

Subject Name: NURSING CARE OF CHILDREN
Theoretical Hours: 70
Clinical Hours: 200

COURSE OBJECTIVES

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

- Define terminology used in child health nursing.
- Discuss the process of growth and development from the neonate to and including the adolescent.
- Initiate measures for promotion of proper growth and development and prevention of illness.
- Assess the health status of any child and carry out appropriate nursing actions.
- Plan, give and evaluate care to sick children.
- Identify the safety hazards and methods of accident prevention for children of all ages.

	Specific Objectives	Content
1	Introduction to Child Health Nursing	Definition of Following Child Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pediatrics • Pediatrician • Neonate • Infant • Toddler • Pre-School • School Age • Adolescence
2	Growth and Development	Major Developmental Characteristics and Milestones <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical, Physiological, Social • Language, Intellectual, Adaptive • Types of Toys • Activities, Play Promoting Optimum Development <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nutrition and Feeding • Immunization (Review) • Parent Concern (Importance of Parent/Child Relationship) • Sleep, Rest, Exercise, Protection • Stimulation of Child-to-Child Program
3	Adolescence	Adolescent Changes and Problems <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical Development • Psychological and Emotional Development • Physiological Changes • Cultural Influences • Adolescent's Reaction to Puberty • Adolescent's Reaction to Sickness • Common Problems of Adolescents
4	Admission and Discharge of a Sick Child/Adolescent	Admission and Discharge Procedures of a Sick Child or Adolescent
5	Use of Nursing Process with Sick Children/Adolescent	History Taking Physical Assessment Physical and Psychological Response Stress of Illness on Child and Family Nursing Care of Critically Ill Child Needs of the Parents in Coping with Death of the Child
6	Childhood Mortality	Six Major Killer Diseases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhea • Measles • Tetanus • Tuberculosis • Malnutrition • Acute Respiratory Infections • Who, When, Where, What, Why of Childhood Killer Diseases • Role of Nurses in Reduction of Mortality Rate

7	Childhood Morbidity	<p>Gastrointestinal Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dehydration • Dysentery • Worms Infestation • Jaundice • Pyloric Stenosis • Tracheo-Oesophageal Atresia • Imperforate Anus • Intestinal Obstructions <p>Respiratory Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold, Cough • Broncho-pneumonia • Bronchitis • Asthma, Allergy • Empyema • Pleurisy <p>Skin Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lice, Scabies • Eczema, Boils <p>Genitourinary Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nephritis • Pyelonephritis • Nephritic Syndrome • Glomerulonephritis • Bladder Stone • Inguinal Hernia • Hydrocele • Undescended Testis • Phimosis <p>Endocrine Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • of Pituitary, Thyroid and Adrenal Glands • of Pancreas <p>Neurological Disorders/Psychological</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Epilepsy • Meningitis • Encephalitis • Mental Retardation • Behavioral Problems (e.g. enuresis, hyperactivity) <p>Cardio Vascular Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anemia • Leukemia • Hemophilia <p>Collagen Disorders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatic Fever • Rheumatic Heart Disease <p>Congenital Disorders/Disabilities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hair Lip • Cleft Lip • Club Foot • Dislocation of Hip
8	Childhood Health Hazards	<p>Common Health Hazards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Falls • Burns • Drowning • Asphyxiation • Poisoning • Road Accidents • Injury from Sharp Instruments <p>Prevention Strategies to Decrease Childhood Health Hazards First Aid and Nursing Care of Children Following Accidents</p>