**Task 1.**

A 7-year-old boy M., suspected of having acute appendicitis, was taken to the hospital of the Children's Clinical Hospital by ambulance. From the anamnesis it is known that the boy's sister is currently ill with chickenpox.

Answer: 1. In which department of the hospital to hospitalize the boy?

Standard answer and action: 1. In the box of the infectious-diagnostic department, because the boy is exposed to chickenpox.

**Task 2.**

In the admission department of the children's clinical hospital there is a boy A. 8 years old, sent for treatment to the gastroenterology department for exacerbation of chronic cholecystocholangitis. At the initial examination of the child on the hair of the head found nits.

Answer:

1. What is the sanitary treatment of the patient?

2. What notes should be made in the medical records?

3. What anti-epidemic measures should be taken by the nurse of the admission department?

Standard answer and action:

1. Moisten the hair with a cotton ball in one of the disinfectant solutions (for example, 0.25% water-emulsion dicresyl), cover with a handkerchief for 15-20 minutes, wash your head with warm water, rinse with 6% solution of vinegar. The hair is cut, collected in a special dish with a lid, and then burned.

2. On the title page of the medical card put a mark "P +".

3. Send a message to the SES at the child's place of residence.

**Task 3.**

The child is 6 months old. Manifestations of exudative-catarrhal diathesis are retained from birth. For the last 3 weeks after drinking orange juice (100 ml) bothered by itchy skin, spotty blisters on the skin. In this regard, the mother did not bathe the child. On examination, the child's condition is disturbed, irritable, bumps on the buttocks, gneiss on the scalp, on the torso residual elements of the rash (single spots, crusts), combs. Wetting in the groin.

Answer:

1. Name the cause of the disease.

2. What are your tips for caring for a child?

Standard answer and action:

1. The introduction of a large amount of orange juice, which has a sensitizing effect, and at the age of 6 months is not recommended to enter the juice, and even starting with 100 ml; violation of child care, namely - for the skin.

2. Hygienic and therapeutic (starch) baths, alternating them. Lubricate bumps and soaking with Fucorcine solution, other skin folds - boiled oil. Apply an oil compress on the gneiss areas in 2-3 hours. to a hygienic bath and wash your head with soap and water. Apply an ointment or emulsion prescribed by a doctor to the areas of rashes and scratches.

Starch bath technology: potato starch at the rate of 100 g per 10 liters of water is diluted in a small amount of cold water, stirred and poured into the bath. Water temperature 37−38 ° С, duration 8−10 min. After the bath it is necessary to pour water over the child. The course of treatment is 10-12 baths in 1 day.

**Task 4.**

In a seriously ill child, the mother noticed areas of redness of the skin on the waist, heels and elbows. The integrity of the skin is not violated.

Answer:

1. What skin changes can you think of?

2. Your actions?

Standard answer and action:

1. Bedsores in the stage of redness.

2. Rub the affected areas with camphor alcohol, vinegar solution, cologne. Lubricate with a strong solution of potassium permanganate. Quartz lamp irradiation is used. It is recommended to change the patient's position more often (every 2-3 hours). Under the areas of the body where bedsores have formed, put rubber circles.

**Task 5.**

A 1.5-year-old child suffers from celiac disease. The parents sought medical help to determine the child's feeding tactics.

Answer:

1. What medical nutrition does this child need?

2. Choose the right diet for your baby.

3. Make this child a one-day indicative menu.

Standard answer and action:

1. This child needs an agliadin diet with the exclusion of gluten-containing foods from the diet.

2. Proper diet - 5 times a day (breakfast, brunch, lunch, afternoon tea, dinner).

3. Sample one-day menu for this child:

9.00 - Breakfast

Buckwheat porridge with butter 200 g

Tea with milk 100 g

Cornflakes 15 g

11.00 - Second breakfast

Fruit juice (carrot) 100 g

14.00 - Lunch

Vegetable puree soup. on bone broth 100 g

Meat puree with vegetable garnish 80/100 g

Apple juice 50 g

Marshmallows 20 g

17.00 - Afternoon

Kefir 150 g

Pancakes from corn flour 20 g

19.30 - Dinner

Mashed potatoes 100 g

Cheese 9% fat 75 g

Corn sticks 10 g

Infusion of dog rose 100 g

**Task 6.**

A 7-year-old doctor prescribed a urine test for Nechiporenko.

Answer:

1. What are the actions of junior medical staff to explain the correctness of urine collection?

2. How to prepare the patient for urine collection?

3. What is the sequence of urine collection?

Standard answer and action:

1. Prepare for the patient a clean dry vessel of at least 250 ml, diuresis, funnel, referral to the laboratory, disinfectant solutions.

2. Psychological training, instruction on thorough toilet of the genitourinary system and collection of urine only its middle portion, explain what is the "middle portion".

3. The day before, give the patient a clean, dry container with a lid, diuresis, and funnel. Explain to the patient that in the morning he should collect the middle portion of urine in the vessel (the first and last - in the toilet). Explain that the urine container must be placed in the bathroom no later than 7.30 am. Ensure proper referral to the laboratory and delivery of urine there no later than one hour after collection.

If necessary, urine is collected at any time of day. The patient should collect at least 10 ml of urine.

Normally in 1 ml:

- leukocytes - up to 4 ∙ 103 (in children - up to 2);

- erythrocytes - up to 1 ∙ 103;

- cylinders - up to 250 (hyaline).