COURSE CODE: HSM 204
COURSE TITLE: CHILD CARE AND HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
NUMBER OF UNITS: 2 UNITS
COURSE DURATION: 

COURSE DETAILS:
Course Coordinator: Dr. Tolu Eni- Olorunda
Email: toluenny@yahoo.com
Office Location: Department of Home Science and Management
Other Lecturers: 

COURSE CONTENT:

COURSE REQUIREMENTS:

READING LIST:

LECTURE NOTES
Lecture II

THE DEVELOPING ORGANISM IN PRENATAL DEVELOPMENT

The developing organism in prenatal Environment:

- The fetus's sensory capacities vis-a-vis the motion, vision and sound
- Maternal conditions and pre-natal development: e.g. health status of the mother as it affects the fetus
- The effects of maternal attitudes and psychological stress
- Nutritional influence on pre-natal development. E.g. effect of severe malnutrition on the growing fetus, effect of undernourishment and associated factors
- Counseling expectant mothers on the positive effect of balanced diet to the growing fetus
- Effect of socio-cultural factors on the development of the fetus.

Lecture III

DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

Factors responsible for developmental disabilities especially at the pre-natal stage (Teratogens)

Heredity/ biological factors

i. Chromosomal problems
ii. Phenyl ketonuria
iii. Galactosemia

Infections: e.g. – Rubella, Syphilis, other venereal diseases etc

Drugs: E.g. – non prescription drugs especially within the first 3 months of pregnancy; smoking, alcohol etc

Rhesus in compatibility

Excessive radiation especially within the first 3 months of pregnancy.

Prevention of developmental disabilities:

i. Generic counseling
ii. Ensuring adequate nutrition

iii. Avoidance of un prescribed drugs

iv. Avoidance of radiation

v. Prevention of infection by adequate immunizations

Lecture IV

BIRTH PROCESS

Stages of labor

i. 1st stage – last from 1st regular intense contractions of the uterus until cervix is fully dilated

ii. 2nd stage – lasts from full dilatation of the cervix to the delivery of the baby

iii. 3rd stage – separation of the placenta from the uterine wall with other fetal membranes until these are expelled

Assessment of the baby’s viability and condition (Apgar score) that is the physical state and the response to reflexes.

Lecture V

THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

Psychodynamic theories – pioneered by Sigmud Freud. Freud’s theory emphasizes developmental stages which are biologically determined, but are also influenced by unconscious process.

Basic concepts on personality structure

The id, the ego, the superego

The psychosexual stages of development:

- Oral stage: 0 – 1 year
- Anal stage: 1 – 3 years
- Phallic stage: 3 – 6 years
- Latency stage: 6 – 12 years

Strength and weakness of psychodynamic theory:
i. The psychological theory:
   Postulated by Erikson

   There are stages

Strengths and weakness of psychosocial theory:

ii. Behavioral and social learning theories. Postulated by Watson. The theories emphasize learning rather than maturation and heredity

iii. Cognitive theory of development.
   Jean Piaget was the major scholar in the area of stages of cognitive development. He elaborates on how the intellect develops as the child copes with the environment.

Lecture VI

IMMEDIATE PARENT – CHILD RELATIONSHIP (CHILD CARE)

i. Early parent infant contact
ii. Parent response to the baby's arrival
iii. Institution of breast feeding
iv. Prevention of infection

Assignment

Seminar presentation on the following topics:

1. Cognitive development in early infancy
2. Motor development in early infancy
3. Biological changes in early infancy
4. Health and nutrition in child care

Students will be expected to work together in groups after which they will present the prepared topics as seminars to the class. This will be scored and would be part of the continuous assessment.

References

