

# 小兒常見疾病及處理

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社區關懷

# 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

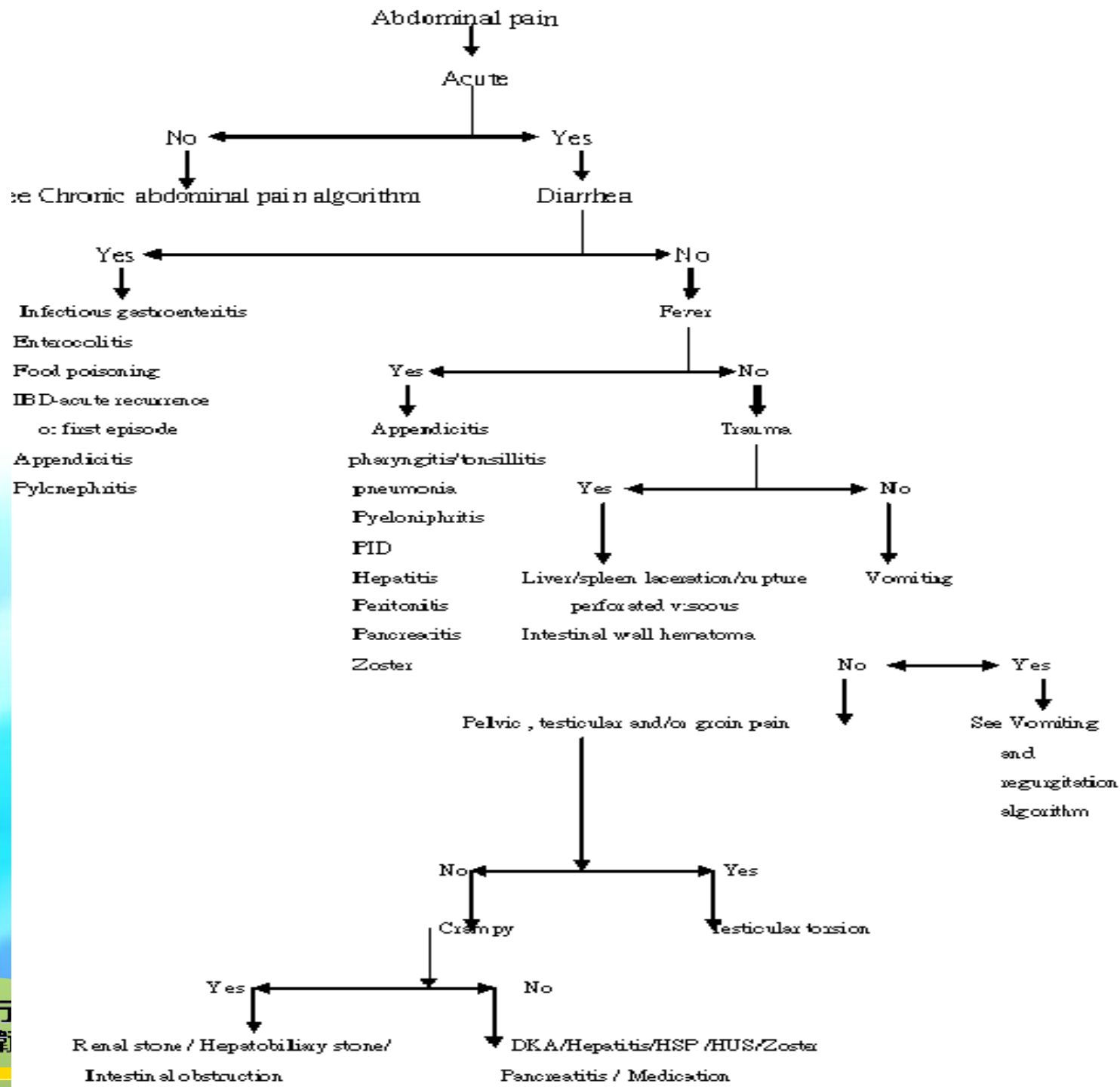
處理：

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)

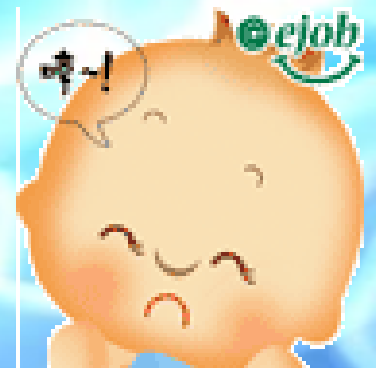




# Jaundice

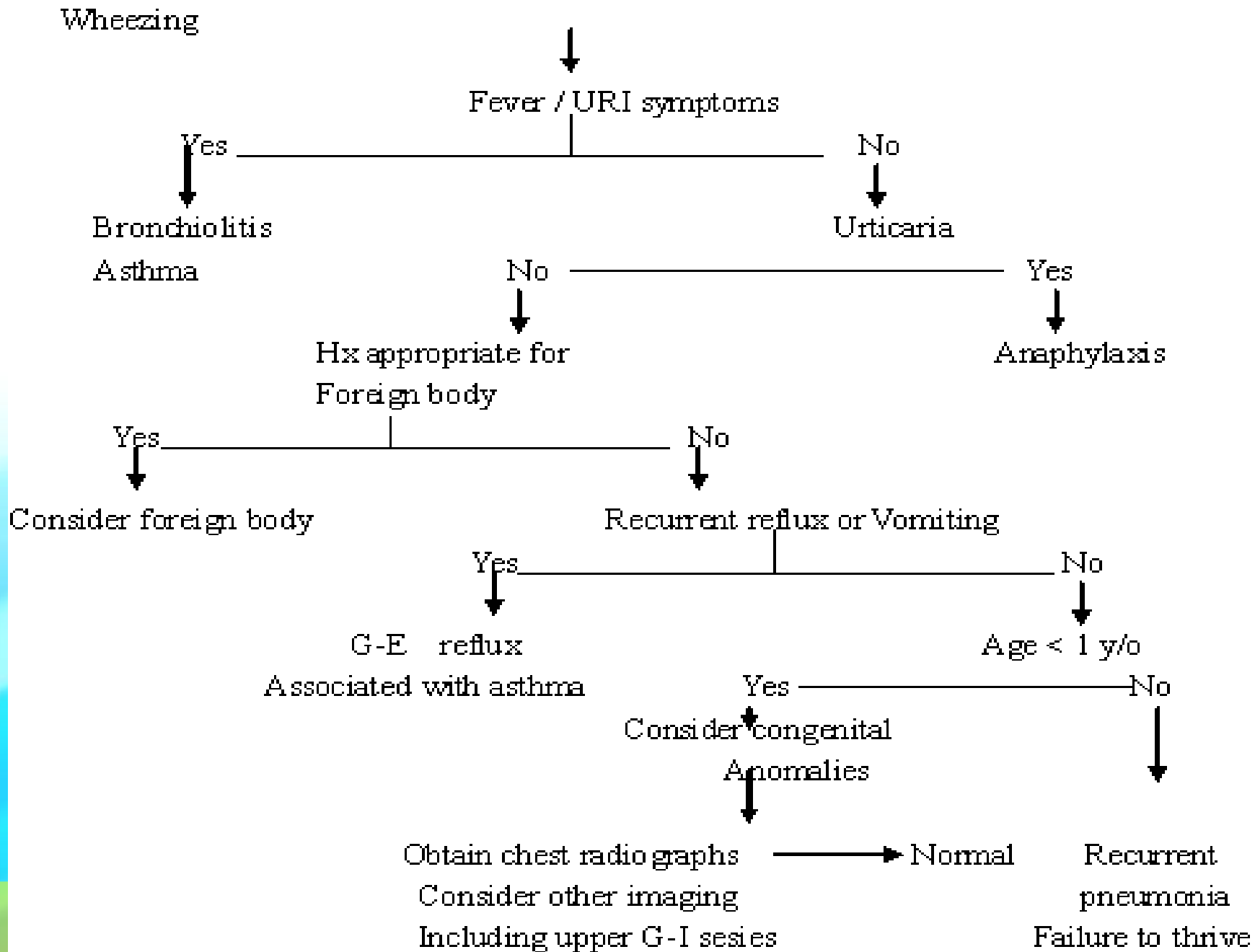
## Types of Jaundice :

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

