

**Module (Course Syllabus) Catalogue**

**2023-2024**

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| **College/ Institute**  | **Erbil Medical Technical Institute** |
| **Department** | **Nursing** |
| **Module Name** | **Pediatric Nursing** |
| **Module Code** | **PEN403** |
| **Semester** | **4** |
| **Credits** | **6** |
| **Module type** | **Prerequisite Core Assist.**● |
| **Weekly hours** |  |  |
| **Weekly hours (Theory)** | **( 2 )hr Class** | **( 24 )hr Workload** |
| **Weekly hours (Practical)** | **( 2 )hr Clinical** | **( 24 )hr Workload** |
| **Lecturer (Theory)** | **Maryam Y. Yaseen MSc in Maternity Nursing** |
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| **Lecturer (Practical)** | **Nergiz Adil Jemil** |
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**Course Book**

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| **Course Description** | This course is designed to assist the 2nd year students to acquire the basic knowledge, concepts and understanding of the health problems associated with stages of growth and development (age- related concerns) and provides the opportunity to the students to deal with normal and sick child and adolescent. Students are trained in various settings |
| **Course objectives** | **General objective:**On completion of this course the student will be able to:1. To understand Growth and development of normal newborn babies2. To understand and perform Nursing care for premature, newborn and breast feed baby.3. To know Baby’s Nutrition **Specific objectives:** On completion of this course the student will be able to:1. Understand and perform Nursing care with common Medical and surgical diseases in children.2. Recognize Caring children with disabilities3. Describe Caring and prevention child from accidents.**Practical Objectives:**1. Utilize the nursing process & to deal with child’s health problems.
2. Emphasis on preventive aspects of care to promote health for children and adolescent.
3. Implement nursing care for children with:
	1. respiratory diseases
	2. gastrointestinal diseases
4. Apply pediatric nursing procedures related to:
	1. restraining
	2. CSF
	3. Setting IV fluid
	4. Giving I.M Injection
5. Measure anthropometric measurement (height, weight, head and chest circumferences)
6. Analyze critically the condition of the children and adolescents with blood diseases.
7. Applied scientific approach during practice of nursing care with children and adolescents.
8. Identify the needs of children and adolescents with special needs (handicapped children).
9. Identify child hood and adolescent diseases (medical and surgical diseases) in relation to its causes, complications, and its nursing care.
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| **Student's obligation** | **Theoretical exams include:**Written exam: Final and mid-season exam consist of: matching, multiple choice, true and false questions and case with problem-situation questionsQuizzes: short, surprise testsPreparation of 1 report, 2 HomeWorks, 1 seminar presentation. And general activities.**Clinical Exams include:** **1- Written exam****2- Lab Reports and activities:** that carried out by continuous evaluation and assessment of students’ during the course. Performing duties and assignment and performance of students during the course in presentation and active discussion and participation in the activities will be observe and evaluated by teachers and clinical instructors. |
| **Required Learning Materials**  | **Laboratory practice**: Pediatrics skills laboratory with equipment for pediatrics skills training such as gowns, gloves, white coat, stethoscope, examination equipment, white board, computer with equipment for PowerPoint presentations, posters, group discussion, group work.**Clinical practice:** equipment available in various clinical settings, real work with patient and client. clinical mentorship. |
| **Assessment scheme** | ‌25% Mid Term (Theory and practical)8% Quiz10% Lab activity17% Assignment (class activity, homework, seminar)20% final practical20% final theory |
| **Specific learning outcome** | -At the end of this course the students will be able to equip the essential knowledge, skills, and  attitudes needed to provide competent care to children during health and illness from birth to  adolescence. -Demonstrate safe performance of the nursing skills in a simulated laboratory setting. Apply principles of advocacy, empowerment, ethics, human rights, and gender issues to care provision.-Detect early signs, causes, classifications &management according to evidence based and  pediatric triage of different pediatric disorders.-Identify stages, characteristics, factors affecting growth & development & theories of  development from new born to adolescent-Design nursing care for children with different illness.-Use appropriate evidence based nursing to make decisions regarding common pediatric clinical situations. |
| **Course References‌** | 1. Hockenberry M.J. & Wilson D., (2009), Wong’s Essential of Pediatric Nursing, eight Edition, Mosby, Philadelphia.
2. White L., Duncan G & Baumle W. (2011), Foundations of Maternal & Pediatric Nursing, 3rd Edition, Delmar Cengage Learning
3. Susan L. Ward & Shelton M. Hisley (2009), Maternal-Child Nursing Care *Optimizing Outcomes for Mothers Children families,* 1st Edition, F.A. Davis Company, Philadelphia.
4. Joyce Y. Johnson & Keogh J., (2010), Pediatric Nursing Demystified 1st Edition, The McGraw-Hill Companies, and San Francisco.

 Uses many journals and websites |
| **Course topics (Theory)** | **Week** | **Learning Outcome** |
| Introduction to Pediatric and pediatric NursingNormal Newborn baby - Characteristics of normal Newborn baby* Weight, height, head, chest, skin, musculoskeletal system, Vital Signs, Senses and Neurological system (primitive reflexes).
 | 1 | Introducing the word of pediatric, who is the Pediatic nurse? Goal of pediatric nurse, role of pediatric nurseIdentifying characteristics of normal newborn, physical exam of newborn, APGAR score evaluation, Primitive reflexes  |
| High Risk Neonate | 2 | Identification of high-risk newbornClassification of high-risk newbornsMost common problems in high - risk newbornAssessment of high-risk newbornsNursing Management of High-Risk Infant |
| Premature baby | 3 | 1. Definition of premature baby
2. Cause & Risk factors
3. Characteristics of a Premature Baby
4. Nursing care management
5. Complications of premature baby
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| Infant feeding | 4,5 | What is the infant feeding Feeding at Birth & Neonatal PeriodIdentifying baby’s hunger signs Advantages and disadvantages of Breast-Feeding Bottle-fed babiesWhat is Supplementary and Complementary Feedings Process of Weaning  |
| InfancyCommon Health Problems in Newborns and Infants | 6 | What is the Infancy, Identifying Common Health Problems in Newborns and Infants.  |
| ToddlerSome common illnesses that appear in toddlerhood | 7 | Toddler period, Fitness, NutritionIdentifying common illnesses that appear in toddlerhood |
| Nutrition for different stages of children | 8 | Identifying nutritional needs for different stage of children |
| Care of the hospitalized child and special problem for children | 9 | Children's Reaction to HospitalizationThe Nurses Role in Caring Hospitalized Child |
| Childhood Health | 10 | Signs that child might be ill Top tips for medicinesIdentifying when need to get medical attentionCheck for signs of dehydration How to keep child comfortable when they have a high temperature |
| Common childhood illnesses | 11, 12 | Tips on helping a choking child Management of burns and scaldsBumps and bruisesChild and baby CPR  |
| **Practical Topics**  | **Week** | **Learning Outcome** |
| Introduction to Paediatrics Hospitl & some term abbreviation related to paediatrics  | 1 | Introduce wards, emergency, Nursery room, intensive care unit of newborn and children, identifying some abbreviation related to pediatric. |
| Paediatrics taking case history | 2 |  |
| Physical examination of children | 3 | Pediatric Taking case history and physical exam of children |
| Vital signs, Neonatal resuscitation | 4 | Identifying checking method and equipment that need for assessment of vital signs at different age of childKnowing Resuscitation procedure of newborn,  |
| Incubator care  | 5 | Identifying incubator equipment and care of incubators newborn  |
| Infant feeding | 6 | Help in breast feeding procedure of newborn that hospitalized or bottle feeding.  |
| Anthropometric measure, Nebulizer | 7 | Identifying of Anthropometric measure, Nebulizer methods |
| Dehydration, fluid calculation | 8 | Identifying Type of dehydration, Type of fluid, how to calculate fluid for management of dehydration, |
| New-born Jaundice | 9 | Identifying type of jaundice management,  |
| Infant and child diarrhea | 10 | Diagnosis of Diarrhea, signs and symptoms, management |
| Drug administration for child | 11 | Help in procedure of drug administration in hospital |
|  | 12 |  |
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|  **Extra notes:** |
| **Exam sample:****Theory:** ***Q1//* *Choose the one best true answer for each of the following:* (20 *marks*)** **1** - **Barlow’s Maneuver perform for…………….** **a)** Assess congenital hip dysplasia **b)** Assess primitive reflexes  **c)** Assess Apgar score **d)** None of them  **2- ………………. is risk factor for premature baby.** **a)** IVF pregnancy **b)** Heart problems of fetus  **c)** Metabolism problems **d)** None of them **3- For a child with bumps and bruises need to get medical attention if…….…..** **a)** Pain is relieved by paracetamol or ibuprofen **b)** They are vomiting persistently **c)** They have minor cuts, bumps and bruises **d)** They being unusually sleepy ***Q2/ Answer the Following.***   **1- How to keep child comfortable when they have a high temperature (3)** **2** - **Tips on helping a choking child (3** **3- Nursing care management for premature baby (3):** **4- Infant developmental readiness for Weaning**:**Practical**(**ORS, Relief of**[**anxiety**](https://nurseslabs.com/anxiety/)**, Physiologic neonatal jaundice,** **Adequate feeding**, **Avoid juice or soda, Hydrocoeles, Proper handwashing)**  **1-** ……………………….…are fluid-filled bags occurring on one or both sides inside the scrotum. **2-** …………………….……usually appears at day 2-5 and lasts about 10–12 days. **3-** Oral rehydration solutions …………………. should contain balance of water, sugar, and salt. 4- The major nursing care plan goals for a child who is hospitalized include……………………. **5-** The best preventive of infant jaundice is ……………………… ***Q2/ Answer the following questions;***  **1- Beneficial Effects of Hospitalization for child.**  **1-** **2-** **3-** **2- Complete the following abbreviations.** 1. FOPO:
2. NICU:

3- DFA:4- HC: **3 – You have a 20 kg child that comes in with 30% TBSA burns what is your initial fluid rate per**  **the parkland formula?**  |