

<<Pediatrics-儿科学-英文>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<Pediatrics-儿科学-英文版>>

13位ISBN编号：9787040326826

10位ISBN编号：7040326825

出版时间：2012-5

出版时间：申昆玲 高等教育出版社 (2012-05出版)

作者：申昆玲 编

页数：384

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## 内容概要

The book consists of sixteen chapters related to child growth and development , principles of diagnosis and treatment for children's diseases , nutrition and nutritional disorders , neonate and neonatal diseases , infectious diseases , rheumatic diseases , pediatric critical care , and other various disorders of nine systems. This book provides the core information required by medical students , in compact and manageable volumes for the 6-9 weeks assigned to pediatrics in the curriculum of most medical colleges. For most of sections , clinical example & discussion is included at the end of the text to emphasize the practical aspects of clinical information. And each section concludes with self-assessment questions , followed by answers. Moreover , the references for each chapter are presented with an emphasis on the materials from the literatures that provide clear evidence for the basis of medical practice in child health.

书籍目录

Chapter 1 Overview of Pediatrics 1.1 The Scope of Pediatrics 1.2 The Characteristic of Pediatrics 1.3 The Development of Pediatrics and Its Future Chapter 2 Child Growth and Development 2.1 Patterns and Influencing Factors of Growth and Development 2.2 Measurement and Evaluation of Physical Growth 2.3 Measurement and Evaluation of Neurological and Psychological Development Chapter 3 Principles of Diagnosis and Treatment for Children's Diseases 3. 1 History Taking and Physical Examination in Pediatrics 3.2 General Principles of Treatment in Pediatrics 3.3 Body Fluid and Electrolytes Chapter 4 Nutrition and Nutritional Disorders 4. 1 Basic Nutrition 4.2 The Feeding of Infants 4.3 Nutrition Guide for the Period from Toddler to Adolescent 4.4 Nutritional Assessment 4.5 Protein and Energy Malnutrition 4.6 Obesity 4.7 Vitamin A Deficiency 4.8 Rickets of Vitamin D Deficiency 4.9 Tetany of Vitamin D Deficiency Chapter 5 Neonate and Neonatal Diseases 5.1 General Introduction 5.2 Hypoxic-ischemic Encephalopathy 5.3 Neonatal Jaundice 5.4 Neonatal Respiratory Distress Syndrome 5.5 Meconium Aspiration Syndrome 5.6 Neonatal Sepsis 5.7 Urinary Tract Infection 5.8 Neonatal Pneumonia 5.9 Intraeranian Hemorrhage in Neonates 5.10 Neonatal Necrotizing Enterocolitis ( NEC ) 5.11 Neonatal Hypoglycemia Chapter 6 Genetics, Metabolism and Endocrine Diseases 6.1 Trisomy 21 6.2 Turner Syndrome 6.3 Phenylketonuria 6.4 Hypopituitary Short Statures 6.5 Congenital Hypothyroidism 6.6 Diabetes Mellitus in Children 6.7 Precocious Puberty Chapter 7 Immune Deficiency 7.1 Diagnosis and Treatment of Immunodeficiency Diseases 7.2 Primary Immunodeficiency Syndrome 7.3 Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome Chapter 8 Infectious Diseases 8. 1 General Introduction 8.2 Measles 8. 3 Rubella 8.4 Roseola Infantum/Exanthem Subitum 8.5 Varicella 8. 6 Mumps 8.7 Poliomyelitis 8. 8 Infectious Mononucleosis 8.9 Scarlet Fever 8. 10 Hand, Foot and Mouth Disease 8. 11 Bacillary Dysentery ( Toxic Type ) 8.12 Sepsis 8. 13 Epidemic Encephalitis B 8.14 Tuberculosis Chapter 9 Disorders of the Gastrointestinal System 9.1 The Development and Physiological Functions of the Digestive System 9.2 Gastritis 9.3 Diarrhea Chapter 10 Respiratory Diseases 10.1 Respiratory Anatomy, Physiology and Examinations 10. 2 Acute Upper Respiratory Infection 10. 3 Acute Laryngitis 10. 4 Acute Bronchitis 10. 5 Acute Bronchiolitis 10.6 Pneumonia in Children 10. 7 Asthma 10. 8 Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome Chapter 11 Cardiovascular System Diseases 11.1 Congenital Heart Disease 11.2 Viral Myocarditis 11.3 Congestive Heart Failure 11.4 Arrhythmia in Children Chapter 12 Urinary System Diseases 12.1 Anatomical and Physiological Characteristics of Urinary System in Children 12. 2 Acute Glomerulonephritis 12.3 Nephrotic Syndrome 12.4 Urinary System Infection 12. 5 Acute Renal Failure Chapter 13 Hematological Disorders 13.1 Nutritional Anemia 13.2 Hemolytic Anemias 13.3 Idiopathic ( Immune ) Thrombocytopenic Purpura ( ITP ) 13.4 Acute Leukemia Chapter 14 Neurological Diseases 14. 1 Bacterial Meningitis 14. 2 Viral Encephalitis 14.3 Acute Inflammatory Polyradiculoneuritis 14.4 Epilepsy 14. 5 Cerebral Palsy Chapter 15 Rheumatic Diseases 15.1 Acute Rheumatic Fever 15.2 Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis 15.3 Systemic Lupus Erythematosus 15.4 Henoch-schonlein Purpura 15.5 Kawasaki Disease Chapter 16 Pediatric Critical Care 16.1 Cardiopulmonary Arrest and Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation 16.2 Seizure in Children 16.3 Acute Respiratory Failure 16.4 Septic Shock Index

## 章节摘录

版权页： 插图： Cognition: Cognitive development represents an interaction between maturation and learning. It is continuous and sequential, from basic to advanced, from simple to complex, a process to acquire and apply knowledge. Early cognition is influenced by in-stinct and external relations of things, and activity is based on perception and motion. With the increase of age, outer motion is changed to inner psychological activity. The continuing feedback is made on outer motion, which causes modification and reform of motion. With acquiring and applying knowledge by continuous activity, learning new things and solving new problems, this process of adaptive balance of organism and environment is an important process of intelligence developing.

Temperament: Temperament refers to those aspects of an individual's personality, which are often regarded as innate rather than learned. The feature is determined by types of human nervous activity, and it reflects the strength, speed, stability, flexibility, and directivity of children psychological activity, which can be observed from the behavior pattern that children echo environment. Modern psychologists proposed the following nine parameters of temperament in children, activity level, rhythmicity, approach and withdrawal, adaptability, intensity of reaction, quality of mood, irritability, persistence of attention span and threshold of responsiveness.

Character: Character is a stable and unique psychological feature of a person. It comes into being under the living environment and education. It is marked by children attitude to things, others and self, and the corresponding fixed behavior pattern. A harmonious family that full of concerns can provide condition for good characters of children. The influence by family is very important in the process of forming character, including the words and deeds of guardian, the relationship between family members, the attitude toward the child and breeding style. Different education would produce children with different characters. In general, spoiled children are angry, self-willed and lack of independence; under stern education, children are stubborn, headstrong, and lack of confidence.

编辑推荐

《医学教育改革系列教材:儿科学》是由高等教育出版社出版。

版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>