



A Brief Note on General Pediatrics

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Introduction

The beginning of pediatric care centers in France then led to the spread to other countries throughout Europe. Soon afterwards, other pediatric hospitals were opened in Germany, Russia, Austria, Poland and England in the 19th century. The first hospital for children in the United States was opened in Philadelphia in 1855. The field of pediatrics as we know it today in the United States originates from the American Pediatric Society and American Academy of Pediatrics, which began in the 1930s. Although earlier research and recordings included information about children, pediatrics as a separate specialty was distinguished later. Today, pediatrics as a specialty is certified and regulated by the American Pediatric Society and American Academy of Pediatrics in the United States, and similar bodies in other countries around the world.

Pediatrics is the branch of medicine dealing with the health and medical care of infants, children, and adolescents from birth up to the age of 18. The word "paediatrics" means "healer of children"; they are derived from two Greek words: (pais = child) and (iatros = doctor or healer). Paediatrics is a relatively new medical specialty, developing only in the mid-19th century. Abraham Jacobi (1830–1919) is known as the father of paediatrics. The aims of the study of paediatrics is to reduce infant and child rate of deaths, control the spread of infectious disease, promote healthy lifestyles for a long disease-free life and help ease the problems of children and adolescents with chronic conditions. Paediatrics is concerned not only about immediate management of the ill child but also long term effects on quality of life, disability and survival. Paediatrics is a collaborative specialty. Paediatricians need to work closely with other medical specialists and healthcare

professionals and subspecialists of paediatrics to help children with problems. Paediatrics is different from adult medicine in more ways than one. The smaller body of an infant or neonate or a child is substantially different physiologically from that of an adult. So treating children is not like treating a miniature adult.

Children are minors and, in most jurisdictions, cannot make decisions for themselves. The issues of guardianship, privacy, legal responsibility and informed consent should be considered in every pediatric procedure. A paediatrician is a graduate from a medical school first. He or she being a primary care paediatrician then completes three years of education in an accredited pediatric residency program. They learn about caring for infant, child, adolescent, and young adults during this period. The Division of General Pediatrics at the University of South Florida manages all areas of child care from birth to age 21. Our pediatricians provide a family-centered approach to general pediatric care by providing you and your child a high quality medical home. A pediatrician is a medical doctor who specializes in treating infants, children, adolescents, and young adults. Pediatric care can begin before conception and continue through pregnancy. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics, setting an upper age limit for pediatric care is not straightforward.

The Academy discourage people from setting age limits on pediatric care, as this will depend on an individual's physical and mental needs. Many pediatricians work as primary care physicians. This type of pediatrician performs regular health and wellness checkups. They also diagnose and treat a wide range of general health conditions, give vaccinations, and offer appropriate health advice to young people and their parents or caregivers. The health of children is a product of complex, dynamic processes produced by the interaction of external influences, such as children's family, social, and physical environments, and their genes, biology, and behaviors. Because children are rapidly changing and developing in response to these interactions, the developmental process plays an important role in shaping and determining their health. Nonetheless, the routine approaches to defining and measuring health in many national, state, and local data collection and measurement efforts are adult-based and capture neither the developmental essence of nor the multiple influences on children's health.