



CD8.5.1 DISCIPLINE SYLLABUS FOR  
UNIVERSITY STUDIES

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FACULTY OF DENTISTRY  
STUDY PROGRAM 0911.1 DENTISTRY  
PEDIATRICS DEPARTMENT

APPROVED

at the meeting of the Commission for Quality  
Assurance and Evaluation of the Curriculum in  
Dentistry

Minutes No. 1 of 26.09.2023

Committee president, Professor,  
PhD, DMS,

Valeriu Burlau

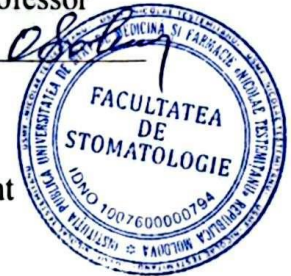
APPROVED

at the Council meeting of the Faculty  
of Stomatology

Minutes No. 2 of 09.11.2022

Dean of Faculty Ph.D., DMS,  
Associate professor

Oleg Solomon



APPROVED

at the meeting of the chair Pediatrics Department

Minutes No. 1 of 06.09.2023

Head of chair MD, Ph.D, Professor

Ninel Revenco

## SYLLABUS

DISCIPLINE Pediatrics

**Integrated studies**

Type of course: **Compulsory**

Curriculum developed by the team of authors:

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Chisinau, 2023



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### I. INTRODUCTION

Pediatrics is one of the core subjects in the university training of medical doctors. Childhood period has specific features in its evolution, beginning with birth and ending with adolescence.

Pediatrics is a fundamental discipline, the field of *pediatrics* is large and complex, and it includes aspects of *preventive, curative, social* and *developmental* medicine. During this course the future specialist studies the modern methods of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of various diseases in children. During the pediatric course students apply and integrate their fundamental knowledge (anatomy, physiology, microbiology, etc.) with other disciplines - neonatology, neuropsychiatry, infectious diseases in children, pediatric surgery, etc.

**Mission of the curriculum (aim) in professional training:** learn the basic notions on the anatomical and functional peculiarities of child's body in relation to the age, the principles of history collection, perform a general physical exam, assessment of neuro-psychological and physical development in children of different ages, assessing the diet of the child, immunoprophylaxis, etiology, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of different illnesses in children and their role in dental diseases, recognition of danger signs and general emergency medical assistance to critically ill child. The major orientation of pediatric is the prophylaxis medicine in healthy children.

- Language (s) of the course: English, Romanian;
- Beneficiaries: students of the IV year, faculty Dentistry

### II. MANAGEMENT OF THE DISCIPLINE

Code of discipline		<b>S.07.O.068</b>	
Name of the discipline		<b>Pediatrics</b>	
Person(s) in charge of the discipline		<b>MD, Ph.D., professor Ninel Revenco</b>	
Year	<b>IV</b>	Semester/Semesters	<b>VII</b>
Total number of hours, including:			<b>60</b>
Lectures	<b>10</b>	Practical/laboratory hours	<b>10</b>
Seminars	<b>10</b>	Self-training	<b>30</b>
Form of assessment	<b>E</b>	Number of credits	<b>2</b>

### III. TRAINING AIMS WITHIN THE DISCIPLINE

*At the end of the discipline study the student will be able to:*

*At the level of knowledge and understanding:*

1. Knowledge on basic pediatric pathology.
2. Laws of child growth and development, factors that influence growth and development.
3. The anatomical-physiological, functional, morphological peculiarities in children of different ages.
4. Principles of nutrition in healthy and sick children of different ages.
5. International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10).
6. Basic principles of pediatric pathology: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of typical diseases in children, the principles of diagnosis, treatment and prevention of these diseases.



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7. Major emergencies in pediatrics.
8. Methods of preventing disease in children.
9. Childhood immunization schedule.

**At the application level:**

1. Working with current medical documents: chart of observation, evolution.
2. Collection of the history (interview).
3. Anthropometric measurements in assessing physical development in children of different ages.
4. Making a general physical exam child of different ages.
5. Assessment of nutritional status of the child.
6. Prescription of the diet (food intake) in children of different ages.
7. Recognition of vital signs, symptoms and signs of the disease, major syndromes of child pathology.
8. Interpreting laboratory results: clinical, biochemical, bacteriological.
9. To interpret the results of imaging tests.
10. Formulation of definitive clinical diagnosis according to existing classifications.
11. To indicate general measures and drug treatment for the child according to the established diagnosis, prevention and rehabilitation.
12. Emergency medical care in critically ill children.
13. Health education of mothers.

**At the integration level:**

1. To develop knowledge and integrated approach to healthy child nursing, including nutrition as an important precondition for the child and adult health.
2. To promote the implementation of new knowledge and practices of nursing in future clinical work in relation to parents and carers of children.
3. To assess and evaluate the role of different exogenous and endogenous factors in promoting a healthy lifestyle.
4. Integrate knowledge about nursing practices for the proper development of the child.

**IV. PROVISIONAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS**

Specific issues to childhood: nutrition, nursing, growth and development, physical and neuropsychological, practical skills and contemporary methods of etiology, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of different illnesses in children.

**V. THEMES AND ESTIMATE ALLOCATION OF HOURS**

*Lectures, practical hours/ laboratory hours/seminars and self-training*

No. d/o	THEME	Number of hours			
		Lectures	Practical hours	Seminars	Self-training
1.	Introduction to the discipline. Maternal and child health care in Moldova. Child health indicators. Immunoprophylaxis. Childhood periods. Medical supervision of children in the Republic of Moldova. Growth and development. Evaluation of the physical and neuropsychological development in children. Characteristics of growth and development of children at different ages. Assessment of physical and neuropsychological development. Notion of mental retardation in development.	2	2	2	3



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No. d/o	THEME	Number of hours			
		Lectures	Practical hours	Seminars	Self-training
2.	Infant nutrition. Natural food priorities. Diversification. The importance of nutrition in the development and rational dental eruption in children. Mixed and artificial feeding of infants. Milk mixtures, feeding children at the age of one year and the importance of adequate nutrition in development and maturation of the maxillo facial system. Anatomical and physiological particularities of the locomotor system in children. Hypovitaminosis in children. Rickets: clinical manifestation, diagnosis, treatment and prevention.	2	2	1	3
3.	Pathology of acute respiratory diseases in children: specific features of semiology, principles of diagnosis and treatment. Acute viral infections in children: pharyngitis, laryngitis, epiglottitis, croup. Bronchitis in children. Acute viral and bacterial pneumonias in children. The role of chronic infection in the evolution of respiratory diseases in children.	1	2	1	3
4.	Anatomical and physiological particularities of the digestive system in children. Acute and chronic digestive disorders in children (gastritis, gastroduodenitis, ulcer disease): etiology, principles of diagnosis, treatment, prevention.	2	2	1	3
5.	Anatomical and physiological specific features of urinary system in children of different age. Particularities of anamnesis. Methods of clinical examination of the urinary system. Urine aspect modifications. Methods of supplemental examination. Urinary tract infection in children. Cystitis. Pyelonephritis.		2	1	4
6.	Morphological and functional specific features of the cardiovascular system in children. Rheumatic fever. The features of clinical manifestations, diagnosis, treatment and prevention principles.	1	2	1	3
7.	Anatomical and physiological particularities of the hematopoietic and immune system in children. Anemic syndrome and bleeding in children.	1	2	1	3
8.	States of emergency in children and tactics in medical syndrome: hyperthermic, convulsions, anaphylactic shock, dehydration, hypothermic syndrome, hemorrhagic syndrome.	1	2	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>25</b>

**VI. PRACTICAL TOOLS PURCHASED AT THE END OF THE COURSE**

Mandatory essential practical tools are:

1. Completing of current medical documents: chart of observation, evolution.
2. Collection and evaluation of anamnesis (interview).
3. Anthropometric measurements (height, weight, head and chest perimeters) with appreciation of physical development of the child at different ages.
4. Completing and interpretation of growth nomograms (height, weight perimeters) in children.
5. Assessment of nutritional status of the child.
6. Recognition of vital signs, symptoms and signs of the disease, major syndromes of child pathology.
7. General objective clinical examination in children of different ages (inspection, palpation, percussion, auscultation).



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8. Interpreting laboratory results: clinical, biochemical, bacteriological.
9. To interpret the results of imaging tests.
10. Formulation of definitive clinical diagnosis according to existing classifications.
11. To indicate general measures and drug treatment for the child according to the established diagnosis, prevention and rehabilitation.
12. Emergency medical care in critically ill children.
13. To possess the stages of ABCDE evaluation (airway, breathing, circulation);
14. To possess the techniques of the airways in children;
15. To possess the maneuvers of pediatric basal life support;
16. To possess the technique of external cardiac massage in children;
17. To possess the technique of balloon ventilation with mask in children;
18. To administer the medication in anaphylactic shock;
19. To identify the patient with seizures and to know (to apply) the anticonvulsant medication;
20. To possess the techniques of airways unblocking in foreign body aspiration.

**VII. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT UNITS**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<b>Maternal and child healthcare in the Republic of Moldova. Periods of childhood – their characteristics and significance. Peculiarities of child’s growth and development at different age. Assessment and evaluation of child’s physical and neuromotor development. Bone growth. Immunoprophylaxis of children.</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To define notions of pediatrics.</li> <li>• To know standards of child’s health follow-up.</li> <li>• To know peculiarities and significance of childhood periods.</li> <li>• To know principles of growth and development.</li> <li>• To know and to apply principles and methods of child’s physical and neuromotor development.</li> <li>• To know about child’s bone development and growth.</li> <li>• To know vaccination program.</li> </ul>	Definition of pediatrics. Healthy child. Standards of child’s health follow-up. Peculiarities of childhood periods. Principles of growth and development. Methods of child’s physical and neuromotor development. Maturation of a child’s bone, pubertal bone development and growth. Assessment of physical development. General inspection of a child. History – principles of history taking in pediatrics. Immunoprophylaxis of children. National vaccination program.
<b>Nutrition and feeding of children and adolescents</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know energy, nutritional factors, quantitative and qualitative requirements of children of different age.</li> <li>• To know principles of breastfeeding, formula feeding and mixed feeding of infants.</li> <li>• To know principles of complementary feeding of infants.</li> <li>• To know principles of feeding of toddlers and school aged children.</li> <li>• To demonstrate abilities to calculate</li> </ul>	Peculiarities of a child’s nutrition and metabolism, nutritional quantitative and qualitative and their role for the growth and development; nutritional factors important for the tissular plasticity, energy and metabolism. Breastfeeding – advantages, composition of the breast milk, feeding technique. Complementary feeding of infants: principles, indications, technique. Formula milk and mixed feeding of infants: principles, types of milk formulas for infants feeding, technique.



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<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Content units</b>
<p>nutritional requirements and to give recommendations for a healthy diet for children of different age groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know about the importance of nutrition adequate to a child's age for the development and maturation of the maxillofacial region.</li> </ul>	<p>Principles of nutrition of toddlers and school aged children: recommendation of a diet, physiological requirements, range of solid foods, volume and schedule. Unrecommended foods. Nutritional requirements calculations.</p> <p>The role of adequate nutrition for the development and maturation of the maxillofacial region of a child.</p>
<b>Childhood illnesses in early years</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know peculiarities of fever and hyperthermia in children. Febrile seizures in children.</li> <li>• To know the metabolism of vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus, and their role on bone health.</li> <li>• To know about nutritional rickets in children. Etiology. Pathogenesis. Clinical signs. Diagnosis, principles of treatment.</li> <li>• To know about the role of vitamin deficiencies in tooth disorders of children. Prophylaxis of nutritional diseases in children.</li> <li>• To know anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the immune system of children. Primary and secondary immune deficiencies in children.</li> <li>• To know about chronic nutritional disorders of children: malnutrition in children.</li> </ul>	<p>Fever and hyperthermic syndrome in children. Febrile seizures in children.</p> <p>Nutritional rickets in children. Metabolism of vitamin D, calcium and phosphorus.</p> <p>Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the skin, mucosa and annexes, and adipose tissue in children of different age.</p> <p>Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the immune system of children. Signs and symptoms of immune disorders in children. Primary and secondary immune deficiencies in children.</p> <p>Chronic nutritional disorders of children.</p> <p>Malnutrition in children.</p>
<b>Airways diseases in children</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know airways anatomical and physiological peculiarities and methods of clinical and paraclinical examination of the respiratory system in children.</li> <li>• To define main syndromes of airways diseases in children.</li> <li>• To know peculiarities of etiology and pathogenesis in children with upper airways infections: rhinopharyngitis, laryngitis, acute bronchitis, obstructive bronchitis.</li> <li>• To know peculiarities of etiology and pathogenesis in children with lung diseases.</li> <li>• To know and to apply methods of treatment for children with bronchopulmonary diseases.</li> <li>• To know the role of chronic oral cavity infections in development and evolution of respiratory diseases in children, and development of maxillofacial region.</li> </ul>	<p>Anatomical and physiological peculiarities, methods of clinical and paraclinical examination of the respiratory system in children, main syndromes of airways diseases in children.</p> <p>Acute upper airways infections in children: rhinopharyngitis, laryngitis, epiglottitis, croup, tonsillitis.</p> <p>Bronchitis in children. Acute bronchitis. Bronchiolitis.</p> <p>Obstructive bronchitis.</p> <p>Community acquired pneumonia in children.</p> <p>Diagnosis and differential diagnosis in airways diseases in children.</p> <p>Principles and peculiarities of differential treatment in airways diseases in children.</p> <p>Principles of prophylaxis of airways diseases in children.</p>



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**Hematopoietic system diseases in children**

- To know anatomo-physiological peculiarities of hematopoietic system in children.
- To know the semiology and major syndromes of hematopoietic system affection in children.
- To know the etiology and pathophysiology of anemic syndrome in children.
- To know the etiology and pathophysiology of the hemorrhagic syndrome in children.
- To know treatment methods of hematopoietic system diseases in children.

Anatomo-physiological peculiarities, semiology and major syndromes of hematopoietic system affection in children.  
Iron deficient anemia in children.  
Immune thrombocytopenic purpura.  
Hemophilia A.  
Approach to positive and differential diagnosis in childhood bleeding disorders.  
Treatment principles for management of bleeding disorders in children.

**Reno-urinary system diseases in children**

- To know anatomo-physiological peculiarities of reno-urinary system in children.
- To know the semiology and major syndromes of reno-urinary system affection in children.
- To know the methods of reno-urinary system examination (physical examination, laboratory workup, imaging methods) in children with urinary tract infection, acute and chronic glomerulonephritis.
- To know the treatment methods of reno-urinary system diseases in children.
- To know the role of reno-urinary system diseases in childhood oral health problems.

Anatomo-physiological peculiarities of reno-urinary system in children.  
The semiology of reno-urinary system affections in children.  
Urinary tract infection in children: cystitis and pyelonephritis in children. The approach to positive and differential diagnosis in urinary tract infection in children. Treatment principles for management of urinary tract infection in children.  
Acute poststreptococcal glomerulonephritis in children.  
Idiopathic nephrotic syndrome in children.  
Diagnosis approach and treatment principles in pediatric glomerulonephritis.

**Digestive system diseases in children**

- To know anatomo-physiological peculiarities of digestive system in children.
- To know the etiology and pathophysiology in digestive system diseases in children.
- To know and to apply the diagnosis methods (physical examination, laboratory workup, imaging methods) in digestive system diseases in children.
- To know and to apply the specific and general treatment methods in digestive system disorders in children.
- To know and to apply the prophylactic methods in prevention of pediatric digestive system diseases.
- To know the role of digestive system diseases in childhood oral health problems.

Anatomo-physiological peculiarities of digestive system in children of different ages.  
The diagnosis methods (physical examination, laboratory workup, imaging methods) in digestive system diseases in children.  
Malabsorption syndromes in children. Celiac disease. Cystic fibrosis. Lactose intolerance.  
Gastritis, gastroduodenitis in children. Peptic ulcer and duodenal ulcer in children.  
Acute and chronic pancreatitis in children.  
Chronic hepatitis in children.  
Approach to positive and differential diagnosis in childhood digestive system diseases.  
Specific and general treatment methods in digestive system disorders in children.  
The role of digestive system diseases in childhood oral



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**Content units**

health problems.

**Cardiovascular system diseases in children**

- To know anatomico-physiological peculiarities of cardiovascular system in children.
- To know and to apply the diagnosis methods (physical examination, laboratory workup, imaging methods) in cardiovascular system diseases in children.
- To know and to apply the specific and general treatment methods in cardiovascular system disorders in children.
- To know and to apply the prophylactic methods in prevention of pediatric cardiovascular system diseases.
- To know the role of cardiovascular system diseases in childhood oral health problems.

Anatomico-physiological peculiarities of cardiovascular system in children.  
The semiology of cardiovascular system affections in children.  
Congenital heart defects.  
Acute and chronic myocarditis in children.  
Approach to positive and differential diagnosis in childhood cardiovascular system diseases.  
Specific and general treatment methods in cardiovascular system disorders in children.  
The role of cardiovascular system diseases in childhood oral health problems.

**Major pediatric emergencies**

- To know the principles of pediatric emergency care.
- To know the major pediatric emergencies and conditions requiring urgent medical attention
- To know high risk anatomico-physiological peculiarities which predispose children to emergencies conditions.
- To know and apply pediatric basic life support.
- To know and apply ABC sequence of pediatric cardiorespiratory resuscitation.
- To know and to apply prophylactic methods in prevention of pediatric emergencies.

Principles of pediatric emergency care.  
Principles of pediatric emergency care assistance: the notion of triage, team work, diagnostic and therapeutic peculiarities.  
Identifying critically ill patients.  
Cardiopulmonary arrest, the causes of cardiopulmonary arrest.  
Emergency medical assistance for the child in critical condition.  
Pediatric basic life support.  
Medical treatment in cardiopulmonary arrest, shock, fever, convulsions, anaphylactic shock.  
Emergency care in pediatric acute bleeding.

**VIII. PROFESSIONAL (SPECIFIC (SC)) AND TRANSVERSAL (TC)  
COMPETENCES AND STUDY OUTCOMES**

✓ **Professional (specific) (SC) competences**

- PC1. Strong knowledge of the features of structure, development and functioning of the human body in various physiological and pathological conditions.
- PC2. Conducting of various practical work and procedures for carrying out professional activities specific to the specialty of dentistry based on the knowledge of fundamental sciences;
- PC3. Development of the diagnostic, treatment and rehabilitation plan in various pathological situations and choosing of appropriate therapeutic procedures for them, including the provision of emergency medical care;





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- PC4. Using of medical techniques, instrumental and laboratory investigations, digital technologies, in solving patient-specific therapeutic tasks.
- PC5. Planning, co-ordinating and conducting of health promotion activities and prophylactic measures to improve health at individual and community level, establishment and implementation of complex dispensary plans applicable to school and pre-school groups;
- PC6. Application of professional standards for assessment and quality assurance of dental services in relation to maneuvers, processes and associated treatments.

### ✓ **Transversal competences (TC)**

- TC1. Application of professional standards of assessment, acting according to professional ethics, as well as the provisions of the legislation in force. Promotion of logical reasoning, practical applicability, assessment and self-assessment in decision-making;
- TC2. Performing of activities and exercising of roles specific to team work in various medical institutions. Promotion of the spirit of initiative, dialogue, cooperation, positive attitude and respect for others, empathy, altruism and continuous improvement of their own activity;
- TC3. Systematic assessment of personal competencies, role and expectations, application of self-assessment on the learned processes, acquired skills and professionalism needs, efficient use of language skills, knowledge in information technologies, research and communication skills, for the purpose of provision of qualified services and adaptation to the dynamics of health policy requirements and for personal and professional development.

### ✓ **Study finalities**

At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

1. To know the anatomic-physiological, functional, morphological features of the child in relation to age;
2. To know the principles of nutrition of the healthy and sick child of different ages;
3. To know the evolution of the physiological processes of child growth and development, care, prophylaxis, social pediatrics, behavioral;
4. To know the particularities of the anamnesis, the physical examination, the laboratory results in children of different ages;
5. To know the basic principles of pediatric pathology: etiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations of diseases in children, contemporary methods of diagnosis, treatment and prophylaxis of these diseases;
6. To know indications and contraindications for the use of laboratory, instrumental, imaging, other pediatric diagnostic methods;
7. To know the indications, contraindications, the argumentation of an etiological, pathogenetic, symptomatic treatment of the diseases in children;
8. To know the methods of child disease prevention, the immunization schedule of children
9. To have knowledges of current medical records: the patient observation form, the daily records;
10. To evaluate nutritional status of children, prescribing recommendations for food intake in children by age groups;
11. To have communication skills with the patient's family for recommendations and explanations, to promote the principles of ethics and deontology in child health care;
12. To possess and apply emergency medical assistance to the child in critical condition;
13. To be able to objectively evaluate and self-assess the knowledge in the field, to assimilate new achievements in clinical disciplines.



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**IX. STUDENT'S SELF-TRAINING**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Expected product</b>	<b>Implementation strategies</b>	<b>Assessment criteria</b>	<b>Implementation terms</b>
1.	Study from a manual, course, reading reference and notes	Reading the material from the lecture or manual on the subject. Read questions on the subject that requires reflection. To get acquainted and to select additional information sources on the topic. Reading the text in its entirety, writing the essential content. Formulate conclusions about the importance of the topic/subject. Composition of the logical scheme of the theme, diagnostic algorithms and treatment.	Ability to extract the essentials; ability to form conclusions; interpretative skills; workload; forming personal attitude.	Throughout the module
2.	Additional documentation on specialized electronic platforms	Electronic specialty platforms. Online self-evaluation, study of online materials on the website of the Department, expressing opinions through forum and chat	Number and duration of website entries. The ability to extract the essential, self-evaluation results. The quality of systematization of the material obtained through its own activity.	Throughout the module
3.	Report	Analysis of relevant bibliographic sources on the topic of the report. Analysis, systematization and synthesis of information on the proposed theme. Compilation of the report in accordance with the actual requirements and its presentation.	Quality of material systematization. Concordance of the information with the proposed theme. Consistency of exposure and scientific correctness. Graphic presentation. Way of presentation.	Throughout the module
4	Preparing and presenting oral presentations	Selection of the research topic, establishment of the research plan, setting the terms of realization. Establishing components of the PowerPoint project/presentation – theme, purpose, results, conclusions, practical applications, bibliography. Peer reviews. Teacher reviews.	Analysis, synthesis, generalization of own data. Concordance of the information with the subject. Formation of an algorithm of knowledge based on the obtained conclusions. Graphic presentation.	Throughout the module



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			Way of presentation	
5	Applying different learning techniques	Additional documentation in the library. Work with online materials. Study from manual. Documentation on specialized electronic platforms. Consultations. Other activities.	Workload. The degree of penetration in the essence of different subjects. Level of scientific argumentation, quality of conclusions. Creativity elements. Demonstrating the ability to understand the problem. Formation of personal attitude.	Throughout the module

## **X. METHODOLOGICAL SUGGESTIONS FOR TEACHING-LEARNING-ASSESSMENT**

- ***Teaching and learning methods used***

Pediatric discipline is taught in the classical manner: with lectures and practical lessons. Lectures will be held by the theoretical course holders. During practical lessons students will discuss the topic, apply the anthropometric, clinical, morphological and functional evaluation methods for different childhood ages, will apply age-specific care techniques, will learn vaccination schedule and medical follow-up, will prescribe adequate age diet, will apply methods of diagnosis and treatment of pediatric diseases. Students will perform bedside patient care (assessment, diagnosis and treatment) in medical wards. Contemporary teaching methods, including discussion and analysis of clinical cases, interactive methods, practical work at the patient's bedside, and working with medical records of inpatients, will be used.

- ***Applied didactic strategies/technologies (discipline specific):***

Interactive lecture, explanation, conversation, debate, individual study, work with scientific texts, student practice on medical mannequins.

- ***Methods of assessment (including calculation method of final grade).***

- ***Current:*** is carried out in accordance with methods of assessment by frontal and/or individual control:
  - Seminars with evaluation of theoretical knowledge and practical skills through oral interview,
  - Discussion of clinical cases,
  - Oral presentations, individual work
  - Methods of patient bedside evaluation
  - Role-play methods of discussed topics,
  - Written tests.

***Final: exam***

Final exam in Pediatrics (summary assessment) is the oral test. In the final assessment are not admitted:

- students with the average annual mark below 5;



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- students who have not recovered absences from the practical work.

The oral test is done by offering each student an examination ticket containing 3 subjects. The test is marked with marks from 10 to 0. Exam subjects (questions) are approved at the departmental meeting and are brought to the attention of the students at least one month before the session.

For the exam to be considered promoted, the student must obtain at least mark - 5, otherwise the exam is not valid.

The final mark will consist of the annual average mark (coefficient 0.5), the oral test (coefficient 0.5). The marks of all stages of the final examination will be expressed in numbers according to the scoring scale (according to the table), and the final mark obtained will be expressed in two decimal places, which will be entered in the student's record-book. The exam is promoted with a minimum mark of 5, a maximum of 10.

### Method of mark rounding at different assessment stages

Intermediate marks scale (annual average, marks from the examination stages)	National Assessment System	ECTS Equivalent
1,00-3,00	2	F
3,01-4,99	4	FX
5,00	5	E
5,01-5,50	5,5	
5,51-6,0	6	
6,01-6,50	6,5	D
6,51-7,00	7	
7,01-7,50	7,5	C
7,51-8,00	8	
8,01-8,50	8,5	B
8,51-8,00	9	
9,01-9,50	9,5	A
9,51-10,0	10	

The average annual mark and the marks of all stages of final examination (computer assisted, test, oral) - are expressed in numbers according to the mark scale (according to the table), and the final mark obtained is expressed in number with two decimals, which is transferred to student's record-book.

*Absence on examination without good reason is recorded as "absent" and is equivalent to 0 (zero). The student has the right to have two re-examinations.*

### XI. RECOMMENDED LITERATURE:

#### A. Compulsory:

1. Barbara Bates. Guide to Physical Examination and History Taking, 13<sup>th</sup> Edition, Lippincott Company. 2020, p. 1172.



**CD8.5.1DISCIPLINE SYLLABUS FOR  
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2. Kliegman: Nelson Textbook of Pediatrics, 21<sup>th</sup> edition, 2019, p. 4264.
3. Lectures on the theme.

***B. Additional***

1. Maydanic V. G. Propaedeutic of Pediatrics, Kharjiv national Medical University. 2010, 348 p.
2. Child growth and development 13/14 ed. : E. N. Junn, C. J. Boyatzis .- 20th ed. New York McGraw-Hill, 2014
3. Electronic sources.