Pediatric Clinical Rotation Objectives
Pediatrics (OMS III) Core Rotation

The pediatric rotation addresses issues unique to childhood and adolescents by focusing on human developmental biology, and emphasizes the impact of family, community and society on child health and well being. Additionally, the clerkship focuses on the impact of disease and its treatment on the developing human, and emphasizes growth and development, principles of health supervision and recognition of common health problems.

Recommended Competencies:

Skills:

- A basic knowledge of growth and development and its clinical application from birth through adolescence.
- Communication skills to facilitate the clinical interaction with children, adolescents and their families.
- Physical examination of infants, children, and adolescents.
- Diagnose and initially manage common acute and chronic illnesses.
- Clinical problem-solving skills.
- Understand the influence of family, community and society on the child in health and disease.
- Develop strategies for health promotion and disease and injury prevention.
- Write a Pediatric Admission Note
- Write a Progress Note

Professionalism:

- Demonstrates respect, compassion, integrity, and altruism in relationships with patients, families, and colleagues
- Demonstrates sensitivity and responsiveness to the gender, age, culture, religion, sexual preference, socioeconomic status, beliefs, behaviors, and disabilities of patients and colleagues
- Adheres to the principles of confidentiality and informed consent
- Effectively establish rapport with patients and families and initiates communication with them on a regular basis
- Displays support and empathy to patients and families
- Demonstrates respect for and recognition of skill sets possessed by other healthcare team members
Supplemental Material

Pediatrics
The Pediatric core curriculum provides exposure to many aspects of primary care. However, in six short weeks students will see only a portion of the many diseases, disorders, and procedures that pediatricians manage. Consequently, students are responsible for independent preparation for standardized Shelf and board examinations. The high yield study guide currently provided to the students is below.

Student Study Guide

Health Supervision for all ages
- Anticipatory Guidance
- Normal Vital Signs for Age
- Injury Prevention
- Immunizations
- Screening Tests, i.e., Vision, Hearing, etc.
- Safety
- Substance Abuse

Normal Growth and Development
- Cerebral Palsy
- Denver Developmental Milestones
- Growth Charts
- Macro and Microcephaly
- Mental Retardation
- Short Stature

Behavior
- Attention Deficit Disorder
- Depression
- Eating Disorders
- Encopresis
- Enuresis
- Temper Tantrums
- Toilet Training
- Sleep Problems

Pediatric Nutrition
- Breast Feeding
- Constipation
- Dental Caries
- Failure to Thrive
- Formula Feeding
- Infant, Child, and Teen Dietary Requirements
- Obesity
- Vitamin and Flouride Supplementation

Special Issues for Adolescents
- Acne
- Breast Problems
- High Risk Behavior
- Menstrual Problems
- Sexually Transmitted Diseases
- Sports Medicine
- Suicide
Special Issues for Neonates
- APGAR
- Congenital Malformations / Medical Genetics
- Colic
- Cyanosis
- Fetal Alcohol Syndrome
- Gastroesophageal Reflux
- Infections of the Newborn
- Inborn Errors of Metabolism
- Developmental Dysplasia of the Hip
- Diaper Rashes
- Dubowitz Evaluation
- Newborn Care and Exam
- Pyloric Stenosis
- Respiratory Distress in the Newborn

Common Pediatric Illnesses
- Acute Gastroenteritis
- Asthma
- Bronchiolitis
- Cellulitis
- Conjunctivitis
- Croup
- Cystic Fibrosis
- Dermatitis
- Fever
- Glomerulonephritis
- Headache
- Henoch-Scholen Purpua
- Hematuria
- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome
- Hepatitis
- Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus
- Kawasaki Syndrome
- Lead Poisoning
- Limping Child
- Meningitis
- Nephrotic Syndrome
- Otitis Media and Externa
- Pneumonia
- Rheumatic Fever
- Seizures
- Sinusitis
- Strabismus
- Urinary Tract Infection
- Viral Exanthems

Fluid and Electrolyte Management
- Daily Fluid and Electrolyte Requirements
- Dehydration
- Fluid Replacement
- Sodium Abnormalities

Pediatric Emergencies
- Acute Abdomen
- Airway Obstruction
- Apparent Life Threatening Event (ALTE)
- Bites
- Burns
- Diabetic Ketoacidosis
- Fractures
- Head Injury
- Near Drowning
- Poisoning / Ingestion
- Reye Syndrome
- Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- Testicular Torsion
Child Abuse and Neglect
- Child Advocacy
- Munchausen by Proxy
- Neglect
- Physical and Sexual Abuse
- Shaken Baby Syndrome

**Shelf Examination Preparation:**
The NBME provides subject tests in the basic and clinical sciences for the purpose of assessing the educational achievement of individuals in specific subject areas. The Family Medicine shelf examination is provided to Western University third year medical students after completion of their core rotation. The question distribution is listed below.

[www.nbme.org](http://www.nbme.org)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Normal Development</th>
<th>5%–10%</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organ Systems</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Immunologic Disorders</td>
<td>5%–10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs</td>
<td>5%–10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mental Disorders</td>
<td>1%–5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseases of the Nervous System and Special Senses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cardiovascular Disorders</td>
<td>10%–15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseases of the Respiratory System</td>
<td>10%–15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nutritional and Digestive Disorders</td>
<td>10%–15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gynecologic Disorders</td>
<td>1%–5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renal, Urinary, and Male Reproductive System</td>
<td>10%–15%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disorders of Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Puerperium</td>
<td>1%–5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disorders of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</td>
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<td>Endocrine and Metabolic Disorders</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Physician Tasks</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Promoting Health and Health Maintenance</td>
<td>5%–10%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Understanding Mechanisms of Disease</td>
<td>25%–30%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Establishing a Diagnosis</td>
<td>40%–45%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applying Principles of Management</td>
<td>10%–15%</td>
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**Pediatrics Resources**

Required Text:


Supplemental Texts:


