary and acquired glomerular diseases in children. To define proteinuria. To explain etiology and diagnostic approach to proteinuria. To des cribe clinical signs and treatment of nephrotic syndrome

S46. Acute kidney injury

To describe etiology and pathogenesis of acute kidney injury. To explain clinical signs and laboratory findings of acute kidney failure. To define HUS. To explain etiology, clinical presentation, laboratory findings and treatment of HUS

S47. Hypertension

To define hypertension according to age. To list the causes of hypertension. To define primary and secondary hypertension. To explain the treatment of hypertension and hypertensive crisis.

S48. Headache

To list causes of headaches in children. To explain classification and diagnostic approach to headaches. To describe symptoms of migraine and migraine variants. To explain treatment in headaches

S49. Anomalies of the central nervous system

To describe neurocutaneous syndromes. To list and describe craniosinostisis, microcephaly, macrocranium. To describe disorders of brain cortical development and neural tube development. To define and describe signs of hydrocephalus in children. To describe clinical signs of neurofibromatosis type 1 and 2. To define and explain clinical signs of tuberous sclerosis and Sturge Weber syndrome.

S50. Cerebral palsy and neurodevelopmental disorders

To define cerebral palsy. To describe risk factors, epidemiology, clinical presentation and etiology of cerebral palsy. To define and explain the pathophysiology of neurodevelopmental disorder.

S51. Epileptic seizures, epilepsies and epileptic syndromes

To define epileptic seizures. To describe the classification of epilepsies. To explain the work -up and treatment of epilepsy. To define status epilepticus. To explain treatment of status epilepticus in children.

S52. Occasional seizures

To define and describe neonatal seizures. To define and explain affective respiratory attacks. To define and describe signs of febrile seizures. To define and describe psychogenic seizures. To describe the work up in syncope.

S53. Neuromuscular diseases

To list the most common neuromuscular diseases. To explain neurologic signs of neuromuscular diseases. To define and describe muscular dystrophies and congenital myopathies. To describe neuromuscular junction disorders and motor neuron disease. To describe the most common inflammatory muscle diseases and neuropathies

S54. Acute disorders of consciousness

To list the most common causes of acute disorders of consciousness. To explain the Glasgow coma scale in children. To describe the diagnostic approach to a child with impaired consciousness. To define and explain the treatment of elevated intracranial pressure

S55. Shock

At the end of this teaching unit, the student will be able to list and define the types of shock in children, recognize the signs of shock and describe the initial procedures in the treatment of shock.

S56. Sepsis

At the end of this course, the student will be able to define sepsis in children and describe initial diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in children with sepsis.

S57. Infections of the central nervous system

To list the causes of infection of CNS. To describe pathogenesis and clinical signs of meningitis and encephalitis. To explain the diagnostic approach and treatment in children with meningitis and encephalitis.

S58. Stabilisation and transfer of children; Triage

To explain the importance of stabilisation before transportation; to describe the procedures for safe transportation.

S59. Acute and chronic pain in children

To explain the recognition and treatment of acute and chronic pain in children.

S60. Child abuse and neglect

To define child abuse and child neglect. To describe signs of physical, sexual and emotional abuse. To explain peer abuse.

S61. Case Reports in Hematology

Case report - interesting cases in hematology: history, physical findings, diagnosis and treatment

S62. Case reports: Gastroenterology

To explain the diagnostic approach and treatment in various clinical conditions

S63. Case Reports: Nephrology

To explain the diagnostic and clinical approaches in different clinical conditions in paediatrics

S64. Case reports: Endocrinology

Presentation of interesting cases in endocrinology: history, diagnosis and treatment

S65. Case reports: Cardiology

Interesting cases in pediatric cardiology: history, diagnosis and treatment

S66: Case reports: Neurology

Interesting cases in pediatric neurology: history, diagnosis and treatment

S67: Case reports: Pediatric Pulmonology

Interesting cases in pediatric pulmonology: history, diagnosis and treatment

S68. Case reports: Pediatric Allergology

Interesting cases in pediatric allergology: history, diagnosis and treatment

S69. Case reports: Neonatology

Interesting cases in neonatology: history, diagnosis and treatment

S70. Case reports: Pediatric intensive care

Interesting cases in pediatric intensive care - history, diagnosis and treatment

Vježbe popis (s naslovima i pojašnjenjem):

P1 - P2 - P3 - P4

Medical history Basic principles of the communication with parents and/or a sick child medical history taking Identification of the data provider; Main complaint; Current illness History Family history Short summary of medical history of growth and development; Immunizations; Past medical history

P5 - P6 - P7 - P8

Physical examination Assessment of the general condition; Assessment of the vital functions Consciousness Breathing Circulation; Body temperature Blood pressure measurement Pulse palpation Examination of the skin and subcutaneous adipose tissue Bone age assessment

P9-P10-P11 - P12

Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures Collection of nasal and throat swabs Peripheral intravenous line placement Administration of intramuscular and subcutaneous injections Interpretation of blood count and biochemical findings Urinalysis Basic interpretation of electrocardiograms Interpretation of X-rays of the thoracic organs, paranasal sinuses and abdomen Ultrasound examination of the brain, heart, lungs and abdomen (observation) Physical methods for treating fever in children and antipyretics Acute management of seizures Management of acute asthma Initial evaluation and management of poisonings Treatment of a child with hypoglycemia Assessment and management of diabetic ketoacidosis Management of anaphylaxis Rational use of antibiotics in children

P13-P14-P15 - P16

Growth and development Assessment of physical growth and development Anthropometric measurements (body weight, body length/height, head circumference), clinical assessment of development and distribution of subcutaneous adipose tissue, assessment of primary and secondary dentition, assessment of pubertal development (according to Tanner criteria, assessment of bone maturity) Comparison of measured values with standards for healthy children of the same age and sex. Interpretation of growth charts, calculation of body mass index, prediction of final body height. Basic diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in children with growth and developmental disorders: short stature, high stature, premature puberty, delayed puberty, malnutrition, obesity, hirsutism

P17 - P18-P19-P20

Nutrition and eating disorders Feeding of infant, preschool and school-age child Breastfeeding (characteristics of breast milk, advantages of breastfeeding, difficulties in breastfeeding) Formula feeding Introducing solid foods Infantile colic Acquiring eating habits Balanced diet for preschool and school-age child Prevention of vitamin D and iron deficiency Feeding of adolescent and eating disorders Anorexia nervosa Bulimia Weight disorders Malnutrition Overweight and obesity Vitamin and mineral disorders Rickets Tetany

P21-P22-P23-P24

Fluid, electrolyte and acid-base disorders Daily requirements of fluid and electrolytes Pathological fluid losses Clinical signs of dehydration Treatment of dehydration - oral and intravenous rehydration Sodium disorders: hyponatremia, hypernatremia Potassium disorders: hypokalemia, hyperkalemia Acid-base/osmolar gap disturbances Metabolic acidosis – etiology, pathophysiology, treatmen

P25-P26-P27-P28

Clinical approach to children with inborn errors of metabolism Clinical manifestations of metabolic diseases Pathognomonic clinical findings associated with inborn errors of metabolism Laboratory findings suggestive for inherited metabolic diseases Initial laboratory investigation and specific tests/selective screening Newborn screening Principles of the treatment Psychosocial aspects

P29-P30-P31-P32

Clinical approach to children with genetic malformations Family pedigree Family history and physical examination in genetics Significance of early diagnosis of genetic anomalies Indications for prenatal genetic testing Cytogenetic analysis and molecular genetics The most common clinical disorders due to chromosomal and gonosomal abnormalities Genetic counselling

P33-P34-P35-P36

Neonatology Physical examination of the newborn infant Initial care in the delivery room Resuscitation of the newborn APGAR score Assessment of gestational age Assessment of respiratory disorders Body characteristics of the newborn: the cranium, fontanels, measurement of body weight, length and head circumference General appearance, crying

characteristics, skin color and skin changes, pathological signs: jaundice, cyanosis, bleeding, skin infections, umbilical infections, mastitis Examination of the oral cavity Chest: Auscultation of the lungs, normal and pathological sounds Auscultation of the heart, pulse and blood pressure measurement Palpation of the abdomen, size of the liver and spleen, auscultation of bowel sounds, flatulence External genitalia of female/male term and preterm newborn Examination of the hips Neurological examination of the newborn: normal and pathological position, spontaneous movements, active and passive tone, neonatal primitive reflexes Care of the newborn infant Care of the skin and umbilical cord Maintaining a normal body temperature Breastfeeding Formula feeding Normal and pathological stool Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures Blood and urine sampling Indications and principles of the phototherapy and exchange transfusion Central venous catheter placement (umbilical catheter, PICC catheter) Intubation of the newborn Basic principles of oxygen therapy Non-invasive respiratory support Mechanical ventilation Cerebral function monitoring (CFM) Therapeutic hypothermia Neonatal screening (metabolic diseases, hearing screening, screening for critical congenital heart defects). The most common pathological conditions in neonatology (tachypnea, dyspnea, jaundice, infections, perinatal asphyxia, congenital heart defects, birth injuries)

P37-P38-P39-P40

Pediatric pulmonology Propedeutics: Examination of the nose, oral cavity, pharynx, tonsils and external auditory canal Airway patency Auscultation and percussion of the lungs Normal respiratory rates by age Symptoms of respiratory failure Diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: Indications for the chest X-ray Pulmonary function tests Blood gas analysis Indications for oxygen supplementation Tuberculin sensitivity (PPD) test – procedure and interpretation The most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric pulmonology (acute upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, asthma, cystic fibrosis, airway foreign bodies)

P41-P42-P43-P44

Pediatric cardiology Propedeutics: Specific signs and symptoms Inspection, palpation, auscultation; palpation of peripheral pulses Normal heart rate by age Blood pressure measurement Observation of external signs: cyanosis, venous pulsations, heart hump Interpretation of chest X-rays Standard values and characteristics of electrocardiographic findings in children The most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric cardiology Hemodynamics in congenital heart diseases Basic features of cyanotic congenital heart diseases Basic features of acyanotic congenital heart diseases Cyanotic spells and management The most common disturbances of heart rate and rhythm Heart failure: signs, symptoms, diagnosis and therapy

P45-P46-P47-P48

Immunity and immunodeficiencies Clinical features of the child with immunodeficiency Basic laboratory evaluation of the child with immunodeficiency Principles of treatment Secondary immunodeficiencies Infections in patients with impaired immunity

P49-P50-P51-P52

Pediatric allergology: Diagnostic testing Principles of treatment of allergic diseases Prevention of allergic diseases The most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric allergology (atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, urticaria, angioedema, food allergy, drug allergy)

P53-P54-P55-P56

Pediatric rheumatology Common clinical features of rheumatic diseases in children Diagnostic approach Principles of treatment the most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric rheumatology (rheumatic fever, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, vasculitis)

P57-P58-P59-P60

Pediatric gastroenterology Propedeutics Inspection of the abdomen, abdominal topography Superficial and deep palpation of the abdomen Percussion of the abdomen: liver, spleen, lumbar percussion Palpation of the liver and spleen Auscultation of the abdomen (peristalsis and vascular murmurs) Abdominal masses, hernias, flatulence, ascites Diagnostic procedures Stool sample collection Preparing the child for endoscopic examinations Digital rectal exam Enema administration The most common digestive system pathologies (gastroesophageal reflux, gastritis and peptic ulcer, foreign body ingestion, celiac disease, inflammatory bowel disease)

P61-P62-P63-P64

Pediatric endocrinology Basic diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in children with growth and developmental disorders: short stature, tall stature, premature puberty, delayed puberty, gynecomastia, malnutrition, obesity, hirsutism Diabetes mellitus: Diagnosis: history, physical examination (especially assessment of vital functions and hydration), blood glucose testing using test strips and blood glucose meter, measurement of glucose and ketone concentrations in urine using test strips, acid-base and electrolyte analysis. Basic principles of therapy and monitoring

of patients: blood glucose monitoring, nutrition and physical activity of the child with diabetes, principles of insulin therapy, basic characteristics of human insulin preparations and insulin analogues, basic principles of insulin pump therapy, treatment of acute complications (hypoglycemia, diabetic ketoacidosis) Disorders of the thyroid gland and adrenal glands Diagnosis and principles of treatment of thyroid diseases. Assessment of adrenocortical function. The most common pathological conditions (hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, adrenocortical insufficiency, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, Cushing syndrome)

P65-P66-P67-P68

Pediatric nephrology Propedeutics: Palpation of the kidneys and bladder, examination of external genitalia Urine collection for routine and microbiological examination Urinalysis Renal function tests Symptoms and signs of kidney and urinary tract diseases: edema, hypertension, oliguria, polyuria, hematuria, proteinuria The most common pathological conditions and diseases of the urinary tract (urinary tract infection, urinary tract abnormalities, vesicoureteral reflux, acute glomerulonephritis, nephrotic syndrome, urolithiasis, acute renal injury

P69-P70-P71-P72

Pediatric hematology and oncology Propedeutics: Carefully obtained history for iron deficiency anemia, hemolytic anemia, lymphadenopathy and bleeding diathesis Clinical features of blood disorders (pallor, jaundice, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy) Laboratory findings of blood disorders (normal and pathological values of complete blood count, morphological changes of red blood cells, fetal hemoglobin, serum iron, ferritin, bilirubin and haptoglobin) Differential diagnosis of anemia. Palpation and description of lymph nodes, liver and spleen Differential diagnosis of enlarged lymph node Types of bleeding and association with bleeding disorders Diagnostic procedures: Peripheral blood smear. Basic interpretation of complete blood count and age-dependent changes in childhood Interpretation of coagulation test results Lymph node puncture, lumbar puncture, bone marrow aspiration (only observation) Transfusion therapy Indications for red blood cell transfusions and platelet transfusions Principles of blood component transfusions Risks of blood transfusions The most common diseases of blood, hematopoietic organs and solid tumors in children (iron deficiency anemia, hemolytic anemia, hereditary disorders of hemostasis, thrombocytopenia, acquired neutropenia, leukemia, lymphoma, solid malignant tumors) Principles of antitumor therapy Supportive therapy: Psychological approach to the child with malignant disease and the family

P73-P74-P75-P76

Pediatric neurology Propedeutics: History in neurology Developmental assessment (from 2 months to 2 years) observation (spontaneous movements, behavior) assessment of gross and fine motor skills postural reactions and muscle tone, primitive reflexes, tendon reflexes, sensory functions social contact Neurologic examination of preschool and school-age children: Inspection, assessment of the mental state, cranial nerves, motor examination. Coordination, sensory functions, tendon reflexes, gait, meningeal signs, cognitive functions. Examination of the head and face (head circumference, fontanels, cranial sutures/dyscrania, dysmorphia). Examination of the spine (deformities, anomalies). Diagnostic procedures: Neurophysiological procedures (EEG, evoked potentials, electromyography) Neuroradiologic procedures (cranial ultrasonography, CT, MR) Lumbar puncture: indications, technique interpretation of the cerebrospinal fluid findings The most common pathological conditions and diseases of the nervous system and muscles (headaches, cerebral palsy, epilepsy and epileptic syndromes, neurocutaneous syndromes, neuromuscular disorders, facial palsy)

P77-P78-P79-P80

The acutely ill child; Recognition of life-threatening conditions Basic life support; Advanced life support Intubation Vascular access / Intraosseous administration of drugs. Post-resuscitation care

P81-P82-P83-P84

Examination of pediatric patients

P85-P86-P87-P88

Practicals with different paediatric cases

P89-P90-P91-P92

Practicals with different paediatric cases

P93-P94-P95-P96

Practicals with different paediatric cases

P97-P98-P99-P100-P101-P102

Practicals with different paediatric cases

Obveze studenata:

Students are required to attend classesregularly (lectures, seminars, practicals). Attendance at all forms of teaching is checked.

A student has the right to miss up to 30% of classes (for health reasons). A medical certificate justifies the absence from classes. Students who miss more than 30% of classes cannot complete the course.

Use of protective equipment and instruments: Students are required to attend practicals in clean medical coats and to bring a stethoscope. Protective masks, latex gloves, and other protective equipment will be used depending on the epidemiological situation.

If a student has a possible contagious disease (common cold, acute enteral infection, etc.) and comes to the practical, they should inform the teacher about their health condition, who will assess the risk of student contact with outpatients and hospitalized patients.

Recording and photographing patientsand staff are not allowed.

Students are required to respect the good practice of academic behavior with colleagues, teachers and other staff of the Department of Pediatrics.

Ispit (način polaganja ispita, opis pisanog/usmenog/praktičnog dijela ispita, način bodovanja, kriterij ocjenjivanja):

The ECTS grading system is carried out by the current University of Rijeka Study Regulations and the Student Regulations at the Faculty of Medicine Rijeka (adopted by the Faculty Council of the Faculty of Medicine Rijeka). The ECTS grading scale is defined in the European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System (ECTS) framework by the European Commission.

The activity and knowledge of students are evaluated and assessed during thecourse and the final exam. Out of 100 points, a student can achieve a maximum of **10 points during the course (on practicals)**, **10 points on the student seminars, 20 points on the written exam**, **10 points on the practical exam** and up to **50 points on the final oral exam**. Student progress assessment uses ECTS (D-A and F) and a numerical system (2-5 and 1). Credits are awarded only when the course has been completed, and all required examinations have been successfully taken.

During the course, the student acquirespoints by assessing the knowledge and activity on the practicals, in the written exams, and achieving success in student seminars. Teachers evaluate achievement in practicals, and the student is awarded a maximum of **10 points**. The assessment is based on the student's attendance, activities, knowledge, and skills acquired and demonstrated during the practicals.

Achievement in practical exams during the course is evaluatedaccording to the following table:

Rating	Points
excellent (5)	10
very good (4)	8
good (3)	7
sufficient (2)	5
insufficient (1)	0

Student seminars: Students will choose a patient they saw during the exercises. The presentation of the case (anamnesis, clinical picture and laboratory findings, as well as the course of the disease and treatment) will be given in the seminar. Students will present all this in a PowerPoint presentation to other students. The seminar and presentation should be emailed to their assistant at least 3 days before the presentation day. The written seminar, the PowerPoint presentation, the mode of presentation, the knowledge and the teamwork are evaluated.

Achievement in student seminars is evaluatedaccording to the following table:

Rating	Points
excellent (5)	10
very good (4)	8
good (3)	7

sufficient (2)	5
insufficient (1)	0

The Written exam (up to 20 points) is held after the practicals and seminars. It has 60 multiple-choice questions. The time for the written exam is one hour. A student has passed a written test if they correctly answer at least 50% of the questions.

The resultsof the Written exam are evaluated according to the following table:

Correct answers	Rating	Points
54 - 60	excellent (5)	20
45 - 53	very good (4)	17
36 - 44	good (3)	14
30 - 35	sufficient (2)	10
≤ 29	insufficient (1)	0

A student who achieves five or more points during the course and passes the written exam can take the final exam. The final grade reflects the points earned during the course and on the final exam. If the final exam is graded as insufficient, it is considered that the student did not pass, regardless of the pointsearned during the course.

A student who achieves less than 5 points during the course is not entitled to take the final exam and must re-enrol in the course. A student who didn't attend student seminars or has less than 29 answers on a written exam can not take the final exam.

The final exam consists of a practical and a theoretical part. The practical part of the exam is a practical test of knowledge, including the patient's physical examination and laboratory analysis. The student can achieve a maximum of 10 points on the final practical exam. The successful practical part of the final exam is a condition for taking the theoretical part of the final exam. If the student did not pass the oral exam, they must repeat it on thefollowing final exam. The final exam's theoretical part covers the course's teaching material.

A student who passed the final practical part and did not pass the theoretical part on the next final exam must not repeat the practical part of the final exam.

The final practical exam (up to 10 points) is graded according to the followingtable:

Rating	Points
excellent (5)	10
very good (4)	8

good (3)	7
sufficient (2)	5
insufficient (1)	0

The final oral exam (up to 50 points) is graded according to the followingtable:

Result	Points
excellent (5)	50
very good (4)	40
good (3)	30
sufficient (2)	25
insufficient (1)	0

The final grade is the sum of ECTS grades achieved during the course and on the final exam. It is expressed by the corresponding percentage, the letter of the alphabet and the numerical grade according to the followingtable:

Final grade	
A (90-100%)	excellent (5)
B (75-89,9%)	very good (4)
C (60-74,9%)	good (3)
D (50-59,9%)	satisfactory (2)

Ostale napomene (vezane uz kolegij) važne za studente:

Teaching content and other information related to the course Pediatrics is posted on the Merlin platform. Additional information can be obtained continuously during classes from the course coordinator, by personal contact or via email (the e-mail addresses of the teaching staff of the Department of Pediatrics can be found on the faculty website).

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Office 148, 3rd Floor

- Office hours for students:
  Department Office – Monday–Friday from 8 am to 4 pm

SATNICA IZVOĐENJA NASTAVE 2023/2024

Paediatrics

Predavanja (mjesto i vrijeme / grupa)	**Vježbe** (mjesto i vrijeme / grupa)	**Seminari** (mjesto i vrijeme / grupa)
25.03.2024		

L1. Introduction to pediatrics:
• P01 (14:00 - 14:45) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L5. History in pediatrics:
• P01 (14:50 - 15:35) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L13. Homeostasis and water, electrolyte and acid-base disorders:
• P01 (15:40 - 16:25) [372]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L3. Social pediatrics:
• P01 (16:30 - 18:05) [369]
  ◦ P_380		

prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med. [372] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
26.03.2024		

L6. Physical examination in pediatrics:
• P15 - VIJEĆNICA (14:00 - 14:45) [374]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L7-8. Growth and development of the child:
• P15 - VIJEĆNICA (14:50 - 16:25) [369]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L9-10. Psychomotor development and alterations:
• P15 - VIJEĆNICA (16:30 - 18:05) [369]
  ◦ P_380		

izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
27.03.2024		

L21. Immunization:
• P01 (14:00 - 14:45) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L22-23. Respiratory diseases:
• P01 (14:50 - 16:25) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L24-25. Cardiovascular diseases:
• P01 (16:30 - 18:05) [370]
  ◦ P_380		

prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370]		
28.03.2024		

L19. Hereditary and prenatally acquired diseases: • P15 - VIJEĆNICA (14:00 - 14:45) [326] ◦ P_380 L18. Blood count in healthy child and in the most common childhood disease: • P15 - VIJEĆNICA (14:50 - 15:35) [370] ◦ P_380 L16. Premature infant: • P15 - VIJEĆNICA (15:40 - 16:25) [374] ◦ P_380 L17. Emergencies in neonatology: • P15 - VIJEĆNICA (16:30 - 17:15) [374] ◦ P_380 L20. Hereditary metabolic diseases: • P15 - VIJEĆNICA (17:20 - 18:05) [369] ◦ P_380		
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Vraneković Jadranka, mag. educ. biol. et chem. [326]		
29.03.2024		
L2. Maternal and child health: • ONLINE (09:00 - 09:45) [374] ◦ P_380 L39-40. Malignant diseases: • ONLINE (09:50 - 10:35) [374] ◦ P_380 L37-38. Diseases of the urinary system: • ONLINE (11:30 - 13:05) [1916] ◦ P_380		
izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · naslovna prof. dr. sc. Cvitković Roić Andrea, dr. med. [1916]		
02.04.2024		
L30-31. Allergic diseases: • P01 (14:00 - 15:35) [370] ◦ P_380 L28-29. Immunity and immune disorders: • P01 (15:40 - 17:15) [370] ◦ P_380 L32. Rheumatic diseases: • P01 (17:20 - 18:05) [370] ◦ P_380		
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370]		
03.04.2024		

L33-34. Diseases of the digestive system and liver:
• P01 (14:00 - 15:35) [369]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L41-42. Diseases of the central nervous system and neuromuscular disorders:
• P01 (15:40 - 17:15) [369]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L26. Blood diseases:
• P01 (17:20 - 18:05) [374]
  ◦ P_380		

izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
04.04.2024		

L11-12. Nutrition and eating disorders:
• ONLINE (14:00 - 15:35) [369]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L14-15. The newborn infant:
• ONLINE (15:40 - 17:15) [374]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L27. Anemia:
• ONLINE (17:20 - 18:05) [374]
  ◦ P_380		

izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
05.04.2024		

L35-36. Diseases of the endocrine system:
• Pedijatrija-Sušak (14:00 - 15:35) [367]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L45. Infectious diseases in childhood:
• Pedijatrija-Sušak (15:40 - 16:25) [288] [289]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L43-44. The critically ill child:
• Pedijatrija-Sušak (16:30 - 18:05) [372]
  ◦ P_380		

izv. prof. dr. sc. Cekinović Grbeša Đurđica, dr. med. [288] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med. [372] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Severinski Srećko, dr. med. [367] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Slavuljica Irena, dr. med. [289]		
08.04.2024		

	P1 - P2 - P3 - P4:
	• Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [379] [376] [383] [371] [378] [382]
	  ◦ Group C2
	  ◦ Group C1
	  ◦ Group B2
	  ◦ Group B1
	  ◦ Group A2
	  ◦ Group A1
		S1. History:
		• Pedijatrija-Sušak (08:30 - 09:15) [1909]
		  ◦ P_380
		
		S2. Physical examination of the child:
		• Pedijatrija-Sušak (09:20 - 10:05) [381]
		  ◦ P_380
		
		S5. Fever:
		• Pedijatrija-Sušak (10:10 - 10:55) [381]
		  ◦ P_380

naslovna asistentica Baraba Dekanić Kristina, dr. med. [376] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · nasl. asistentica Flajšman-Raspor Sanja, dr. med. [371] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · doc. dr. sc. Radić Nišević Jelena, dr. med. [379] · Ružman Lucija, dr. med. [381] · naslovna asistentica Zaninović Maja, dr. med. [383] · Šerifi Senada, dr. med. [382]		

09.04.2024		
	P5 - P6 - P7 - P8: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [379] [376] [383] [371] [378] [382] ○ Group C2 ○ Group C1 ○ Group B2 ○ Group B1 ○ Group A2 ○ Group A1	S6. Cough: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (08:30 - 09:15) [370] ○ P_380 S4. Growth disorders: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (09:20 - 10:05) [378] ○ P_380 S3. Resuscitation in children: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (10:10 - 10:55) [372] ○ P_380
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · naslovna asistentica Baraba Dekanić Kristina, dr. med. [376] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · nasl. asistentica Flajšman-Raspor Sanja, dr. med. [371] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med. [372] · doc. dr. sc. Radić Nišević Jelena, dr. med. [379] · naslovna asistentica Zaninović Maja, dr. med. [383] · Šerifi Senada, dr. med. [382]		
10.04.2024		
	P9-P10-P11 - P12: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [379] [2777] [383] [371] [378] [1909] ○ Group A1 ○ Group C2 ○ Group C1 ○ Group B2 ○ Group B1 ○ Group A2	S7. Respiratory disorders in neonates: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (08:30 - 09:15) [374] ○ P_380 S8. Perinatal brain damage: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (09:20 - 10:05) [374] ○ P_380 S9. Neonatal jaundice: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (10:10 - 10:55) [374] ○ P_380
izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · nasl. asistentica Flajšman-Raspor Sanja, dr. med. [371] · nasl. asistentica Gudac Mađarević Davorka, dr.med [2777] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · doc. dr. sc. Radić Nišević Jelena, dr. med. [379] · naslovna asistentica Zaninović Maja, dr. med. [383]		
11.04.2024		
	P13-P14-P15 - P16: • ex. KBC Kantrida -- (11:30 - 14:30) [379] [376] [2776] [371] [378] [382] ○ Group A2 ○ Group A1 ○ Group C2 ○ Group C1 ○ Group B2 ○ Group B1	S10. Infections in the newborn: • ex. KBC Kantrida -- (08:30 - 09:15) [374] ○ P_380 S11. Premature infant: • ex. KBC Kantrida -- (09:20 - 10:05) [374] ○ P_380 S12. Pneumonia: • ex. KBC Kantrida -- (10:10 - 10:55) [370] ○ P_380
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12.04.2024		

	P17 - P18-P19-P20: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [379] [376] [383] [371] [378] [382] ○ Group A1 ○ Group B1 ○ Group A2 ○ Group C2 ○ Group C1 ○ Group B2	S13. Tuberculosis: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (08:30 - 09:15) [370] ○ P_380 S14. Acute inflammatory airway obstruction: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (09:20 - 10:05) [370] ○ P_380 S15. Childhood asthma: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (10:10 - 10:55) [370] ○ P_380
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · naslovna asistentica Baraba Dekanić Kristina, dr. med. [376] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · nasl. asistentica Flajšman-Raspor Sanja, dr. med. [371] · doc. dr. sc. Radić Nišević Jelena, dr. med. [379] · naslovna asistentica Zaninović Maja, dr. med. [383] · Šerifi Senada, dr. med. [382]		
15.04.2024		
	P21-P22-P23-P24: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [1909] [376] [2776] [2779] [379] [381] ○ Group A1 ○ Group C2 ○ Group C1 ○ Group B2 ○ Group B1 ○ Group A2	S31. Acute diarrhea: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (08:30 - 09:15) [376] ○ P_380 S32. Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Food hypersensitivity: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (09:20 - 10:05) [376] ○ P_380 S18. Cyanosis: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (10:10 - 10:55) [381] ○ P_380
naslovna asistentica Baraba Dekanić Kristina, dr. med. [376] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · nasl. asistentica Manestar Rukavina Koraljka, dr.med [2779] · doc. dr. sc. Radić Nišević Jelena, dr. med. [379] · Ružman Lucija, dr. med. [381] · naslovni asistent Verbić Arijan, dr.med. [2776]		
16.04.2024		
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P37-P38-P39-P40	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P41-P42-P43-P44	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak

P45-P46-P47-P48	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P49-P50-P51-P52	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P53-P54-P55-P56	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P57-P58-P59-P60	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P61-P62-P63-P64	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P65-P66-P67-P68	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P69-P70-P71-P72	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P73-P74-P75-P76	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P77-P78-P79-P80	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P81-P82-P83-P84	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P85-P86-P87-P88	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P89-P90-P91-P92	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P93-P94-P95-P96	4	Pedijatrija-Sušak
P97-P98-P99-P100-P101-P102	6	Kabinet vještina, vježbalište 1 Kabinet vještina, vježbalište 2

SEMINARI (TEMA)	Broj sati	Mjesto održavanja
S1. History	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S2. Physical examination of the child	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S3. Resuscitation in children	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S4. Growth disorders	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S5. Fever	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S6. Cough	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S7. Respiratory disorders in neonates	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S8. Perinatal brain damage	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S9. Neonatal jaundice	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S10. Infections in the newborn	1	ex. KBC Kantrida --
S11. Premature infant	1	ex. KBC Kantrida --
S12. Pneumonia	1	ex. KBC Kantrida --
S13. Tuberculosis	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S14. Acute inflammatory airway obstruction	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S15. Childhood asthma	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S16. Foreign bodies of the airway	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S17. Cystic fibrosis	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S18. Cyanosis	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S19. Chest pain	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S20. Congenital heart disease	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S21. Heart failure	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S22. The most common arrhythmias	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S23. Evaluation of a child with a bleeding diathesis	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak

S24. Lymphadenopathy	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S25. Malignant diseases	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S26. Emergencies in oncology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S27. Urticaria and angioedema	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S28. Anaphylaxis. Drug hypersensitivity	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S29. Rheumatic diseases	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S30. Infant nutrition	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S31. Acute diarrhea	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S32. Gastroesophageal reflux disease. Food hypersensitivity	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S33. Celiac disease	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S34. Inflammatory bowel disease	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S35. Approach to a child with suspected liver disease	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S36. Emergencies in gastroenterology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S37. Obesity	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S38. Diabetes mellitus	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S39. Disorders of the thyroid gland	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S40. Precocious puberty	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S41. Disorders of sex development	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S42. Emergencies in endocrinology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S43. Hypoglycemia	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S44. Urinary tract infection	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S45. Hematuria and proteinuria	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S46. Acute kidney injury	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S47. Hypertension	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S48. Headache	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S49. Anomalies of the central nervous system	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S50. Cerebral palsy and neurodevelopmental disorders	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S51. Epileptic seizures, epilepsies and epileptic syndromes	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S52. Occasional seizures	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S53. Neuromuscular diseases	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S54. Acute disorders of consciousness	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S55. Shock	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S56. Sepsis	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S57. Infections of the central nervous system	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S58. Stabilisation and transfer of children; Triage	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S59. Acute and chronic pain in children	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S60. Child abuse and neglect	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S61. Case Reports in Hematology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak

S62. Case reports: Gastroenterology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S63. Case Reports: Nephrology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S64. Case reports: Endocrinology	1	ex. KBC Kantrida --
S65. Case reports: Cardiology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S66: Case reports: Neurology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S67: Case reports: Pediatric Pulmonology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S68. Case reports: Pediatric Allergology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S69. Case reports: Neonatology	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak
S70. Case reports: Pediatric intensive care	1	Pedijatrija-Sušak

ISPITNI TERMINI (završni ispit):

1.	20.05.2024.
2.	02.07.2024.
3.	06.09.2024.
4.	20.09.2024.