

QUESTIONNAIRE TO PROPÆPEUTICS OF CHILD'S DISEASES for module .

1. Principles of organization and methods of medical and prophylactic care for children in Ukraine.
2. Structure of children's treatment-and-prophylactic establishments and peculiarities in their organization.
3. Indicate main periods of children's growth and development.
4. Describe peculiarities in the intrauterine period of children's development.
5. Describe the most typical signs of the newborn infant period.
6. Describe the most typical signs of the infant period.
7. Describe the period of deciduous teeth (pre-preschool and preschool periods).
8. Describe the school period (from 7 to 17 years), including young, middle and late school periods.
9. What does the term "gestational age" mean?
10. What do "full-term newborn", "preterm newborn", "postmature, or post-term, newborn" mean?
11. The characteristic features of the physical development of the normal full-term newborn.
12. The main features of the physiology of the newborn period.
13. What do you know about transient conditions of the newborn?
14. Indicate, please, peculiarities in the examinations of the newborn.
15. What do you know about care for newborns?
16. Explain the notion "the physical development of children".
17. Point the main characteristics of the physical development.
18. State the methods of the examination of the physical development.
19. State the methods of the estimation of the physical development.
20. Describe changes in the physical development figures during the 1st year: the physical development at birth, at 6 months, at 12 months; the term when the weight is doubled, tripled.
21. What do you know about variations of the physical development?
22. Describe the changes of data in the physical development after the 1st year.
23. What do you know about the semeiotics of the physical development disorders: insufficient or surplus increase of the body weight, height, head and chest circumferences; intrauterine (prenatal) hypotrophy, postnatal hypotrophy, hypostature, paratrophy, gigantism, dwarfism, micro- and macrocephaly?
24. What do "acceleration" and "retardation" of the physical development mean? What are these phenomena caused by?
25. What do you know about the maturation of functions of sense organs (hearing, vision, olfactory, taste, skin sensitivity)?
26. What do you know about the formation of the locomotor activity in a child?
27. When does speech begin to develop in children?
28. What do you know about the skin embryogenesis?
29. The peculiarity of the skin in newborn.
30. Physiologic anatomical features of the main functions of the skin in children.
31. Describe peculiarities in the morphological structure of the child's skin,
32. What are the functions of the skin? What is the difference between the skin's functions in children and adults?
33. Describe the development of the subcutaneous adipose tissue during the antenatal and postnatal periods of childhood.
34. The peculiarity of the subcutaneous tissue in infant.
35. What is the difference between the chemical structure of child's and adult's

- subcutaneous adipose tissue? Explain the significance of this difference in child's pathology.
36. Describe peculiarities of the skin in different periods of childhood.
 37. What do you know about peculiarities in the examination of the skin?
 38. What pathological changes of skin color do you know? How can you interpret these changes?
 39. What does it mean erythema? What is the cause of erythema? When can you see it (diseases)?
 40. What does it mean ecchymosis and petechiae? What is the cause of hemorrhagic skin syndrome? When can you see it (diseases)?
 41. What does it mean jaundice? What is the cause of jaundice? When can you see it (diseases)? What is the difference between jaundice and carotenemia?
 42. What does it mean paleness? What is the cause of paleness? When can you see it (diseases)?
 43. How can you describe skin rashes? What do the words "primary" and "secondary" mean concerning morphological elements of rash? Give their descriptions.
 44. What does it mean secondary lesions? Examples.
 45. Tell about palpation of the skin and subcutaneous tissue.
 46. The peculiarity of the sweat and sebaceous glands in newborn.
 47. How can you check fragility of blood capillaries?
 48. Describe the main paraclinical methods of examination of skin.
 49. What do you know about embryogenesis of the bone system?
 50. Tell about peculiarities of morphological structure of child osseous tissue.
 51. What do you know about the osseous system function?
 52. The peculiarities of musculoskeletal system at the neonate.
 53. Describe peculiarities of separate parts of skeleton - the spinal column, the pelvis girdle and extremities, the skull, the thorax.
 54. What is the role of the osseous system examination in Pediatric practice?
 55. The order of appearing of primary (deciduous) teeth. The formula for a quick guide to assess of deciduous teeth.
 56. The order of appearing of secondary (permanent) teeth. The formula for a quick guide to estimate of permanent teeth.
 57. Describe the semiotics of the osseous system affections.
 58. Clinical manifestation of rickets?
 59. What deformation of chest do you know? When do they appear (diseases)?
 60. What does it mean craniotabes? What diseases do have this sign?
 61. What do you know about embryogenesis of the muscle system?
 62. What do you know about morphological structure of the muscle system?
 63. What is the dynamic of development of the muscle system?
 64. What is the function of the muscle system?
 65. State the main clinical and paraclinical methods of examination of the osseous and the muscle systems.
 66. What is the role of examination of the muscle system in Pediatrics practice?
 67. Describe the semiotics of the muscle system affections.
 68. What do you know about the respiratory system embryogenesis?
 69. What is the main peculiarity of the morphofunctional characteristic of the child's respiratory system in the age aspect?
 70. Diagnostic evaluation of auscultation findings in respiratory diseases (vesicular and bronchial diminished breath sounds, rales or rhonchi, wheezing, crackling sounds or crackles).
 71. Indicate main functions of the respiratory system.

72. Describe peculiarities of certain parts of the respiratory system:
 - the upper respiratory organs: nose, pharynx, fauces;
 - the middle respiratory tract: larynx, trachea, lobe and segmental bronchi;
 - the lower respiratory tract: bronchioles and alveoli.
73. What is the peculiarity of the thorax in an infant?
74. Structural and physiological peculiarities of the child's respiratory system which are predisposing causes to respiratory diseases.
75. What do you know about the physiology of respiration in children?
76. What does it mean Kussmaul breathing and Cheyne-Stokes respirations, seesaw (paradoxical) respirations and Biot's breathing?
77. Tell about the main clinical methods of examination of the respiratory system.
78. Diagnostic evaluation of palpation findings of the chest in patients with respiratory diseases. When is the voice of fremitus increased and decreased?
79. Tell about the main paraclinical methods of examination of the respiratory system.
80. What is the role of the respiratory system examination in paediatric practice?
81. Describe the semiotics of the respiratory system affection.
82. What does it mean cyanosis? What kind of cyanosis do you know? What is the cause of cyanosis? When can you see it (diseases)?
83. What are the main pathological syndromes of respiratory diseases?
84. What do you know about pathology of the respiratory system in children?
85. What is the palpation, percussion and auscultation finding in child with acute pneumonia?
86. What is the palpation, percussion and auscultation finding in child with acute bronchitis?
87. Peculiarities of lung percussion in infants; diagnostic evaluation of percussion findings.
88. What is the palpation, percussion and auscultation finding in child with acute Plevritis?
89. What is the palpation, percussion and auscultation finding in child with bronchial asthma?
90. Clinical manifestations of respiratory failure.
91. What do you know about the care for children with the respiratory system diseases? What do you know about embryogenesis of the cardiovascular system?
92. Tell about peculiarities of morphological structure of the child's cardiovascular system.
93. Fetal and neonatal cardiovascular system peculiarities.
94. Fetal circulation features as predisposing causes to congenital cardiac defects arising.
95. What do you know about the intrauterine and postnatal types of the child's hemodynamic?
96. Physiological features of the cardiovascular system in children.
97. State the main clinical methods of examination of the cardiovascular system.
98. State the main paraclinical methods of examination of the cardiovascular system.
99. What is the role of the cardiovascular system examination in paediatric practice?
100. Instrumental and laboratory methods of examination in patients with cardiovascular diseases.
101. Describe the semiotics of the cardiovascular system affections.
102. Describe the main pathological syndromes of the cardiovascular diseases.
103. What do you know about the cardiovascular system pathology in children?
104. Diagnostic evaluation of palpation findings of the chest in patients with cardiovascular disorders.
105. What does it mean tachycardia, bradycardia, pulsus paradoxus, sinus arrhythmia.
106. Types of murmurs (systolic, diastolic, functional and organic), which are usually heard throughout the heart auscultation. The differentiating between organic and functional murmurs.
107. Clinical manifestations heart failure.
108. Clinical manifestation of pulmonic stenosis.

109. Clinical manifestation of tetralogy of Fallot.
110. Clinical manifestation of cardiac arrest. Emergency aid of cardiac arrest.
111. How will you take care for children with cardiovascular diseases?
112. What do you know about embryogenesis of the digestive system?
113. Tell us about functions of the digestive system and main morphofunctional peculiarities of the digestive system in children.
114. Describe morphofunctional peculiarities of organs of the gastrointestinal system of children:
 - the oral cavity;
 - the esophagus;
 - the stomach;
 - the small and large intestines;
 - the pancreas;
 - the liver.
115. The peculiarities in the digestion of children at different age.
116. Point out the main clinical and paraclinical methods of examination of the digestive system in children.
117. Describe the semiotics of diseases of the digestive system in children.
118. What do you know about main pathological syndromes of the digestive system in children?
119. What do you know about diseases of the digestive system in children?
120. How will you take care for children with gastrointestinal diseases?
121. What do you know about embryogenesis of the urinary system?
122. Tell about peculiarities in the morphological structure of the urinary system.
123. What do you know about functions of the urinary system?
124. .What do you know about peculiarities of: a) the kidney; b)the renal pelvis and ureters; the urinary bladder; c) the urethra; d) the urination rate.
125. Describe peculiarities of urine in children.
126. What do you know about physiology of the urinary system?
127. List the main clinical and paraclinical methods of investigation of the urinary system.
128. Describe the semiotics of the urinary system affections.
129. What do you know about pathology of the urinary system in childhood?