### Response to Vetting Committee's recommendations

Administrativeduties mandatory, 5-10%

Module B: 3 - months Afrik Neurology Training was necessarily our time overseas experts to be comparable with overseas standard

Exit exam: oral, written and clinical

Neurology: The study of the Nervous System

Paediatric Neurology The study of the nervous system of the developing child



































### **Paediatric Neurology** as a **Paediatric Subspecialty**



### A PN Specialist's Role

A provider of full and comprehensive clinical service to children and adolescents with neurological conditions





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# Paediatric Neurology as a

Paediatric Subspecialty



## Neurology: The study of the Nervous System

Paediatric Neurology
The study of the nervous system
of the developing child





Module A: 24 months hospital based Paediatric Neurology Training

Module B: 3 months hospital based Adult Neurology Training



Module A: 24 months hospital based Paediatric Neurology Training

Module B: 3 months hospital based Adult Neurology Training

Module C: 3 months FULL TIME Neuro-rehabilitation training



# Adult Neurology Training

Module C: 3 months FULL TIME Neuro-rehabilitation training

Module D: 3 months FULL TIME Neuro-developmenal Paediatrics training



# Response to Vetting Committee's recommendations

Teaching duties: mandatory, 5 - 10%

Adminisrativeduties: mandatory, 5 -10%

Different lists of curriculum for the different mandatory modules: not necessary. All modules serve the same syllabus

Module B: 3 - months Adult Neurology Training was reviewed by our three overseas experts to be comparable with overseas standard

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Two dissertations for exit, one to be accepted for publication

Exit exam: oral, written and clinical

Log book will be designed based on the basic and higher

Module B: 3 - months Adult Neurology Training was reviewed by our three overseas experts to be comparable

with overseas standard



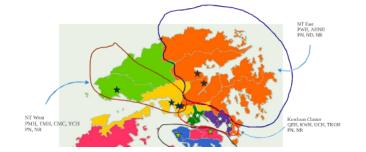




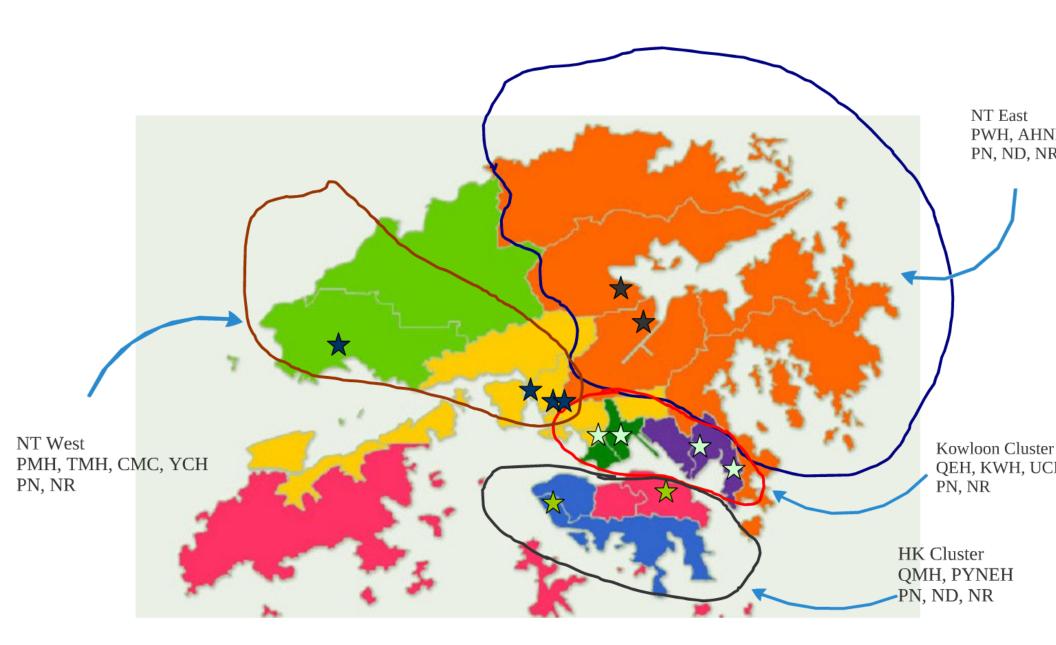
Two dissertations for exit, one to be accepted for publication

Exit exam: oral, written and clinical

Log book will be designed based on the basic and higher training log book









### **NT West Cluster**

	ТМН	PMH	СМС	Total
Modules	PN/ND	PN	PN*/NR	
Trainers	2	3	2	7
No of higher trainee	0	5	0	
Higher trainee in CN / DP	0	1	0	1
CN clinic per week	2	3	2	7
CN pt per week	60	80	40	180
N-Rehab Clinic per week	1	0.5	3	4.5
NR pt per week	4	4	18	26
ND Clinic per week	2	0	0.5	2.5
ND pt per week	50	0	1	51
# EEG per year	1000	430	130	1560
# EP per year	210	70	66	346
# NCV per year	50	30	40	120
# EMG per year	5			5
Neurosurgery (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	N	
Child Psychiatry (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	N	
Liaison with allied health	Υ	Υ	Υ	
PICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	N	
NICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	N	
Designated CN Beds	nil	5	0	
Designed NR beds	nil	0	14/140	
Special activites				
Epilepsy surgery	Υ	Υ	Υ	
SDR	Υ	Υ		
Others	VFSS	VFSS	CP Clinic	
	Pulmonary Rehab		Phenol block	
	Regular botox		VFSS	
	Seating/wheelchair		Drooling	
	Combined clinics			



### **Kowloon Cluster**

	QEH	KWH	UCH	ткон	Total
Modules		PN	PN		
Trainers	1	2	2	0	5
No of higher trainee	4	3	1		
Higher trainee in CN / DP	0	1	1		2
CN clinic per week	2	1	2		5
CN pt per week	60	30	30		120
N-Rehab Clinic per week	0.5	0.25			0.75
NR pt per week	2	1			3
ND Clinic per week	0	1			1
ND pt per week	0	1			1
# EEG per year	450	350	600		1400
# EP per year	300	300	300		900
# NCV per year	40	40	25		105
# EMG per year	20		5		25
Neurosurgery (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ		
Child Psychiatry (Y/N)	Υ	N	Υ		
Liaison with allied health	Υ	Υ	Υ		
PICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ		
NICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ		
Designated CN Beds	Nil	Υ	N		
Designed NR beds	10 in KH	N	N		
Special activites	VFSS	VFSS	VFSS		
	Spine clinic	Multidisciplinary	Botox		
	VFSS session	Neuromuscular Program			
	Botox	Botox			
	Seating Clinic				
	Neurodevelopmental Clin	ic			



### **NT East Cluster**

	PWH	AHNH	Total
Modules		PN*/ND	
Trainers	1	2	3
No of higher trainee	10		
Higher trainee in CN / DP	2	2	4
CN clinic per week	2	2	4
CN pt per week	40	40	80
N-Rehab Clinic per week	0.25	0.25	0.5
NR pt per week	5	2	7
ND Clinic per week	0	0.5	0.5
ND pt per week	0	6	6
# EEG per year	300	220	520
# EP per year	200	40	240
# NCV per year	25	20	45
# EMG per year	25	5	30
Neurosurgery (Y/N)	Υ	N	
Child Psychiatry (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	
Liaison with allied health	Υ	Υ	
PICU (Y/N)	Υ	N	
NICU (Y/N)	Υ	N	
Designated CN Beds	N	N	
Designed NR beds	N	N	
Special activites			
Epilepsy surgery	Υ	N	
SDR	Y N		
Others	Combined CP clinic	ADHD program	
	Combined NM clinic		
	Epilepsy Surgery Clinic		
	Seating Clinic		
	Botox Clinic		



### **Hong Kong Cluster**

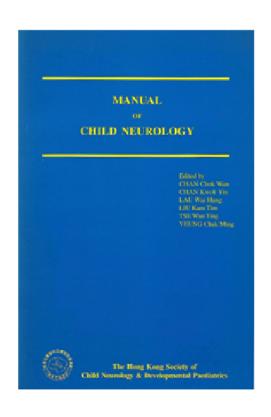
	QMH	PYNEH	Total
Modules	PN/NR/ND	PN/ND	
Trainers	4	3	7
No of higher trainee	7	4	
Higher trainee in CN / DP	2	0	
CN clinic per week	3	1	4
CN pt per week	105	40	145
N-Rehab Clinic per week	2	1	3
NR pt per week	5	9	14
ND Clinic per week	8	1	9
ND pt per week	20	5	25
# EEG per year	450	200	650
# EP per year	100	50	150
# NCV per year	90	25	115
# EMG per year	25		
Neurosurgery (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	
Child Psychiatry (Y/N)	Υ	Y	
Liaison with allied health	Υ	Υ	
PICU (Y/N)	Υ	Y	
NICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	
Designated CN Beds	15	Nil	
Designed NR beds	18	Nil	
Special activites			
Epilepsy surgery	Υ		
SDR	Υ		
Others	VFSS	Comprehensive Paed Rehab Clinic	
	Pulm Rehab		
	ITB		
	ADHD		
	Neurometabolic Program		
	Deep brain stim		



# **Summary of Statistics**

	HK	Kowloon	NT East	NT West
Trainers	7	4	3	7
No of higher trainee				
Higher trainee in CN / DP		2	4	1
CN clinic per week	4	5	4	7
CN pt per week	145	120	80	180
N-Rehab Clinic per week	3	0.75	0.5	4.5
NR pt per week	14	3	7	26
ND Clinic per week	9	1	0.5	2.5
ND pt per week	25	1	6	51
# EEG per year	650	1400	520	1560
# EP per year	150	900	240	346
# NCV per year	115	105	45	120
# EMG per year	25	25	30	5
Neurosurgery (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Child Psychiatry (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Liaison with allied health	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
PICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
NICU (Y/N)	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ
Designated CN Beds	15	No fixed no	No fixed no	5
Designed NR beds	18	10	No fixed no	140
Special activites				
Epilepsy surgery	Υ	N	Υ	Υ
SDR	Υ	N	Υ	Υ





# Manual of Child Neurology published by HKCNDP



CK Ma, AWY Yung, EKC Yau, L Kwong.
Clinical Guidelines on Management of
Prolonged Seizures, Serial Seizures and
Convulsive Status Epilepticus in Children.
HK J Paediatr (New Series) Jan 2010; 15(1):52-63

Clinical Guideline on Management of Febrile Convulsion

V Wong, MHK Ho, NP Rosman, Y Fukuyama, CY Yeung, KH Chan, MSC Wong, CM Verity, CF Cheng HK I Paediatr (new series) 2002:7:142-151



### DEPARTMENTAL PROTOCOLS FOR COMMON PAEDIATRIC PROBLEMS

### ificant decrease in visual function that is due to structures of the visual system. VI is often due not able to see things clearly. VI can also be area scan and cover by both eyes.

 in 1992 has defined the following definition the two eyes) in the 10<sup>th</sup> Edition of of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD-

len acuity no better than 6/18m (corrected)

len acuity no better than 6/60m (corrected) or egrees

en acuity no better than 3/60m (corrected) or egrees

n acuity no better than 1/60m (corrected)

no light perception

Impairment



Coordinator: EYW Kwan

Department of Paediatrics, Queen Mary Hospital University of Hong Kong



### A) Background

- The terminology 'Autism spec spectrum of clinical characteristics
- ASDs represent 3 of the perva Diagnostic and Statistical Mar (DSM-IV), and the newer Dia Disorders, Fourth Edition, Tex
  - Autistic Disorder (AD)
  - Asperger syndrome (A
  - Pervasive developmen (PDD-NOS)
- The estimated prevalence of A children less than 15 years, what America (approximately 6 per
- ASDs are biologically based in heritable. Despite this fact, the recurrence risks, based on fam approximately 5-6% (range: 2
- In a minority of cases (<10%) condition or a known syndron Tuberous sclerosis, Phenylket syndrome, Rett syndrome, Sm











腦電圖檢查簡介

鳴謝:本單張蒙香港兒童腦科及體智發 展學會准予翻印。



The Hung Kong Suciety of Child Neurology & Developmental Psediatries

香港兒童聯群及體等發展學會



### 熱性痙攣可怕嗎?



### 甚麼是無性痙攣?

熱性痙攣义叫發熱性實際,俗稱發端抽筋是 指當体因急升時兒童出現歐體抽稿,眼睛及 由,不舊人事。 一項書稱筋持續數分種兩極少超過十五分 鐘,而抽橫後多數會出現神智遊網或非背敬 經的情況。

### 我的小孩怎會有熱性痙攣呢?



發燒抽筋是很普遍的現象。中期人大概百分 之五有這個現象,主要發生在半歲到五歲期 間,由於發燒抽筋有遺傳性,父母親威當中 或許也有先例。



發燒抽篩通常在發燒的首一兩天發生,而且 多數國馬底冒(納毒成染)引起。由於國國美 和腦美等學見而嚴重的成兩方當請發制 父母應盡快退稱子別醫生處作詳細身繼檢 追。不正隨便採用口服抗生素,以免軟供診斷和遺露的治療。



Coordinating Committee in Paediatrics Effective date: 11 October 2007 腰伸穿明Limhir Pinctuc, LP) Document no.: PILIC0077C version1.0 Page 1 of 2

### 腰椎穿刺

### 何謂腰椎穿刺?

- 腰椎穿刺(俗稱抽腦脊液),是兒科常用的診斷方法,其目的是抽取腦 脊液樣本作化驗及量度頭顱內壓。
- 在特殊情況下,釋放腦脊液可以降低頭顱內壓,以達致治療效果。

### 適用情況

- 最常見是醫生在臨床診斷後,懷疑病童可能患上腦膜炎或腦炎。
- 其他的情况例如是懷疑腦部出血(如蛛網膜下的出血),或診斷某些代 謝機能異常之疾病。
- 量度頭顱內壓,或在某些情况下釋放腦脊液以降低頭顱內壓。
- 注射抗癌藥物入椎管。

### 有其他檢查可以代替腰椎穿刺嗎?

- 因爲腦膜炎可以迅速引致死亡,以及產生嚴重的後遭症,如失聰、腦積水、大腦麻痺及癲癇症等,醫生必須儘快作出正確判斷及對症下藥。到現時爲止,還未有其他更安全有效的檢驗方法可代替腰椎穿刺。
- 抽取了的腦脊液可作化學檢驗及顯微鏡分析,醫生便可以在數小時內得知初步結果。部份腦脊液亦會作細菌及病毒培植,以確定病源微生物及測試其抗藥性,而細菌培植則需要數天的時間。
- 此外,由於腦脊液是循環於中樞神經系統的液體,對其進行詳細分析, 便能有效及直接地診斷多種神經系統的疾病。

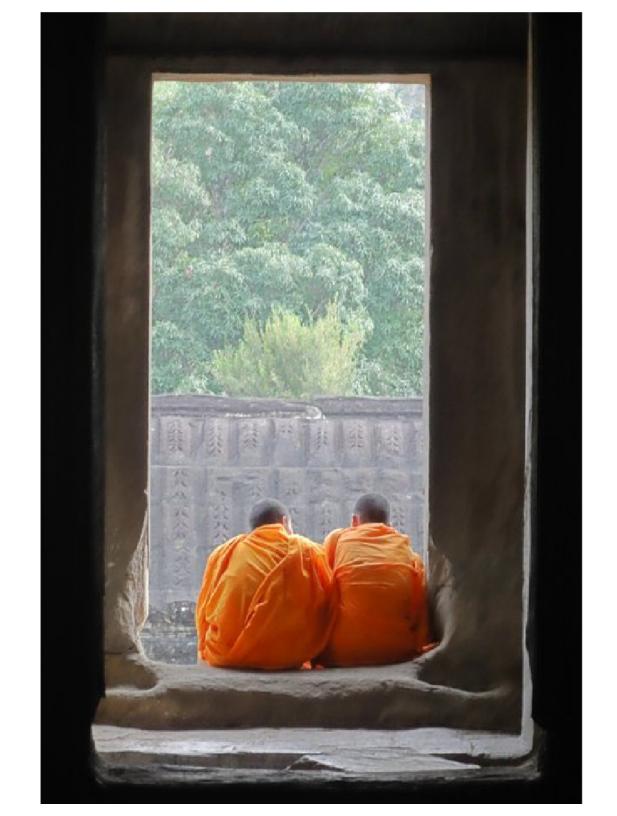














# Subspecialty - What is the definition?



In order to have a focused discussion in the Open Forum, we would like to request both Groups to restrict their presentation to:

- (i) Describing what roles each subspecialist plays and specifically what aspects of the care each subspecialist is involved in each of the conditions listed in common in the two proposed programmes (see table below).
- (ii) To enable the College to assess whether the present health care facilities can support the subspecialties in terms of availability of trainers and training centres, these descriptions need to be supported by the following evidence:
  - relevant statistics of clinical activities
  - practice guidelines / protocols currently in use
  - collaborative activities with team and outside partners
  - Information to patients / parents about care pathways / services provided by the subspecialist
  - CMECPD and quality assurance activities
- (iii) The training proposed (in terms of the scope / breadth and depth) should be appropriate to the roles described.



# Our Concerns

subspecialty board is o

controversy till later, i.

Role delineation is not

Role delineation shoul self-imposed restriction

Role delineation is n And neither is subsp Any "restrictive" role

Any "restrictive" role significance or relevant not in these two futus



Role delineation should not be construed as self-imposed restriction on the scope of expertise

Role delineation is not a procrastination to leave the controversy till later, i.e. after each respective subspecialty board is operational



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Role delineation is not a procrastination to leave the controversy till later, i.e. after each respective subspecialty board is operational

Role delineation is not a restrictive exercise. And neither is subspecialization

restrictive" role delineation is of very little

Role delineation is not a procrastination to leave the controversy till later, i.e. after each respective subspecialty board is operational

Role delineation is not a restrictive exercise. And neither is subspecialization

Any "restrictive" role delineation is of very little significance or relevance to other paediatricians not in these two future subspecialties.



Role delineation is not a restrictive exercise. And neither is subspecialization

Any "restrictive" role delineation is of very little significance or relevance to other paediatricians not in these two future subspecialties.

### A PN Specialist's Role

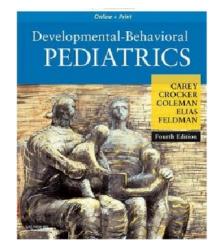
A provider of full and comprehensive clinical service to children and adolescents with neurological conditions



### Comparison of syllabus of DBP versus PN programme

DBP programme ("major specific patient groups"- pg. 25-27 of Program)	Overlap?	PN syllabus(pg. IX, X of Program)
Ambulatory Programme		
Global developmental delay & mental retardation		6. developmental delay and other cognitive function disorders
Physical disabilities arising from cerebral palsy,		2. cerebral palsy
neuromuscular disorders and other CNS conditions		24. Neuromuscular diseases:
Hearing impairment		13. hearing impairment
Visual impairment		25. Neuro-ophthalmology 29. Visual impairment
Developmental language delay and specific language impairment		28. Speech disorders
Specific learning disabilities		15. learning disabilities (including specific learning disabilities)
Autistic spectrum disorders		Autistic spectrum disorder
Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder		19. neurobehavioral disorders, including attention deficit-hyperactivity disorders
Externalizing conditions including conduct disorder and oppositional defiant disorder		19. neurobehavioral disorders, including conduct disorder, opposition-defiant disorder
Internalizing conditions including depression,		19. neurobehavioral disorders, including
anxiety, mood and obsessive disorders		Obsessive-compulsive disorders
Congenital and genetic conditions affecting development		Genetic disorders     Congenital malformations of the nervous system
Regulatory disorders including sleep disorders,		26. Peripheral Nervous System diseases
feeding, eating and elimination disorders		4. Congenital malformation of the nervous system
Developmental disabilities resulting from chronic illnesses, including chronic pain conditions		
Developmental disabilities arising from acquired brain injury		11. Head Injury
High risk / early identification and intervention programmes		
Developmental problems / disorders resulting from psychosocial factors		
		3. Cerebrovascular diseases
		8. Fetal neurology
		12. Headaches and migraine
		14. Infections of the nervous system
		16. Movement disorders
		17. Neonatal neurology
		18. Neoplasms of the nervous system
		20. Neurodegenerative diseases
		21. Neurological emergencies
		22. Neurological manifestations of systemic illnesses

V 2 1 0 M 6 0 M 6
Pediatric Neurology Principles & Practice Fourth Edition
KENNETH F. SWAIMAN STEPHEN ASHWAL DONNA M. FERRIERO





26. Peripheral nervous system diseases	
7. epilepsy	

20. Neurodegenerative diseases	
21. Neurological emergencies	
22. Neurological manifestations of systemic	
illnesses	

	26. Peripheral nervous system diseases
Inpatient Programme	
Intractable epilepsy, for consideration of	7. epilepsy
neurosurgery	
uncommon genetic or metabolic condiitons	23. Neurometabolic diseases: including
	9. Genetic disorders
Severe challenging behaviours	
Serious medical illnesses requiring long term	
hospitalization	
Acquired brain injury requiring assessment and	11. Head injury: including inflicted head injury
neurorehabilitation planning after stabilization	10. Habilitation and rehabilitation
	27. Rehabilitation of conditions related to
	paediatric neurology

DBP may include other conditions not listed above?

Overlap in patient population but different in focus of management?



### A Paediatric Subspecialty is

- A unique body of knowledge that arises from the parent specialty, e.g. Paediatrics
- A specific battery of skills that is practised by no other subspecialty colleagues in Paediatrics





# We are ready!



