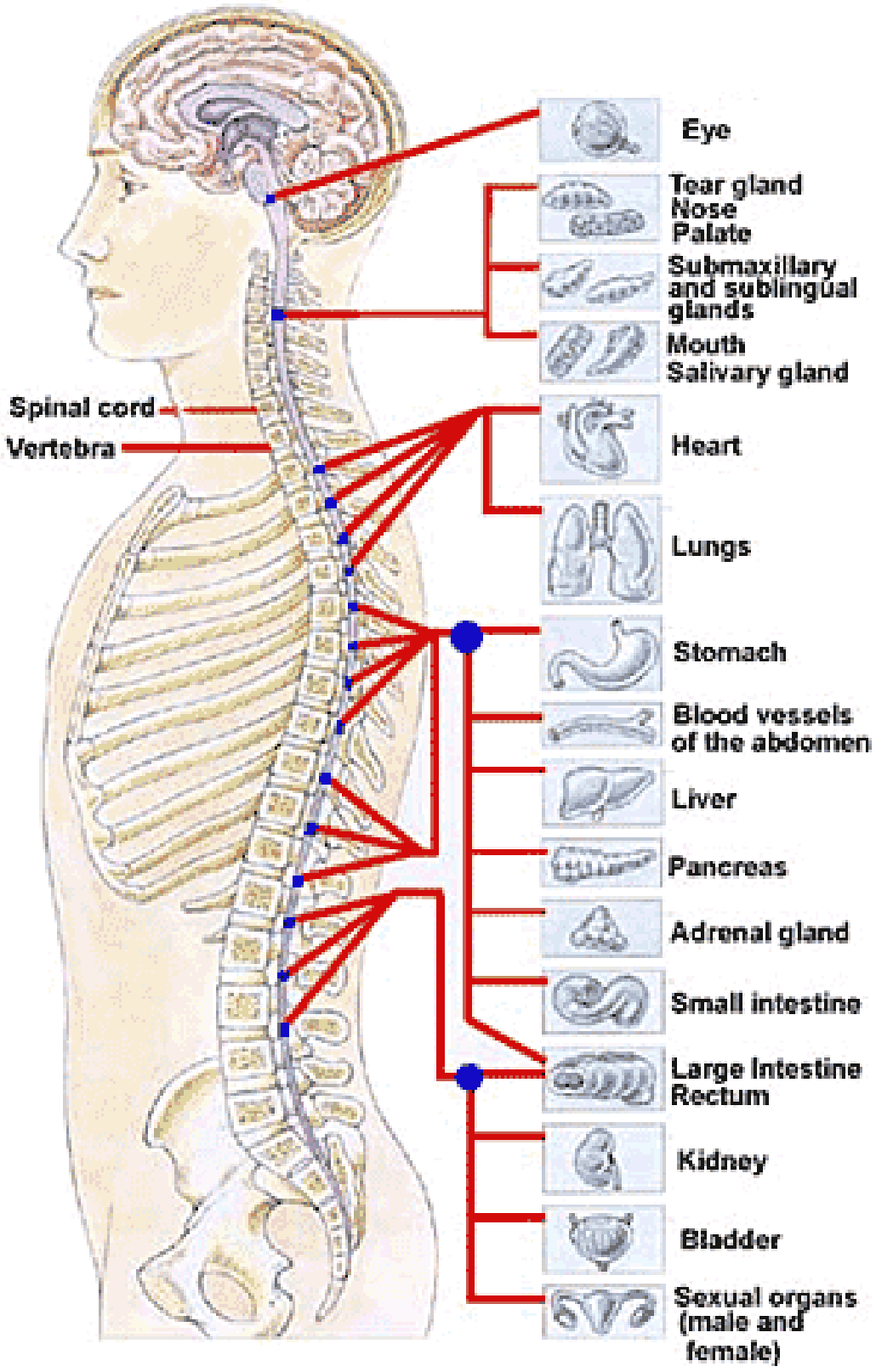
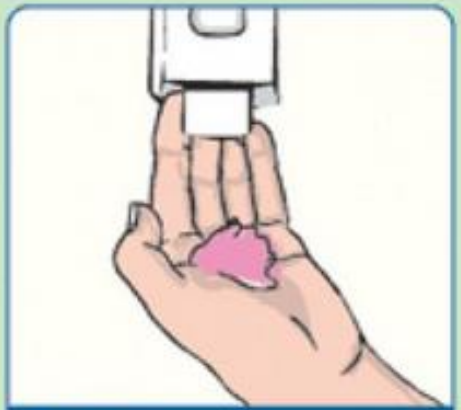

Eye
Tear gland
Nose
Palate
Submaxillary
and sublingual
glands
Mouth
Salivary gland
Spinal cord
Vertebra
Heart
Lungs
Stomach
Blood vessels
of the abdomen
Liver
Pancreas
Adrenal gland
Small intestine
Large Intestine
Rectum
Kidney
Bladder
Sexual organs
(male and
female)

# FIGHT GERMS BY WASHING YOUR HANDS!

1 Wet your hands



2 Soap

3 Lather and scrub - 20 sec

4 Rinse - 10 sec

5 Turn off tap

**DONT FORGET TO WASH:**

- between your fingers
- under your nails
- the tops of your hands

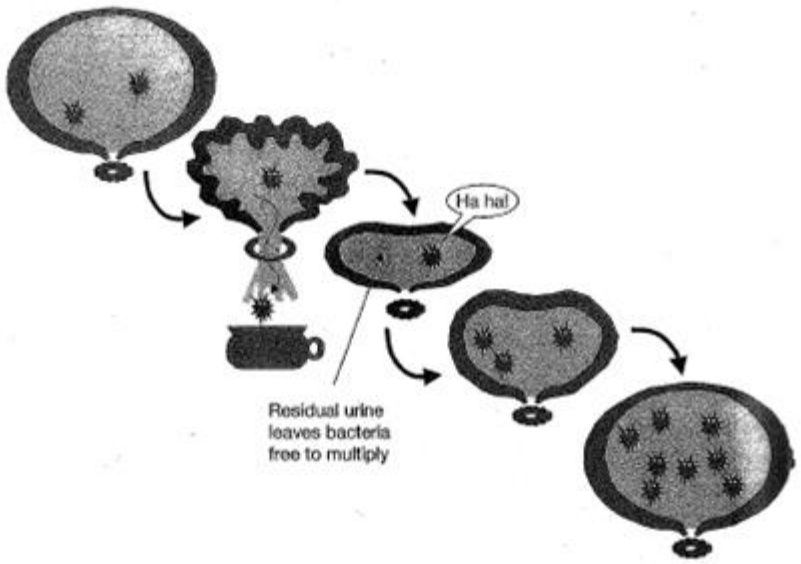
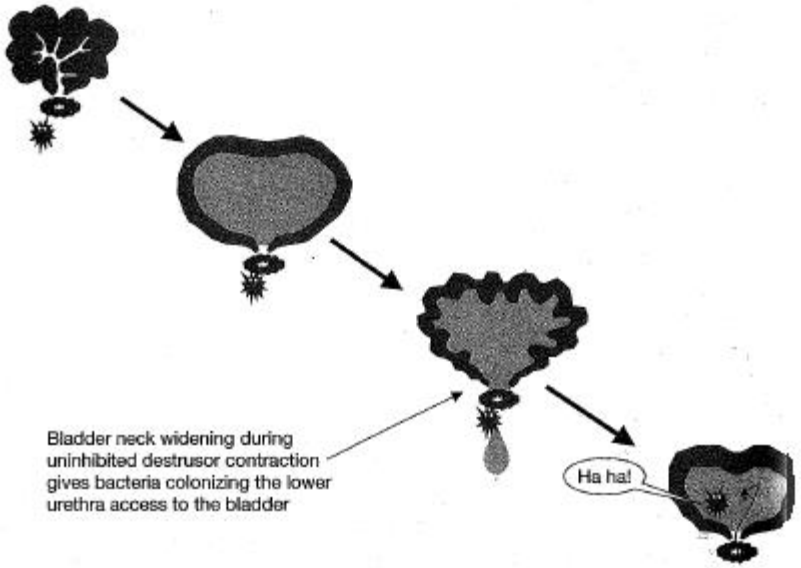



**Fig. 8.5** The role of residual urine in the pathogenesis of UTI.



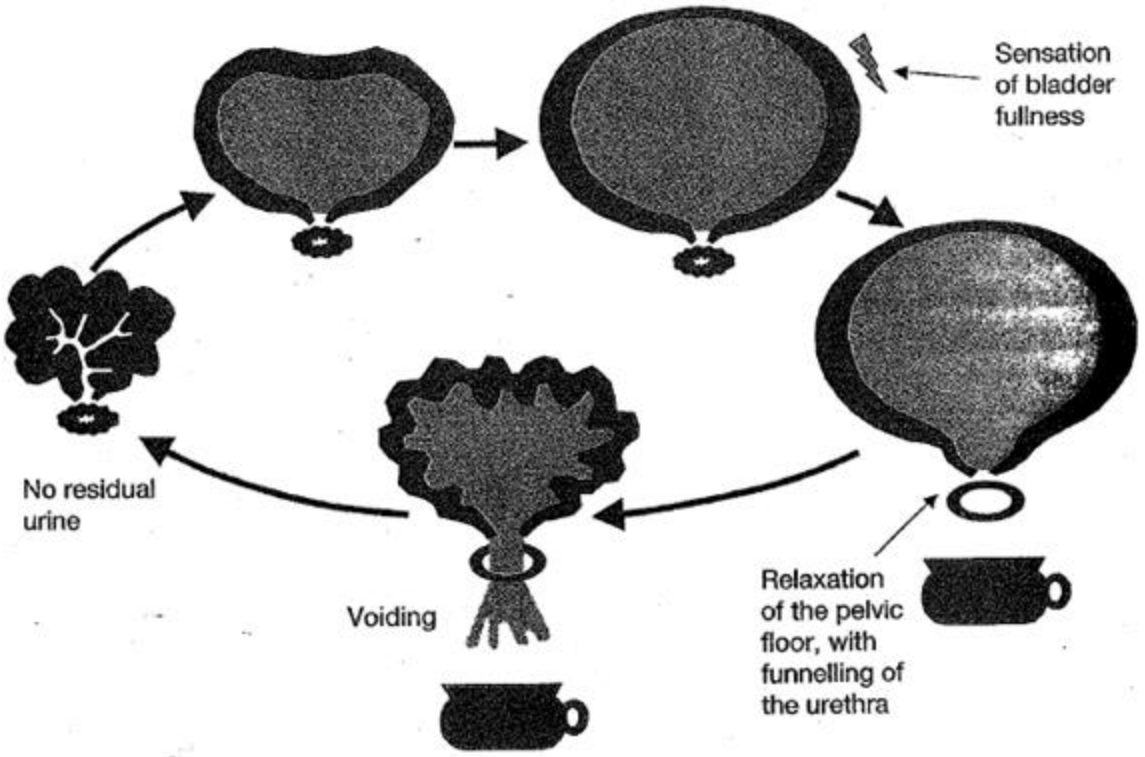
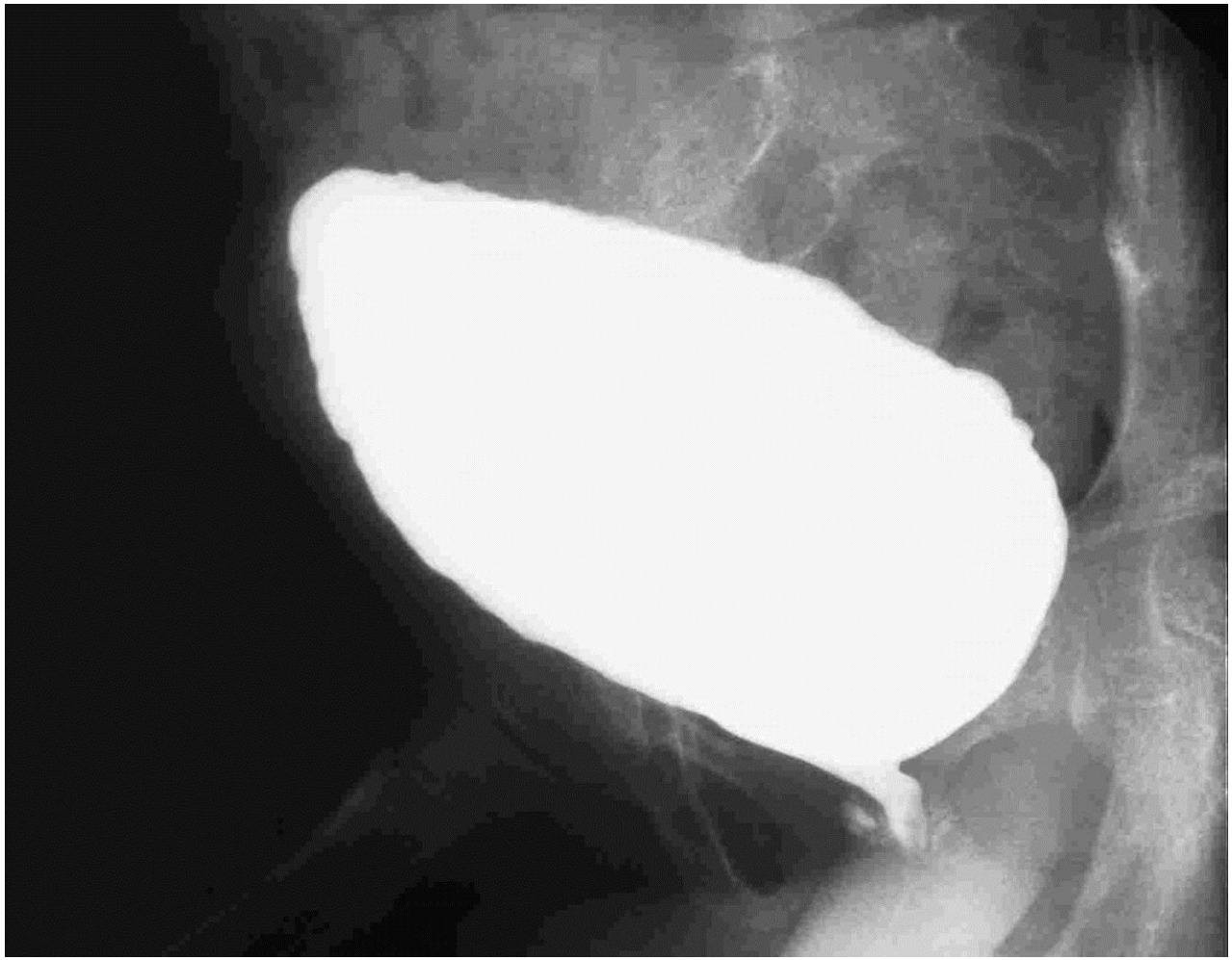



**Fig. 3.2** Normal bladder function. Contracted muscle and relaxed muscle shown in dark and light shades of grey.



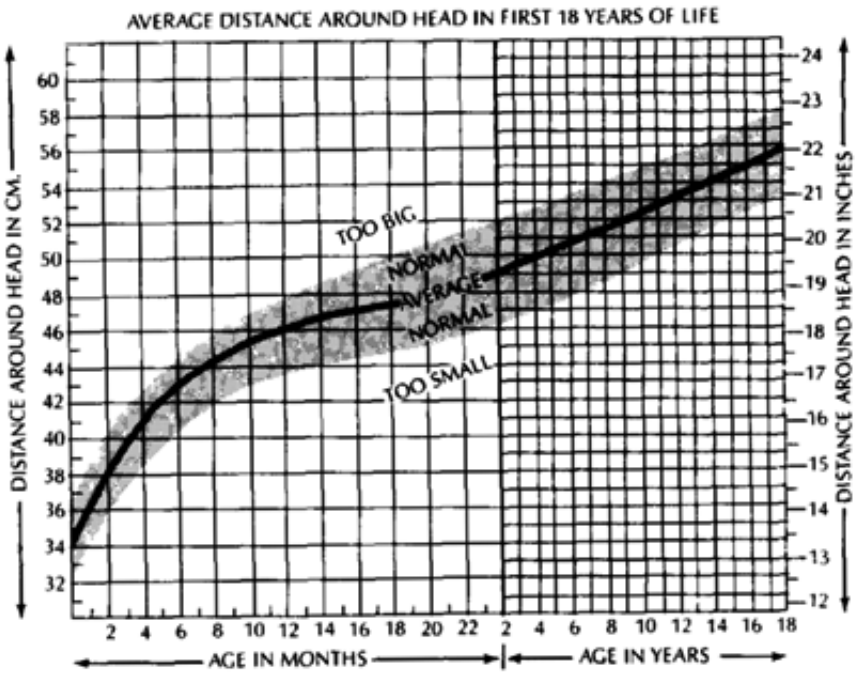
## Record of the child's head size

On the chart put a dot where the up-and-down line of the child's age crosses the sideways line of her head size:

Measure around the widest part of the head.

If the dot is *below* the shaded area the head is smaller than normal. The child may be **microcephalic** (small-brained, see p. 278).

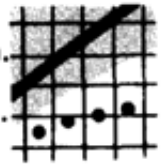
If the dot falls *above* the shaded area, the head is bigger than normal. The child may have **hydrocephalus** (see p. 169).




*Note:* Boys' heads average from ½ to 1 cm. larger than girls' heads. Also head size may vary somewhat with different races. If possible get local charts.

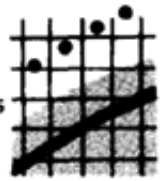
**Use the chart for a continuing record.** Every month put a new dot on the chart.* If the difference from normal increases, the problem is more likely to be serious. For example,

Brain not growing much. Probably microcephalic.

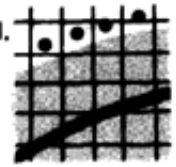


Brain growing well. Probably not serious.

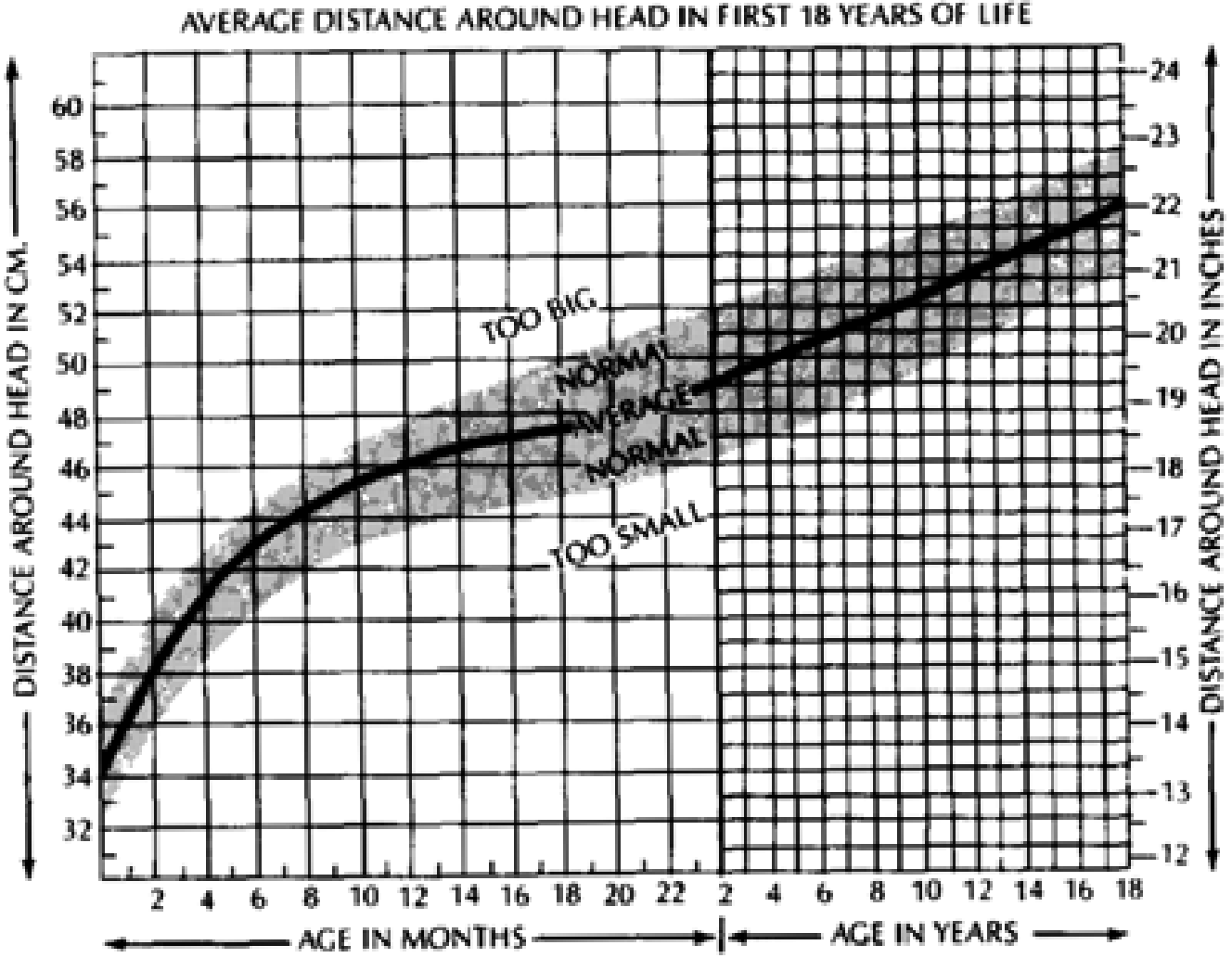
Head too big; growing fast. Hydrocephalus or tumor. Getting worse.



Large head. Probably not a problem.



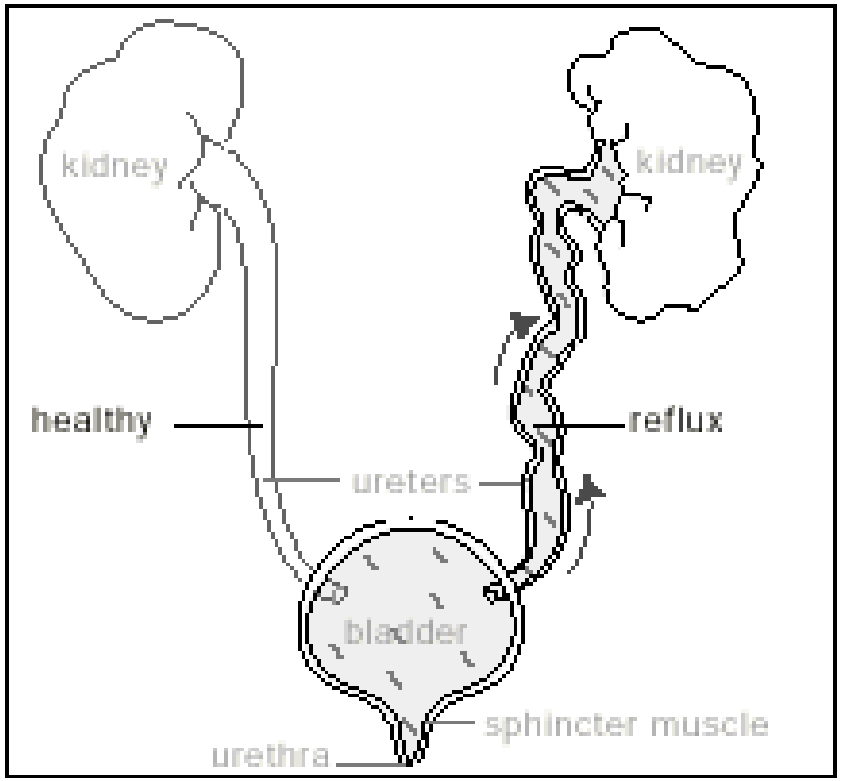
*Filling out this chart every month is especially important for children with spina bifida or suspected hydrocephalus (see p. 169). If you do not know how to use the chart, ask a local schoolteacher.

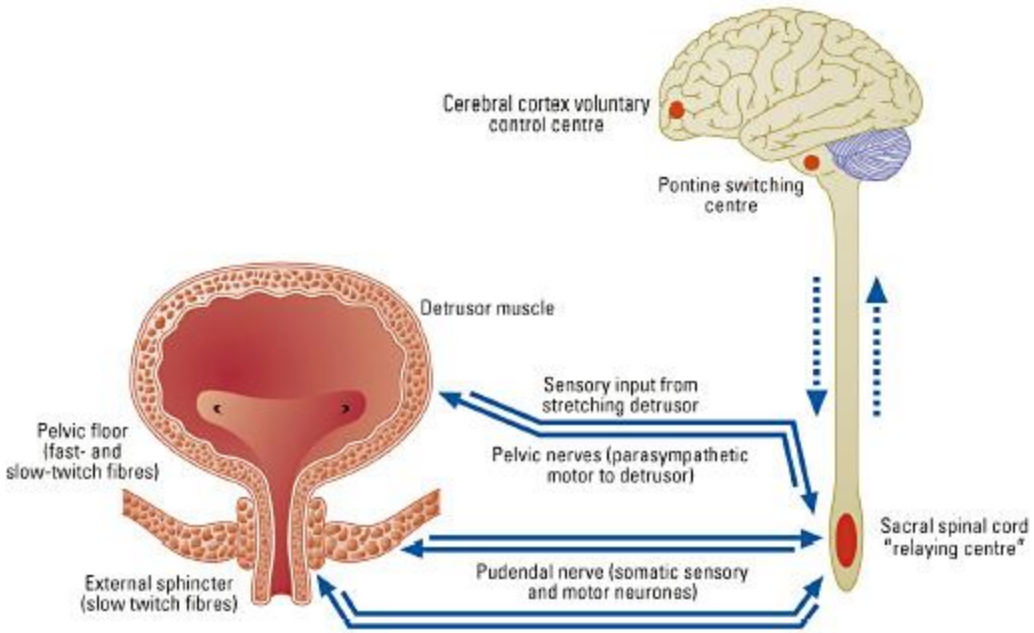



*Note:* Boys' heads average from ½ to 1 cm. larger than girls' heads. Also head size may vary somewhat with different races. If possible get local charts.

# difference between a normal functional bladder and a neurogenic bladder

| | normal bladder | neurogenic bladder |
|---|---|---|
| storage | low pressure | high pressure or leaking during filling |
| bladder control | feeling urge | absent of feeling (urge / full bladder) |
| continence | bladder control at +/- 2 years | in 90-95% no bladder control |
| voiding | completely emptying | residu = infection!! |


kidney
kidney
healthy
reflux
ureters
bladder
sphincter muscle
urethra


Cerebral cortex voluntary control centre
Pontine switching centre
Detrusor muscle
Sensory input from stretching detrusor
Pelvic floor (fast- and slow-twitch fibres)
Pelvic nerves (parasympathetic motor to detrusor)
Sacral spinal cord "relaying centre"
Pudendal nerve (somatic sensory and motor neurones)
External sphincter (slow twitch fibres)