

Medical Reference Cards

github.com/alping/medical-reference-cards

Adrenal Venous Sampling

Introduction: Primary aldosteronism (PA) is more common than previously thought. Up to 15% of all hypertension is due to PA. PA can be caused by bilateral or unilateral hyperplasia, an adenoma, or by mutations in genes coding for enzymes involved in aldosterone (AS) synthesis. **Adrenal venous sampling (AVS)** is a procedure used to diagnose the **source** of the excess aldosterone (i.e. whether it is uni- or bilateral). Why is this important? Because unilateral PA is treated surgically, whereas bilateral PA is managed medically. AVS is, by far, the most reliable way of establishing the source of excess AS.

The procedure: With AVS, the difference between left and right adrenal AS excretion is measured by sampling blood from each **adrenal vein (AV)**. This is more complicated than it sounds, mostly for anatomical reasons. The **right adrenal vein** is very short and originates directly from the **inferior vena cava (IVC)**, making it very difficult to cannulate. The **left AV** originates from a common trunk with the inferior phrenic vein (IPV), which, in turn, originates from the left renal vein. The common trunk is easier to cannulate than the left AV itself, but dilution from the IPV must then be compensated for when interpreting the AS level (in the common trunk, left AV blood is mixed with IPV blood, which obviously has a lower AS concentration).

Adrenal Venous Sampling

Execution: The **right AV**, **IVC**, and **left AV** are cannulated, and blood is sampled for analysis of **AS** and **cortisol** levels. The AVs are catheterized through the percutaneous femoral vein approach. Gentle contrast injections are used to verify the position of the catheter tip.

- Why is blood sampled from the IVC? Why is the cortisol level analyzed? Aren't we only interested in the AS levels? These questions are answered in the interpretation section.

Interpretation: Ultimately, we're interested in whether there's a significant difference between AS levels in the two adrenal veins. So why cannulate the IVC? Because comparing the right AV and IVC cortisol levels tells us whether or not the difficult cannulation was successful – the cortisol level should be **≥3 higher** in the right AV. If this is the case, we can trust subsequent measurements.

Before AS levels are compared, we must account for dilution. This is done by dividing the AS level with the cortisol level in each AV – the ratio will be the same regardless of dilution. These **corrected** values (A/C ratios) are the ones used in the final comparison.

If the A/C ratio of one adrenal vein is ≥ 4 times higher than that of the other, the source of AS is unilateral and should be treated **surgically**.

C-ABCDE

C Catastrophic bleeding / Cardiac arrest

A Airways

- Check airway
 - Thorax movement
 - See, listen, feel
 - Paradox. breathing?
 - Stridor?
1. Chin lift/Jaw thrust
 2. Naso/Oropharyngeal airway
 3. Suction
 4. Laryngeal mask airway
 5. Intubation
 6. Coniotomy

B Breathing

- Respiratory rate
 - Thorax movement
 - Auscultation
 - Cyanosis
1. Oxygen
 2. Ventilation
 3. Decompression
 4. Chest tube

C Circulation

- Colour (Pale)
 - Cold/Sweaty
 - Pulse (Rad / Fem / Car)
 - Abdomen/Pelvis
1. Tilt bed
 2. Fluids (PVC, IO, CVC)
 3. Vasoactive drugs (Adrenalin IM)

D Disability

- AVPU/GCS
 - Pupils
 - Movement of extrem.
1. Support ABC
 2. Glucose
 3. Antidote

E Exposure

- Check whole body
 - Prevent hypothermia
 - Prevent further injury
1. Log roll
 2. Warm blankets
 3. Warm fluids

SBAR

S Situation

Own name, title, and unit
Patients name, sex, and age
Patients social security / identification number
Describe situation briefly
I'm contacting you to...

B Background

Previous and current illness
Relevant medical history
Allergies
Contagiousness

A Assessment

A: Airway
B: Breathing, saturation
C: Heart rate, blood pressure
D: Consciousness, pain, oriented to time / place / person
E: Temperature, skin, colour, abdomen, urine production
Brief assessment

R Recommendation

Immediate action (Care, monitoring, transfer, treatment)
Further examinations (Radiology)
Time frame (How often...? How long...? Next contact...?)

Confirmation of communication
Questions / Agreement

Lab reference (Swe)

Sys.	Component	Subgroup	Ref. interval	Unit
P/S	ALAT	Male	0,15 – 1,1	µkat/L
		Female	0,15 – 0,75	µkat/L
P/S	ALP		0,60 – 1,8	µkat/L
P/S	Amylas		0,40 – 2,0	µkat/L
P/S	Albumin	18 – 40 y.	36 – 48	g/L
		41 – 70 y.	36 – 45	g/L
		>70 y.	34 – 45	g/L
P/S	ASAT	Male	0,25 – 0,75	µkat/L
		Female	0,25 – 0,60	µkat/L
P/S	Bilirubin		5 – 25	µmol/L
P/S	Calcium		2,15 – 2,50	mmol/L
P/S	CK	Male 18 – 50 y.	0,80 – 6,7	µkat/L
		Male >50 y.	0,70 – 4,7	µkat/L
		Female	0,60 – 3,5	µkat/L
P/S	Fosfat	Female	0,80 – 1,5	mmol/L
		Male 18 – 50 y.	0,70 – 1,6	mmol/L
		Male >50 y.	0,75 – 1,4	mmol/L
fP	Glukos		4,2 – 6,3	mmol/L
P/S	GT	Male 18 – 40 y.	0,15 – 1,3	µkat/L
		Male >40 y.	0,20 – 1,9	µkat/L
		Female 18 – 40 y.	0,15 – 0,75	µkat/L
		Female >40 y.	0,15 – 1,2	µkat/L
P/S	Järn		9 – 34	µmol/L
P/S	Järnmättnad	Male	0,15 – 0,60	
		Female 18 – 50 y.	0,10 – 0,50	
		Female >50 y.	0,15 – 0,50	
P	Kalium		3,5 – 4,4	mmol/L
S	Kalium		3,6 – 4,6	mmol/L
P/S	Kolesterol	18 – 30 y.	2,9 – 6,1	mmol/L
		31 – 50 y.	3,3 – 6,9	mmol/L
		>50 y.	3,9 – 7,8	mmol/L
P/S	HDL-Kolesterol	Female	1,0 – 2,7	mmol/L
		Male	0,80 – 2,1	mmol/L

Lab reference (Swe)

Sys.	Component	Subgroup	Ref. interval	Unit
P/S	LDL-Kolesterol	18 – 30 y.	1,2 – 4,3	mmol/L
		31 – 50 y.	1,4 – 4,7	mmol/L
		>50 y.	2,0 – 5,3	mmol/L
P/S	Kreatinin	Male	60 – 105	µmol/L
		Female	45 – 90	µmol/L
P/S	LD	18 – 70 y.	1,8 – 3,4	µkat/L
		>70 y.	1,9 – 4,2	µkat/L
P/S	Magnesium		0,70 – 0,95	mmol/L
P/S	Natrium		137 – 145	mmol/L
P/S	Pankreasamylas		0,15 – 1,10	µkat/L
P/S	Protein		64 – 79	g/L
P/S	TIBC		47 – 80	µmol/L
P/S	Triglycerider		0,45 – 2,6	mmol/L
		Male	230 – 480	µmol/L
		Female 18 – 50 y.	155 – 350	µmol/L
P/S	Urea	Female >50 y.	155 – 400	µmol/L
		Male 18 – 50 y.	3,2 – 8,1	mmol/L
		Male >50 y.	3,5 – 8,2	mmol/L
		Female 18 – 50 y.	2,6 – 6,4	mmol/L
		Female >50 y.	3,1 – 7,9	mmol/L
B	Hemoglobin	Female	117 – 153	g/L
		Male	134 – 170	g/L
B	EVF	Female	0,350 – 0,458	
		Male	0,393 – 0,501	
B	Erythrocyter	Female	3,94 – 5,16	1012/L
		Male	4,25 – 5,71	1012/L
B	MCV		82 – 98	fL
Erc	MCH		27,1 – 33,3	pg
Erc	MCHC		317 – 357	g/L
B	Leukocyter		3,5 – 8,8	109/L
B	Trombocyter	Female	165 – 387	109/L
		Male	145 – 348	109/L

Atrial Fibrillation

Types

- Paroxysmal** spontaneous termination within 7 days
- Persistent** requires cardioversion to restore sinus rhythm
- Permanent** sinus rhythm cannot be restored

Treatment

Freq. control *goal <110/min*

T Bisoprolol 2.5-5 mg

T Digoxin 0.13-0.25 mg *if heart failure*

Rhythm control *if symptomatic*

Paroxysmal T flekainid (Tambocor) 50-100 mg x2

Persistent Electrical cardioversion

AF <48 h → no anticoagulants needed

AF >48 h → anticoagulants > 3 weeks before procedure (alternative: TEE)

Anticoagulants *If CHA₂DS₂-VASc > 2*

1. NOAK, ex. dabigatran (Pradaxa)

2. Warfarin (Waran)

3. Long-term treatment with LMH

CHA2DS2VAS

C	Cardiac - Heart failure	1
H	Hypertension	1
A	Age ≥ 75 years	2
D	Diabetes	1
S	Stroke / TIA / Embolism	2
V	Vascular Atherosclerotic disease	1
A	Age 65-74	1
S	Sex - Female*	1

*No indication for antithrombotic treatment if only risk factor

**AF and score $\geq 2 \rightarrow$ Antithrombotic treatment
IF low-medium risk of bleeding (HAS-BLED <3)**

See local guidelines for specific antithrombotic drugs

Example of initial Warfarin treatment, 2.5mgx1 p.o.

Day 1: 2-4 | Day 2: 2-3 | Day 3: 1-4 (dep. on INR)

HAS-BLED

H	Hypertension >160 mmHg	1
A	Abnormal liver or kidney*	1-2
S	Stroke	1
B	Bleeding Previous tendency or anaemia	1
L	Labile INR High / Unstable INR or $<60\%$ time in therapeutic range	1
E	Elderly (>65 years)	1
D	Drugs E.g. ASA, NSAID or high alcohol consumption	1-2

* Kidney: Creatinine >200 , dialysis, or transplant
Liver: Chronic liver disease, Bilirubin 2x ref, or
ALAT/ASAT/ALP 3x ref.

High risk of bleeding if ≥ 3 points

Mortality % (untreated) after 1 resp. 5 years

NYHA	Symptoms	1 y	5 y
I	Impaired heart function without symptoms	5	20
II	Shortness of breath and fatigue only during strenuous exercise	10	30
III a	Shortness of breath and fatigue during light to medium exercise	25	60
III b	III a, and cannot walk >200m	Same as III a	
IV	Shortness of breath and fatigue at rest. Often confined to bed.	50	80

New York Heart Association (NYHA) Functional Classification

Diagnostics modalities for heart failure (HF)

Heart ultrasound (confirms the diagnosis)

ECG (normal ECG speaks strongly against HF)

Plain film X-ray (heart/lung, to exclude other conditions)

NT-proBNP (if low + ok ECG, rules out HF w. high certainty)

Lab tests (Hb, Na, K, Crea., PK, B-glucose, TSH, CRP, iron)

NYHA Treatment when EF <45%

I **ACE inhibitor***
If symptomatic oedema
Diuretic

Beta-blocker (slow increase in dose)
If EF <35%
II Aldosterone receptor antagonist
If EF <35% and QRS >120 ms
Assess need for CRT and/or ICD

III + IV Advanced treatment/palliative care.

*If not tolerated → Angiotensin II receptor antagonist, EF = Ejection Fraction

Drug class	Example	Start (mg)	Target (mg)
ACE-Inhibitor	Enalapril	2.5 x 2	10-20 x 2
Diuretic	Furix	20 - 40	40 - 240
Beta-blocker	Bisoprolol	1.25 x 1	10 x 1
Aldosterone antagonist	Spironolaktone	25 x 1	25-50 x 1
Angiotensin II antagonist	Candesartan	4-8 x 1	32 x 1

Acute heart failure (left ventricle)

Heart position

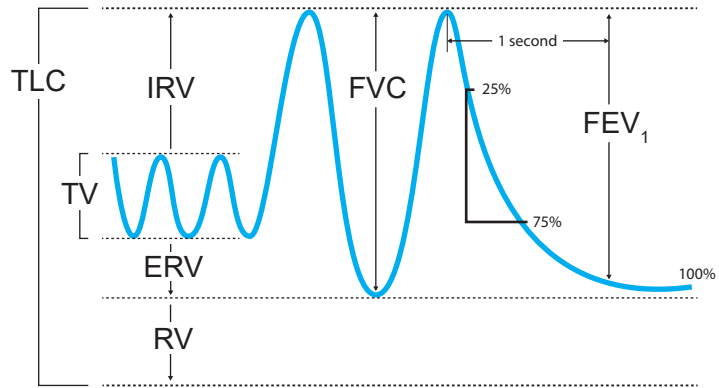
Oxygen (target SaO₂ >90%) or **CPAP** if severe lung oedema

Furosemid (10 mg/ml 2-4 ml i.v.)

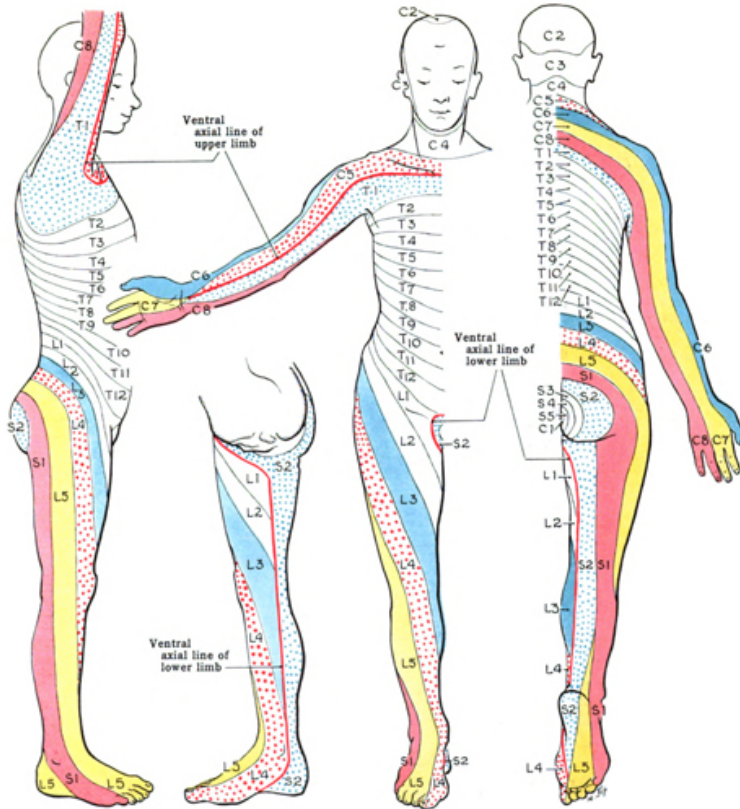
Nitroglycerin i.v. (0.25-0.5 mg) or

spray (0.4 mg) sublingually if systolic BP >100

Spirometry



Dermatomes



Myotomes

Segment Function

C1/C2	Neck flexion/extension
C3	Neck lateral flexion
C4	Shoulder elevation
C5	Shoulder abduction
C6	Elbow flexion/wrist extension
C7	Elbow extension/wrist flexion
C8	Finger flexion
T1	Finger abduction
L2	Hip flexion
L3	Knee extension
L4	Ankle dorsi-flexion
L5	Great toe extension
S1	Ankle plantar-flexion/ankle eversion/hip extension
S2	Knee flexion
S3-S4	Anal wink

Neurological exam.

Higher cerebral functions

Wakefulness, oriented to time/place/self, comprehension, attention, spatial function, dysarthria, dysphasia, dyslexia, dyspraxia, neglect, amnesia, right or left handed

Standing

Walking	Symmetry	Strength
	Pattern	
	Normal/Toes/Heels	
	Arm movements	Coordination
	Step length	
	Turning	

Sensory: Visual acuity, hearing

Sitting

Eyes	Fundus examination (papillary stasis)	Face	Symmetry
	Visual field (Donder's test)		Facial expressions
	Movement (nystagmus, paresis, diplopia)		Sensibility
	Pupil (symmetry, size, reaction to light)		Motor function
	Corneal reflex		Ptosis
Tests	Muscle strength (arm/finger/shoulder)	Mouth	Symmetry
	Reflexes (brach.rad/bic/tric/patel./achill.)		Tongue motor function
	Grasset's test		Swallow reflex
	Dysidiadochokinesis, finger play		Gingival hyperplasia

Lying down

Important: Neck stiffness

Muscles	Strength – proximal, distal	Sensibility	Light touch
	Tonus* – hand/elbow/knee joint		Vibration
	Atrophies		Temperature
	Fasciculation		Pain
	Tremor		Proprioception
Tests	Heel-knee test	Prim. reflex	Grasping reflex
	Reverse Barré's test		Glabellar
	Straight leg raise		Palmomental
	Babinski's sign		Sucking

*Rigidity, gear phenomenon, spasticity

Glasgow Coma Scale

	Response	Score
Eye opening response	Spontaneously	4
	To speech	3
	To pain	2
	No response	1
Best verbal response	Oriented to time, place, and person	5
	Confused	4
	Inappropriate words	3
	Incomprehensible sounds	2
	No response	1
Best motor response	Obeys commands	6
	Moves to localized pain	5
	Flexion withdrawal from pain	4
	Abnormal flexion (decorticate)	3
	Abnormal extension (decerebrate)	2
	No response	1
Total score	Best response	15
	Comatose patient	≤8
	Totally unresponsive	3

Acute abdominal pain

Check vital signs, ABCDE

Lab: u-hCG, CRP, Hb, urinary dipstick

Gynaecological exam. and vaginal ultrasound (VU)

u-hCG positive

Spontaneous abortion: Localized pain over the uterus in combination with larger vaginal bleeding

Ectopic pregnancy (EctP): Localized pain over one side
Occasionally minor vaginal bleeding
Risk of intraabdominal haemorrhage

Non gynaecological: Appendicitis, urinary tract infection, gallstones

High probability of EctP if S-hCG does not double in 2 days or unable to find intrauterine pregnancy with VU when s-hCG >1000

u-hCG negative

Ovarian torsion: Acute onset of severe pain in intervals
Often with cysts ≈ 5cm. Acute laparoscopic surgery

Rupture of cyst/Ovulation pain: Generalized pain in the lower abdomen (subsides within a few hours)

Infection: Pathological fluor/bleeding → Chlamydia sample + Wet smear. Doxycycline + Metronidazole

Endometriosis: Dysmenorrhea.

Clinical diagnosis (laparoscopic verification if needed)

Combined contraceptive hormone therapy

(Neovletta/Prionelle), 2-4 menstruations/year

Fever Post Partum

Mastitis

Redness, tenderness, and increased heat, in a localized area. Palpable resistance. High fever. CRP↑

Breast feeding (empty the breast) pump if needed
Culture if wound
Flukloxacillin (Heracillin) 1g x3
If abscess: Ultrasound drainage and culture.

Endometritis

Abd. pain. Tender uterus. Malodorous bloody discharge. CRP↑

Cervical culture (streptococcus), blood culture
Methergin + antibiotics:
Within days: pip/tazo 4g x4
Late: amoxi/klav 500mg/125mg x3 + metronidazol 400mg x3 5-10d

Wound infection

Redness, pus

Wound culture
Debridement

Pneumonia

Coughing, pleural pain

Clinical examination, X-ray if needed
If uncomplicated: PcG

Urinary tract inf.

Urinary urgency and tenderness over kidneys or bladder

Urine culture
Antibiotics, e.g. Selexid (CAVE Furadantin)

Thrombosis

Signs of pulmonary embolus or DVT

Ultrasound legs
Pulmonary CT if needed

Bishop's index

	0	1	2
Station	Above or at pelvis entrance	Above spinae	At or below spinae
Diameter (cm)	≤ 0,5	0,5< d <1,5	≥ 1,5
Effacement (%)	0	< 50	≥ 50
Consistency	Firm	Medium	Soft
Position	Posterior	Middle	Anterior

Bishop's index is a modified Bishop's score

Score < 6 = Immature cervix →

High probability of long labour if induced

Techniques used to induce labour

Intravenous prostaglandin E₁ or E₂ (Cytotec)

Vaginal prostaglandin E₂

Amniotomy

Intrauterine balloon putting pressure on the cervix

Oxytocin i.v. to potentiate contractions (Syntocinon)

Local guidelines on which method to use differ between hospitals

CTG

	Base HR	Variability + Acc.	Decelerations	Contractions
Normal	110-150	5-25	None	≤5/10min
		≥2 acc/60 min	Uniform early	
			Variable uncompl. <30 s, <60 beats	
Abnormal*	100-110	<5 for >40 min, with no acc	Variable uncompl. 30-60 sec OR >60 beats	>5/10min
	150-170	>25		
	<100 for <3 min	<2 acc/60 min		
Pathologic	>170	<5 for >60 min, with no acc	Variable complicated >60 sec	
	<100 for >3min	Sinusoidal pattern	Uniform late	
			Combined	

Preterminal No variability (<2/min) and no accelerations

* ≥2 = suspected pathological

Acceleration	Increase in heart rate of >15, for >15 s
Uniform deceleration	Shaped like a U
Early	With the contraction
Late	After the contraction
Variable	Variable form (see above table)

Ottawa Ankle Rule

1 Pain around the malleolus AND

Palpation tenderness over the dorsal ridge of the lateral or medial malleus

OR

Inability of the foot to support four steps

2 Pain around the mid part of the foot AND

Palpation tenderness over the base of the 5th metatarsal bone OR the Navicular bone

OR

Inability of the foot to support four steps

X-ray of foot and lower leg if 1 or 2 are met

Otherwise: Elastic wrap, tape, possibly orthosis, information (proprioceptive exercises e.g. stand on one leg while brushing teeth)

Acute care (PRICE)

Protection, Rest, Ice, Compression, Elevation

Only applicable on adults (>18 years) with isolated injury

Well's DVT Score

Sign	Point
Active cancer last 6 months	1p
Paralysis, paresis, newly casted	1p
Immobilized >3 d. or large surgery last 4 w.	1p
Localized tenderness along the deep venous system	1p
Whole leg swelling	1p
Calf circumference >3 cm, compared to asymptomatic side	1p
Pitting oedema on symptomatic side	1p
Collateral flow in superficial veins (non-varicose)	1p
Similar likelihood of alternative diagnosis	-2p

Low points <2 + negative D-dimer
= low probability for DVT

High points ≥2 → Ultrasound whole leg

Risk of false negative D-dimer when symptoms >1w or anticoagulation therapy

Distal Status - Hand

Inspection

Hematomas / Wounds

Malalignment / Tonus

Palpation

Fossa tabatière

Distal radioulnar joint

Circulation

Allen's test – Ulnar / Radial loss of circulation

Capillary refill Dig I-V

Passive movement (tendons)

Finger extension, each separately

Flexor digitorum superficialis et profundus, separately

Neurology

1. Radialis 2. Medianus 3. Ulnaris

Sensory			Motor
	1. Dig I, radially 2. Dig II, distal of PIP 3. Dig V, ulnar side	1. Extension of fingers 2. Opposition, Dig I & V 3. F.spread / Dig V flex.	

Stability

Dig I, MCP, UCL, Distal radioulnar joint

Watson's test – Instability, scaphioidum - lunatum

Specific tests

Tinel's and Phalen's tests: carpal tunnel syndrome

Finkelstein's test: Morbus de Quervain

Pain in wrist should result in plain film x-ray

- Empty -

Developmental Milestones

Age (m)	Gross motor	Fine motor	Cogn. & Comm.
1-2	Lift head when prone	-	Smile in resp. to face/voice, visual preference for human face
2-3	Head steady in sitting	-	-
3-4	Lift head & chest w. ext. arms	Grasp rattle	Sustain contact, displeasure if soc. contact broken, "aah, ngah"
5-6	Roll over	Transfer objects hand to hand	Monosyllabic babble
6-7	Sit with support	-	Polysyllabic babble, vowel sounds, enjoys mirrors
7-8	Sit without support, crawl	Thumb-finger grasp	Suspicious/afraid of strangers
9-10	Pull to standing, walk holding furniture	Pincer grip, bang objects together	Play peek-a-boo, wave bye-bye, respond to own name
12-18	Walk alone	Turn pages in book, scribble, build 2-cube tower	Speak a few words
4 yrs.	Walk in a straight line, jump on one leg	Button clothes	Answer questions, understand prepositions

Reflexes

Primitive	Postural
Moro Sudden extension of the head causes symmetrical extension, followed by flexion of the arms	Labyrinthine rigthing Head moves in opposite direction to which the body is tilted
Grasp Flexion of fingers when an object is placed in the palm	Postural support When held upright, legs take weight and may push up (bounce)
Rooting Head turns to the stimulus when touched near the mouth	Lateral propping In sitting, the arm extends on the side to which the child falls as a saving mechanism
Stepping response Stepping movements when held vertically and dorsum of feet touch a surface	Parachute When suspended face down, the arms extend as though to save theme self
Assym. tonic neck reflex Lying supine, the infant adopts an outstretched arm to the side to which the head is turned	

The primitive reflexes present at birth gradually disappears as postural reflexes develop, which are essential for independent sitting and walking

Nutrition

0-4 months

Breast milk or formula

4-6 months

Breast milk or formula

Start to introduce small amounts of vegetables, cereals

6-8 months

Breast milk or formula or gruel or cereals

Complete meal (potatoes, meat, vegetables, fruit, berries)

Cow's milk can be used in cooking, but not as a beverage

8-12 months

Two cooked meals a day

From 10-12 months of age milk as a beverage

1-2 years

Regular food

No low-fat products and/or high-fibre foods

Vitamin D supplement

5 drops every day (400 IE/day)

All children from 1 month up to at least 2 years of age

Low intake/sun exposure may need suppl. till school age

Salt intake

No extra salt added to food for children below 1 year

Food items *not suitable* for children below 1 year

Spinach, mangold, and beetroot – high levels of nitrate

Honey – may contain C. Botulinum spores

Apgar score

Apgar Sign	2	1	0
Heart Rate Pulse	>100/min	>100/min	Absent
Breathing Rate and effort	Cries well	Irregular	Absent
Grimace Responsiveness or reflex irritability	Pulls away, sneezes, coughs, or cries with stimulation	Facial movement only with stimulation	Absent
Activity Muscle tone	Active, spontaneous movement	Arms and legs flexed with little movement	No movement, floppy tone
Appearance Skin colouration	Normal colour (also hands and feet are pink)	Normal colour (but hands and feet are bluish)	Bluish-grey or pale all over

This test is done to determine whether a newborn needs help breathing or is having heart trouble

Normal Results: 7-10

10 is unusual, almost all newborns lose 1 point for blue hands and feet

Abnormal results: 0-6

Signals that the baby needs medical attention

Low Apgar score is often caused by:

Difficult birth, C-section, Fluid in the baby's airway

A baby with a low Apgar score may need:

- Oxygen and clearing out the airway to help with breathing
- Physical stimulation to get the heart beating at a healthy rate

Most of the time, a low score at 1 minute is near-normal by 5 minutes

*A lower Apgar score does not mean a child will have serious or long-term health problems
The Apgar score is not designed to predict the future health of the child*

Normal Physiology

Age	RR (/min)	HR (/min)	SBP (mmHg)
0-1 m	30 - 60	110 - 160	65 - 90
1-12 m	30 - 40	110 - 160	70 - 90
1-2 y	25 - 35	100 - 150	85 - 95
2-5 y	25 - 30	95 - 140	80 - 110
5-12 y	20 - 25	80 - 120	90 - 110
>12 y	15 - 20	60 - 100	100 - 120

Age	♀ W. (kg)	♀ H. (cm)	♂ W. (kg)	♂ H. (cm)
0 m	2.8 - 4.2	46 - 54	2.9 - 4.4	47 - 55
3 m	4.6 - 7.0	56 - 64	4.8 - 7.5	57 - 66
6 m	6.0 - 9.3	62 - 71	6.4 - 10	63 - 73
1 y	8.0 - 12	70 - 80	8.5 - 13	71 - 82
5 y	15 - 25	102 - 120	15.5 - 25	110 - 112
18 y	46 - 80	156 - 180	55 - 94	167 - 194

Age (m)	1-2	2-4	4-6	6-8	8-10	10-12
W. gain (g/w)	175	150	125	100	75	50

	W. (kg)	Fluids (ml/kg/24h)		A. (y)	ml/kg/hour
	2-8	150		0-1	2-4
	6-10	110 - 125		>1	1-2
Holiday-Segar	0-10	100	▲ Urine / Oliguri ▼		
	10-20	50		0-1	<1
	>20	20		>1	<0.5

Physical examination

General condition / appearance

- Tiredness / Movement / Speech / Adeq. devel. for age / Temperature
- Pallor / Cyanosis / Icterus / Petechiae / Turgor

Head

- Size / Shape / Fontanelle (<8-12 months) / Sutures

Eyes and Ears

- Movement / Pupil size/reflex/ Red reflex / Squint / Sunset gaze

Mouth and Throat

- Cleft lip/palate / Teeth / Tongue / Tonsils / Sucking

Lymph nodes

- Neck / Axilla / Groin

Circulation

- Heart rate & rhythm / Murmurs / Capillary refill time / Femoral pulses

Respiration

- Resp. rate / Recessions / Nasal flaring / Wheezing / Crackling / Stridor

Neurology

- Spontaneous movement / Tonus / Neck stiffness / Babinski's sign
- Reflexes: Moro / Suck / Grasp

Abdomen

- Liver (<1 cm below costal ridge) / Kidneys / Spleen / Umbilicus

Genitalia

- Outer genitalia / Discharge / Testicles / Cremaster reflex

Hips

- Symmetry / Ortolani's test / Barlow's test / Abduction test (>60-70°)

Back: Entire spinal column and Anus

<2-3 months: supine position / otherwise in parents lap / **Remember growth charts**

Vaccinations (Swe)

Age	Vaccination	Dose
3 m	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Hib, S. Pneumoniae	I
5 m	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Hib, S. Pneumoniae	II
12 m	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio, Hib, S. Pneumoniae	III
18 m	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	I
5–6 y	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis, Polio	IV
6–8 y	Measles, Mumps, Rubella	II
10–12 y	HPV (girls born 1999 or later)	I,II,III
14–16 y	Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis	V
Risk patients	Hepatitis B x 3 Tuberculosis at 6 m	-

Children born before and during 2001 follow another schedule from 5–6 years of age

Check-ups (Swe)

Age	Profession	Assessment/Action
0-10 d	Nurse	Home visit
2-8 w	Nurse	Growth assessment and counselling, once a week
6-8 w	Doctor, nurse	Psychomotor development
3 m	Nurse	Vaccination
3-5 m	Nurse	Growth assessment and counselling, every other week
5 m	Nurse	Vaccination
6 m	Doctor	Check-up
6-12 m	Nurse	Growth assessment and counselling, once a month
10/12 m	Doctor	Check-up
12 m	Nurse, dentist	Vaccination Dental health care information
18 m	Nurse	Vaccination
3 y	Nurse	Language development Child security information
4 y	Nurse	Vision, hearing, language, and psychomotor development Child security information
5.5 y	Doctor, nurse	Vaccination School assessment Child security information

Addiction

- Empty -

	Drug	Half-life	Equivalent dose (mg)
Benzo. Equivalents	Oxazepam (Sobril)	Short	15.0 - 25.0
	Zopiklon / Zolpidem	Short / Short	7.5 / 10.0
	Nitrazepam (Mogadon)	Short	2.5
	Lorazepam (Temesta)	Short	1.0
	Flunitrazepam	Short	0.5
	Alprazolam (Xobril)	Short	0.25-0.5
	Triazolam (Halcion)	Short	0.25
	Diazepam (Stesolid)	Long	5.0
	Klonazepam (Iktorivil)	Long	0.25

Principles for dose-lowering

Benzodiazepines	Change drug to equivalent dose of Oxazepam (Sobril)
	Split previous total daily dose into 5 evenly distributed doses over one day
	Decrease total daily dose by 10% per week
	Start by reducing the middle-of-the-day dose, leave morning/evening till last
	Never increase the dose! If there is an increase of withdrawal symptoms, stay on the current dose until the symptoms have stabilised
Opioids	Change drug to equivalent dose of Kodein (Citodon)
	Split previous total daily dose into 5 evenly distributed doses over one day
	Decrease total daily dose by 20% / week
	Start by reducing the middle-of-the-day dose, leave morning/evening till last
	Never increase the dose! If there is an increase of withdrawal symptoms, stay on the current dose until the symptoms have stabilised
	When only 4 pills left, terminate treatment