

4th line

Pediatrics

Examination of child with rickets

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to peculiarities of child's feeding, nursing, specific prophylaxis, psychomotor development).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, measurement of muscular tone and the skeleton).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - explain to a child and his/her parents what examinations should be performed and obtain their informed consent.
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (electrolytes: Ca, P, alkaline phosphates, bones X-Ray).

Informing about the results of examination

- friendly facial expression and smile.
- gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with malnutrition

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to duration of the pregnancy, labor, child's feeding, physical and psychomotor development).

- friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, physical development: weight, height, nutrition and proportionality score).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain their informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
 4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood count, proteins, glucose, serum electrolytes, coprogram).
 - Informing about the results of examination
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with bronchial asthma

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - tactful and calm conversation with sick child his/her parents.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to disease's duration, dyspnea attack's peculiarities and provoking factors, their duration and methods of their liquidation, allergic and family history).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, chest inspection, lungs percussion and auscultation, account the breathing rate and the heart rate).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain their informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.

4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood analysis, sputum test, chest X-ray, allergic tests results).

Informing about the results of examination

- friendly facial expression and smile.
- gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with bronchitis

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to disease's duration, provoking factors, symptoms' dynamics and treatment's results, allergic and family history).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, chest inspection, lungs percussion and auscultation, account the breathing rate and the heart rate).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain there informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood analysis, sputum test, chest X-ray, allergic tests results).

Informing about the results of examination

 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with pneumonia

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to disease's duration, provoking factors, symptoms' dynamics and treatment's results).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, chest inspection, lungs percussion and auscultation, account the breathing rate and the heart rate).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain there informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood analysis, sputum test, chest X-ray).

Informing about the results of examination

- friendly facial expression and smile.
- gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with carditis

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to disease's duration, provoking factors, symptoms' dynamics and treatment's results).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, chest inspection, heart

percussion and auscultation, to account the breathing rate and the heart rate, examination for edema).

- friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain there informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood analysis, acute phase markers, ECG, Echo- CS, chest X-ray results).
- Informing about the results of examination
- friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with pyelonephritis

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to disease's duration, provoking factors, symptoms' dynamics and treatment's results).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, examination for edema, Pasternatsky's test, palpation of abdomen).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain there informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood

analysis, urinalysis, Zimnitskiy's test, Nechyporenko test, urine culture, biochemical blood analysis – protein, urea, creatinine, cholesterol, excretory urogram).

Informing about the results of examination

Informing about treatment prognosis

- friendly facial expression and smile.
- gentle tone of speech.

Examination of a child with glomerulonephritis

1. To ask complaints, typical for this pathology.
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - greeting and introducing.
 - by means of game playing find a contact with a child.
 - tactful and calm conversation with the parents of sick child.
2. To ask patients history (special attention should be paid to disease's duration, provoking factors, symptoms' dynamics and treatment's results).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
3. To perform physical examination and find changes, typical for this pathology (examination of the skin and mucous membranes, examination for edema, Pasternatsky's test, palpation of abdomen).
 - friendly facial expression and smile.
 - gentle tone of speech.
 - explain to the parents what examination should be performed and obtain there informed consent.
 - find a contact with a child, try to gain his/her confidence.
 - prepare for examination (clean and warm hands, warm stethoscope, etc).
 - make examination.
 - explaining the results of examination to child's parents.
4. To interpret results of laboratory-instrumental investigations and find changes typical for this pathology (complete blood analysis, urinalysis, Zimnitskiy's test, Nechyporenko test, urine culture, biochemical blood analysis – protein, urea, creatynine, cholesterol).

Informing about the results of examination

- friendly facial expression and smile.
- gentle tone of speech.