Subject Name:NURSING CARE OF CHILDRENTheoretical Hours:70Clinical 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
	C C	Pediatrics
		Pediatrician
		Neonate
		Infant
		Toddler
		Pre-School
		School Age
		Adolescence
2	Growth and Development	Major Developmental Characteristics and Milestones
		Physical, Physiological, Social
		Language, Intellectual, Adaptive
U U		Types of Toys
		Activities, Play
		Promoting Optimum Development
		Nutrition and Feeding
		Immunization (Review)
1		 Parent Concern (Importance of Parent/Child Relationship)
		 Sleep, Rest, Exercise, Protection
		 Stimulation of Child-to-Child Program
3	Adolescence	Adolescent Changes and Problems
		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	History Taking
5	Children/Adolescent	Physical Assessment
		Physical and Psychological Response
		Stress of Illness on Child and Family
		Nursing Care of Critically III Child
		Needs of the Parents in Coping with Death of the Child
6	Childhood Mortality	Six Major Killer Diseases
		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	Gastrointestinal Disorders
1		Dehydration
		Dysentery
		Worms Infestation
		Jaundice
		Pyloric Stenosis
		Tracheo-Oesophageal Atresia
		Imperforate Anus
		Intestinal Obstructions
		Respiratory Disorders
		Cold, Cough
		Broncho-pneumonia
		Bronchitis
		Asthma, Allergy
		Empyema
		Pleurisy
		Skin Problems
		 Lice, Scabies Eczema, Boils
		Genitourinary Disorders
		Nephritis
		Pyelonephritis
		Nephritic Syndrome
		Glomerulonephritis
		Bladder Stone
		Inguinal Hernia
		Hydrocele
		Undescended Testis
		Phimosis
4		Endocrine Disorders
		of Pituitary, Thyroid and Adrenal Glands
1001003000		of Pancreas
		Neurological Disorders/Psychological
		Epilepsy Magingitia
4		Meningitis Encephalitis
		Mental Retardation
		 Behavioral Problems (e.g. enuresis, hyperactivity)
		Cardio Vascular Disorders
		Anemia
		Leukemia
		Hemophilia
		Collagen Disorders
		Rheumatic Fever
		Rheumatic Heart Disease
		Congenital Disorders/Disabilities
		Hair Lip
		Cleft Lip
		Club Foot Dislocation of Llin
0	Childhood Health Hazards	Dislocation of Hip Common Health Hazards
8		Falls
		Burns
		Drowning
		Asphyxiation
		Poisoning
		 Road Accidents
		Injury from Sharp Instruments
		First Aid and Nursing Care of Children Following Accidents
		Prevention Strategies to Decrease Childhood Health Hazards