Pediatric and Child Health

Clinical Images and Case Reports Journal focuses on the topics under Pediatrics that includes:

Adolescent Medicine, Allergy, Child Psychology, Developmental Pediatrics, General Pediatrics, Neonatology, Pediatric Cardiology, Pediatric Critical Care, Pediatric Dermatology, Pediatric Endocrinology, Pediatric Gastroenterology, Pediatric Hematology, Pediatric Infectious Diseases, Pediatric Nephrology, Pediatric Neurology, Pediatric Oncology, Pediatric Ophthalmology, Pediatric Orthopedics, Pediatric Otolaryngology, Pediatric Pulmonary Medicine, Pediatric Rheumatology, Pediatric Surgery, Pediatric Urology, Alternative Medicine, Antibiotics, Bicycle Injuries, Childhood Obesity, New Diabetes Treatment, Pediatric Emergencies, Practice Management, Resident Education.

Journal of Pediatrics and Child Health Case Reports

Case reports in pediatrics serve as a practical guide for pediatricians who handle wellbeing and diagnose and treat conditions in babies, children and adolescents. This case report publishes original work, opinions and perspectives based on standards of excellence and expert review. Main aim of case reports in pediatrics is to provide to specialists involved in clinical practice, clinical and basic research, and a forum for sharing the results of their research.

General Pediatrics

Pediatrics is a branch of medicine that deals with the development, care, and diseases of babies and children. The age limit usually ranges from birth up to 18 years of age and until age 21in some Countries. A medical practitioner who specializes in this area is known as a pediatrician.

Pediatric Infectious Diseases

Pediatric Infectious Disease is an illness caused when a child is attacked by a pathogen. Pathogens such as bacteria, viruses, and other germs are microscopic and can infect the child rapidly by replication. Infectious disease, also known as transmissible disease or communicable disease. Some infectious diseases are contagious, infected person can make other person sick. The pathogen can get from one organism to another through air, food, water, blood, or physical touch.

Neonatology

Neonatal means newborn. Neonatology is a branch of pediatrics that studies the care, development, and diseases of newborn infants.

Adolescent Medicine

Adolescent medicine focuses on the physical, psychological, social, and sexual development of adolescents and young adults. Adolescent medicine involves understanding the unique medical and behavioral issues associated with this patient population and may include preventive, acute, and chronic care of these individuals.

Developmental Pediatrics & Neuropsychology

Developmental Pediatrics includes treatment for children, adolescents, and their families with a wide range of developmental and behavioral difficulties and Pediatric neuropsychology studies the relationship between brain health and behavior in children.

Pediatric Critical Care

Pediatric Critical Care medicine deals with the diagnosis and management of life threatening conditions requiring invasive monitoring.

Pediatric Cardiology

Pediatric Cardiology deals with medical diagnosis and treatment of heart failure, congenital heart defects, coronary artery disease, valvular heart disease and electrophysiology.

Pediatric Pulmonary Medicine

Pediatric Pulmonary Medicine deals with the diagnosis and treatment of diseases related to the lungs and respiratory system. In fact, Pulmonary Medicine manages diseases in the chest other than the heart. Pediatric Pulmonary Medicine deals with diseases involving the respiratory tract. It is also known as chest medicine and respiratory medicine.

Pediatric Endocrinology

Pediatric endocrinology deals with the disorders of endocrine glands, such as physical growth variations and sexual development in childhood, diabetes and other disorders of the endocrine glands.

Pediatric Gastroenterology & Hepatology

Pediatric Gastroenterology deals with the investigation and management of disorders related to gastrointestinal tract which includes oesophagus, stomach, pancreas, small intestine and colon in infants and children. Whereas

Pediatric Hepatology is the branch of medicine that deals with liver, gallbladder, biliary tree, pancreas and management of their disorders.

Pediatric Hematology and Oncology

Pediatric Hematology & Oncology deals with the study of immunology, pathology, and pharmacology in relation to blood diseases and cancer in children. Pediatric Hematology is a branch of medicine concerning the diagnosis and treatment of blood diseases in childhood and Pediatric Oncology is a branch of medicine that deals with the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer in children.

Allergy & Immunology

Allergy is a hypersensitivity reaction of the immune system. Allergy may involve more the one type of reaction. An allergy is an immune reaction to something that does not affect most other people. Substances that often cause reactions are Pollen, Dust mites, Mold spores, pet dander, Food, Insect stings, Medicines. Risk factors of allergy are heredity, gender, race, and age.

Pediatric Neurology

Pediatric Neurology deals with diagnosis and management of neurological conditions in newborns, infants, children and adolescents. Pediatric neurologic disorder is a condition that is caused by a dysfunction in part of the brain or nervous system, resulting in physical and psychological symptoms.

Pediatric Ophthalmology

Pediatric Ophthalmology deals with eye diseases, visual development, and vision care in children. An ophthalmologist is a specialist in medical and surgical eye problems.

Pediatric Dermatology

Pediatric Dermatology deals with complex diseases of the neonates related to skin, hair, nails, etc. Pediatric dermatologists provide medical care for a variety of skin conditions like diagnosis and treatment of various skin conditions.

Pediatric Otolaryngology

Pediatric Otolaryngology is a branch of medicine that deals with the anatomy, function, and diseases of the ear, nose, and throat.

Pediatric Orthopedics

Pediatric Orthopedicsdeals with treatment and management of children musculoskeletal problems like Limb and spine deformities noted at birth or later in life like clubfoot, scoliosis, limb length differences Gait abnormalities broken bones. Bone or joint infections and tumors.

Pediatric Nephrology

Pediatric nephrology is concerned with kidney or urinary tract disease, bladder problems, kidney stones, or high blood pressure, etc. It is a specialty of medicine and pediatrics that concerns itself with the study of normal kidney function, kidney problems, the treatment of kidney problems and renal replacement. Pediatric nephrologists treat children from infancy through late adolescence.

Pediatric Oncology

Pediatric oncology is the branch of medicine concerned with the diagnosis and treatment of cancer in children. A medical professional who practices oncology is an oncologist. The types of cancers that develop in children are often different from the types that develop in adults.

Pediatric Rheumatology

Pediatric Rheumatology deals with the diagnosis and therapy of rheumatic diseases. Clinicians who specialize in rheumatology are called rheumatologists. Rheumatologists deal mainly with clinical problems involving joints, soft tissues, autoimmune diseases, vasculitis, and heritable connective tissue disorders.

Pediatric Urology

Pediatric Urology deals with illness or disease of the genitals or urinary tract which includes kidneys, ureters and bladder. Pediatric urologists provide care for both boys and girls ranging from birth to early adult age.

Pediatric Surgery

Pediatric surgery is a subspecialty of surgery including the surgery of embryos, newborn children, youngsters, youths, and youthful grown-ups. Pediatric surgery is defined as the diagnostic, operative, and postoperative surgical care of patients from prenatal diagnosis through adolescence with congenital and acquired anomalies and diseases, be they developmental, inflammatory, neoplastic, or traumatic.

Child Psychology

Child psychology which also called child development is the study of the psychological processes in children. Child psychology deals with the mental power or an interaction between the conscious and subconscious element in a child.

Manuscript Submission

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