

and cultural and religious influences on child health promotion. The content clearly describes the role of the nurse, with emphasis on cultural and religious sensitivity and competent care.

Chapter 3, devoted to the developmental and genetic influences on child health continues to provide the latest information on genetics and also focuses on a theoretic approach to personality development and learning.

UNIT TWO (Chapters 4 to 6) is concerned with the principles of nursing assessment, including communication and interviewing skills, observation, physical and behavioral assessment, health guidance, and the latest information on preventive care guidelines. **Chapter 4** contains guidelines for communicating with children, adolescents, and their families, as well as a detailed description of a health assessment, including discussion of family assessment, nutritional assessment, and a sexual history. Content on communication techniques is outlined to provide a concise format for reference. **Chapter 4** continues by providing a comprehensive approach to physical examination and developmental assessment, with updated material on temperature measurement, body mass index-for-age guidelines, and the latest World Health Organization and CDC clinical growth charts. **Chapter 5** is an important chapter, devoted to critical assessment and management of pain in children. Although the literature on pain assessment and management in children has grown considerably, this knowledge has not been widely applied in practice. **Chapter 6** was added to address common infectious diseases in children. This chapter emphasizes the importance of infection control and review the various bacterial and viral infections encountered in childhood. Hospital-acquired infections, childhood communicable disease and immunizations are also discussed.

UNIT THREE (Chapters 7 and 8) stresses the importance of the neonatal period in relation to child survival during the first few months and the impact on health in later life. In **Chapter 7**, several areas have been revised to reflect current issues, especially in terms of the educational needs of the family during the infant's transition to extrauterine life as well as the recognition of newborn problems in the first few weeks of life. Current issues that have been updated include proactive measures to prevent infant abduction; hospital-