

PEDIATRIC ROADMAP

Curricular Goals

Pediatrics is represented throughout all four years of the undergraduate medical school curriculum. In the first two Pre-Clerkship years, Pediatric knowledge is interspersed in the organ system teaching often with specific lectures that relay the Pediatric specific information.

Within the two-year Pre-clerkship curriculum is also a more hands on teaching where students do interact with Pediatric patients and their families. This is done in the Clinical Skills courses with a Pediatric Discipline Specific Performance Encounters (DSPE).

All third-year medical students during their clerkship year have a 6-week Pediatric Clinical Rotation.

In the fourth year there is elective rotations so students that are interested can further their

Summary

Pediatric objectives in year 1 to 2 are specific to each organ system. This forms the backbone of Pediatric knowledge that students get in their Pre-clerkship years. Along with the backbone of knowledge is the chance to interact and examine patients within the Pediatric age group that occurs in the Clinical skills courses in year 1 and 2.

Year 3 is a chance to add complexity as students transition to their clerkship years with the goal of achieving exit competencies. The third year 6-week Clinical Rotation in Pediatrics is a culmination of the background knowledge that was formed in the first 2 years of the curriculum and a chance to apply it in actual patients. This is supplemented with a review of common medical topics as well as with clerkship seminars during their rotation.

Year 4 serves as a chance to pursue further knowledge in Pediatrics if it is desired through electives.

YEAR ONE	
Course Name	Pediatric Content
Medicine and Society I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community Experience: how CanMEDs roles contribute to well-being and health of patients, families, communities, and populations 2. Cultural Safety and Competence: cultural awareness, sensitivity, and safety as it relates to patient, family and community centered care. Scenario: Indigenous 3. Human Life Course: how humans change physically and developmentally through childhood to aging 4. Human Life Course: social-emotional/affective changes through life 5. Human Life Course: how historical, social, economic, and cultural backgrounds affect families and health 6. Indigenous people: Residential school experience 7. Indigenous people: Indigenous child welfare
Foundations of Clinical Medicine I	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Normal human development 2. Human nutrition (Diet and Health Micronutrients) 3. Principles of genetics to the diagnosis and management of common genetic disorders and an approach to genetic counselling 4. Immunology 5. Embryology 6. Genetics 7. Infectious Disease prevention – Vaccine schedules 8. Health Promotion and Illness Prevention (Ages & Stages, Maltreatment Awareness in Children and Adults, Nutritional Needs of Infants, Children and Adolescents, Anticipatory Health Care in Infant/Childhood/Adolescence Stages, Emotional Health and Cultural Connection, Healthy Sleep, Physical Activity, Dental Health 9. Hematology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Acquired and Inherited Bleeding Disorders – Approach to Acute Leukemias – Hemoglobinopathies – Hemolytic Anemias – Iron Deficiency Anemia 10. Endocrine <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clinical Obesity – Diabetes Specific Populations – Pediatric Growth and Puberty – Transgender Medicine and Male Hormone Replacement
Medicine and Society II	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Health Equity and Social Determinants of Health 2. Environmental Health: Immunization

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Experiences in the Community: how CanMEDs roles contribute to well-being and health of patients, families, communities, and populations 4. Health Promotion 5. Orientation to Public Health, Prevention, and Screening 6. Patient and Family Centered Care (PFCC)
<p>Foundations In Clinical Medicine II</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gastrointestinal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Embryology of the GI tract – Approach to Acute Diarrhea – Approach to Neonatal Jaundice – Approach to Pediatric Abdominal Pain/Constipation – Congenital GI Disorders – Hereditary Liver Disease 2. Respiratory <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Asthma – Newborn Respiratory Illness – Pediatric Cough and Wheeze – Pediatric Head and Neck infections: Otitis Media/Externa, Pharyngitis, Sinusitis, Cleft Lip and Palate – Pediatric Upper Airway Problems: Croup, Tracheitis, RPA, Epiglottitis, Foreign Body, Anaphylaxis – Sleep Disordered Breathing (Children) – Embryology – Lung Development – Pediatric Respiratory Cases – Pediatric Stridor Cases 3. Cardiovascular <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Clinical Approach to Pediatric Congenital Heart Disease – Embryology – General Approach to Murmurs – Genetics/Epigenetics – Pediatric Heart Failure 4. Dermatology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pediatric Dermatology – Drug Reactions/Reaction Patterns – Skin Manifestations of Internal Disease
<p>Clinical Skills II</p>	<p>Discipline Specific Patient Encounters: Pediatrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Pediatrics Interviewing and Physical Exam – Pediatrics Parent Interactive Session – DSPE Introduction to the Peds History and Physical Exam – DSPE GI/ENT – DSPE CV/Resp

YEAR TWO

<p>Foundations of Clinical Medicine III</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MSK/Orthopedics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diagnosis and Treatment of Infection of Bones and Joints – Pediatric Foot Disorders – Pediatric Hip Disorders – Pediatric Orthopedic Trauma – Lower Extremity Concerns in Children and Pediatric Normal Variants – Pediatric Rheumatology – Pediatric Spine Disorders 2. Neurology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Introduction to Pediatric Neurology – Cerebral Palsy and Hypotonia – Neuroinfections and Cases – Pediatric Headache – Pediatric Neurocutaneous Disorders – Pediatric Epilepsy – Congenital Brain Anomalies – Hydrocephaly – Pediatric Neurology Cases – Ophthalmology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cataracts ○ Strabismus and Neuro-Ophthalmology 3. Mental Health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Eating Disorders – Neurodevelopmental Disorders I/II – Normal Psychosocial Development
<p>Clinical Skills III</p>	<p>DSPE Pediatrics</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review Pediatrics History and Physical Exam – Pediatrics Parent Interactive Session – DSPE Pediatric Development – DSPE Pediatric Neurology
<p>Foundations in Clinical Medicine IV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nephrology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Genitourinary and Renal Embryology – Pediatric Nephrology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ BP/Hypertension ○ Acute and chronic renal insufficiency ○ Proteinuria/Hematuria – Pediatric Urology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Antenatal hydronephrosis ○ Bladder and Bowel Control ○ Enuresis ○ UTI

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vesicoureteric Reflux ○ Circumcision ○ Testicular Descent ○ Cryptorchidism – Pediatric Urology cases <p>2. Reproductive Health</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fetal Growth Restriction – Perinatal Infection and Alloimmunization – Pediatric Gynecology (Normal and Abnormal) – Perinatal Loss and Palliative Care – Physiology of Pregnancy, Teratology – Breastfeeding – Prenatal Diagnosis and Antepartum Surveillance and Cases – Puberty (Normal and Abnormal) – Sexual Health and Diversity <p>3. Multisystem and Complex Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Failure to thrive – Complex care of children and youth
Clinical Skills IV	DSPE Pediatrics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DSPE Pediatric Newborn Exam
YEAR THREE	
Pediatric Clinical Rotation	6 weeks 3 weeks inpatient 3 weeks outpatient Clerkship Seminars <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Neonatal Issues – Respiratory Distress – Pediatric Dermatology – Fever/Infection/Immunizations – Endocrine – Common Pediatric Issues – Pediatric Emergencies – Development – Genetics/Metabolics Emergency Department Teaching Saskatoon: SIM/Case Based Teaching Regina NICU Teaching
Selected Topics in Medicine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Abdominal Pain in Children – Abnormal Stature – Child Abuse – Developmental Delay – Eating Disorders – Hypnotic Infant

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Immigrant /Refugee Health – Immunization – Intrauterine Growth Restriction (IUGR) – Measles – Neonatal Distress – Neonatal Jaundice – Newborn Assessment – Oral Conditions – Pediatric Constipation – Pediatric Urinary Incontinence/Enuresis – Periodic Health Exam – Prematurity – Puberty (including Amenorrhea) – Red Eye – Scrotal Pain – SIDS – Strabismus/Amblyopia – Viral Exanthem skin rash
YEAR FOUR	
Electives	Elective Clinical Rotations: Pediatrics