PEDIATRIC SURGERY

(PHASE 5)

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| **LEARNING AIM(S)** | |
| **1** | In this course, it is aimed that the students gain sufficient knowledge, skills and attitudes to evaluate the signs and symptoms of common diseases in pediatric surgery within the scope of the National CEP, to diagnose in primary care conditions, to create a treatment plan / to perform applications / to monitor, to make emergency interventions when necessary or to provide referral to a pediatric surgeon. |
| **2** | In this course, it is aimed to inform students about childhood accidents and ways of protection. |

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| **LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S)** | |
| **1** | To be able to recognize surgical problems related to the inguinal region, genitourinary system, respiratory system and gastrointestinal system in children and refer the patient to a pediatric surgeon. |
| **2** | To be able to take medical history from pediatric patients with surgical problems, to be able to perform physical examination and make differential diagnosis. |
| **3** | To be able to perform laboratory and radiological evaluations of patients. |
| **4** | To be able to present patient information during visits. |
| **5** | To be able to recognize the causes of respiratory distress in newborns. |
| **6** | To be able to recognize the causes of intestinal obstruction in newborns and children. |
| **7** | To be able to diagnose acute abdomen in children and refer under appropriate conditions. |
| **8** | To be able to communicate with pediatric patients presenting with general body trauma, to evaluate and examine them, to apply the principles of first approach by making the differential diagnosis. |
| **9** | To be able to explain how to intervene in diseases (foreign body aspiration, ingestion of corrosive substances, foreign body ingestion, burns, etc.) that will be encountered frequently in the society, and what should be considered in preventive medicine. |
| **10** | To be able to plan fluid and electrolyte therapy in pediatric patients with emergency surgical problems. |
| **11** | To be able to monitor the vital signs of critically ill patients requiring emergency surgical treatment and refer them to a pediatric surgeon by providing respiratory and circulatory support with noninvasive methods when necessary. |
| **12** | To be able to adapt to operating room working conditions, to be able to suture simple incisions, perform wound care, interosseous application, insertion of nasogastric tube or urinary catheter. |
| **13** | To be able to explain the importance of obtaining consent from patients before surgical interventions. |

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| **INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOME(S)** | |
| **1** | Can recognize surgical problems related to the inguinal region, genitourinary system, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal system in children and refer the patient to a pediatric surgeon. |
| **2** | Can take medical history from pediatric patients with surgical problems, can perform physical examination and make differential diagnosis. |
| **3** | Can perform laboratory and radiological evaluations of patients. |
| **4** | Can present patient information during visits. |
| **5** | Can recognize the causes of respiratory distress in newborns. |
| **6** | Can recognize the causes of intestinal obstruction in newborns and children. |
| **7** | Can diagnose acute abdomen in children and refer under appropriate conditions. |
| **8** | Can communicate with pediatric patients presenting with general body trauma, to evaluate and examine them, to apply the principles of first approach by making the differential diagnosis. |
| **9** | Can explain how to intervene in diseases (foreign body aspiration, ingestion of corrosive substances, foreign body ingestion, burns, etc.) that will be encountered frequently in the society, and what should be considered in preventive medicine. |
| **10** | Can plan fluid and electrolyte therapy in pediatric patients with emergency surgical problems. |
| **11** | Can monitor the vital signs of critically ill patients requiring emergency surgical treatment and refer them to a pediatric surgeon by providing respiratory and circulatory support with noninvasive methods when necessary. |
| **12** | Can adapt to operating room working conditions, to be able to suture simple incisions, perform wound care, interosseous application, insertion of nasogastric tube or urinary catheter. |
| **13** | Can explain the importance of obtaining consent from patients before surgical interventions. |