



DEPARTMENT OF PEDIATRICS
STUDY GUIDE
MBBS YEAR V
2020-2021



BAQAI MEDICAL COLLEGE
BAQAI MEDICAL UNIVERSITY

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VISION & MISSION

Baqai Medical University Vision Statement:

Baqai Medical University is a community based and community oriented center of excellence striving to mold students to become competent and caring health professionals, groomed to be social leaders capable of improving health, education and socioeconomic well-being locally, nationally and globally.

Baqai Medical University Mission Statement:

The mission of Baqai Medical College is to be recognized as a center of excellence in education, research, patient care and community services by producing highly capable and knowledgeable professionals

Baqai Medical College Vision Statement:

Our vision is to enhance the access and excellence in medical education and research, with the aim of capacity building of students and faculty through innovations, and science and technology competencies, to achieve rapid and sustainable health. The medical graduate thus produced will be informed and trained enough to serve the community better, and to be advisor to the national and international health organizations.

Baqai Medical College Mission Statement:

The mission of the Baqai medical college is to produce medical graduates, who are accomplished individuals and have skills for problem solving, clinical judgment, research & leadership for medical practice at the international level and are also aware of the health problems of the less privileged rural and urban population of Pakistan.

Outcomes of the MBBS Program

By the end of five years MBBS program, The Baqai Medical College graduate will be able to:

- Write and report focused history, perform physical examination, formulate a diagnosis and management plan for common health problems.
- Utilize knowledge of basic and clinical sciences for patient care.
- Apply evidence-based practices for protecting, maintaining and promoting the health of individuals, families and community.
- Identify problems, critically review literature, conduct research and disseminate knowledge
- Lead other team members as per situational needs for quality health service.
- Acquire professional behaviours that embodies lifelong learning, altruism, empathy and cultural sensitivity in provision health care service.

POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

Code of Conduct and Maintenance of Discipline of Students Regulations

Under section 25(e) BMU Act.1996

All University students shall be under the full disciplinary control of the University. No students shall be allowed to participate in politics. The action against the act of indiscipline shall include fines, debarring from attending class and cancellation of admission, depending on the gravity of indiscipline.

The following shall constitute acts of indiscipline for which action may be taken against the student or students:

- (a) Breach of any rule public morals, such as:
 - Use of indecent or filthy language;
 - Use of immodest dress;
 - Use of undesirable remarks or gestures; and
 - Disorderly behavior, such as shouting, abusing, quarrelling, fighting and insolence.
- (b) Defiance of authority
- (c) Action, defamatory of and derogatory to Islam
- (d) Immorality
- (e) Being found under the effect of an intoxicant or misuse of drugs including marijuana, LSD dope and other opioids.
- (f) False personation or giving false information or willful suppression of information, cheating or deceiving.
- (g) Inciting or staging a walk-out, a strike or an unauthorized procession.
- (h) Shouting of slogans derogatory to the prestige of the University or the reputation of its officers or teachers.
- (i) Visiting without a pass places which are not to be visited without a pass.

(j) Visiting places declared out of bounds for students

Every student must carry his / her Identity Card which will be open to examination and will be demanded at the time of entrance to the various University Faculties and functions.

No. student will be admitted to the facilities of the library, transport or the canteen unless he /she is in possession of the Identity Card

Final year MBBS lecture:

Every Wednesday

Timing: 9:00am to 10:00am

Venue: Moin Baqai Hall

S.NO	LECTURE	Facilitator
1	Introduction and statistics.	Prof. Jalal Akber
2	Immunization.	Dr. Tahira Saeed
3	Breastfeeding and complimentary feeding.	Prof. S.Zafar Mehdi
4	Growth and development.	Dr. Arshad Hamid
5	Malnutrition (PCM).	Prof. Jalal Akber
6	Malnutrition (PCM) Management.	Dr. Tahira Saeed
7	Micronutrient deficiencies.	Prof. S.Zafar Mehdi
8	IMNCI (Pneumonia).	Dr. Arshad Hamid
9	Acute gastroenteritis (Management according to IMNCI)	Prof. Jalal Akber
10	IMNCI (Young infant)	Dr. Tahira Saeed
11	Enteric fever.	Prof. S.Zafar Mehdi
12	Tuberculosis	Dr. Arshad Hamid
13	Approach to a child with rash.	Prof. Jalal Akber
14	Tetanus.	Dr. Tahira Saeed

15	Diphtheria.	Prof. S.Zafar Mehdi
16	Respiratory distress in newborn.	Dr. Arshad Hamid
17	Birth asphyxia.	Prof. Jalal Akber
18	Neonatal seizures.	Dr. Tahira Saeed
19	Neonatal Jaundice.	Prof. S.Zafar Mehdi
20	Congenital heart disease (Acyanotic).	Dr. Arshad Hamid
21	Congenital heart disease (cyanotic).	Prof. Jalal Akber

LECTURE BASED LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the 45 minute lecture the 4th Year MBBS student will be able to

Introduction and statistics.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Health: To describe the level of community health, to diagnose community illness and to discover solutions to health problems.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative purpose: It provides clues for administrative action to create administrative standards of health activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Health program organization: To determine success or failure of specific health program or undertake overall evaluation of public health work.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Legislation purpose: To promote health legislation at local state and national level.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government purpose: To develop polices, procedure at state and central level.
Immunization
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define immunization, vaccination, immunity, antigen, antibody.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List different types of immunization.

- Identify storage and transportation of vaccine.
- Know EPI immunization and non EPI immunization.
- Describe common side effects of different vaccine.

Importance of breastfeeding and complimentary feeding in Childhood.

- Understand optimum breast feeding practices.
- Understand the importance and advantages of breast feeding.
- Describe at least 3 benefits of breastfeeding to: Infant, Mother, Family, Country.
- Understand the importance of weaning diet.
- Constituents of weaning diet.
- Diet during illness.
- Practice good hygiene and proper food handling

Growth and development

- Identify the significances of knowing age expected growth and development.
- Able to plot on percentile chart and know its interpretation.
- Normal milestones in different age groups and its importance.

PCM

- Define and identify the types of PCM.
- Enumerate the causes and factors contribute to PCM.
- Describe the magnitude and contribution of PCM to overall health problems in the country and locally.
- Identify and describe the clinical manifestations of PCM and its complications.
- Demonstrate the process of assessing a child with PCM.
- Able to know the diagnostic approach for a case with PCM.
- Describe the principals and methods for treating PCM.
- Describe methods of preparing dietary treatment for a case of severe PCM.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and manage or refer timely when needed for a case with severe PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe proper growth monitoring, activities and their importance in the prevention of PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote breast feeding and proper weaning practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote immunization of children.

PCM (Management)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and identify the types of PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerate the causes and factors contribute to PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the magnitude and contribution of PCM to overall health problems in the country and locally.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the clinical manifestations of PCM and its complications.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the process of assessing a child with PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to know the diagnostic approach for a case with PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the principals and methods for treating PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe methods of preparing dietary treatment for a case of severe PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and manage or refer timely when needed for a case with severe PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe proper growth monitoring, activities and their importance in the prevention of PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote breast feeding and proper weaning practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote immunization of children.

Micronutrient Deficiency

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define 'micronutrient'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Know the major micronutrient deficiency & its importance for human development & its well being.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the types micronutrients & its source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify clinical features, preventive measures & treatment of

micronutrient deficiency.

- The student can easily understand "How to Examine a child with micronutrient deficiency"

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) PNEUMONIA

- Define cough and difficult breathing.
- Assess cough and difficult breathing.
- Classify cough and difficult breathing.
- Treat a child with cough or difficult breathing according to protocol.
- Assessing and classifying children under 5 years for possible serious bacterial infection or very severe disease, pneumonia.

Acute gastroenteritis in children

- Define diarrhea and types of diarrhea.
- Recognize clinical signs of dehydration.
- Assess diarrhea in sick children.
- Assess dehydration in young infants and sick children.
- Classify diarrhea and severity of dehydration.
- Provide managements plans A, B and C for dehydration.
- Counsel the caregiver about home treatment for diarrhea and dehydration.
- Define diarrhea and types of diarrhea.

IMCI (Pneumonia in Young Infant)

- How to check possible infection
- Assess & classify sick young infant.
- Treat a child with cough or difficult breathing according to protocol.
- Assessing and classifying a young infant for possible serious bacterial infection or very severe disease, pneumonia and local infection.

- Counsel Care giver on home care

Enteric Fever

- Know the incidence of Enteric Fever
- Know the etiology
- Know the clinical manifestations
- Relevant investigations
- Differential diagnosis
- Treatment and complications of Enteric Fever

Tuberculosis

- Know the types of tuberculosis in children.
- Pathogenesis of different types,
- Clinical manifestation of different types.
- Investigations of tuberculosis.
- Management of different varieties of tuberculosis.
- Know the side effects of drugs.
- Management of Multidrug resistant tuberculosis.
- Complications of tuberculosis

Approach to a child with rashes

- Know the different types of rashes.
- Know the clinical manifestations of these rashes.
- To make the differential diagnosis.
- To differentiate the rashes of measles, Rubella, Varicella, Infectious mononucleosis, Scarlet fever, Kawasaki disease, Drug rash.
- Know the complications of measles.
- Know the supportive treatment .of a child with measles.
- Know the different types of rashes.

TETANUS

- Etiology.

- Clinical manifestations.
- Differential diagnosis.
- Management.
- Complications.
- Prognosis and prevention

DIPHTHERIA

- Identify the definition, causes, sign and symptoms of diphtheria.
- Identify how the disease is transmitted and how to prevent it.
- Know Clinical manifestations.
- Know the Risk factors.
- Diagnosis of the disease.
- Management of Diphtheria.
- Know the complications.

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN NEWBORN

- understand, identify and manage the common causes of respiratory distress in newborn.
- Use a physiologic approach to understand and differential diagnosis of the most common causes of respiratory distress in the newborn
- Distinguish pulmonary disease from airway, cardiovascular, and other systemic causes of respiratory distress in the newborn.
- Appreciate the risks associated with late preterm (34-36 weeks gestation) and early term (37-38 weeks) gestation/delivery especially by caesarean section
- Recognize clinical symptoms and radiographic patterns that reflect transient tachypnea of the newborn (TTN), respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS)
- Understand management strategies for TTN, Pneumonia, RDS and MAS

Birth Asphyxia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of respiration at birth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to understand the importance of APGAR score.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the risk factors of Birth Asphyxia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the complications of Birth Asphyxia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Birth Asphyxia (Short term and long term management),
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up of a child with Birth Asphyxia

Neonatal seizures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize the varied presentations of neonatal seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To distinguish non seizure states from seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognize the unique etiology of neonatal seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize the algorithm of management specific to neonatal seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to decide the duration of antiepileptic therapy and follow up

NEONATAL JAUNDICE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between physiological and pathological jaundice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State causes of hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the pathophysiology of hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the most dangerous complication of hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic management.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design plan of care for baby has hyperbilirubinemia

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE (Acyanotic congenital heart lesions)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify congenital heart disease.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathophysiological changes in circulation that occurs after birth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innocent murmur vs pathological murmur.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate investigations.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Management options.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indications for infective endocarditis prophylaxis
Cyanotic congenital heart disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define cyanotic heart defects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know the incidence of cyanotic disease
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain different types of cyanotic congenital defects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis and management of cyanotic congenital heart defects

Ward Schedule:

Contact Hours:

Assessment:

Reference Books:



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- Write and report focused history, perform physical examination, formulate a diagnosis and management plan for common health problems.
- Utilize knowledge of basic and clinical sciences for patient care.
- Apply evidence-based practices for protecting, maintaining and promoting the health of individuals, families and community.
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 - Disorderly behavior, such as shouting, abusing, quarrelling, fighting and insolence.
- (l) Defiance of authority
- (m) Action, defamatory of and derogatory to Islam
- (n) Immorality
- (o) Being found under the effect of an intoxicant or misuse of drugs including marijuana, LSD dope and other opioids.
- (p) False personation or giving false information or willful suppression of information, cheating or deceiving.
- (q) Inciting or staging a walk-out, a strike or an unauthorized procession.

- (r) Shouting of slogans derogatory to the prestige of the University or the reputation of its officers or teachers.
- (s) Visiting without a pass places which are not to be visited without a pass.
- (t) Visiting places declared out of bounds for students

Every student must carry his / her Identity Card which will be open to examination and will be demanded at the time of entrance to the various University Faculties and functions.

No. student will be admitted to the facilities of the library, transport or the canteen unless he /she is in possession of the Identity Card

LECTURE BASED LEARNING OBJECTIVES

At the end of the 1 hour lecture the 4th Year MBBS student will be able to

Introduction and statistics.

- Community Health: To describe the level of community health, to diagnose community illness and to discover solutions to health problems.
- Administrative purpose: It provides clues for administrative action to create administrative standards of health activities
- Health program organization: To determine success or failure of specific health program or undertake overall evaluation of public health work.
- Legislation purpose: To promote health legislation at local state and national level.
- Government purpose: To develop polices, procedure at state and central level.

Immunization

- Define immunization, vaccination, immunity, antigen, antibody.
- List different types of immunization.

- Identify storage and transportation of vaccine.
- Know EPI immunization and non EPI immunization.
- Describe common side effects of different vaccine.

Importance of breastfeeding and complimentary feeding in Childhood.

- Understand optimum breast feeding practices.
- Understand the importance and advantages of breast feeding.
- Describe at least 3 benefits of breastfeeding to: Infant, Mother, Family, Country.
- Understand the importance of weaning diet.
- Constituents of weaning diet.
- Diet during illness.
- Practice good hygiene and proper food handling

Growth and development

- Identify the significances of knowing age expected growth and development.
- Able to plot on percentile chart and know its interpretation.
- Normal milestones in different age groups and its importance.

PCM

- Define and identify the types of PCM.
- Enumerate the causes and factors contribute to PCM.
- Describe the magnitude and contribution of PCM to overall health problems in the country and locally.
- Identify and describe the clinical manifestations of PCM and its complications.
- Demonstrate the process of assessing a child with PCM.
- Able to know the diagnostic approach for a case with PCM.
- Describe the principals and methods for treating PCM.
- Describe methods of preparing dietary treatment for a case of severe PCM.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and manage or refer timely when needed for a case with severe PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe proper growth monitoring, activities and their importance in the prevention of PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote breast feeding and proper weaning practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote immunization of children.
<h3>PCM (Management)</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define and identify the types of PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerate the causes and factors contribute to PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the magnitude and contribution of PCM to overall health problems in the country and locally.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the clinical manifestations of PCM and its complications.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate the process of assessing a child with PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to know the diagnostic approach for a case with PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the principals and methods for treating PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe methods of preparing dietary treatment for a case of severe PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and manage or refer timely when needed for a case with severe PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe proper growth monitoring, activities and their importance in the prevention of PCM.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote breast feeding and proper weaning practices.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote immunization of children.
<h3>Micronutrient Deficiency</h3>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define 'micronutrient'
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Know the major micronutrient deficiency & its importance for human development & its well being.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the types micronutrients & its source
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify clinical features, preventive measures & treatment of

micronutrient deficiency.

- The student can easily understand "How to Examine a child with micronutrient deficiency"

Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) PNEUMONIA

- Define cough and difficult breathing.
- Assess cough and difficult breathing.
- Classify cough and difficult breathing.
- Treat a child with cough or difficult breathing according to protocol.
- Assessing and classifying children under 5 years for possible serious bacterial infection or very severe disease, pneumonia.

Acute gastroenteritis in children

- Define diarrhea and types of diarrhea.
- Recognize clinical signs of dehydration.
- Assess diarrhea in sick children.
- Assess dehydration in young infants and sick children.
- Classify diarrhea and severity of dehydration.
- Provide managements plans A, B and C for dehydration.
- Counsel the caregiver about home treatment for diarrhea and dehydration.
- Define diarrhea and types of diarrhea.

IMCI (Pneumonia in Young Infant)

- How to check possible infection
- Assess & classify sick young infant.
- Treat a child with cough or difficult breathing according to protocol.
- Assessing and classifying a young infant for possible serious bacterial infection or very severe disease, pneumonia and local infection.

- Counsel Care giver on home care

Enteric Fever

- Know the incidence of Enteric Fever
- Know the etiology
- Know the clinical manifestations
- Relevant investigations
- Differential diagnosis
- Treatment and complications of Enteric Fever

Tuberculosis

- Know the types of tuberculosis in children.
- Pathogenesis of different types,
- Clinical manifestation of different types.
- Investigations of tuberculosis.
- Management of different varieties of tuberculosis.
- Know the side effects of drugs.
- Management of Multidrug resistant tuberculosis.
- Complications of tuberculosis

Approach to a child with rashes

- Know the different types of rashes.
- Know the clinical manifestations of these rashes.
- To make the differential diagnosis.
- To differentiate the rashes of measles, Rubella, Varicella, Infectious mononucleosis, Scarlet fever, Kawasaki disease, Drug rash.
- Know the complications of measles.
- Know the supportive treatment .of a child with measles.
- Know the different types of rashes.

TETANUS

- Etiology.

- Clinical manifestations.
- Differential diagnosis.
- Management.
- Complications.
- Prognosis and prevention

DIPHTHERIA

- Identify the definition, causes, sign and symptoms of diphtheria.
- Identify how the disease is transmitted and how to prevent it.
- Know Clinical manifestations.
- Know the Risk factors.
- Diagnosis of the disease.
- Management of Diphtheria.
- Know the complications.

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS IN NEWBORN

- understand, identify and manage the common causes of respiratory distress in newborn.
- Use a physiologic approach to understand and differential diagnosis of the most common causes of respiratory distress in the newborn
- Distinguish pulmonary disease from airway, cardiovascular, and other systemic causes of respiratory distress in the newborn.
- Appreciate the risks associated with late preterm (34-36 weeks gestation) and early term (37-38 weeks) gestation/delivery especially by caesarean section
- Recognize clinical symptoms and radiographic patterns that reflect transient tachypnea of the newborn (TTN), respiratory distress syndrome (RDS), meconium aspiration syndrome (MAS)
- Understand management strategies for TTN, Pneumonia, RDS and MAS

Birth Asphyxia

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the importance of respiration at birth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to understand the importance of APGAR score.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the risk factors of Birth Asphyxia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the complications of Birth Asphyxia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Birth Asphyxia (Short term and long term management),
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up of a child with Birth Asphyxia

Neonatal seizures

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize the varied presentations of neonatal seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To distinguish non seizure states from seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognize the unique etiology of neonatal seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To familiarize the algorithm of management specific to neonatal seizures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to decide the duration of antiepileptic therapy and follow up

NEONATAL JAUNDICE

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiate between physiological and pathological jaundice.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • State causes of hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the pathophysiology of hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe the most dangerous complication of hyperbilirubinemia.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Therapeutic management.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design plan of care for baby has hyperbilirubinemia

CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE (Acyanotic congenital heart lesions)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classify congenital heart disease.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pathophysiological changes in circulation that occurs after birth.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innocent murmur vs pathological murmur.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appropriate investigations.

- Management options.
- Indications for infective endocarditis prophylaxis

Cyanotic congenital heart disease

- Define cyanotic heart defects
- Know the incidence of cyanotic disease
- Explain different types of cyanotic congenital defects
- Describe the etiology, clinical manifestation, diagnosis and management of cyanotic congenital heart defects