

International Conference on

# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

July 25-26, 2019 | Amsterdam, Netherlands

PEDIATRIC CONGRESS 2019



## SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS DAY 1

# DAY 1 SESSIONS

## JULY 25, 2019

### General Pediatrics

#### SESSION CHAIR

**Varsha Gandhi**  
University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Centre, USA

#### SESSION CO-CHAIR

**Erfried Pichler**  
Austrian Society of Homeopathic Medicine, Austria

### SESSION INTRODUCTION

- Title:** Case report of bilateral medial rectii recessions as a surgical modality in cases of bilateral alternating infantile esotropia in six months old male twins  
**Gowhar Ahmad**, Florence Hospital Multispecialty Center, India
- Title:** Hyaluronic acid as a serum marker of hepatic fibrosis in children chronically infected with hepatitis c virus  
**Aisha Sehari**, University of Tripoli, Libya
- Title:** The role of tunica vaginalis flap as a supportive additional layer in the repair of proximal hypospadias  
**Mohammed H Aldabbagh**, Duhok University, Iraq
- Title:** The relationship between self-efficacy and social support with effective breastfeeding among postpartum mothers in padang west sumatera  
**Vetty Priscilla**, Universitas Andalas Padang, Indonesia

# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

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Gowhar Ahmad, Curr Pediatr Res 2019, Volume 23

## CASE REPORT OF BILATERAL MEDIAL RECTI RECESSIONS AS A SURGICAL MODALITY IN CASES OF BILATERAL ALTERNATING INFANTILE ESOTROPIA IN SIX MONTHS OLD MALE TWINS

**Gowhar Ahmad**

Florence Hospital, India

Squint or strabismus is a common ocular disorder seen by all ophthalmologists but at present is managed by squint specialists. Squint is characterized by abnormal ocular deviation where there is loss of ocular parallelism. The abnormal ocular deviation can be inwards, outwards, downwards and oblique. One of the most important things not only to correct the abnormal angle of deviation but to achieve normal vision, for this early diagnosis and proper management in time is very important, if the squint is neglected the eye becomes lazy and then the treatment will be only cosmetic. One of the most important causes are uncharacterized refractive errors and anisometropia. At present children in the age group of five to nine years are abusing mobiles and playing games for a very long time, so they present as eye ache, headache, eye strain, irritability, vertigo, vomiting, change in behaviour of child and even epileptic like attacks. It can even go to delayed milestones even diplopia and squint has been observed, so it's important for the parents' to refrain the children from mobile abuse and indulge them to physical activities. Most important things in assessment of squint is recording of visual acuity, mydriatic refraction and fundus examination, because there are some conditions in children like retinoblastoma and coats disease which can present as squint. Bilateral alternating esotropia can present as crossed fixation, uncrossed fixation, AV pattern, broad angle, overaction of oblique, covering the dominant eye will make the child to cry. Squint can be esotropia, exotropia, hypotropia, pseudophoria, heterophoria, orthophoria, cyclophoria and microtropia.

## BIOGRAPHY

Gowhar Ahmad is a Director in the Department of Ophthalmology, Florence Hospital, Multispecialty Centre, India. He pursued his MBBS from University of Jammu and Kashmir and Master of Surgery in Ophthalmology, SN Medical College and University of Agra. He obtains a Fellowship in Paediatric Ophthalmology from Morefield's Eye Hospital, London and Fellowship in Oculoplasty and Neurophthalmology from King Khaled Eye Specialist Hospital, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. He had more than 40 years of experience in the field of Ophthalmology and served as guest national and international speaker. He has posted more than 700 ophthalmic articles on LinkedIn, and more than 800 on Docplexus. He is the key opinion leader on the Curify having published more than 1600 posts. He has published many ophthalmic international papers and served as Editorial Member for *International Journal of Science and Research*. He attended the World Congress on Pediatrics and Clinical Pediatrics conference at Dubai, UAE on November 28th and 29th 2018 as a guest speaker. He is the Editorial Board Member for Clinical Pediatrics 2019 Congress which was held in June 2019, in Scotland. His research interest mainly focuses on Pediatric Ophthalmology, Oculoplasty, Neurophthalmology and Medical Ophthalmology. He is also interested in community ophthalmology and has conducted many eye camps in rural areas.

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# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

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Aisha A Sehari et al., Curr Pediatr Res 2019, Volume 23

## HYALURONIC ACID AS A SERUM MARKER OF HEPATIC FIBROSIS IN CHILDREN CHRONICALLY INFECTED WITH HEPATITIS C VIRUS

**Aisha A Sehari, Sana Barakat and Ashraf M Ayad**

University of Tripoli, Libya

Chronic hepatitis C is one of the major causes of liver disease throughout the world; nearly 170 million individuals are affected with the highest prevalence in Egypt. In Libya the prevalence of HCV was found to be 1.6 % among general population. The course and outcome of HCV infection is highly variable, from silent disease to development of cirrhosis and end stage liver disease. Most children with HCV progress to chronic HCV infection. Assessment of hepatic fibrosis is important for determining prognosis, guiding management decisions and monitoring disease. Histological evaluation of liver biopsy is currently considered the reference test for staging hepatic fibrosis. Since liver biopsy carries a small but significant risk; non-invasive methods to assess hepatic fibrosis are desirable. Among the non-invasive methods: serum markers, models and imaging which are easy to perform. Serum markers of fibrosis include, direct markers (ECM) proteins which reflect balance between fibrogenesis and fibrolysis turnover and indirect markers, which reflect alterations in hepatic function. In the present study author's aim is to evaluate the diagnostic utility of hyaluronic acid (HA) in detecting the stage of fibrosis in children chronically infected with HCV. To achieve this goal, 60 chronically HCV infected and 25 healthy children were included in this study. All children were evaluated clinically. CBC, Liver profile, renal functions tests, Cholesterol, hyaluronic acid (HA) and Ultrasound (U/S) were done to all children (Cases and control). Percutaneous ultrasound guided liver biopsies were performed and classified according to Ishak scoring system in HCV infected children only. HCV studied children were divided into two groups; non-significant fibrosis (Stages 0/6, 1/6 and 2/6) and significant fibrosis (Stages 3/6 and 4/6). Statistical analysis of data obtained from the present study showed the following results: Patients and control group were age and sex matched; Only AST and ALT were higher in HCV children than control with significant difference and by using cut-off value of 24µg/L one could predict absence or presence of significant fibrosis. Significant fibrosis can be predicted by a HA level of <24µg/l for its presence (PPV of 27.3%) and of <24µg/l for its absence (NPV of 100), with AUC of 0.747.

## BIOGRAPHY

Aisha A Sehari has been graduated from Tripoli University in January 1981 as Medical Doctor (MBBCh), with the specialties and Diploma in Pediatric (DCH) from the same University. Later she obtained post-graduation from Alexandria University and got Master Degree and Doctor of Pediatrics (MD) in pediatric gastroenterology. She started working at government university hospitals in Tripoli (Al khadra, Salahdin and Algala children hospital) and Gharran teaching hospital where she has continued her research. Also she joined royal hospital for sick children (Glasgow) and Alexandria University Children hospital during her post graduate study. Currently she is working at Tripoli University, Medical College and Pediatric Department as Assistant Professor and helping Gharran Medical College in the teaching program once per week.

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# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

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Mohammed H Aldabbagh, Curr Pediatr Res 2019, Volume 23

## THE ROLE OF TUNICA VAGINALIS FLAP AS A SUPPORTIVE ADDITIONAL LAYER IN THE REPAIR OF PROXIMAL HYPOSPADIAS

**Mohammed H Aldabbagh**

Duhok University, Iraq

**Background:** Severe hypospadias like scrotal and perennial types are challenging problems for the surgeons, patients and their families. More than 300 methods were used to correct different type of hypospadias most of them carry high incidence of complications specially fistulas. These complications are much more common in the proximal types like our cases. One way of reducing the incidence of fistulas is to utilise the tunica vaginalis as an additional layer before skin closure. Using tunica flap is rather a new technique. Most related literatures about this subject used this technique after surgery to manage cases with post-operative fistulas. In the contrary author used this technique during the formal surgery to cover the new urethra to prevent fistula formation not after surgery.

**Aims of the study:** To evaluate the role of tunica vaginalis flap in preventing fistula formation in severe hypospadias (Proximal types) repair and problems related to its use.

**Patients & Methods:** Between 2016 and 2017 five children with proximal hypospadias were operated on. Only severe cases were treated with this method other simpler and more common cases were treated by different surgeries like Snodgrass technique. The age range was 2 to 16 years. All of them had two staged repair the first stage was correcting the chordae by incising the urethral plate then covering the bare shaft with dorsal flaps. The tunica flap was used in the second stage which was done 6 to 12 months later. The neo urethra was created by tubularising the local skin flaps and then a second layer added from the surrounding tissues. The edge of the wound elevated toward the scrotum subcutaneous tunnel created. Tunica vaginalis vascularised flap then created from one side left or right tunica. The flap then passed under the skin toward the ventral penile site and used to cover the neo urethra. The cremasteric muscles were not excluded from the flap. The skin closed over the flaps. Folly's catheter was used for 10 to 14 days after surgery. And the patients were followed for a variable time three months to two years period for the development of complications like fistula formation or stricture. Cosmetic considerations were also noted.

**Results:** All the five patients had proximal hypospadias. After surgery all patients had neither fistula formation nor stricture, with good cosmetic outcome. No post-operative penile torsion was noted. One patient developed local infection treated conservatively one patient had partial glanular dehiscence at the distal end which had no clinical significance.

**Conclusions:** Using tunica vaginalis vascularised flap to cover the new urethra in severe proximal hypospadias during the second stage seems to be a successful way in preventing fistula formation without increasing the patient's morbidity.

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## **BIOGRAPHY**

Mohammed H Aldabbagh has completed his pediatric surgery board study at the age of 30 years from the Iraqi Board of Medical Specialization. He is Consultant Pediatric Surgeon, Assistant Professor at the Surgical Department. He is the Head of the Medical Education Department College of Medicine Duhok University. He has published more than six papers in reputed journals.

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Note:

# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

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Vetty Priscilla, Curr Pediatr Res 2019, Volume 23

## THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND SOCIAL SUPPORT WITH EFFECTIVE BREASTFEEDING AMONG POSTPARTUM MOTHERS IN PADANG WEST SUMATRA

**Vetty Priscilla** and **Meri Neherta**

Universitas Andalas, Indonesia

**Background:** Many opportunities gets from breastfeeding, not only for the baby but also for mother. In fact, the breastfeeding rate remains low year by year. The mother's circumstance and her-self might influence this rate.

**Objective:** The objective of this study is to identify the relationship between self-efficacy and social support with effective breastfeeding among mother in Padang, West Sumatra.

**Methods:** This study was using correlation with cross sectional study. It was conducted with 397 mothers who have baby with age less than six months. Social support and self-efficacy was investigated by using questionnaires and LATCH breastfeeding assessment tools for effective breastfeeding. Data were analyzed using Spearman rho Correlation.

**Results:** There was significant correlation between social support: Family's and health workers' and mother's self-efficacy on effective breastfeeding with  $p < 0.05$ .

**Conclusion:** More than 50% mother did breastfeeding to their baby. Family's and health worker's support and mother's self-efficacy has relation with effective breastfeeding. It means support from the people surrounding of mother important in order to do effective breastfeeding.

## BIOGRAPHY

Vetty Priscilla is a Lecturer in the Department of Maternal and Child Nursing in Nursing Faculty at Universitas Andalas Padang West Sumatra. Her research interest mainly focuses on Women's health, Maternity Nursing and Breastfeeding. In pursuing her interests, she has learned and applied both qualitative and quantitative methodologies and mix methods as well.

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## SCIENTIFIC TRACKS & ABSTRACTS DAY 2



# DAY 2 SESSIONS

## JULY 26, 2019

### Pediatric Vaccines

#### SESSION CHAIR

**Gary B Melton**  
University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus, USA

#### SESSION CO-CHAIR

**Izzard Aglua**  
Sir Joseph Nombri Memorial-Kundiawa General Hospital, Papua New Guinea

#### SESSION INTRODUCTION

- Title:** [Pharmaceutical Technology: Challenges and opportunities in improving pediatric drug formulations](#)  
**Cirri Marzia**, Univ of Florence, Italy
- Title:** [My theory of the oxidative-deoxidative imbalance in neonatal diseases](#)  
**Yan Wang**, American Physiological Society, USA

# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

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Cirri Marzia, Curr Pediatr Res 2019, Volume 23

## PHARMACEUTICAL TECHNOLOGY: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN IMPROVING PEDIATRIC DRUG FORMULATIONS

**Cirri Marzia**

University of Florence, Italy

Pediatric and neonatal therapies represent unique challenges in their management, as most of pediatric drugs are unlicensed or off-label from both the point of view of the pharmacological indication, formulation and administration route. Pediatric therapies impose peculiar dosage forms and administration routes and require continuous dosing adjustments, in relation to children rapid growth. The lack of pharmaceutical products appositely formulated for pediatric use leads to manipulations of dosage forms for adult patients, increasing the risks of adverse drug reactions, which may be more severe or different from those in adults. The large use of extemporaneous preparation obtained starting from products for adults (Tablets, capsules and injectable vials) both in hospital pharmacy or at home leads to poor or uncontrolled dosing accuracy, unknown stability, variable bioavailability, poor compliance for children and care-givers. Another main problem to be solved is the palatability, as recognised by the European Paediatric Formulation Initiative (EuPFI). Several products can result unpleasant in taste and appearance, leading to poor compliance in the pediatric population and thus negatively influencing the relative clinical outcomes. Again, a great problem to consider in the development of pediatric formulations is the stability. Some excipients are essential to improve the chemical stability of the formulation and prevent the microbial growth during storage and use, but their presence can result harmful to children. Special attention must be given to the use of appropriate excipients for children of various ages. The need for developing medicinal products adequately designed for pediatric use has been recently pointed out by the European Medicinal Agency. The biggest challenge in pediatric formulation development is to create flexible and easy to administer dosage forms, able to assure safety, accurate dosing, suitable therapeutic efficacy, palatability and stability. The lecture will be focused on the opportunities offered by the pharmaceutical technology in order to improve pediatric drug formulations.

## BIOGRAPHY

Cirri Marzia has completed her PhD in 2004 at University of Florence, Italy. She is Assistant Professor of Pharmaceutical Technology at University of Florence. She is the author of 66 publications with publication H-index of 31 and 2130 citations. She has been serving as Guest Editor and Referee of reputed journals. She achieved a poster award for her scientific activity regarding pediatric formulations development in 2017. She has carried out teaching staff activities in international countries. She collaborates with several national and international research groups. Her research lines are focused on the improvement of the biopharmaceutical properties of drugs by different strategies.



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# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

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Yan Wang, Curr Pediatr Res 2019, Volume 23

## MY THEORY OF THE OXIDATIVE-DEOXIDATIVE IMBALANCE IN NEONATAL DISEASES

**Yan Wang**

American Physiological Society, USA

The aim of the present project is to obtain a better understanding of the imbalance of the oxidative-deoxidative state of a special substance happen at it is original perfect balance; to accomplish the study, author have worked on the projects of nitric oxidize biology in neonatal diseases and reactive oxygen species in lung biology since 1996. She will present the lecture in general results and the related publishes at her first author and investigator role for 40 articles in peer journal. The oxidative stress state means the reactive oxygen species (ROS) and reactive nitrogen species (RNS) generation with over producing at the normal state in body; several toxic agents can induce oxidative stress as stress, infection or paraquat and H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The deoxidative defense state have the anti-oxidative enzyme system, non-enzyme system, small molecular (GSH) or more formed, the main system is the antioxidant enzymes as SOD, catalase, peroxidase defend oxidative stress through degradation ROS/RNS to nontoxic chemical. There are neonatal diseases has pathophysiological phenomenon of the imbalance of the oxidative-deoxidative state during disease development, as neonatal respiratory distress syndrome, immunity inflammation reaction or cardiovascular function disorder. Acute lung injury is in the central for the imbalance state during neonatal disease development. She has studied the imbalance of the oxidative-deoxidative state defend diseases development for twenty years. In molecular/cell study, the procedure death signalling can control by oxidative stress, in basic research, deoxidative interruption can deduce injury. The medicine with anti-oxidative drug has used to treat neonatal diseases as SOD and GSH application. Neonatal diseases are the group diseases at the starting term of one person's life, treating the diseases in well recovery might affect the future of the new born baby. She has been in adventure to find new therapy as gene therapy to decrease and cure the neonatal diseases in mission.

## BIOGRAPHY

Yan Wang is a Doctor and Scientist in Medicine; she has completed her PhD in Respiratory and Emergency Medicine from Fudan University Medical College in 1998. She has completed her Postdoctoral study from University of Miami and University of Pennsylvania in the United States of America since 2000. She has worked at the Imperial College in London in 2014. Currently she is an attending Doctor, Professor, Director and Academic Committee Member at hospitals, medical organizations and journal presses with posted in the United States of America, United Kingdom and China. She has published about 100 first-authored articles on peer-reviewed journals and conference abstracts with over ten books in the United States and the United Kingdom. She has been serving as an Editorial Board Member of *ECronicon Cardiology and Pulmonary and Respiratory Medicine Journal in United Kingdom and Journal of Pediatrica & Neonatal Care and Critical Care Journal* in the United States. She has presented her observations at national or international scientific conferences with lecture, speeches and news release. Her current program is writing book, make lecture and take committee responsibility in medicine.

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