

CORE 21123- Paediatrics

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| Status | Core |
| No of Hours | 45 hours |
| No of Credits | 3 |
| Learning Outcomes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the main ways in which children’s health and illness is different from adults and say how health professionals monitor growth, nutrition and development in Sri Lanka. • List the most common childhood illnesses and be aware of their causes and consequences. • Demonstrate understanding of elementary aspects of genetics and show awareness of the most common genetic conditions which cause disabilities. • List the principle types of child abuse and outline a general procedure to follow if abuse is suspected. • Describe briefly the possible effects of poor health or nutrition on children’s health and development and show awareness of the main food eaten by the population in Sri Lanka. Show awareness of the link between poverty and nutrition. Show awareness of the link between poverty and nutrition. • Demonstrate understanding of the structure and function of the central nervous system, especially as it relates to cognitive and language functioning and motor skills. • Outline types and major causes of neurodevelopmental disorders and show understanding of the professionals how the multi- disciplinary professionals will collaborate from different sectors to provide services for these children and their families. • Demonstrate an understanding of the issues related to genetics in childhood disabilities. • Discuss the incidence and prevalence of childhood disabilities |
| Methods of Teaching and Learning | Lectures(30 hours) and clinical lecture demonstrations |
| Module content | <p>Unit 1: Growth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Nutrition screening and monitoring in Sri Lanka ▪ Growth measurements and charts ▪ Impact of nutrition and poverty on developmental and health ▪ Breast feeding and complementary feeding <p>Unit 2: Nutritional disorders in children</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Protein energy malnutrition ▪ Water soluble vitamins ▪ Trace elements ▪ Biochemical basis of nutrition <p>Unit 3: Early identification of perinatal pediatric disorders leading to childhood disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Prematurity ▪ Birth asphyxia ▪ Other neonatal/ infant high risk conditions <p>Unit 4: Child development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Normal development 0-5 years ▪ Common neurodevelopmental disorders |

- Early detection and intervention

Unit 5: Childhood disabilities

- Congenital disorders
- Neuro developmental disorders
- Developmental delay
- Early detection and intervention of developmental disorders
- Common syndromes including Down Syndrome
- Cerebral palsy
- Epilepsy

Unit 6: Medical management of paediatric conditions

- Common pharmacological agents used in children with disabilities including medications for conditions such as Epilepsy, ADHD, Cerebral palsy and the effect on cognition, learning and development of communication

Unit 7: Infections of the Central Nervous system

- The microbiological basis for infections and common infections: Meningitis and encephalitis
- Congenital infections
- Vaccine preventable conditions and immunization schedule

Unit 8 : Child abuse and neglect

- Types of child abuse
- Policies for child protection in Sri Lanka
- Implementation of child protection policies in Sri Lanka

Unit 9: Child and adolescent mental health

- Autism
- Learning disorders
- Attention deficit hyperactive disorder

Unit 10: Genetics-Principles of genetics

a. Principals of genetics

- Genes
- Human chromosome
- Cytogenetics
- Mitosis and Meiosis
- Numerical aberrations
- Sex chromosome anomalies
- Symbols used in pedigree construction
- Traits
- Environment and genetic interactions influencing fetus

b. Genetic component of impairment

- Cognitive impairment
- Pervasive developmental disorder
- Dyslexia
- Specific reading disabilities
- Stuttering

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| | <p>c. Genetic component of hearing impairment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of gene libraries in the study of the molecular genetics of auditory system • Epidemiology of genetic hearing impairment • Genetic hearing loss <p>d. Syndromes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chromosomal syndromes • Single gene syndromes • Polygenic –multifactorial syndromes • Sporadic syndromes • Genetic counseling • Environment syndromes <p>Unit 11: Multi-disciplinary team management of paediatric conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-disciplinary team management • Role of the paediatrician in multidisciplinary management of paediatric conditions. • Role of the SLT and Audiologist in multidisciplinary management of paediatric conditions. • Other professionals involved • Referral process |
| Assessment | Exam100% |