Medicinski fakultet u Rijeci

IZVEDBENI NASTAVNI PLAN
2025/2026

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 a 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.

L4-L5. Growth and development of the child

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

L6-L7. 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

L8-L9. Nutrition and eating disorders

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

L10-11. Homeostasis, water, electrolytes, and acid-base disorders

To explain the normal physiology of fluid requirement and electrolyte balance. To calculate standard daily fluid requirements. To calculate normal daily requirements of sodium and potassium. To analyse the acid-base disorders. To describe the signs of dehydration and initial treatment options.

L12-13. The newborn infant

1. define the term infant and birth weight classification
2. understand fetal growth
3. explain the transition from intrauterine to extrauterine life
4. illustrate the procedures in normal delivery
5. recognise the physiologic characteristics of the newborn
6. list the most common birth injuries
7. explain the APGAR index.

L14. Premature infant

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

L15. 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.

L16. Blood count in healthy children and 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 recognise the disorder of the blood count in the most common diseases.

L17. Hereditary metabolic diseases

To define hereditary metabolic diseases. To explain neonatal screening in Croatia. To describe the signs of metabolic illnesses in children. To explain the treatment of metabolic diseases.

L18. Immunization

Define the difference between active and passive immunisation. Describe the benefit of vaccination in controlling infectious diseases worldwide and in Croatia. Analyse 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 immunisation in childhood.

L19-20. Respiratory diseases

Describe the most important features of the lungs' and airways' morphology and function specific to developmental age. To single out the specifics of propaedeutics in diseases of the respiratory system of children. List and describe the most essential 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 upper respiratory tract inflammation in children compared to adults. Classify pneumonia in children. Describe and highlight the specifics of diagnosing and treating community-acquired pneumonia in children. List the leading 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. Recognise suspected foreign body aspiration and describe the diagnostic and therapeutic approach.

L21-22. 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 for 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 recognise the particulars of ECG findings depending on the child's age. 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 recognise heart rate and rhythm disorders. Recognise and describe the therapeutic process of 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.

L23. Anemia

To explain the physiology of red blood cells. To define anemia. To describe the classification of anemia according to etiology and MCV. To list and explain the etiology of hemolytic anaemias. To describe the treatment options for anaemia.

L24-25. Immunity and immune disorders

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 presence 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 that raise the suspicion of primary immunodeficiency in the child. Describe the clinical features of primary disorders of the function of cellular and humoral immunity and primary disorders of the role of phagocytes and complement. Explain the principles of diagnostic and therapeutic approaches to children suffering from primary or secondary immunodeficiency.

L26-27. Allergic diseases

Define basic terms in allergology (allergy, atopy, allergic sensitisation). 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 atopic dermatitis and describe its clinical features and treatment. Explain allergen-specific immunotherapy of allergic diseases and immune mechanisms for achieving immunotolerance. List the levels of prevention of allergic diseases and explain their principles.

L28. 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 clinical 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.

L29-30. Diseases of the digestive system and liver

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

L31-32. Diseases of the endocrine system

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

L33-34. 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.

L35-36. 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.

L37-38. 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.

L39-40. The critically ill child

To describe the signs of respiratory and circulatory failure. To explain the initial treatment options for respiratory and circulatory failure in children. To describe the stabilisation of a critically ill child and describe transportation specifics.

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

To describe the algorithm of procedures in basic life support in children. To show the airway opening manoeuvres and the cardiac compressions point on the manikins.

S4. Growth disorders

List and explain the causes of short and tall stature. To explain the treatment options for short 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 describe the symptoms of respiratory distress. **Discuss the treatment options for neonates with respiratory di**sorders.

S8. Perinatal brain damage

Define the causes of perinatal brain damage. To list treatment options for perinatal brain damage.

S9. Neonatal jaundice

To list the causes of neonatal jaundice. To describe the difference between physiologic and pathological jaundice in newborns. To explain the treatment for neonatal jaundice.

S10. Infections in the newborn

To describe the clinical signs of infections in newborns. To define early and late-onset neonatal sepsis. To explain the causes of neonatal sepsis. To discuss treatment options for neonatal sepsis.

S11. Premature infant

To define premature infants according to gestational age. To describe the care of premature infants in the 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 to diagnose pneumonia. Explain the principles of empiric antimicrobial therapy of pneumonia. Identify indications for hospital treatment of pneumonia. Recognise 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 bodies 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 tests 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

List the most common causes of acute diarrhoea in children. To describe the child with dehydration. To explain the treatment options in children with diarrhea.

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

to describe the difference between normal and precocious puberty. To explain the classification of sexual precocity.

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 craniosynostosis, microcephaly, and 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. Neuroinflammatory and Demyelinating Disorders of Childhood

To recognise symptoms and signs consistent with demyelination in childhood. To list the most common monophasic and polyphasic demyelinating diseases in childhood. To describe clinical signs, symptoms and treatment of multiple sclerosis in childhood and acute disseminated encephalomyelitis.

S56. Emergencies in pediatric neurology

To list the emergencies in pediatric neurology. To recognize clinical signs and symptoms of stroke in children. To describe clinical signs and symptoms and treatment of intracranial hemorrhage in children. To describe clinical signs,

symptoms and workout and clinical approach of acuta ataxia in children.

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. Shock

To list and define the types of shock in children. To recognise the signs and describe the initial procedures for treating shock.

S59. Sepsis

To define sepsis in children. To describe initial diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in children with sepsis.

S60. Stabilisation and transfer of children; Triage

To explain the importance of stabilisation before transportation and describe safe transportation procedures. To explain the triage categories in emergency treatment.

S61. Status epilepticus in children

To recognize epileptic seizure. To describe the protocol in pediatric status epilepticus. To list the medications in status epilepticus.

S62. Accidents in children

List the most common accidents in children; describe the pathophysiology of drowning; describe the treatment of poisoning in children

S63. Child abuse and neglect

define abuse and neglect in children; explain the ways of recognizing an abused child; list ways of acting to help an abused child

S64.-S67. Student seminars

Students split into small groups (3 or 4 in one group). During practicals, each group will choose an interesting case in agreement with the assistant. Students in the group will write a seminar (3 to 4 pages) about the case and underlying disease and prepare presentation slides in PowerPoint. Every group will present it to other students. The discussion will start with a history and physical examination, followed by diagnostic procedures, differential diagnosis and therapy.

S68-S70 Student seminars

Students split into small groups (3 or 4 in one group). During practicals, each group will choose an interesting case in agreement with the assistant. Students in the group will write a seminar (3 to 4 pages) about the case and underlying disease and prepare presentation slides in PowerPoint. Every group will present it to other students. The discussion will start with a history and physical examination, followed by diagnostic procedures, differential diagnosis and therapy.

Vježbe popis (s naslovima i pojašnjenjem):

P1-P2-P3-P4 History

To list the main parts of pediatric history. Communicate with parents and/or sick children about the main complaint. To use the hospital medical information program. To recognise the critical information while talking with parents about current illness, family history, medical history of growth and development, immunisation and past medical history

P5 - P6 - P7 - P8 Physical examination

Assess the general condition; Assess the vital functions, consciousness, breathing, and circulation; measure the body temperature; measure the blood pressure; palpate the pulse in infants and older children. Examine the skin and subcutaneous adipose tissue.

P9-P10-P11 - P12 Diagnostic procedures

Collect the nasal and throat swabs. To describe the peripheral intravenous line placement. To describe the administration of intramuscular and subcutaneous injections. Interpretate the blood count and biochemical findings To

analyse the urinary findings. Interpretate the electrocardiograms.

P13-P14-P15 - P16 Growth and development

Assess physical growth and development. Explain anthropometric measurements (body weight, body length/height, head circumference). Assess the development and distribution of subcutaneous adipose tissue. Describe the primary and secondary dentition. Evaluate pubertal development (according to Tanner criteria, assessment of bone maturity). Compare the measured values with standards for healthy children of the same age and sex. Interpret growth charts, calculate body mass index, and predict final body height. Compare the 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

Explain the regular feeding of infant, preschool and school-age children. Describe the importance of breastfeeding (characteristics of breast milk, advantages of breastfeeding, difficulties in breastfeeding). Describe the formula feeding. Explain the time for introducing solid foods. Define the infantile colic.

P21-P22-P23-P24 Fluid and electrolyte disorder

Calculate the daily requirements of fluid and electrolytes. Describe the clinical signs of dehydration. Analyse the treatment of dehydration - oral and intravenous rehydration. Explain the pathophysiology and treatment of sodium disorders: hyponatremia and hypernatremia. Explain the pathophysiology and treatment of potassium disorders: hypokalemia, hyperkalemia.

P25-P26-P27-P28 Inborn errors of metabolism

Describe the clinical manifestations of metabolic diseases. List the pathognomonic clinical findings associated with inborn errors of metabolism. List the laboratory findings suggestive of inherited metabolic diseases. Suggest the. Explain the initial laboratory investigation and specific tests/selective newborn screening. Describe the principles of the treatment.

P29-P30-P31-P32 Genetic malformations

Analyse the family pedigree. Explain the family history and physical examination in genetics. Describe the significance of early diagnosis of genetic anomalies. List the indications for prenatal genetic testing. Describe the cytogenetic analysis and molecular genetics. List the most common clinical disorders due to chromosomal and gonosomal abnormalities. Explain the genetic counselling

P33-P34-P35-P36 Neonatology

To perform the physical examination of the newborn infant. To observe the initial care in the delivery room. To describe neonatal resuscitation. To calculate and explain the APGAR score. Assess gestational age. Assess the respiratory disorders. Recognise the pathological signs: jaundice, cyanosis, bleeding, skin infections, umbilical infections, mastitis. To examine the oral cavity. Auscultate the lungs and recognise the normal and pathological sounds. Auscultate the heart, Palpate the abdomen, size of the liver and spleen, auscultation of bowel sounds, flatulence. To examine the external genitalia of female/male term and preterm newborns, Examine the hips. Neurologically examine the newborn: normal and pathological position, spontaneous movements, active and passive tone, and neonatal primitive reflexes. Explain the neonatal screening (metabolic diseases, hearing screening, screening for critical congenital heart defects). List the most common pathological conditions in neonatology (tachypnea, dyspnea, jaundice, infections, perinatal asphyxia, congenital heart defects, birth injuries)

P37-P38-P39-P40 Pulmonology

Examine the airway patency. Auscultate the lungs. Describe the normal respiratory rates by age. List the symptoms of respiratory failure. Explain the diagnostic and therapeutic procedures: Indications for the chest X-ray and pulmonary function tests. List the indications for oxygen supplementation. Describe the Tuberculin sensitivity (PPD) test. List pediatric pulmonology's most common pathological conditions and diseases (acute upper respiratory tract infections, pneumonia, asthma, cystic fibrosis, airway foreign bodies).

P41-P42-P43-P44 Cardiology

Describe the normal heart rate by age. Perform the blood pressure measurement. Describe cyanosis, venous pulsations, and heart hump. Interpret chest X-rays and standard values and characteristics of electrocardiographic findings in children. List the most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric cardiology. Explain the hemodynamics of congenital heart diseases and the basic features of cyanotic congenital heart diseases. Explain the basic features of acyanotic congenital heart diseases. Describe the cyanotic spells and management. List the most common disturbances in heart rate and rhythm. Explain the heart failure: signs, symptoms, diagnosis and therapy.

P45-P46-P47-P48 Immunity and immunodeficiencies

Describe the clinical features of the child with immunodeficiency. Explain the essential laboratory evaluation of the child with immunodeficiency. Analyse the principles of treatment. List the secondary immunodeficiencies.

P49-P50-P51-P52 Allergology

List the diagnostic testing. Explain the principles of treatment of allergic diseases. List the most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric allergology (atopic dermatitis, allergic rhinitis, urticaria, angioedema, food allergy, drug allergy)

P53-P54-P55-P56 Rheumatology

List the typical clinical features of rheumatic diseases in children. Discuss the diagnostic approach and the principles of treatment for the most common pathological conditions and diseases in pediatric rheumatology (rheumatic fever, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, systemic lupus erythematosus, vasculitis)

P57-P58-P59-P60 Gastroenterology

Perform the inspection of the abdomen, superficial and deep palpation, and percussion of the abdomen: liver, spleen and lumbar percussion. Palpate the liver and spleen. Auscultate the abdomen (peristalsis and vascular murmurs) Recognize the abdominal masses, hernias, flatulence, ascites. List the diagnostic procedures. Observe the stool sample collection. Explain how to prepare the child for endoscopic examinations. Describe the digital rectal exam. Describe the enema administration. Describe the most common digestive system pathologies (gastroesophageal reflux, gastritis and peptic ulcer, foreign body ingestion, celiac disease, inflammatory bowel disease)

P61-P62-P63-P64 Endocrinology

List the basic diagnostic and therapeutic procedures in children with growth and developmental disorders: short stature, tall stature, premature puberty, delayed puberty, gynecomastia, malnutrition, obesity, and hirsutism. Perform the blood glucose testing using test strips and a blood glucose meter, and measure glucose and ketone concentrations in urine using test strips, acid-base and electrolyte analysis. Explain the blood glucose monitoring and nutrition of the child with diabetes, the principles of insulin therapy, and the basic principles of insulin pump therapy. Describe the treatment of acute complications (hypoglycemia, diabetic ketoacidosis). List the disorders of the thyroid gland and adrenal glands. Describe the assessment of adrenocortical function. List the most common pathological conditions (hypothyroidism, hyperthyroidism, adrenocortical insufficiency, congenital adrenal hyperplasia, Cushing syndrome)

P65-P66-P67-P68 Nephrology

Perform the palpation of the kidneys and bladder and examination of external genitalia. Perform urine collection for routine and microbiological examination. Explain the urinalysis. Describe the renal function tests. List the symptoms and signs of kidney and urinary tract diseases: edema, hypertension, oliguria, polyuria, hematuria, proteinuria List 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 Hematology and oncology

Obtain a history of iron deficiency anemia, hemolytic anemia, lymphadenopathy and bleeding diathesis. Describe clinical features of blood disorders (pallor, jaundice, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, lymphadenopathy). List laboratory findings of blood disorders. Palpate and describe the lymph nodes, liver, and spleen. Explain the types of bleeding and their association with bleeding disorders. Perform the basic interpretation of complete blood count and age-dependent changes in childhood. Interpretation of coagulation test results. List the indications for red blood cell transfusions and platelet transfusions List 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) Describe the principles of antitumor therapy.

P73-P74-P75-P76 Neurology

Perform the neurologic examination of preschool and school-age children. Perform inspection and assessment of the mental state, cranial nerves, motor examination—coordination, sensory functions, tendon reflexes, gait, meningeal signs, and cognitive functions. Examine the head and face (head circumference, fontanels, cranial sutures/dyscrania, dysmorphia). Examine the spine (deformities, anomalies). List the diagnostic procedures: Observe the lumbar puncture, indications, and technique interpretation of the cerebrospinal fluid findings. List 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 Critically ill child

Recognise the life-threatening conditions. Perform the Basic life support on manikins; Explain the advanced life support Intubation, vascular access / intraosseous administration of drugs and post-resuscitation care

P81-P82-P83-P84 x-ray and ultrasound in children

To describe chest x-ray in healthy child; to recognise pneumonia and pneumothorax on x-ray. To recognise the importance of ultrasound in diagnostics

P85-P86-P87-P88 Therapeutic procedures

To explain the physical methods for treating fever in children and list antipyretics. To describe the acute management of seizures and management of acute asthma. To describe the Initial evaluation and management of poisonings. To explain the treatment of a child with hypoglycemia. Assess the management of diabetic ketoacidosis and anaphylaxis. To describe the rational use of antibiotics in children

P89-P90-P91-P92 Acid base disorder

To explain the acid-base/osmolar gap disturbances. To analyse metabolic acidosis – aetiology, pathophysiology, and treatment. To analyse respiratory acidosis. To explain respiratory and metabolic alkalosis.

P93-P94-P95-P96 Resuscitation in children

To explain the algorithm of BLS in children. To practice resuscitation on manikins.

P97-P98-P99-P100 Emergencies in children

To list the most common emergencies in children. To observe the procedures in emergency ambulance

P101-P102-P103-P104-P105-P106-P107 Clinical Skills - APLS

Clinical skills in Lab Simulation Centre: to practice on manikins the recognition an treatment procedures of most common emergencies in children

Obveze studenata:

1. Students are required to attend classes regularly (lectures, seminars, exercises). Attendance at all types of classes is monitored.

2. Students have the right to miss up to 30% of classes (30% lectures, 30% seminars and 30% of practicals). If a student misses more than 30% of any class, they are not eligible to take the final exam.

3. Use of protective equipment and instruments: Students must attend the practicals wearing clean white protective ("doctor's") coats or medical trousers and blouses; it is necessary to bring a stethoscope to the practicals.

4. If a student has an infectious disease (such as a common cold, acute enteral infection, etc.) and attends the practicals, they must inform the practical leader about their health condition, who will assess the risk of the student's contact with outpatients and hospitalised patients.

5. Filming and photographing patients and staff are prohibited.

6. Students must adhere to good academic conduct practices when interacting with colleagues, teachers, and other staff of the Paediatrics Clinic.

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)	20
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).

Department Secretary:
Tatjana Mužik, M.Ec.
E-mail: tatjana.muzik@medri.uniri.hr
Phone: +385 (0)51 640 267

Office 148, 3rd Floor

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

SATNICA IZVOĐENJA NASTAVE 2025/2026

Paediatrics

Predavanja (mjesto i vrijeme / grupa)	**Vježbe** (mjesto i vrijeme / grupa)	**Seminari** (mjesto i vrijeme / grupa)
23.03.2026		
L1. Introduction to pediatrics: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [372] ◦ P_380 L2. Maternal and child health: • P5-112 (09:15 - 10:00) [374] ◦ P_380 L3. Social pediatrics: • P5-112 (10:00 - 10:45) [369] ◦ P_380 L4-L5. Growth and development of the child: • P5-112 (10:45 - 12:15) [369] ◦ P_380		
izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med. [372] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
24.03.2026		
L12-13. The newborn infant: • P5-112 (08:30 - 10:00) [374] ◦ P_380 L14. Premature infant: • P5-112 (10:00 - 10:45) [374] ◦ P_380 L15. Emergencies in neonatology: • P5-112 (10:45 - 11:30) [374] ◦ P_380		
izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374]		
25.03.2026		
L6-L7. Psychomotor development and alterations: • P5-112 (08:30 - 10:00) [369] ◦ P_380 L8-L9. Nutrition and eating disorders: • P5-112 (10:00 - 11:30) [369] ◦ P_380 L17. Hereditary metabolic diseases: • P5-112 (11:30 - 12:00) [369] ◦ P_380		
prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
26.03.2026		

L24-25. Immunity and immune disorders:
• P5-112 (08:30 - 10:00) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L31-32. Diseases of the endocrine system:
• P5-112 (10:00 - 11:30) [367]
  ◦ P_380		

prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Severinski Srećko, dr. med. [367]		
27.03.2026		

L19-20. Respiratory diseases:
• P5-112 (08:30 - 10:00) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L21-22. Cardiovascular diseases:
• ONLINE (11:00 - 12:30) [3291]
  ◦ P_380		

prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · naslovna docentica Lulić Jurjević Rajka, dr. sc. [3291]		
30.03.2026		

L16. Blood count in healthy children and the most common childhood disease:
• P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L18. Immunization:
• P5-112 (09:15 - 10:00) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L26-27. Allergic diseases:
• P5-112 (10:00 - 11:30) [370]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L28. Rheumatic diseases:
• P5-112 (11:30 - 12:15) [370]
  ◦ P_380		

prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370]		
31.03.2026		

L29-30. Diseases of the digestive system and liver:
• P5-112 (08:30 - 10:00) [369]
  ◦ P_380
 	
L37-38. Diseases of the central nervous system and neuromuscular disorders:
• P5-112 (10:00 - 11:30) [369]
  ◦ P_380		

prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369]		
01.04.2026		

L35-36. Malignant diseases: • ONLINE (10:00 - 11:30) [2831] ◦ P_380 L23. Anemia: • ONLINE (11:30 - 12:15) [2831] ◦ P_380 L33-34. Diseases of the urinary system: • ONLINE (12:30 - 14:00) [1916] ◦ P_380		
naslovna prof. dr. sc. Cvitković Roić Andrea, dr. med. [1916] · nasl. doc. dr. sc. Kranjčec Izabela, dr. med. [2831]		
02.04.2026		
L10-11. Homeostasis, water, electrolytes, and acid-base disorders: • P5-112 (08:30 - 10:00) [372] ◦ P_380 L39-40. The critically ill child: • P5-112 (10:00 - 11:30) [372] ◦ P_380		
izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med. [372]		
03.04.2026		
	P1-P2-P3-P4 History: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [2779] [1906] [381] [1909] [2835] [376] ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group C2 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group A2 • Pedijatrija-Sušak (14:00 - 17:00) [2778] ◦ Group A1	S1. History: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [372] ◦ P_380 S2. Physical examination of the child: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [381] ◦ P_380 S3. Resuscitation in children: • P5-112 (10:10 - 10:55) [372] ◦ P_380
naslovna asistentica Baraba Dekanić Kristina, dr. med. [376] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Lah Tomulić Kristina, dr. med. [372] · nasl. asistentica Manestar Rukavina Koraljka, dr.med [2779] · naslovna asistentica Prtorić Laura, dr. med. [2835] · Ružman Lucija, dr. med. [381] · naslovna asistentica Šalamon Katarina, dr. med. [1906] · naslovna asistentica Šlabek Ema, dr. med. [2778]		
07.04.2026		
	P5 - P6 - P7 - P8 Physical examination: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [1908] [2778] [2776] [2833] [2780] [874] [2265] ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group C2 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group A2 ◦ Group A1	S21. Heart failure: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [1909] ◦ P_380 S5. Fever: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [381] ◦ P_380 S6. Cough: • P5-112 (10:10 - 10:55) [370] ◦ P_380
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · naslovna asistentica Brajenić Nika, dr. med. [1908] · naslovna asistentica Drašković Dorotea, dr. med. [2833] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · nasl. asistentica Ješić Maja, dr.med [2780] · nasl. asistentica Kovačević Franka, dr. med. [2265] · naslovna asistentica Pelčić Petra, dr.med. [874] · Ružman Lucija, dr. med. [381] · naslovni asistent Verbić Arijan, dr.med. [2776] · naslovna asistentica Šlabek Ema, dr. med. [2778]		
08.04.2026		

	P9-P10-P11 - P12 Diagnostic procedures: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [2778] [2263] [1889] [1906] [2780] [378] [383] ◦ Group C2 ◦ Group A1 ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group A2	S7. Respiratory disorders in neonates: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [374] ◦ P_380 S8. Perinatal brain damage: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [374] ◦ P_380 S9. Neonatal jaundice: • P5-112 (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 Ješić Maja, dr.med [2780] · naslovna asistentica Lovrinović Grozdanić Kristina, dr. med. [2263] · naslovna asistentica Vrsaljko Iva, dr. med. [1889] · naslovna asistentica Zaninović Maja, dr. med. [383] · naslovna asistentica Šalamon Katarina, dr. med. [1906] · naslovna asistentica Šlabek Ema, dr. med. [2778]		
09.04.2026		
	P13-P14-P15 - P16 Growth and development: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [2778] [370] [1908] [2779] [2835] [378] [1906] ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group A2 ◦ Group A1 ◦ Group C2 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group B1	S10. Infections in the newborn: • P12 - KBC SUŠAK (08:30 - 09:15) [374] ◦ P_380 S11. Premature infant: • P12 - KBC SUŠAK (09:20 - 10:05) [374] ◦ P_380 S12. Pneumonia: • P12 - KBC SUŠAK (10:10 - 10:55) [370] ◦ P_380
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · izv. prof. dr. sc. Bilić Čače Iva, dr. med. [374] · naslovna asistentica Brajenić Nika, dr. med. [1908] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · nasl. asistentica Manestar Rukavina Koraljka, dr.med [2779] · naslovna asistentica Prtorić Laura, dr. med. [2835] · naslovna asistentica Šalamon Katarina, dr. med. [1906] · naslovna asistentica Šlabek Ema, dr. med. [2778]		
10.04.2026		
	P17 - P18-P19-P20 Nutrition and eating disorders: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [1889] [381] [2833] [2835] [2779] [2263] [378] ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group A1 ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group A2 ◦ Group C2 ◦ Group C1	S13. Tuberculosis: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [370] ◦ P_380 S14. Acute inflammatory airway obstruction: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [370] ◦ P_380 S15. Childhood asthma: • P5-112 (10:10 - 10:55) [370] ◦ P_380
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · naslovna asistentica Drašković Dorotea, dr. med. [2833] · naslovna asistentica Lovrinović Grozdanić Kristina, dr. med. [2263] · nasl. asistentica Manestar Rukavina Koraljka, dr.med [2779] · naslovna asistentica Prtorić Laura, dr. med. [2835] · Ružman Lucija, dr. med. [381] · naslovna asistentica Vrsaljko Iva, dr. med. [1889]		
13.04.2026		

	P21-P22-P23-P24 Fluid and electrolyte disorder: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [2778] [1908] [2776] [2265] [1889] [378] [1909] ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group A1 ◦ Group A2 ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group C2	S16. Foreign bodies of the airway: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [370] ◦ P_380 S17. Cystic fibrosis: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [370] ◦ P_380 S18. Cyanosis: • P5-112 (10:10 - 10:55) [381] ◦ P_380
prof. dr. sc. Banac Srđan, dr. med. [370] · naslovna asistentica Brajenić Nika, dr. med. [1908] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · nasl. asistentica Kovačević Franka, dr. med. [2265] · Ružman Lucija, dr. med. [381] · naslovni asistent Verbić Arijan, dr.med. [2776] · naslovna asistentica Vrsaljko Iva, dr. med. [1889] · naslovna asistentica Šlabek Ema, dr. med. [2778]		
14.04.2026		
	P25-P26-P27-P28 Inborn errors of metabolism: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [378] [1908] [1906] [2835] [2833] [369] [382] ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group C2 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group B2 ◦ Group A2 ◦ Group A1	S4. Growth disorders: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [378] ◦ P_380 S20. Congenital heart disease: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [1909] ◦ P_380 S19. Chest pain: • P5-112 (10:10 - 10:55) [1909] ◦ P_380
naslovna asistentica Brajenić Nika, dr. med. [1908] · dr. sc. Butorac Ahel Ivona, dr. med. [378] · naslovna asistentica Drašković Dorotea, dr. med. [2833] · asistent Jambrović Jurica, dr. med. [1909] · prof. dr. sc. Prpić Igor, dr. med. [369] · naslovna asistentica Prtorić Laura, dr. med. [2835] · naslovna asistentica Šalamon Katarina, dr. med. [1906] · Šerifi Senada, dr. med. [382]		
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	P29-P30-P31-P32 Genetic malformations: • Pedijatrija-Sušak (11:30 - 14:30) [2263] [1909] [376] [2780] [379] [382] ◦ Group D1 ◦ Group B1 ◦ Group A2 ◦ Group C1 ◦ Group A1 ◦ Group C2 • Pedijatrija (11:30 - 14:30) [2835] ◦ Group B2	S58. Shock: • P5-112 (08:30 - 09:15) [372] ◦ P_380 S23. Evaluation of a child with a bleeding diathesis: • P5-112 (09:20 - 10:05) [381] ◦ P_380 S24. Lymphadenopathy: • P5-112 (10:10 - 10:55) [382] ◦ P_380
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ISPITNI TERMINI (završni ispit):

1.	18.05.2026.
2.	30.06.2026.
3.	06.09.2026.
4.	20.09.2026.