## Priority Topic: IN CHILDREN

### Key Features:

You should know all the basic paediatric conditions - check out the national undergraduate medicine paediatric curriculum, where you will find lists of resources by topic: [https://www.pupdoc.ca/en/national-curriculum/](https://www.pupdoc.ca/en/national-curriculum/)

1. When evaluating children, generate a differential diagnosis that accounts for common medical problems, which may present differently in children (e.g., urinary tract infections, pneumonia, appendicitis, depression).

### What you should study:

- ✓ Urinary Tract Infections in infants and children CPS 2014
- ✓ Uncomplicated pneumonia CPS 2015
- ✓ Pediatric Abdominal Pain 2016
- ✓ Childhood depression CPS 2012
- ✓ Pediatric Arthritis PIR 2011

2. As children, especially adolescents, generally present infrequently for medical care, take advantage of visits to ask about:
   - unverbalized problems (e.g., school performance).
   - social well-being (e.g., relationships, home, friends).
   - modifiable risk factors (e.g., exercise, diet).
   - risk behaviours (e.g., use of bike helmets and seatbelts).

### What you should study:

- ✓ Health Maintenance in Children Part 1 AAFP 2011
- ✓ Health Maintenance in Children Part 2 AAFP 2011
- ✓ Prevention of unintentional childhood injury AAFP 2013
- ✓ Childhood Bullying - implications for physicians AAFP 2018
3. At every opportunity, directly ask questions about risk behaviours (e.g., drug use, sex, smoking, driving) to promote harm reduction.

**What you should study:**

✓ Behavioural interventions to reduce illicit drug use AAFP 2015

4. In adolescents, ensure the confidentiality of the visit, and, when appropriate, encourage open discussion with their caregivers about specific problems (e.g., pregnancy, depression and suicide, bullying, drug abuse).

**What you should study:**

✓ Adolescent health screening and counselling AAFP 2012  
✓ HEEADSSS - a psychosocial interview framework for adolescents  
✓ Adolescents: Preventive Care & Counselling PBSGL 2014  
  [www.members.fmpe.org](http://www.members.fmpe.org)

5. In assessing and treating children, use age-appropriate language.

✓ Just do it!

6. In assessing and treating children, obtain and share information with them directly (i.e., don’t just talk to the parents).

✓ Just do it!

7. When investigation is appropriate, do not limit it because it may be unpleasant for those involved (the child, parents, or health care providers).

✓ Just do it!