

PEDIATRIC SURGERY

(PHASE 6)

LEARNING AIM(S)

1	In this course, it is aimed that the students comprehend the basic principles and methods of surgical practice in pediatric patients.
2	In this course, it is aimed that the students have information about the surgical problems of the thoracic cavity, abdomen, and Genito-urinary region in children.
3	In this course, it is aimed that the students learn the diagnosis and surgical treatment approach for surgical problems and gain the necessary knowledge and skills for appropriate treatment at the primary care level.
4	In this course, it is aimed that the students learn the principles of approach to pediatric surgery emergency diseases and gain skills.
5	In this course, it is aimed that students have information about childhood accidents and ways of protection.

LEARNING OBJECTIVE(S)

1	To be able to recognize diseases that require surgical treatment, which are common in childhood, and to be able to direct the family to a pediatric surgeon.
2	To be able to take medical history, perform physical examination and make differential diagnosis from pediatric patients with surgical problems.
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 to be able to refer them under appropriate conditions.
8	To be able to communicate with pediatric patients presenting with general body trauma, to be able to evaluate and examine them, to be able to apply the principles of first approach by making the differential diagnosis.

9	To be able to recognize surgical problems related to inguinal region, genitourinary system, respiratory system, and gastrointestinal system in children.
10	To be able to have knowledge and skills on how to intervene in diseases that are frequently encountered in the society (foreign body aspiration, ingestion of corrosive substances, foreign body ingestion, burns, etc.) and what to pay attention to in preventive medicine.
11	To be able to plan fluid and electrolyte therapy in pediatric patients with emergency surgical problems.
12	To be able to monitor the vital signs of critically ill patients requiring emergency surgical treatment, and to be able to refer them to a pediatric surgeon by providing respiratory and circulatory support with noninvasive methods when necessary.
13	To be able to adapt to operating room working conditions, suturing in simple incisions, wound care, inserting a nasogastric tube or urinary catheter.
14	To be able to explain the importance of obtaining consent from patients before surgical interventions.

INTENDED LEARNING OUTCOME(S)	
1	Can recognize diseases that require surgical treatment, which are common in childhood, and can direct the family to a pediatric surgeon.
2	Can take medical history, perform physical examination, and make differential diagnosis from pediatric patients with surgical problems.
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 can refer them under appropriate conditions.
8	Can communicate with pediatric patients presenting with general body trauma, can evaluate and examine them, can apply the principles of first approach by making the differential diagnosis.
9	Can recognize surgical problems related to inguinal region, genitourinary system, respiratory system and gastrointestinal system in children.
10	Can have knowledge and skills on how to intervene in diseases that are frequently encountered in the society (foreign body aspiration, ingestion of corrosive substances, foreign body ingestion, burns, etc.) and what to pay attention to in preventive medicine.
11	Can plan fluid and electrolyte therapy in pediatric patients with emergency surgical problems.

12	Can monitor the vital signs of critically ill patients requiring emergency surgical treatment and can refer them to a pediatric surgeon by providing respiratory and circulatory support with noninvasive methods when necessary.
13	Can adapt to operating room working conditions, suturing in simple incisions, wound care, inserting a nasogastric tube or urinary catheter.
14	Can explain the importance of obtaining consent from patients before surgical interventions.