GENERAL OBJECTIVES
Students will be expected to acquire sufficient theoretical knowledge and basic practical experience of the most specific aspects of pediatrics, as described in the Pediatrics course programme and summarized in the following sections:

- Knowledge of the normal growth and development process for children under 18 and their physiological variants.
- Knowledge of nutrition in the healthy and ill child during the different stages of infancy and childhood.
- Prophylaxis of infectious diseases. Prevention of the different causes of organic disease. Prevention of situations that affect the physical or psychic development or social integration of children.
- Knowledge of the signs and symptoms of childhood diseases up to the age of 18.
- Acquisition of skills for the diagnosis, prognosis and treatment of the principal changes in the physical, psychic and social state and the health of children up to the age of 18.
- Knowledge of the social changes that influence normal development in children.
- Learn the basic principles of medical ethics applied to professional practice in all areas of child healthcare.

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
In addition to the learning objectives described for each topic, by the end of the course students will be expected to have acquired the following skills:

- Obtain a correct anamnesis that includes patient interview and enumeration of the most significant clinical signs.
- Develop the routine of establishing satisfactory communication between doctor, family and patient, which in pediatrics will differ with patient age.
- Evaluate clinical signs recorded in the anamnesis according to importance.
- Know the correct clinical examinations used in the pediatric age groups and highlight aspects that can be considered physiological at a given age.
- Correctly interpret clinical analyses, taking into account changes due to age group.
- Interpret the most basic diagnostic images, such as simple radiography.
- Know the standards for emergency treatment in pediatrics.
- Correctly apply pediatric preventive standards: vaccinations, chemoprophylaxis.

PROGRAMME

GENERALITIES
1. Concept of Pediatrics
Biological, medical, social and psychological characteristics at pediatric age. Basic concepts: puericulture, clinical pediatrics and social pediatrics. Stages of childhood. Principal causes of infant mortality.
Objectives: Understand the concepts of puericulture, clinical pediatrics, social pediatrics and developmental pediatrics. Understand the main characteristics of pediatrics: biological, medical, social and psychopedagogical. Know the stages of childhood and the basic aspects of child healthcare demographics.

2. Physiology of growth and sexual development
Objectives: Recognition of the particular growth characteristics in the different periods of pediatric age. Evaluation of the teething timetable, bone maturation and sexual maturation. Interpretation of anthropometric data. Define the concept of growth rate. Understanding of growth control methods.

3. Psychomotor development
Stages of psychomotor development. Psychic and motor acquisitions in the different pediatric ages. Limits of normality.
Objectives: Know the motor and psychological acquisitions in children, particularly in the infant stage, and their physiological variations. Early detection of a lack of acquisitions and its pathological significance.

4. Principal characteristics of digestion and metabolism in infants
Objectives: Knowledge of oral, gastric and intestinal secretions during digestion in infants. Particular characteristics of the different types of metabolism during the first year of life and their effects on nutrition.

5. Healthy infant feeding. Breast-feeding
Objectives: Physiology of human lactation: secretion and ejection. Highlight the principal characteristics of human milk and their influence on the state of nutrition. Consider the factors that influence the success or failure of breast-feeding.

NEONATOLOGY

6. Normal newborn
Objectives: Understand the concept of normal newborn and the different neonatal stages. Distinguish between the normal and pathological newborn. Understand neurological examination of newborns, the immune system and the principal risks during the neonatal period.

7. Premature and low birthweight newborns
Objectives: Establish the concept of premature newborn and low birthweight newborn. Know the causes of premature birth, the maternal causes of low birth-weight newborns and the clinical and functional characteristics of premature and low birth-weight newborns. Know and prevent the sequelae of prematurity. Know how to inform the family about diagnosis, prognosis and treatment. Know how to carry out the transfer of a premature or high-risk newborn.

8. Newborn asphyxia. Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy
Objectives: Know the signs of fetal distress. Know how to assess the Apgar test. Know the clinical signs of hypoxia and possible neurological conditions. Description of neonatal resuscitation procedures. Methodology for establishing immediate and delayed prognoses.
9. Fetal and neonatal trauma

Objectives: Know the principal injuries produced by birth trauma in newborns. Recognize the risk factors for the appearance of these injuries. Recognize the types of trauma that require hospital treatment. Establish immediate and delayed prognoses of fetal and neonatal trauma. Know the relevant trauma prophylaxis during the neonatal period.

10. Respiratory difficulty in newborns


11. Fetal-neonatal hemorrhage

Objectives: Understand the physiology of coagulation in newborns. Know the causes of vitamin K deficiency in newborns. Know the principal hereditary hemorrhagic disorders. Know the causes of neonatal thrombocytopenia. Be able to provide a clinical assessment of the different types of neonatal hemorrhage. Know how to establish prophylaxis in children at risk of neonatal hemorrhage. Know the basic treatment protocols. Know how to provide emergency treatment for acute anemia.

12. Infections in newborns

Objectives: Know the general clinical characteristics of neonatal infections. Know the most frequent causes of neonatal infection. Know the predispositionary factors. Know how to determine the risks of infection, suspected infection and certain infection. Be able to establish a quick and orientative diagnostic protocol and interpret the laboratory data that suggest or confirm infection. Know the neonatal clinical procedures for sepsis, meningitis and necrotizing enterocolitis. Be able to establish a therapeutic protocol for an infection with an unknown germ.


Objectives: Recognition of the clinical signs of the principal prenatal infections. Diagnosis and assessment scheme for serological tests, with particular focus on disease activity. Evolution and possible complications according to the type of prenatal infection. Knowledge of control and treatment during pregnancy. Know the principal therapeutic procedures during the neonatal stage.


Objectives: Understand bilirubin metabolism and its consequences in newborns. Define physiological jaundice and be aware of its possible evolution. Diagnostic approach and monitoring of pathological jaundice. Know how to determine the risk of hyperbilirubinemia in different clinical situations. Know the different causes of hemolytic disease, its clinical evolution and possible complications. Indicate preventive measures and treatment for hemolytic disease.
PRENATAL PATHOLOGY

15. Diagnostic orientation of polymalformation syndromes

**Objectives:** Enumerate and define the developmental morphological disorders. Know the clinical classification and the principal etiopathogenetic groups. Describe the diagnostic guidelines for malformed children. Know the protocols for complete care.

16. Embryo-fetopathies

**Objectives:** Know the principal teratogenic agents responsible for malformations. Describe the most characteristic symptoms of the principal embryo-fetopathies. Know those embryopathies that are phenocopies of genetic syndromes.

17. Autosomal chromosome abnormalities at pediatric age

**Objectives:** Understand the clinical repercussions of chromosomal alterations in children. Describe the clinical procedures for the most frequent autosomal diseases: Down syndrome, Lejeune syndrome.

18. Gonosomal chromosome abnormalities at pediatric age
Clinical procedures for gonosomal aberrations at pediatric age. Most common syndromes: Turner syndrome, Klinefelter syndrome.

**Objectives:** Know the clinical procedures for the most common heterochromatin diseases in pediatrics. Establish standards for early diagnosis.

19. Counselling in prenatal pathology

**Objectives:** Define the term genetic counselling. Know the relevant indications. Know the preventive guidelines for cases of genetic pathology in children.

DIGESTIVE PATHOLOGY

20. Acute diarrhea. Salmonellosis

**Objectives:** Understand the concepts of acute diarrhea, its epidemiology, the etiopathogeny of acute diarrhea in infants and possible complications. Know how to establish the diagnostic approximation and etiological and dietetic treatment of acute diarrhea. Know the pathology for salmonellas at pediatric age.

21. Chronic diarrhea. Giardiasis

**Objectives:** Know the physiopathological and etiopathogenic classification of chronic diarrhea. Determine the required treatment. Know the epidemiology and clinical aspects of celiac disease. Identify the genetic and predisposition factors of celiac disease. Know the diagnostic criteria for celiac disease. Know how to determine and monitor an appropriate diet for a child of any age with celiac disease. Understand lactose intolerance and how it should be managed. Recognize the pathology, epidemiology and treatment of lamblia.

22. Emetic syndromes

**Objectives:** Define the criteria for *vomiting*, *regurgitation* and *rumination*; establish the differences and the concept of hiatus hernia, its etiopathogeny, clinical procedures and diagnosis. Know the etiopathogenic factors of vomiting in infants, the semiology of vomiting and current diagnostic methods for its assessment. Know the most common causes of vomiting in infants. Establish the diagnostic criteria for functional vomiting. Determine the appropriate therapeutic approach.

### 23. Acute and chronic abdominal pain


**Objectives:** Know the semiology of acute abdominal pain. Know the analyses and complementary examinations for the diagnosis of acute abdomen in children. Establish the procedure to follow for a child with acute or chronic abdominal pain.

### 24. Constipation


**Objectives:** Define the concept of *constipation*. Discuss the dietary and sociocultural factors that influence constipation. Establish a complete therapeutic programme (dietary, intestinal habit, etc.). Discuss the etiology and pathogeny of Hirschsprung’s disease. Know the clinical characteristics of megacolon and establish the differential diagnosis.

### RESPIRATORY PATHOLOGY

### 25. Pathology of the upper respiratory tract


**Objectives:** Understand the concept of the above conditions. Know the epidemiology and principal etiological factors in their appearance. Plan the diagnostic and therapeutic guidelines for a suspected pathology of the upper respiratory tract. Possible prophylaxis measures.

### 26. Bronchiolitis. Bronchopneumopathies and pneumonia


**Objectives:** Define the concept of acute respiratory insufficiency (ARI). Establish the clinical danger signs in infants with ARI. Define the concept and explain the epidemiology and physiopathology of bronchiolitis. Establish the clinical and diagnostic criteria of bronchiolitis. Determine the appropriate treatment. Consider the standard clinical data for acute pneumonia in children. Establish diagnostic criteria for suspected pneumonia and the methods required to identify the pathogen agent. Determine the bases of general treatment for acute pneumonia. Define the most appropriate antibiotic therapy for the above types of pneumonia.

### 27. Bronchial asthma


**Objectives:** Define the concept of pediatric bronchial asthma and the mechanisms of bronchial hyperreactivity. Know the anamnestic and clinical criteria for distinguishing asthma from other types of non-allergic obstructive bronchitis. Indicate measures of clinical and environmental control for asthmatic children. Determine the series of therapeutic measures and the associated controls and risks. Name the general measures that are important in the treatment of asthma. Know the prophylaxis and prognosis for bronchial asthma.

### 28. Cystic fibrosis


**Objectives:** Understand the multisystemic concept of fibrocystic disease of the pancreas, the incidence, means of transmission and physiopathology of cystic fibrosis. Describe the clinical forms of the disease. Know the indications for carrying out a determination of electrolytes in the sweat. Evaluate the normal and pathological values and the current diagnostic criteria for cystic fibrosis. Establish the general respiratory, digestive and
nutritional cures for the cystic fibrosis patient. Psychological and medical support in the home monitoring of these diseases. Determine the possibilities for lung transplantation.

CARDIOCIRCULATORY PATHOLOGY

29. Diagnostic orientation of congenital cardiopathies


30. Differential diagnosis of cardiomegaly in pediatrics

Objectives: Know the cardiothoracic indices at different ages. Know the different causes of cardiomegaly in children. Concept of myocarditis. Know the principal myocardiopathies: etiology, clinical aspects and diagnosis. Know how to determine emergency and maintenance treatment for myocardiopathies.

HEMATO-ONCOLOGY

31. Anemia in children

Objectives: Know the relevant anamnestic, clinical and analytical data for anemia in children. Determine the classification of anemia based on etiological factors. Determine the clinical etiology, analysis and therapeutics for macrocytic anemias due to deficiency of folates and vitamin B₁₂. Know the most frequent congenital hemolytic disorders in the community and the laboratory findings required to confirm diagnosis. Study the exogenic factors that could incite hemolysis in children with glucose-6-phosphate dehydrogenase deficiency. Study the anamnestic, clinical and therapeutic elements of thalassemia major and minor. Define the concept of aplastic and hypoplastic anemia. Know the clinical characteristics of Fanconi anemia.

32. Hemorrhages
Hemorrhages due to congenital alterations of the vessels. Acquired vascular conditions. Hemorrhages due to alterations of the platelets (idiopathic, post-infectious and symptomatic thrombocytopenic purpura, acquired thrombocytopenia). Coagulopathies: clinical study of hemophilia and consumption coagulopathies.

Objectives: Physiopathology of blood coagulation in children. Know the principal hemorrhagic diseases due to alteration of the blood vessels, platelets and plasma factors. Know how to create a diagnostic scheme for hemorrhages. Know the clinical aspects, diagnosis and treatment of purpura of immunological origin.

33. Leukemia. Lymphoma

Objectives: Know the epidemiology and frequency of the different forms of leukemia and lymphoma. Know the general clinical aspects of acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) and the clinical manifestations of extramedullary leukemia. Differential clinical diagnosis. Be able to instigate the systematic diagnosis of an acute leukemia. Know the general treatment guidelines for ALL and possible side effects. Study the different types of lymphoma in children and the general clinical aspects of Hodgkin’s lymphoma and Burkitt’s lymphoma. Know how to instigate the diagnostic protocol and control the evolution of lymphoma.

34. Oncology

Objectives: Learn the principal causes of abdominal mass in newborns, infants and children. Study the diagnostic method for an abdominal mass. Indicate the association between Wilms tumor and certain congenital anomalies.
Know the most common clinical manifestations of Wilms tumor. Establish the analytical, radiological and histological alterations in all cases. Describe the principal side effects of chemotherapy agents. Know how to establish the prognosis for a malignant tumor. Determine a complete therapeutic scheme for an oncology patient.

GENITOURINARY PATHOLOGY

35. Acute glomerulonephritis
Objectives: Discuss the most frequent etiologies of glomerular diseases in children and the different forms of clinical presentation. Specify the appropriate diagnostic scheme. Guidelines for the treatment and monitoring of glomerulonephritis. Define the concept of hematuria and its differential diagnosis.

36. Nephrotic syndrome in children

37. Urinary infection
Objectives: Define the concept of urinary infection and analyse its importance. Describe the different factors that predispose and condition infection. Describe the clinical procedure for suspected cases. Explain the diagnostic techniques and identify when they should be used and the appropriate indications. Know the treatment, monitoring and control of urinary infection and indications for prophylaxis.

38. Pathology of the male genitalia and inguinal canal
Objectives: Know the guidelines for examination of the male genitalia at different ages and the principal malformations of the male genitalia. Know how to determine a diagnostic scheme for an undescended testicle. Know the clinical aspects of testicular pathology.

39. Pediatric gynecology
Objectives: Know the guidelines for genital examination at different ages. Describe the principal diseases of the ovary, uterus and vagina. Know the principal alterations in the external genitalia of girls. Know how to carry out the differential diagnosis for vaginitis and leukorrhea. Correctly identify signs of suspected child sexual abuse.

PATHOLOGY OF THE LOCOMOTOR APPARATUS

40. Most common orthopedic problems at pediatric age
Description of the most common orthopedic problems: torticollis, scoliosis, kyphosis, congenital hip dislocation, coxa vara, epiphysiolysis of the femoral head, transitory synovitis, genu valgum and genu varum. Most frequent dystopia of the feet.
Objectives: Know the clinical symptomatology of the principal orthopedic alterations mentioned above. Evaluation of image diagnosis. Initial therapeutic recommendations.

41. Neuromuscular pathology
Objectives: Know the diagnostic methodology for neuromuscular disorders. Evaluate the diagnostic tests that indicate determined groups in neuromuscular pathology. Knowledge of genetics in neuromuscular pathology. Therapeutic advances and outlook.
PATHOLOGY OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM

42. Convulsive syndrome in children
Objectives: Define the most common types of epileptic fit during childhood. Define fever convulsions, their study and current therapeutic methods. Establish diagnostic guidelines and immediate procedures to follow for a child suffering an epileptic fit.

43. Bacterial meningitis. Meningococcal disease
Objectives: Define the concept of acute meningitis in children. Indicate the most frequent agents in meningitis. Plan the diagnosis for bacterial meningitis and indicate the changes in cephalorachidian liquid (CRL). Determine the empirical antibiotherapy for meningitis caused by an unknown germ according to patient age. Establish the appropriate treatment and prophylaxis for meningitis, its complications, prognosis and prophylaxis according to the germ causing the disease. Discuss the varieties of meningococci, their respective immunological complications and the epidemiology of meningococcal infections in children in Spain. Define the concepts of sepsis and meningococcal septic shock: underlying clinical and analytical diagnostic criteria. Determine the correct immediate therapeutic approach.

44. Aseptic meningitis and encephalitis
Objectives: Understand the concepts of aseptic meningitis and decapitated bacterial meningitis, their etiology, clinical procedures and treatment. Know the general etiology of encephalitis and its clinical characteristics, highlight the characteristics of its herpetic etiology. Know the clinical aspects, diagnosis and treatment of Reye syndrome. Establish a therapeutic protocol for viral meningitis and meningoencephalitis.

45. Developmental disorders in infants
Objectives: Carry out a diagnosis, clinical and etiological where possible, of developmental disorders. Inform families about early recovery from disorders. Define the concept of infantile cerebral paralysis and describe the principal etiological factors. Describe the principal motor deficits and provide early identification of suspected signs. Know the bases of complete treatment for infantile cerebral paralysis.

46. Subnormality and serious behavioral disorders
Objectives: Understand the concepts of mental deficiency and the different degrees of normality. Know the early diagnosis for psychological developmental disorders. Describe the most common symptoms. Establish therapeutic standards. Early identification of behavioral disorders.

47. Intracranial hypertension syndrome. Intracranial tumors
Objectives: Define the concept of endocranial hypertension in children. Know the causes of endocranial hypertension and discuss the signs and symptoms of the onset of endocranial hypertension in newborns, infants and toddlers. Establish diagnostic guidelines for suspected cases of endocranial hypertension. Determine the appropriate emergency treatment. Define the concept of hydrocephalus. Indicate the etiologies and diagnostic study. Name the most common intracranial tumors in infants. Indicate the complementary examinations required in suspected cases of intracranial tumor.
PATHOLOGY OF GROWTH AND ENDOCRINOLOGY

48. Pathology of growth

49. Pathology of puberty

50. Pathology of sexual differentiation. Intersex. Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

51. Pathology of adolescence. Anorexia nervosa
Physiopathology of psychosocial adaptation: inadaptation or school dysfunction, depression, drug use, antisocial behavior. Health education during adolescence. Anorexia nervosa: clinical aspects and treatment. Objectives: Early recognition of forms of abnormal behavior during adolescence. Know the most frequent pathologies in this age group. Include the study of sexually transmitted diseases. Define anorexia nervosa. Recognize the signs of anorexia nervosa and determine an early therapeutic scheme.

52. Hypophysal and thyroid pathology

53. Diabetes mellitus. Hypoglycemia
PATHOLOGY OF METABOLISM AND NUTRITION

54. Malnutrition. Vitamin pathology

**Objectives:** Define the concept of malnutrition. Know the different causes and establish the clinical classification. Know the importance of the relationship between malnutrition and infection. Describe the different clinical forms. Know the potential biochemical and growth effects of malnutrition. Determine the appropriate prophylaxis and pharmacological and dietetic treatment. Know the importance of vitamins in development and maturation during infancy. Vitamin D as a hormone. Know the different types of rickets that can develop in the pediatric age group. Record the symptomatology of vitamin A deficiency. Frequency of vitamin A poisoning. General therapeutic standards for vitamin pathologies.

55. Obesity

**Objectives:** Obesity as a health problem. Know the types of obesity and the principal causes. Know the short- and long-term evolution and complications of obesity. Standard complete treatment.

56. Dehydration in infants

**Objectives:** Know the electrolytic composition and regulatory mechanisms of body water spaces. Study the concept of hydroelectrolytic balance and the role of osmolarity. Know the most common causes of dehydration in infants. Define the clinical types. Establish the indications and limitations of oral and parenteral rehydration. Define the acid-base state and the concepts of acidosis and alkalosis.

57. Inborn errors of metabolism

**Objectives:** Describe the concept of congenital inborn error of metabolism and its genetic or enzymatic level. Clinical diagnosis of the principal congenital errors of metabolism. Early diagnosis: neonatal selection, diagnosis of heterozygotes. Treatment protocols in inborn congenital errors of metabolism.

IMMUNOPATHOLOGY

58. Physiopathology of immunity. Pediatric AIDS

**Objectives:** Know the physiology of immunity in premature babies, newborns and schoolchildren. Know the clinical signs of suspected immunodeficiency and the principal secondary immunodeficiencies. Control the development of immunodeficiency in children and establish guidelines for the vaccination calendar. Know the basic treatment for immunodeficiencies. Know the mechanisms of AIDS transmission. Identify the principal symptoms and signs of AIDS in the neonatal period, in newborns and in schoolchildren. Distinguish between child carriers of anti-HIV antibodies, HIV-infected children and child AIDS sufferers. Know how to provide appropriate information to families, concerned parties and schools about the disease and cures for children with AIDS. Provide guidance on the prophylaxis of the disease and opportunistic infections and establish the vaccination calendar. Know the current therapeutic schemes.

59. Allergic diseases

**Objectives:** Know the incidence of pediatric allergic diseases. Identify the principal clinical signs and symptoms of allergic diseases. Know how to establish a diagnostic protocol and know the appropriate complementary tests and their relevance. Therapeutic scheme.
60. Autoimmune diseases. Collagenosis

**Objectives:** Understand the concept of autoimmune disease and its clinical spectrum. Know how to identify the clinical forms of juvenile chronic arthritis. Know the use of complementary tests and establish guidelines for the treatment and control of juvenile chronic arthritis. Know the clinical forms of systemic lupus erythematosus. Early detection of neonatal lupus. Know how to establish the differential diagnosis for systemic collagenosis. Describe, diagnose and treat Kawasaki's disease.

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**INFECTIOUS PATHOLOGY**

61. Active immunizations in pediatrics
Antibacterial and antiviral vaccines, systemic and non-systemic. Application, techniques and risks of preventive immunizations. Vaccination calendar.

**Objectives:** Know the mandatory vaccination calendar. Identify the possible indications and contraindications of vaccines. Have an understanding of non-systemic vaccines in pediatrics.

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62. Maculopapular rashes

**Objectives:** Define and correctly identify different exanthems in children. Identify the different types of maculopapular exanthems and know the respective treatments and possible complications. Know the epidemiology, clinical procedures and prophylaxis of measles and rubella.

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63. Vesicular-pustular rashes

**Objectives:** Identify vesicular-pustular rash illnesses: know the clinical aspects, complications and prophylaxis for chickenpox. Know the clinical aspects and complications of chickenpox in the fetus, newborns and immunodepressed children. Describe primary herpes and the recurrences of herpes infection. Identify neonatal herpes and know how to determine the correct treatment.

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64. Enteroviruses. Epidemic parotiditis

**Objectives:** Know the common characteristics of enteroviruses and their epidemiology. Know the current situation with regard to poliomyelitis. Identify the clinical characteristics of diseases caused by coxsackievirus A and B and echovirus. Know the clinical aspects and diagnosis of epidemic parotiditis. Know how to carry out symptomatic treatment of enteroviruses. Know the clinical aspects and prophylaxis of hepatitis A in pediatrics.

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65. Bacterial infections: streptococcal, staphylococcal, whooping cough

**Objectives:** Understand the concepts and epidemiology of streptococcal and poststreptococcal diseases. Identify the principal streptococci in newborns, infants and school children. Know the epidemiology and clinical characteristics of scarlet fever. Define the concept of rheumatic fever, describing the major and minor criteria. Know the complementary diagnostic tests for rheumatic fever. Describe the clinical aspects and risk factors of the principal pediatric staphylococcal infections. Know the therapeutic guidelines. Current epidemiology of whooping

66. Tuberculosis
Clinical study: evolving forms of primary tuberculosis, benign primary tuberculous infection, tracheobronchial adenopathy (clinical aspects, radiology and evolving forms), primary infiltration, pleuritis, pulmonary granuloma. Diagnosis: anamnensis, physical examination, tuberculin tests (techniques, evaluation, interpretation), other complementary tests, numeric evaluation of symptoms. Prophylaxis: exposure, BCG, chemoprophylaxis. Treatment: basic chemotherapy scheme with indications for principal drugs, association and dosage in pediatrics. Principal manifestations of extrapulmonary tuberculosis. Tuberculous meningitis.

**Objectives:** Know the prevalence of tuberculosis in Spain and the current importance of pediatric tuberculosis, with particular focus on the mechanisms of infection. Establish the indication criteria for tuberculin tests, the appropriate and interpretation. Discuss the advisable therapeutic attitudes in cases of positive tuberculin reaction and determine criteria for chemoprophylaxis. Describe the clinical procedure for pulmonary tuberculosis and tuberculous meningitis. Establish the appropriate complementary tests for suspected cases of tuberculosis. Determine the procedure to follow for a newborn baby of a tuberculosis sufferer. Discuss the current indications for BCG vaccination. Determine the different therapeutic guidelines and duration of treatment for a child with tuberculosis, according to clinical manifestations.


**Objectives:** Know the biological characteristics of the Epstein-Barr virus. Know the epidemiology and clinical characteristics of infectious mononucleosis and its etiological and differential diagnoses. Know the complications of infectious mononucleosis and the appropriate treatment. Current state of diphtheria. Identify the clinical aspects and know the diagnosis and treatment of _kala-azar_. Identify the risk factors for suffering mycosis. Know the clinical aspects and diagnosis of the principal mycoses in children, with particular focus on pathology of candida infections. Know how to establish correct treatment and control.

68. Intestinal parasites
Clinical aspects, diagnosis and treatment of ascariasis, toxocariasis, enterobiasis and trichinosis. Most common forms of taeniasis. Imported pathology.

**Objectives:** Know the life cycle and infection pathways of parasitoses. Describe the clinical symptoms and diagnostic methodology for parasitoses. Know the principal drugs and prophylactic hygienic measures in cases of parasitosis. Principal clinical manifestations considered as imported pathologies: malaria, amebiasis, onchocerciasis.

SOCIAL PEDIATRICS

69. Child accidents. Sudden death

**Objectives:** Understand the concepts behind the significance of accidents in children and the role of the environment. Know the epidemiological classification for different age groups and main types of accident. List the most frequent accidents in the different age groups. Describe the general preventive standards. Know the basic first aid procedures for child accidents. Know how to identify cases of hidden abuse and the medical-legal implications. Describe the importance and prevention of sudden death.

70. Basic ethical concepts in pediatrics
Biomedicine. Basic ethical principles. Standard functions of a medical ethics committee.

**Objectives:** Understand the concepts of _ethics_ and _bioethics_ in pediatrics. Describe the basic ethical principles and how they are applied.

**TEACHING STRUCTURE**

**THEORY CLASSES:** Correspond to the lessons outlined in the teaching programme.
PRACTICAL CLINICAL PROGRAMME: Practical studies will be carried out in the different units of the Hospital de Sant Joan de Déu, with the above objectives and tutored by associate lecturers.

SEMINARS
2. Diet of school-age children and adolescents.
3. Complementary feeding.
8. Physiopathology of the principal congenital cardiopathies.
10. Examination of growth.
11. Examination of sexual development.
12. Examination of the respiratory apparatus.
13. Examination of immunity.
14. Examination of the digestive apparatus.
15. Examination of the genitourinary apparatus.
16. Examination of nutritional state.
17. Examination of the thyroid gland.
18. Examination of anterior hypophysis.
19. Examination of posterior hypophysis.
20. Examination of the suprarenal glands.
22. Dietary treatment of diabetes mellitus.
23. Surgical aspects of neonatal distress.
24. Medicinal foods.
25. Pathology of the respiratory pathways.
27. Hypertension.
28. Adenopathies.
29. Terminally ill patients.
30. Hypophyseal pathology.
31. Hypoglycemia.
32. Inborn errors of metabolism.
33. Therapeutic approach to convulsions.
34. Pediatric transport.
35. Adoption, guardianship, paternal authority, informed consent.
36. Pediatric rehabilitation.
37. Vitamin pathology in chronic diseases.
38. Tuberculosis in children: prophylactic and therapeutic measures.
40. Sudden death.
41. Prevention of child accidents.
42. Neonatal selection.