

Name of Book	Block 1
Name of Elective	Identification and stabilization of sick child
Location of hospital Lab or research facility	Pediatric emergency, OPD
Name of internal preceptor(s)	Dr Puneet A Pooni
Name of external preceptor (if applicable)	
Learning objectives of elective	1. Identification of sick child by using PAT triangle, and steps of primary assessment. 2. Knowing steps to stabilize child by using oxygen etc 3. CPR (on Manikins)
Number of students that can be accommodated in this elective	2-4
Prerequisites for elective	Good clinical practice Universal precautions BLS course in foundation year
Learning resources for students	BLS book Checklist of initial assessment form IAP-ALS book
List of activities of student participation	1. To learn initial steps of assessment of child coming to OPD/EMG 2. Will be assigned with SR to assess patients in emergency. 3. CPR on manikins 4. Student will be shown various oxygen delivery devices
Portfolio entries required	Documentation of cases seen, filling of check list form.
Log book entry required	Completion of posting signed by preceptor with a meets expectation'' M grade
Assessment	Steps of CPR on manikins Assessment of case scenario
Other comments	

Logbook – *cum* – Portfolio

Elective Module: Identification and Stabilisation of Sick Child

Sick Child

To prevent childhood mortality, early recognition and stabilization of the patient is a must. Since pediatric patients are not able to express, so it is upto the health care worker to know the signs and symptoms which determine the severity of illness. A systematic and organized approach is to enable student to quickly recognize signs of respiratory distress, respiratory failure, and shock and to immediately provide lifesaving interventions. If not appropriately treated, children with respiratory failure and shock can quickly develop cardiopulmonary failure and even cardiac arrest.

In infants and children, most cardiac arrests result from progressive respiratory failure, shock or both. Sudden cardiac arrests due to underlying cardiac problems are rare. Once cardiac arrest occurs, even with optimal resuscitation efforts, the outcome is generally poor. For this reason, it is important to learn the concepts so as to identify signs of respiratory failure and shock and rapidly intervene to prevent progression to cardiac arrest.

The purpose of this elective is to learn evaluate-identify-intervene sequence by doing primary assessment in ABCDE approach.