

**SUMY STATE UNIVERSITY
MEDICAL INSTITUTE
PEDIATRICS DEPARTMENT**

The head of the department

Doctor of Medicine,

Professor O.I. Smiyan

Manager of the group

MEDICAL CARD

name, surname of the patient

_____ age of the patient

Clinical diagnosis: basic diagnosis _____

Complication _____

Concomitant disease _____

Mark for the writing
of the case history _____

Mark for the defense
of the case history _____

Curator

The group _____, the course

Sumy
20____

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT PATIENT

Name _____

Surname _____

Date of birth _____, age _____

Home address _____

Preschool or school institution _____

Date of admission to the hospital _____

Institution which has directed patient to the hospital _____

Pre-admission diagnosis _____

Patient's department _____

I. COMPLAINTS

Main: _____

Additional: _____

II. ANAMNESIS OF THE DISEASE

The onset of disease acute, subacute, gradually (the necessary underline). The duration of the diseases is _____. What preceded the disease (cooling, defects of nutrition, viruses infection, the contact with ill person, etc)

The development of disease _____

The result of previous additional methods of investigation (if they were presence) _____

The previous treatment (if it was presence): _____

The effect of previous treatment _____

The reason of hospitalization _____

III. ANAMNESIS VITAE
For children till 3 years

The child from ____ (behind the account) pregnancy, ____ delivery. Age of the mother during the given pregnancy. The pregnancy proceeded (with, without) gestosis in ____ trimester, on a background (without) of the extragenital pathology _____, or infectious diseases _____, or somatic illness _____ in ____ trimester.

The mother used such medicines (to specify the trimester) _____

Harmful habits at the mother: _____,
at the father _____.

Conditions of work of the mother during pregnancy _____

Conditions of life of the mother during pregnancy _____

Delivery at timed or premature (the necessary underline), in ____ weeks of gestation. Labor via vaginal way or by caesarean section, with (without) medicamental stimulation _____ (the necessary underline). The child was mature or immature, according Apgar's score ____ points at first min. and ____ points at 5th min. Birth weight was ____ g, length of the body was ____ cm, head circumference was ____ cm, chest circumference was ____ cm. The umbilical stump (residual cord) has fallen off in

___ days. After the stump has fallen off, the state of cord base was dry, or was weeping during _____ weeks.

The child discharged from maternity department on ___ day (when it was more than 5-6 days, specify the cause of delay) _____.

During the first year the child was at _____ feeding. The reason of artificial feeding was _____.

Mother used to such _____

Formulas. The term of introduction of fruit juice _____, fruit puree _____, egg yolk _____, cottage cheese _____, meat _____. The first addition food was _____ at _____ mo. The second addition food was _____ at _____ mo. The third addition food was _____ at _____ mo.

The dynamics of body weight _____

Dynamics of body length _____

Dynamics of head circumference _____

Dynamics of chest circumference _____

The psychomotor development of the child _____

For all children irrespective of age

The child had such diseases (before admission) _____

Housing conditions of the child is satisfactory or not satisfactory (the necessary underline and explain why) _____

Character of nutrition before present disease (character of meal, schedule of feeding) _____

Allergological history

Presence of allergy symptoms _____.

The intolerance of products _____,

that accompanied with _____,

The intolerance of medicament (drug) _____

that accompanied with _____.

Prophylactic vaccinations _____.

The nearest relatives have such chronic somatic illnesses _____

genetically illnesses _____,

allergic reactions _____.

Epidemiological history

The child didn't contact with patients who suffered with infectious diseases last 3 weeks. The symptoms of diarrhea were _____ during last three days.









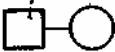


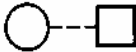

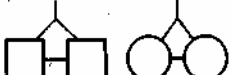
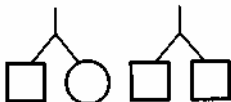
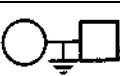





Genetical history

The data about siblings is collecting in everyone separately (How many children were at the family? How many children had died? What cause of death? What was physical and mental development? What diseases have had the child? How old were the parents at the moment of birth of the child?)

Especial attention is deserved with the following practical moments:

1. Age of parents.
3. Nationality of parents.
4. Residence of the family.
5. Parents occupation.
6. Presence of chronic diseases at the relatives (beginning of disease, the clinical features of the diseases). For the relatives, who had died, indicate the cause of death and age of the person.

To make the pedigree of the patient, using common symbols:

	Healthy woman
	Healthy man
	Proband
	Sex unknown
	Dead
	Abortion
	Medical abortion
	Still-birth
	Marriage
	Consanguineous marriage
	Repeated marriage
	Unmarriage
	Sibling
	Monozygotic twins
	Dizygotic twins
	No known pregnancy
	Sterility
	Known heterozygous person
	Carrier female
	Pregnancy in progress
	Affected person

Summery: _____

Objective examination of the child

The patient's general condition is extremely grave, grave, moderately grave, satisfactory, good (the necessary underline).

The state of consciousness is clear, sopor, stupor, coma (the necessary underline).

The mental state is (not) adequate or not adequate (the necessary underline).

Position of the child in bed is active, passive, forced (attitude) (the necessary underline).

The patient is asthenic, hyposthenic, hypersthenic constitution (the necessary underline).

The child is of regular, irregular body build (the necessary underline) _____

Anthropometrical measurements

Criterion	In patient	Norm according empirical formulas	Deviation, cm	Deviation, %
Weight, kg				
Height (stature), cm				
Head circumference, cm				
Chest circumference, cm				
The index of fatness by Chulitska				-
The index by Erismann				-

Evaluating of physical development according percentile tabl

Criterion	Percentile	Conclusion
Weight, kg		
Height (stature), cm		
Head circumference, cm		
Chest circumference, cm		

Summery: _____

The skin and mucous membranes

Colour of a skin _____

_____ ,

lip-nose triangle _____ , cyanoses _____

Rashes (colour, characteristic lesions, localization, size, presence of warmth, itching, type of distribution) _____

Surface of a skin is (smooth, velvety, rough, dry, moist) _____

The elasticity of the skin is _____

Temperature of a skin _____

The dermatographism is _____

Sensitivity of the skin: temperature _____, pain _____, tactile _____

Nails: (shape, colour, thickness, quality) _____

Hair: (color texture, quality, distribution, and elasticity) _____

Mucous membranes of a mouth (colour, moisture, presents of lesions) _____

Gums: (colour, presents of lesions, ability to bleeding) _____

_____ . Conjunctiva and sclera of eyes _____

The subcutaneous fat is distributed _____

The skin fold thickness is _____ cm on abdomen, _____ cm under the scapula, _____ cm on the shoulder, _____ cm on thigh. The oedema _____

The skin turgor is kept, decreased, flabby (the necessary underline).

Lymphatic system

Such groups of lymph nodes are palpable (describe each group according their localization, quantity, size, shape, mobility, consistency (elastic or dense), temperature, tenderness and visible change of enlarged nodes) _____

The tonsils. The stage of enlargement of the tonsils _____ they are reddened, loose, and tender on palpation (the necessary underline). Presence of haemorrhages _____, pus in the crypts _____, erosions _____ ulcers _____, the tonsils are covered with a _____ (colour) film in size ____ cm.

Muscular system

The development of muscles is satisfactory, well-developed; symmetric, asymmetric (the necessary underline), presence of atrophy on _____.

Muscular tone is _____, hypotonic of _____, atony of _____, hypertonic _____, presence of muscular dystonia _____.

The range of motions is _____

The strength of muscles _____.

Presence of pain during palpation of the muscles _____.

Presence of infiltrations or consolidation of _____ groups muscles. Trousseau's sign is _____, Chvostek's symptom _____, Lust's symptom _____.

Bone system

Head circumference is _____ cm, (normal, microcephalia, macrocephalia (the necessary underline)). The head is dolichocephalic, brachycephalic, mesocephalic (the necessary underline). form (shape). There is hyperplasia of _____ skull's bones, occipital bones is _____ flat. Anterior fontanel (presence, size, shape,

mould of the skull bones and attitude against the skull bony edges (does it taut or depressed) and pulsation) _____

Posterior fontanel (fused, size, shape) _____.

Lateral fontanel _____ . Sutures _____.

The tooth formula:

^p - permanent

* - caries

^d - deciduous

O - growth disorder

Chest is conical, cylindrical, asthenic, normosthenic, hypersthenic, symmetrical, asymmetrical, barrel, funnel, keeled, phthinoid, rachitic breast (the necessary underline).

Beading of the ribs _____. An epigastric angle _____ degrees. Chest circumference is _____ cm (normal, abnormal).

Spine (physiological curvatures, scoliosis and hypnosis) _____

The extremities are ____ symmetrical, ____ deformed with deformation _____,

anomalies of development _____,

The feet are ____ normal with deformations _____

Others bone are _____

The joints (shape, size, temperature, the range of motion, tenderness, swelling, the change of the skin over them) _____

Gluteal folds are ___symmetrical, _____

Angle of hip abduction is _____ degrees.

Cardiovascular system

Inspection: During inspection of the chest bulging _____ noted on left side, visible pulsation _____ seen, in _____ intercostals space _____ line, epigastric pulsation _____ visible. Distended and pulsated neck veins _____ visible during inspection of the neck. Cyanosis _____

_____,
edema _____,

Palpation: The apical or cardiac trust (beat) (the necessary underline). is located in _____ intercostals space _____ line, area _____ cm², is positive or negative (the necessary underline). Systolic or diastolic vibratory thrills (the necessary underline) _____ palpable at _____.

Pericardial friction rubs _____.

Pulse (rate) is _____ beats per minute; is rhythmic, arrhythmic; is synchronic asynchronic; is full, swift, galloping, large, small, soft, tense, thready; pulse deficit (the necessary underline).

Blood pressure of upper extremities _____ mm Hg, of lower extremities _____ mm Hg.

Border's of hearts relative dullness

Border	In patient	Normal
Right		
Upper		
Left		
transversal size		

Border's of hearts absolute dullness

Border	In patient	Normal
Right		
Upper		
Left		
transversal size		

Auscultation: the heart sounds strong, weakened, muffled, rhythmical, arrhythmic (the necessary underline), _____ beats per min. S_1 is heard loudest at the _____ of the heart, S_2 is heard loudest at the _____ of the heart. Presence of accent _____
_____. Presence of organic, functional, systolic, diastolic, holosystolic, (the necessary underline) murmurs, place of the best auscultation _____

duration _____, intensity _____, timbre _____, conductance _____
evaluation of its intensity in relationship to the child's position _____
_____.
Extracardiac murmurs _____ (pericardial friction rubs, pleurocardiac), localization _____. During auscultations of carotic, subclavicular, femoral arteries, abdominal aorta, jugular veins are heard _____ sounds, _____ murmurs.

Respiratory system

Cyanosis of nasolabial triangle, per oral region, nails plates, acrocyanosis _____ in rest or during physical exercises (the necessary underline). Nasal breathing is free, difficult, absent (the necessary underline). Voice is normal, hoarse, soundless, snuffling, silent, aphonic (the necessary underline). Cough _____ present, dry, moist, troublesome, brassy paroxysmal cough, pertussis-like, barking cough, constant, cough of mucus, cough of pus, blood spitting (the necessary underline), frequent in _____ time of day. Dyspnoea, asphyxia _____ occurs in rest, during physical exercises (the necessary underline). Chest has cylindrical, conical, asthenic, normosthenic, hypersthenic, symmetrical, asymmetrical _____, barrel, funnel, keeled, phthinoid, rachitic breast. The intercostals spaces are _____,

Harrison's groove _____. Movements of each part of the chest are symmetrical, _____ asymmetrical _____ (the _____ necessary _____ underline)

Marked retraction of intercostal, suprasternal supraclavicular (the necessary underline) muscles _____ noted. Type of breathing is thoracic, abdominal, combined (the necessary underline). Dyspnea is absent, inspiratory, expiratory, mixed (the necessary underline). The respiration rate is _____ per minute (normal, tachypnea, bradypnea). The breathing is regular, irregular, deep, hard (difficult), paradoxical, periodic, shallow, interrupted, whistling, stridulous, stenoic, Kussmaul's breathing, Cheyne-Stokes respirations, Biot's breathing (the necessary underline).

Palpation: Pain is _____ in maxillary and frontal sinuses. Pain in chest _____ during palpations. Vocal fremitus is normal, decreased, increased, absent _____

Pleural friction rubs, crepitation _____.

In comparative percussion of the chest is heard _____

The lower costal margin of the lungs according to topographic percussion

Line	right	left
midclavicular		
midaxillary		
vertebral		

The excursion of the low margin of the lung (at midaxillary line) is ____ cm on left, ____ cm on right. The location of the apex of the lung _____

The width of Crenig's areas _____

Auscultation of the lungs: the breathing is _____

presence of rales, rhonchi and crepitations _____

Bronchophony is _____.

Digestive system

Inspection: The colour of mucous membranes of oral cavity is _____, dry or moist (the necessary underline), incrustation (coating) _____, fissure and aphtha _____, colour of the tongue is _____, coated with _____ fur, state of papilla of tongue _____, dry, moist, atrophic, smooth, enlarged, normal size (the necessary underline). Colour of tonsils is _____, coating _____, moisture _____ fissure and aphtha _____. The odour from oral cavity _____.

In vertical position the abdomen has normal shape, distended, scaphoid, pendulous symmetrical or asymmetrical (the necessary underline) enlarged because of _____, abdominal circumference _____ cm, moves or doesn't move with breathing, visible peristalsis _____, the umbilicus is centrally located, is flatten, inverted, everted, displaced upwards (the necessary underline).

In horizontal position the abdomen has _____ shape, moves or doesn't move with breathing, abdominal circumference _____ cm, the umbilicus is centrally located, is flatten, inverted, everted, displaced upwards (the necessary underline). Distended veins of the anterior abdominal wall _____, "caput Medusa" _____.

In superficial palpation there is soft, mild, moderate, demonstrable, board-like muscular tension of anterior abdominal wall (the necessary underline). Hyperesthesia _____, the divergence of straight muscles _____ present, the tumour _____ present in region _____. Blumberg' sign is positive or negative; painless, extreme tenderness in McBurney's point (the necessary underline).

Deep palpation according to Obrastsov-Strazhesko

Sigmoid colon is localized in _____, _____ shape, _____ size (cm), _____ consistence, _____ character of surface, _____ painfulness, _____ movable, _____ murmurs.

Caecum is localized in _____, _____ shape, _____ size (cm), _____ consistence, _____ character of surface, _____ painfulness, _____ movable, _____ murmurs.

Colon transverses is localized in _____, _____
shape, _____ size (cm), _____ consistence, _____
character of surface, _____ painfulness, _____ movable, _____ murmurs.

Colon ascenders: is localized in _____, _____
shape, _____ size (cm), _____ consistence, _____
character of surface, _____ painfulness, _____ movable, _____ murmurs.

Colon descendent is localized in _____, _____
shape, _____ size (cm), _____ consistence, _____
character of surface, _____ painfulness, _____ movable, _____ murmurs.

Mendel's symptom is positive or negative (the necessary underline).

The liver _____ palpable, _____ tender, is extended _____ cm below the costal margin, shape of edge is sharp, rounded, smooth, elastic, firm (the necessary underline).

Ortner's symptom is _____, Ker's symptom is _____, Murphy's symptom is _____, Mussi-Georgievsky's symptom is _____. The spleen _____ palpable, _____ tender, is extended _____ cm below the costal margin, shape of edge is sharp, rounded, smooth, elastic, firm (the necessary underline).

Meyo-Robson's symptom is _____. The pancreas _____ palpable, _____ consistency, _____ tender, smooth, elastic, firm (the necessary underline).

In auscultation intestinal peristalsis is absent, sluggish, increased, not impaired, (the necessary underline).

Stool is _____ time per day, formed, liquid, semi-liquid, regular, irregular (the necessary underline), _____ colour, with or without an admixing _____.

Urinary system

Inspection: _____ oedema on legs _____, face, sacral part, on the lower part of abdomen. The colour of lumbar region is _____. The odour of urine is _____ Examination of sacral area, lower abdominal part (changing of the color of the skin _____, protrude _____, edema _____, asymmetry _____).

Examination of the external sex organs: stage of development _____.

Presence of excretion from urinal channel _____.

In boys: asymmetric, symmetric development of the scrotum (the necessary underline).

Tests _____ present in the scrotum; presence of inflammation of penis, _____ anomalies of penis development, phimosis, paraphimosis (the necessary underline).

In girls: colour of mucous membranes of external sex organs is _____, presence an excretions from vagina _____.

Kidneys _____ palpable in vertical or horizontal position, _____ shape, _____ consistency, _____ movable, _____ tender, smooth, firm (the necessary underline). Pasternatsky's symptom is _____ on right , _____ on left side.

Urinary frequency _____ per day, Daily urine flow _____ ml, proportion between day and night diuresis _____. Presence of uncontrolled urinations _____.

Endocrine system

Examination: face expression _____, presence of the eyes symptoms _____,

changes of anterior cervical surface _____. The level of development subcutaneous fat is _____.

Thyroid gland _____ palpable, of _____ stage, _____ surface, _____ consistence, _____ pain.

Sex development (according formulas F, L, Ax, P, V for boys and for girls - Ma, Ax, P, Me) _____

Summery _____

Nervous system

The consciousness is kept, stupor, sopor, is absent (the necessary underline). The mental development _____ corresponds to the age of child. Reaction on environmental is does not adequate (the necessary underline). Dream is isn't quiet (the necessary underline).

Expression of the face is _____. There are some minor abnormalities _____.

Nystagmus is _____ horizontal, vertical. Pupils are (un)equal in size; presence

of mydriasis, miosis (the necessary underline). The light reflex is retained (absent). The coordination of movement _____ kept.

The pain sensitivity is kept, (is absent, hyperesthesia, hypoesthesia) (the necessary underline). Tactile sensitivity is kept (is absent, pathologic) (the necessary underline).

Thermoesthesia is kept (is absent, pathologic) (the necessary underline). Vibration sensation is kept (is absent, pathologic) (the necessary underline).

Newborn reflexes (the necessary underline): Sucking - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Rooting - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Defence - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Lip or trunk reflex - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Grasp - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Babinski's - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Moro - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Supporting - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Dance or step - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Perez - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Crawling - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Bauer's - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; Galant - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive. Upper Brudzinski's reflex - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; middle Brudzinski's reflex - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive; low Brudzinski's reflex - is normal, hypoactive, hyperactive. Tendon reflexes brisk, (equally marked on both sides, more hyperactive on the _____ than on _____ side, equally diminished, increased) (the necessary underline). Kernig's sign positive, negative (the necessary underline). The paralysis (palsy)

The hyperkinesias _____

The dermatographism is red, white, stria with _____ cm in wide, appears in _____ second, disappears in _____ second, arises over surface of a skin (the necessary underline).

The pilomotor reflex – pulse is increasing (is decreasing) for _____ minutes (the necessary underline). Reflex by Danini-Ashner – pulse is increasing (is decreasing) for _____ minutes (the necessary underline). The orthostatic reflex - – pulse is increasing (is decreasing) for _____ minutes (the necessary underline), blood pressure decreased for systolic _____ mm Hg, diastolic _____ mm Hg.

Psycho-motor development of the child

Gross motor development _____

Fine motor development _____

Sensory development _____

Vocalization development _____

Socialization development _____

Summery: _____

Substantiation of the provisional diagnosis

On the establishment of the patient's complaints _____

Anamnesis morbi _____

Anamnesis vitae _____

Genetic anamnesis _____

Results of additional methods of examination

Rooting blood analysis

date	Hb	Eryth. x10 ¹²	Cl	Leuc x10 ⁹	eos	bas	juv.	band	seg.	lym	mon	E S R	Blood clotting	Bleedi ng time

The general examination of urine

date	Amount	Specific gravity	pH	Proteinuria	Glucosuria	ketonuri a	Epithelium	Leucocyte s	Erythrocytes	Casts	Crystals:	Mucous

Urinal examination according to Nechepurenco _____

Biochemical analysis of blood

date	protein total	glucose	total	bilirubin conjugated	creatinine	urea	ALT	AST	Amylase

Urinal examination according to Zymnitzky

Portion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quantities of urine								
specific gravity								

Stool test _____

Analysis of feces on worm ova _____

Test on enterobiosis _____

Others methods of examination _____

ECG: _____

USD _____

Endoscopies examination of _____

X-ray examination _____

Differential the diagnosis

Clinical diagnosis

On the establishment of the patient's complaints _____

Anamnesis morbi _____

Urinal examination according to Zymnitzky

Portion	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Quantities of urine								
specific gravity								

Stool test _____

Analysis of feces on worm ova _____

Test on enterobiosis _____

Others methods of examination _____

ECG: _____

USD _____

Endoscopies examination of _____

X-ray examination _____

