

图书基本信息

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内容概要

《医学教育改革系列教材:儿科学》：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.

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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, distractibility, persistence 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

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