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METHODS OF EXAMINATION OF SICK CHILDREN

Arifhodjayev A

Andijan State Medical Institute

Abstract: In the domain of pediatric medical services, the assessment of wiped-out kids is a critical part of giving far reaching and successful clinical consideration. The strategies utilized in this cycle are intended to assemble fundamental data, distinguish hidden conditions, and form suitable treatment plans. This exposition will investigate the essential techniques utilized in the assessment of wiped-out kids, featuring their importance and the contemplations in question.

Keywords: Different services, medical treatments, kids, changes, body, immune, methodology.

Introduction: In the earliest days, children were very little regarded in the context of nations, and the part that they have had in molding the destinies of men and in bringing about social changes and improvements in legislation and in war and peace has been obtained for them less by deliberate efforts on their behalf than by the sympathy of their elders. This neglect of children in earlier histories has inevitably influenced pediatrics. Throughout the centuries, it has emerged as a forlorn hope that childhood might be the golden age of mankind and might possibly be freed from some of the ills and frailties and even the sins of humanity. In times of peace, children have been recruited as subjects for clinical investigation with the hope that by studying the abnormal, light might be thrown on the normal. But it is only in recent years that the vitality of this hope has roused sufficient interest to result in any collection of knowledge and any application of science specifically designed for the welfare of sick children. The tragic figure of the sick child today has a powerful claim on our efforts, and our capacity for preventive and therapeutic measures to combat disease and to safeguard health at early ages has never been so highly developed or so thoroughly inspired by a sense of social duty.

A sick child is a potent, tragic, and pathetic figure. His very helplessness makes him an object of tenderness and pity, and his illness not infrequently becomes tragic, though it may not be serious. If we accept the view of the father of medicine that the physician is a minister to the gods and the cure a divine art, our thoughts and efforts in the treatment of disease would naturally and justly be concentrated on childhood, where the miseries of pain and malaise include not only the present handicap but also the prevention of a golden future.

Of the many distressing problems facing the home today, few are so important and at the same time so often neglected as the illness of little children. A survey of households in any large city shows that a high percentage of all children is sick daily. All errors of diet, of dress, or of cleanliness have their penalty to pay, and the child is the harbinger of physical and mental weakness. Yet strangely enough, neither the gravity of the child's condition, nor the hope of alleviating it seems to have touched the imagination of the medical profession or the public. At the medical school, the professor of pediatrics compares the practice of this subject with the playing of an old tune upon a tired piano, yet many a keen student with a liking for research is turned away to some more serious subject. At the hospital, the overcrowding and cross-infection in the children's wards tell a similar tale. If this child mortality, which hangs like a millstone round the neck of the nation, is to be lightened, it is essential that a change of heart should take place, both within and without the profession. A heavier responsibility must be laid upon the shoulders of pediatric will be teach the public how present and future disease in the children may be attacked and brought to the ground.

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As to the importance of child health, there is little need to speak. The physiognomy and character of a whole generation may be determined by one of a dozen small defects in the early growth and development of children. National efficiency and race progress are conditioned far more by the standards of child welfare than by anything else. Yet as things are, the ordinary medical man will spend several years of his professional life before he assumes regular charge of child case. It is only in his later years, when the position of medical officer to a school, or club, or some infant welfare center supervenes that he is called upon to deal with children. This inactivation to child disease is to be regretted. It should not preclude special study in adults; however, it is surely the most intelligent vision is the specialist who must first take up the task of training an artillery of every meme and type for the attack on present disease and defect in children, and bring the light of his vision to bear on the children themselves who are brought to light of his vision to bear upon children.

All kids should be analyzed completely, so no significant sign is missed. As opposed to the precise methodology for grown-ups, in any case, assessment of a kid ought to be coordinated in a manner that doesn't resentful the youngster. The way to deal with looking at kids ought to be adaptable. In a perfect world, you will play out the most 'obtrusive' part of the assessment (for example the head and neck assessment) last.

Try not to agitate the kid pointlessly.

Leave the kid in the arms of the mother or carer.

See however many signs as could be allowed prior to contacting the youngster:

Does the kid talk, cry or utter any sound?

Is the kid ready, intrigued and looking about?

Does the kid seem tired?

Is the kid touchy?

Is the kid spewing?

These and different signs ought to be recorded before the youngster is upset. You could ask the mother or guardian to circumspectly uncover part of the chest to search for lower chest wall indrawing or to count the respiratory rate. In the event that the youngster is bothered or crying, the person could need to be left for a short time frame with its mom to settle, or the mother could be request to breastfeed, before key signs, for example, respiratory rate can be estimated.

Then, at that point, continue to signs that require contacting the kid yet are insignificantly upsetting, like inclination the beat or paying attention to the chest. You get minimal helpful data in the event that you pay attention to the chest of a crying kid. Signs that include impeding the youngster, for example, recording the temperature, testing for skin turgor, hairlike top off time, circulatory strain or taking a gander at the kid's throat or ears ought to be done endure. Measure the oxygen immersion with a heartbeat oximeter in all youngsters who have quick breathing or chest indrawing.

Perform bedside tests if accessible and suitable

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Some test may effortlessly be performed at the place of care, some of the time called point of care tests:

globosity for a dire glucose

quick analytic test for intestinal sickness or

some other straightforward bedside tests.

With regards to looking at wiped out youngsters, it is vital for medical services experts to utilize careful and precise strategies to guarantee an exact determination and proper therapy. There are a few vital techniques for assessment that can be used in the evaluation of debilitated kids.

One of the most widely recognized strategies for assessment is the actual assessment. This includes noticing the youngster's appearance, checking essential signs, for example, temperature, pulse, and circulatory strain, as well as inspecting explicit body frameworks for any anomalies. Actual assessment can give important data about the kid's general wellbeing and assist with distinguishing any possible issues.

One more significant technique for assessment is research facility testing. This can incorporate blood tests, pee tests, and imaging concentrates like X-beams or ultrasounds. These tests can assist medical services experts with recognizing explicit microorganisms or irregularities that might be causing the kid's disease and guide therapy choices.

Notwithstanding actual assessment and research center testing, getting an itemized clinical history from the kid and their guardians is fundamental. This can give significant data about the kid's side effects, past clinical history, and any potential gamble factors for specific ailments. A careful clinical history can assist medical services experts with reducing possible judgments and foster a suitable therapy plan.

Conclusion: All in all, the assessment of debilitated kids includes a complex methodology that joins clinical history-taking, actual assessment, symptomatic testing, and concentrated techniques. By utilizing these techniques, medical services suppliers can assemble the essential data to make informed analyze, foster custom-made therapy plans, and at last give the most ideal consideration to the prosperity of debilitated kids.

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