

# 小兒常見疾病及處理

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# FEVER

- 定義: Controlled increase in body temperature over the normal values for an individual.

溫控中樞(前下視丘 或 視前核)

口溫

腋溫

肛溫

背溫

耳溫



# FEVER

發燒對人體的影響：

好處：

壞處：

發燒的評估：

fever

F- Fever

pattern

E-Evaluation

V-Volume

E-Expansion

R-Respond



# FEVER

處理：

一般處置：溫水拭浴，放置通風良好處。

藥物：口服—Macsaf supp  
antiphen supp  
NSAID

塞劑—Voren ( 1mg /Kg Q6-8 hr)





# Jaundice

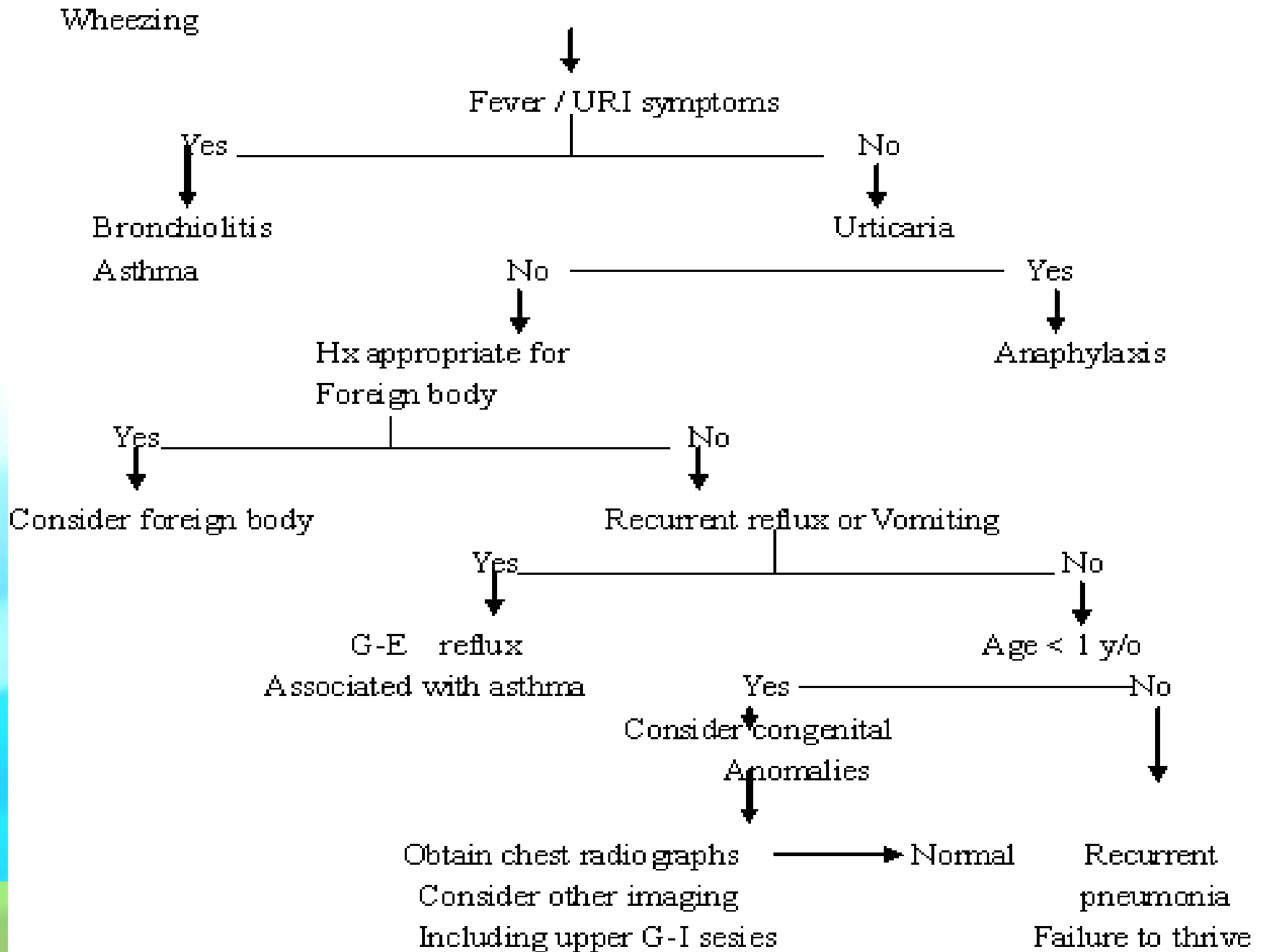
## Types of Jaundice :

1. Physiological (normal) jaundice
2. Jaundice of prematurity
3. Breastfeeding jaundice
4. Pathologic jaundice



**Table 1****Common Patterns of Laboratory Test Abnormalities**

| Pattern                        | Aminotransferase Elevations   | Alkaline Phosphatase Elevations | Prolongation of Prothrombin Time                                |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Acute necrosis or injury       | Usually severe                | Often present but may be mild   | Prolonged if hepatic insufficiency develops                     |
| Chronic hepatocellular disease | Usually moderate to severe    | Often present but may be mild   | Prolonged if hepatic insufficiency develops                     |
| Cholestasis                    | Often present but may be mild | Usually moderate to severe      | Prolonged if chronic steatorrhea causes vitamin K malabsorption |
| Infiltration                   | Often present but may be mild | Often present but may be mild   | Not usually prolonged   |
| Insufficiency (failure)        | Depends on underlying cause   | Depends on underlying cause     | Often present but may be mild                                   |





# Febrile Seizures

Most common seizure---children

Onset --- 14 to 18 mo of age

Incidence - 3-4 % of young children

危險因子：

1. 家族史。
2. 初次發病在 9 個月以前。
3. 非典型抽蓄。
4. 發展延遲。
5. 先前有神經損傷

