

12th International Conference on
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Video Presentation



Clinical profile of Paediatric HIV/AIDS

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INTRODUCTION:

Paediatric HIV/AIDS differs from adult HIV. With the availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV infection, has now become a chronic treatable condition in children. HIV means Human Immunodeficiency Virus. HIV virus causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) also known as SLIM disease. AIDS is the end stage of disease representing breakdown of immune defense mechanism, leaving patient prey to progressive opportunistic infections and malignancies. Infection occurs when the virus integrates with the genetic material of a CD4 white blood cell in the immune system. Children of today are the youth of tomorrow. HIV affects this very precious generation and bears grave consequences to our future, our nation, the continent and the world at large. Ever since the report of first paediatric case in 1983, there has been an alarming increase in the rate of disease. There is an increased frequency of malnutrition and infections that may be more persistent, severe and less responsive to treatment. In addition, these growing children are left with inescapable challenges of facing not only lifelong adherence with complex treatment regimens, but also enormous psychosocial, mental and neuro-cognitive issues. With the availability of antiretroviral therapy (ART), HIV infection has now become a chronic treatable condition in children. It is important to concentrate on paediatric HIV as it differs from adult HIV regarding epidemiology, mode of transmission, diagnosis, immunology, pathology clinical spectrum, management and presentation.

AIMS & OBJECTIVES:

Study different clinical presentations of HIV/AIDS in paediatric age group (18 months-15 years)

METHODS:

It was a hospital based observational study. The case records

of all children diagnosed with paediatric HIV infection between 1st July 2007 to 30th June 2017, who fulfill the inclusion and exclusion criteria were reviewed and their clinical profile prevalence were evaluated.

RESULTS:

In the study, 31 (25.84%) cases were between 18 months-3 years age, 49 (40.83%) were between >3 years – 5 years and 40 (33.33%) were of more than 5 years age. Majority of the children were from rural area 68 (56.7%) and 52 (43.3%) were from urban area. Perinatal (vertical) mode of transmission was the most common mode of transmission. There were 10 (8.3%) asymptomatic cases. Fever was the most common presenting complaint. On clinical examination, undernutrition was the most common finding.

In the present study, 45 cases who were on ART were followed up at least once. Majority of the follow ups were for respiratory problems and fever. The nutritional status and the rates of common infection in these children on follow up were low.

CONCLUSIONS: Intensified screening of HIV infection in asymptomatic children by high suspicion will help in diagnosing HIV at the earliest, and thus they can be subjected to early management helping in improving the immunological status and thereby increase the life span of the child.

Speaker Biography

Meena Kumari Mili has done her postgraduation in Paediatrics from Gauhati Medical College, Assam, India. She has done her research on Paediatric HIV/AIDS while she was post graduate trainee in Gauhati Medical College, India. She has presented her research work on paediatric HIV/AIDS in various regional and national conferences in India and has been awarded for the same. She has also published her works on paediatric HIV/AIDS. She has been involved in building awareness on HIV/AIDS.

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 Notes:

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Poster Presentation



Assessment of dependence between knowledge of a new mother on Neonatal care and satisfaction from hospital stay

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Patient satisfaction is the key to the quality of medical care. The high competitiveness in the market of medical services enforces additional solutions to attract patients. One of the elements increasing the attractiveness of delivery wards can be a planned and systematic education of women. The most important and most professional form of preparation for childbirth and maternity is the birth school. In addition, it is very important that health education during the follow-up of a pregnant woman consists not only of teaching new knowledge, but also of making use of the already acquired knowledge and skills.

The aim of the study was to assess the level of knowledge of new mothers on the care of the newborn baby and the impact of this knowledge on the level of satisfaction gained during the hospital stay. The diagnostic poll method was used in the research, which included 228 new mothers staying at the

maternity ward at Stefan Żeromski Hospital in Cracow.

By examining the level of knowledge of new mothers on neonatal care, it was found that women were well educated during their stay at the maternity ward. The knowledge gained at this time did not affect the satisfaction from staying in the hospital, which was relatively high (the average rating was 29-30 points out of 32 possible). However, the need for additional emotional support and instrumental help during the hospital stay seems to be very important.

Speaker Biography

Renata Bakalarz is a specialist in neonatal nursing. She is currently on the third year of PhD studies at the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum Faculty of Health Sciences. She works at the neonatal pathology department in the Stefan Żeromski Specialist Hospital in Krakow. Additionally, she is an academic teacher at the Andrzej Frycz-Modrzewski Krakow University, a contestant of the national and international conferences.

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 Notes:

The risk of hearing damage in musicians who play the wind instruments

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Background: Musicians are often exposed to sound levels that outweigh the values of acceptable noise levels. Exposure to sound levels that pose a risk of hearing damage occurs both during rehearsals and during concerts. The aim of this study was to check self-assessment of hearing ability and evaluation of risk of hearing impairment in musicians playing wind instruments.

Material and methods: Questionnaire inquiries were carried out in 46 musicians who play the wind instruments, 18 women and 28 men in the age of 26-44 [33.5±5.25] years with higher education took part in this research. The average period of playing the instruments among study participants was [20.02 ±4.75] years. These people play in orchestras and work in music schools.

Results: In the group covered by the study, there were people who spent more than 20 hours a week playing the instrument (84.8%). Every tenth respondent (10.9%) indicated the number of hours in the range from 15 to 20 hours, 4.3% - from 10 to 15 hours. None of the respondents declared that they devote less than 10 hours to playing the instrument.

Most of the respondents noticed the impact of working as a musician-instrumentalist on the deterioration of hearing. 34.8% of the respondents were convinced of this, and 41.3% declared that their hearing rather deteriorated. The remaining respondents

indicated negative answers: 17.4%-"rather not", 6.5%"no".

All respondents (100%) declared that they are aware of the risk of hearing loss due to the type of work performed. The use of hearing protectors while playing the instrument was declared by only 6.5% of the respondents. The remaining 93.5% of the respondents were those who did not use hearing protectors.

The respondents declared that they were testing their hearing at least every two years: 69.6% indicated that they had to perform the test at least once a year, and the remaining 30.4% of those surveyed were tested less frequently than once a year, but at least once every two years. None of the respondents indicated that they perform the test every 3 years or that they do not perform such tests at all.

Conclusion: The profession of wind instrumental music is associated with excessive exposure to noise. As a result, this activity increases the risk of hearing impairment.

Speaker Biography

Monika Rogoz is a physiotherapist by profession. She graduated from Jagiellonian University Medical College, Faculty of Health Sciences. She works in a Medical Security Team. She is a PhD student at the Jagiellonian University Medical College. She is interested in the ergonomics and physiology of physical activity. How does the body behave during all sorts of physical exertion and the mechanism of playing the wind instruments and overloading of the hearing, respiratory and musculo-skeletal systems.

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 Notes:

An image of a delivery among hospitalized pregnant women

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Problems and risks associated with the progress of pregnancy often require hospital treatment. This is a special situation for women who are expecting a baby as it is associated with anxiety about the pregnancy and the health of the child. An additional factor affecting the emotions of pregnant women is unknown environment during hospitalization. A pregnant woman encounters other women who, like her, struggle with difficulties in the hospital's pregnancy ward. Ailments and the risks of pregnancy complication can vary significantly. They often require quick medical staff reaction. Personal problems and situations observed in the ward affect the image of childbirth.

Aim of the study: The aim of the study is to assess the intensity of stress in the group of pregnant people in the pregnancy pathology ward. Another goal is to evaluate the stress level associated with pregnancy complications and the impact of the hospital environment on the image of delivery.

Methods of evaluation: The assessment of the intensity of stress in hospitalized pregnant women was investigated using a standardized PSS-10 questionnaire. It contains 10 questions about individual feelings related to problems and events that occurred during the last month. The diagnostic survey method was also used for the study. The questionnaire contained questions about the impact of stress associated with the hospital stay on the image of delivery. Research process: The

study included 100 pregnant women - patients of the Ward of Pregnancy

Pathology in Specialist Hospital of Stefan Żeromski in Krakow. The study was conducted in January and February 2018.


Results: Overall, bed rest in hospital seemed to not be associated with more sources of stress. There were no differences between the occurrence of emergency events and their frequency during the stay and the increase of fear of childbirth ($p=0,193$). Similarly, the length of bed rest in the hospital was not related with the increase the fear of childbirth ($p=0,508$).

Conclusion: Women experience many different emotions and stressors during restricted bed rest at hospital. The results of this study suggested that these experiences do not increase the fear of childbirth.

Speaker Biography

Sylwia Lisowska has completed her Master studies at the age of 24 years in 2010 from Silesian Medical University in Katowice, Poland. She is currently in fourth year of PhD studies at the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum. She works as a midwife in a Stefan Żeromski Specialist Hospital. She works as an academic teacher at the Andrzej Frycz-Modrzewski Cracow University since 2011 as a manager of practical classes the subject of Obstetrics and Gynaecology and cooperates with the Małoposka Regional Chamber of Nurses and Midwives in Cracow. She's the author of papers in journals and participates in national and international conferences.

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A preliminary analysis of factors affecting the knowledge of parents on Neonatal Mass Screening programs

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The neonatal mass screening programs save thousands of children from early death and severe damage to the central nervous system. Thus, of significance is the knowledge of the importance of screening and information for parents.

The objective of the paper is the evaluation of factors affecting parental knowledge of the goal and character of neonatal mass screening programs.

The study was based on the method of a diagnostic survey which included mothers staying at the Neonatology Wards in the first days after delivery. The analysis included 209 questionnaires completed in the period between January and May 2017.

Almost 80% of the subjects heard about performing neonatal mass screening tests and they acquired the knowledge from their physician (28.7%), midwife (34.9%) or the Internet (27.8%). For almost 50% of them, the knowledge was insufficient. 70% emphasized the necessity of conveying information on normal results. 80% signed the consent form for the test, but only 40.7% had received extensive information prior to signing. 49.8%

of the subjects expressed their opinion that mass screening tests should be also performed in case of diseases for which no therapies were available. A statistical correlation was also demonstrated between the above opinion and the education level of the subjects ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusions:

1. Parents of newborn children are entitled to receiving honest and solid information from health care professionals.
2. The web pages on the Internet that discuss various medical problems should be verified with respect to the substantive and factual level of information they provide.

Speaker Biography

Renata Bakalarz is a specialist in neonatal nursing. She is currently on the third year of PhD studies at the Jagiellonian University Collegium Medicum Faculty of Health Sciences. She works at the neonatal pathology department in the Stefan Żeromski Specialist Hospital in Krakow. Additionally, she is an academic teacher at the Andrzej Frycz-Modrzewski Krakow University, a contestant of the national and international conferences.

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Accepted Abstracts



Attachment and Neurodevelopmental outcomes in premature infants: The role of interpersonal Neurobiology in the NICU Ferne T Elsass


Kara Wahlin
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Evidence has shown that attachment between a primary caregiver and their preterm infant can change the neurodevelopmental outcomes for the infant later in life. Attachment can be seen as a living organism between parent/caregiver and child, and with encouraged development and growth, the attachment relationship can have profound effects, even in the context of the most difficult of circumstances and medical diagnoses. The more NICU caregivers know how to encourage attachment, the likelier a family system will need less medical/psychological

intervention after discharge from the hospital.

This training describes the role and function of mirror neurons, traumatic memory, attachment and posttraumatic growth in the development and recovery of premature infants as well as their family systems. In understanding the neurological significance of very simple and containing acts, the potential for healing for these families is optimized, and the sense of helplessness associated with traumatic experiences minimized.

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 Notes:

The effect of blood and saliva contamination in implant-abutment interface on preload value after cyclic loading test

Atieh Yazdani

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Statement of problem: Screw loosening has been attributed to many factors including decrease in optimum preload value.

Material and method: Eighteen implant supported cement retained framework were fabricated from base metal alloy using conventional casting technique on eighteen straight abutments (Implantium). Abutments were fastened by titanium screws to implant body (Implantium) by 30 Ncm 5 minutes later. Detorque by 30 Ncm torque and re-tightened to 30 Ncm 5 minutes later. Detorque values were measured 10 minutes later. Spacemens were divided to three group's randomly. In group B and S after separating abutments from implants, abutment-implant interface were contaminated with blood and saliva respectively and in control group (C)

no contamination was created. All abutment screws were tightened to 30 Ncm for third time. After cyclic loading test (one million cycles) detorque values for three groups were measured. Data were analyzed by one way ANOVA test.

Result: there was significantly decrease in detorque value before and after cyclic loading for all groups ($P < 0.001$) but the differences between three groups after cyclic loading were not significant ($P = 0.221$).

Conclusion: Within the limitation of this study the difference of preload values and preload loose in clean, blood and saliva contaminated implant-abutment interfaces were not significant

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Impact of reproductive health education on the knowledge of mid adolescents boys of urban population of Haryana

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Overall objective was to study impact of reproductive health education on knowledge of mid-adolescents boys of urban population with special reference to reproductive health. Study design: The study was cross-sectional type conducted over a time period of six months.

Methods: The study subjects were drawn from three schools, of urban population of Faridabad, in Haryana. The present study was designed to evaluate the existing knowledge and impact of reproductive health education amongst mid-adolescent boys, related to adolescent health with special reference to secondary sexual characteristics, menstrual cycle, pregnancy and motherhood, AIDS and family planning practices. Sample Size: A sample size of 250 students was selected for this study. Study group: comprised of mid adolescent boys and girls of 14-16 years, studying in co-educational senior secondary schools. Data from

students was collected using a structured self-administered questionnaire.

Conclusion: There was marked improvement in knowledge of same adolescents after education on the reproductive health in almost each and every field. The fact that children engage in sexual behaviour before they have a clear understanding of what it is all about, places them at very high risk of a variety of adverse experiences that can impact negatively on their development. Adolescents whom mothers were housewives were more aware of their reproductive health as compare to working parents. But parent's education doesn't produces significant difference in their knowledge. Conversely, although many adolescents have sexual knowledge, this knowledge does not always influence their behaviour.

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The world experience of Pediatric Intestinal Failure Program: Successful outcomes from intestinal rehabilitation

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Short bowel syndrome is a condition whose treatment requires advanced knowledge and techniques and a multidisciplinary approach. SBS is the endpoint of many intestinal diseases and may result in full recovery, in life-long parenteral nutrition, or in the death of the child. Management of children with SBS is optimized by interdisciplinary coordination of parenteral and enteral nutrition support, medical management of associated complications, surgical lengthening procedures, and intestinal transplantation. Pediatric Intestinal Failure Centers were established in 14 pediatric hospitals throughout the United States and Canada and Pediatric Intestinal Failure Consortium has been developed and is implementing prospective, multi-institutional studies to better define the specific aspects of

intestinal failure management that optimize long-term outcomes. The published data from these studies suggest that intestinal failure in pediatric patients is quite treatable and provide further evidence that all infants at risk for intestinal failure should be treated aggressively and referred early to a dedicated intestinal rehabilitation center. Improved communication and integration with the transplant service have resulted in earlier assessment, increased rates of transplantation, and decreased mortality from liver failure. The presented data demonstrate that a newly established intestinal failure program can achieve excellent survival in a cohort of chronically ill and complicated children that has historically been associated with substantial mortality.

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53 Newborns with Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy treated with Hypothermia therapy using Neonatal Laminar Flow Unit**Jose M R Perez**

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Aim: The aim this trial was observational clinical the newborns with diagnosis of Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy treated with hypothermia therapy in use of the Neonatal Laminar flow unit¹.

Methods: We involved 53 newborns in this trial, all born in the hospital itself, newborns at up to 35 weeks of gestation, with up to 6 hours of life. Total body cooling was achieved using the neonatal laminar flow unit for 72 hours, with continuous rectal temperature servo control, isolation and humidification. Outcome measures were cerebral palsy, a Bayley II Mental Development Index score <70, hearing loss or blindness. We compared findings with our previously published studies² and two meta-analyses^{3,4}.

Results: We included 53 newborn infants (73% male) with a birthweight of 3.562± 1548 g and gestational age of 38 ±3.4 weeks. We have

used to categorize the diagnosis of the Hypoxic Ischemic Encephalopathy, the Siben Neurologic Score 5 associated the Sarnat Score⁶; the most of the newborns(73%) had Siben's score three points or more to serious HIE confirmed by Sarnat Score and 27% had Siben's score three points or more to moderate HIE confirmed by Sarnat Score.

Total body cooling (33–34°C) was achieved in 75 minutes and maintained with servo control. At 18–24 months of age, five of the 38 survivors were diagnosed with cerebral palsy, two was diagnosed with blindness and one with impaired hearing.

Conclusion: The use of the Neonatal laminar flow unit to supply total body hypothermia therapy in newborns with HIE was effective and our results were similar our previously trial and two meta-analyses.

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How different is demyelinating and axonal subtypes of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) in children? A study from tertiary care centre in Northern India

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Introduction: Studies comparing the Demyelinating GBS (Dmy-GBS) and axonal GBS (Ax-GBS) subtype in children are lacking.

Methods: In this hospital based, prospective and observational study, consecutive children with GBS were studied to compare the clinical profile and outcome among the subtypes.

Results: Among 9847 children admitted to the emergency, 95 had acute flaccid paralysis, 57 of whom had GBS. Electrophysiologic studies were completed in 56, of whom 20 each had Dmy-GBS and Ax-GBS (19 motor axonal), 12 had non-reactive nerves, and 5 unclassifiable findings. Mean age of onset in Dmy-GBS was 55 months while Ax-GBS occurred later at 84 months. More children in Ax-GBS group had preceding gastroenteritis (4 vs 2), while Dmy-GBS had upper respiratory infections (12 vs 7). Mean time from onset of symptoms to hospital admission was more in Dmy-GBS 18 days to 8 days in Ax-GBS. Ataxia was only seen in Dmy-GBS while wrist drop, foot drop and hyperreflexia were seen only

with Ax-GBS. Asymmetry of motor findings was more likely in Ax-GBS (10 vs 4 $P=0.048$). Respiratory muscle involvement (6 vs 3) and artificial ventilation (5 vs 2) was more in Ax-GBS. The average duration of hospital stay was more in Ax-GBS 16 days to 11 days in Dmy-GBS. Children with Ax-GBS less likely to be non-ambulant at discharge (12 vs 6, $p=0.036$). Mean disability scores at hospital discharge (4.9 ± 1.2 vs 4 ± 0.9 , $p=0.015$) and at last follow up (0.7 ± 1.01 vs 0.05 ± 0.2 , $p=0.016$) were higher in Ax-GBS. Children with Dmy-GBS were more likely to achieve normalcy on follow up (19 vs 12, $p=0.023$). IVIg was the treatment modality and was tolerated well with no side effects reported with no relapse of symptoms after treatment.

Conclusion: Axonal and demyelinating subtypes of GBS are equally common in children of North India. Children with axonal GBS have severe clinical course and more short term morbidity and slower recovery.

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Impact of frequency and timing of Antenatal care visits on Neonatal mortality in India

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Background: Globally 5.9 million child deaths occurred in 2015, in which 2.7 million were neonatal deaths (WHO, 2015). So frequency of Antenatal care visits and timing of first ANC visit is important to offer information and advice to women about pregnancy related complications and to reduce neonatal deaths in India.

Objective: We analyse the association between frequency of antenatal visits and neonatal mortality and also examine relationship between timing of first antenatal visit and neonatal mortality in India.

Data: This study included 184,627 last births in preceding five years from fourth National family Health Survey 2015-16. We estimate crude and adjusted odds ratios and their 95% CIs for association between frequency of ANC visits and neonatal mortality.

Results: The result shows that pregnant women who had more ANC visits experienced a lower risk of neonatal mortality and more benefit in 10 or more ANC visits significantly, the adjusted ORs against 0 visit group, was 0.47 (95% CI 0.28-0.83) and proportion of neonatal mortality in 10 or more visit group women is lowest 8/1000 live births. We also found that pregnant women who had first ANC visit in first trimester were experienced a lower risk of neonatal mortality.

Conclusion: Strategies like extensive health promotion through healthcare persons and increasing level of education in women will have effect on ANC visits and MCH services in India.

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The benefit of probiotic isolate from dadih and zinc supplementation for Pregnant mothers and the outcomes in West Sumatera, Indonesia

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Dadiah is traditional fermented buffalo milk. It's a local food of Minangkabau people and can find in some district in West Sumatera Province, Indonesia, especially in Bukiitinggi, Padang Panjang, Solok, Lima Puluh Kota and Tanah Datar districts. The objective of this study was to evaluate the benefit of intervention dadiah during pregnancy on the nutritional status of infant's birth. This study initiated with extraction DNA from bacterial cultures, Ribosomal DNA amplification and sequencing, analysis of amino acid using UPLC. Intervention was conducted in two district for 138 pregnancy mothers for 6 months. In this study, we have identification spontaneous species probiotics strain of dadiah West Sumatera, there are *Lactobacillus plantarum*, *Lactobacillus casei*, *Lactobacillus durans*, *Leuconostoc pseudomesenteroides*, and *Lactobacillus cactis*. Glutamic acid is the highest quantity of non-essential amino acid in dadiah, about 16.28 mg/g, while Lysine and Leucine are the

highest essential amino acids about 7.22 and 6.42 mg/g dadiah. After 6 months intervention, we found that about 66.7 percent of infants birth weight > 3000 grams found and only 2.1 percent infants birth weight <2500 grams for dadiah group and about 60.0 percent had infant birth weight > 3000 grams and 4.4 percents infants with low birth found in control groups. Most mothers gave birth to a baby with body length of 48-50 cm. In control groups. about 62.2 percent of infants had birth length of 48-50 cm, in dadiah groups 43.8 percent of infant had birth length 48-50 cm and >50 cm, and 40.0 percent of infant had birth length >50 cm. The result of this study shows that there were no significant differences in birth weight and length at birth. It can't complete the intake nutrition of pregnant mother and the benefits both nutrients and probiotic for the outcomes.

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ILNEB Syndrome

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The syndrome consisting of Interstitial lung disease, Nephrotic syndrome and Epidermolysis bullosa is considered to be associated with Integrin $\alpha 3$ (ITGA3) gene mutations. To date only six patients are reported: all carried homozygous ITGA3 mutations and presented a dramatically severe phenotype leading to death before age 2 years, from multi-organ failure due to interstitial lung disease & congenital nephrotic syndrome.

A 9-year-old female child second born of third degree consanguineous marriage presented with complaints of breathlessness, cough and cold intermittent in nature for the past 6 months. The child was apparently normal until 1 year of age. History elicited revealed uneventful antenatal period, ATT undertaken on positive mantoux with development of skin lesions, passing of foamy, frothy urine & teary eyes for the past 5 years. On examination, retarded growth in terms of height & weight with normal mental age and skin lesions along with periorbital edema were noted. Investigations revealed Pulmonary fibrosis suggestive of Interstitial lung disease, Massive proteinuria indicative of Nephrotic syndrome, Grade III Renal parenchymal disease,

Epidermolysis bullosa dystrophica. Genetic testing revealed ITGA 3 mutations and a diagnosis of ILNEB Syndrome was reached from the same.

The Patient was administered supportive treatment with necessary antibiotics and other drugs and advised of danger signs and symptoms such as elevated breathlessness, oliguria, renal failure and worsening of general condition. The patient and her family were counselled under the guidance of a qualified psychiatrist and geneticist.

We describe a variant of the extremely rare ILNEB Syndrome carrying unreported missense mutations in the ITGA3 gene, which is responsible for Interstitial Lung disease, congenital Nephrotic syndrome and Epidermolysis Bullosa (ILNEB). Our case is all the more unique in that, of the six ILNEB patients so far reported, who all died within the age of 19 months from multi-organ failure; our case overcame childhood and is now 9 years old and manifests a mild clinical phenotype due to the lack of homozygous mutations as seen in the other cases.

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Environment and risk factors for Childhood Leukemia in the Gaza strip: Case-control study**Heiam A Elnuweiry**

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Background: Childhood leukemia is one of the most common types of cancer developed children until 12 years old in Palestine without unknown causes and one of the top ten cancer types killers. The aim of this study is to identify the main environment risk factors for childhood leukemia among children in Gaza Governorates.

Methods: A case control study conducted from five Gaza strip governorates and consisted of 132 child divided in two groups (44 cases who had confirm of childhood leukemia and 88 controls had not). Controls and cases are matched by age, sex and residency. The cases distributed on Gaza Governorates. The cases were matching as 1 case: 2 control

Finding: The results of the study showed that risk factors associated with childhood leukemia were as follows: 54.5% were males and 45.5% were females. exposure to Ultrasound during gestational period (P value = 0.009), family cancer history (P value = 0.036), daily beverage intake (P value = 0.002) and additives in

drinking (P value = 0.000)), also, there was association between family history of smoking (P value = 0.016) and pregnant exposed to passive smoking as (P value = 0.018), pregnant exposed to aerosol (P value = 0.011), child exposed to paints and aerosol (P value=0.001), child exposed to white phosphorus (P value=0.016), electromagnetic field (P value = 0.007), while the study found child age, birth weight, child occupation, child exposed to (passive smoking and X ray) were not association for childhood leukemia. Also, mother age, mother exposed to X ray, white phosphorus and explosive material were not relevant for childhood leukemia. Likewise, live status, additives in food and Petroleum station in the same region were not associated with childhood leukemia.

Interpretation: The main of the environment risk factors appeared are avoidable and can be prevented.

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Parenting Styles and Personality Traits among Iranian Parents

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Background: As parental personality traits are assumed to play a role in parenting behaviors, this study was conducted to investigate the relationship of personality traits and the parenting styles (Permissive, Authoritarian and Authoritative) in Iranian setting.

Methods: In this correlational study 1234 parents (617 mothers and their husbands as well) with at least one child between 6-12 years old were selected. They were recruited through a systematic sampling technique from families attending to health care centers located in Gonbad city -North of Iran in 2017. Parenting styles & dimensions questionnaire (PSDQ) and Goldberg's Big Five personality inventory were administrated to data collection. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis via the SPSS v.16 software.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 38.16± 5.64 years. The majority of the cases (70.3%) adopted Authoritative style and personality traits most of them (42.9%) were Conscientiousness. It showed there is a significant relationship between personality traits and parenting styles ($p=0.004$). Parents with personality traits such as: Agreeableness; Conscientiousness; Openness to experience and Emotional Stability adopted Authoritative parenting style, while parents with Extraversion personality trait were associated with Authoritarian parenting style. Also it found that Extraversion mothers had Permissive parenting style, whereas Extraversion mothers had Authoritarian parenting style ($p<0.05$)

Conclusion: This project has provided further insight into parental personality characteristics that are related to general parenting styles.

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Barriers to health education in adolescents: Health care providers' perspectives compared to high school adolescents

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Aim: Although adolescence is marked by profound and dynamic changes, yet it is virtually neglected by health care providers, by society and even by most parents, teachers and health professionals. The aim of this study was to investigate barriers to health education in adolescents from health care providers' views compared to teens.

Methods: The study population consisted of 72 health care providers and 402 high school female students in Northern Iran in 2012. They were completed a self-administered questionnaire around their views about barriers to adolescents' health education.

Results: It's revealed that the major barrier to adolescents' health education from health care providers' perspective was "Lack of private room for adolescents' health education," while "Lack of adolescents' interest to content of educational programs" was a significantly greater barrier to health education among adolescents.

Conclusion: The results suggest that for adolescent' health education, specific strategies should be used in adolescents' health promotion programs.

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Utilization of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) and influencing factors among mothers and care takers of preterm /low birth weight babies in Yirgalem town, southern, Ethiopia**Dubale dulla Koboto**

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Background: Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) is a universally available method of care, for premature babies for maintaining their body temperature. However, its prevalence is very low in Ethiopia. Thus, this study was intended to assess utilization of Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) and factors influencing among mothers and care takers of preterm /low birth weight babies in Yirgalem town, southern, Ethiopia.

Materials and Method: A community based cross sectional study was conducted of among 215 mothers of preterm/low birth weight (LBW) infants of age less than 36 months in Yirgalem town from February to March 2017. Data was collected by using interviewer administered questionnaire and analyses was accomplished using SPSS version 20. Logistic regression analyses were used to identify the association of different variables.

Results: Among all study subjects 90 (41.9%) practice KMC. Of these, 31(14.4%) started KMC immediately after birth as the

infant had been stabilized, and 59(27.4%) practice it after 24 hours. However, only sixty of the infants showed improvement after they used continuous KMC at home compared to those infants that did not use KMC. Respondents who gave birth spontaneously were 4.3 times more likely to practice KMC than those had caesarean section delivery [(AOR 4.341) 95%CI (1.435, 13.130)] and mothers who delivered at governmental hospital were 20.4 times more likely to practice KMC than those who gave birth at home [(AOR (20.458) 95%CI(2.644, 158.299))].

Conclusion: In this study only very low mothers initiated KMC immediately after birth and were practiced continuously KMC at home. Thus, it is recommended to promote KMC at home and develop studies on acceptability and applicability of the KMC and affecting factors that prevent the use of KMC at home method in Ethiopian context.

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Prevalence of bronchial asthma and its association with obesity and overweight among

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Background: Globally, epidemiological data estimate that nearly 300 million people worldwide suffer from asthma with expectation that this number will grow by more than 100 million by 2025.

Objectives: The aim of this study was to gain a better knowledge about the magnitude as well as the association of bronchial asthma with some socio-demographic characteristics, overweight and obesity among preparatory and secondary school students in Dubai.

Methodology: A cross sectional study was done among students of preparatory and secondary schools (private and governmental schools) in Dubai. Using a stratified random sample technique, the study sample included 1639 children.

Results: It was brought out that 16.7% of the study students have had an asthma attack at some point of time with ever complaining of chest wheeze where near three fourths of them complained of this wheeze during the past 12

months prior to the research. Emirati students and those in governmental schools were more affected with bronchial asthma. Obesity and overweight expressed as BMI were among factors associated with increase the prevalence of asthma among school students in preparatory and secondary schools abreast with family history of asthma and being male.

Conclusion: Body weight, family history of bronchial asthma contributes significantly in the development of bronchial asthma.

Recommendations: Developing a national asthma surveillance system for screening of bronchial asthma among school children, launching a national asthma public education campaigns, targeting childhood overweight and obesity and launching a prospective study with a large sample size for further investigation of the relation-ship between asthma and childhood overweight and obesity.

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Barrier to nutrients intake during pregnancy: A qualitative study

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Adequate maternal nutrition during pregnancy is the window of the opportunity to strengthen the health status of mother and fetus to reduce the risk of adverse birth outcomes, such as pre-term birth and low birth weight. In Pakistan, after conceiving pregnancy the food intake for pregnant women drastically decreases due to socio-cultural barriers related to food stigma. The objective of the present study was to explore the major barriers of nutritious food intake during pregnancy. The data were collected from pregnant women through In-depth interviews and focus group discussions. The key informants (lady health workers, midwives, nurses, and gynaecologist) were also interviewed to assess the food intake patterns of pregnant women. Before data collection the research ethics were strictly followed. The collected data were analyzed through thematic analysis. Seven major barriers were identified that limit the food intake of pregnant women. Low food intake due to pregnancy sickness, fear of healthy child, household

decision making of food intake of pregnant women, concept of hot and cold food, fear of high blood pressure lack of affordability of nutritious foods, and lack of awareness about diet during pregnancy were found major barriers that hinders the intake of nutritious food during pregnancy. All the nutrient intake barriers during pregnancy are socially and culturally constructed. When women get pregnant, they became choosy for food intake that leads to a number of mother and child health complications. It is suggested that the misconception of food intake during pregnancy should be discouraged in antenatal care visits through proper counselling. It is also suggested that government should launch policy measures to provide the food supplements to pregnant women to increase the trends of antenatal care during pregnancy and improve the nutritional status of pregnant women.

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Physico- chemical characteristics and storage stability of breadfruit and cassava co-fermented into gari analogue**Amos-Awonyi Oluyinka Mary**
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Cassava flakes (gari) is a staple food which could be eaten as snacks with coconut or groundnut and sugar, or it could be prepared into dough with hot water and eaten with varieties of soups. However, it is very poor in nutrients especially protein (0.7 to 1.2%). Prolonged consumption of gari without adequate protein and other vitamins supplements will eventually lead to malnutrition. Therefore, providing cassava based diets with supplemental high-quality protein for adults and growing children may be necessary. One way this could be accomplished is by blending gari with breadfruit, which is highly nutritious based on its high calorific value and relatively high in protein and essential vitamins. This study concentrated majorly on producing a nutritious and medicinal functional food; gari analogue from co-fermented breadfruit and cassava. A portion of both mature cassava tubers and matured but unripe breadfruit (*Artocarpus altilis*) was co-fermented (100: 0, 0: 100, 80: 20, 70: 30, and 60: 40 Cassava: Breadfruit) to obtain gari analogue. The physico-chemical characteristics (pH, titratable acidity and cyanide content) of the fermenting mash were examined daily till the end of the fermentation days, also on the final gari analogue after production. The final gari analogue were stored in a plastic covered container for six weeks during which pH, titratable acidity and cyanide evaluation were conducted weekly to determine if there could be any appreciable changes in acidity and taste of gari analogue samples. The pH of the samples decreased with increase in process time

of the fermenting mash, breadfruits samples had lower pH than those cassava samples. Titratable acidity increased with increase in fermenting days as all samples had higher acid content at the end of fermentation period comparable with the initial acid content while the co-fermented gari samples had lower cyanogenic glycosides than 100 % cassava gari. This study established that co-fermentation of breadfruit and cassava into analogue reduced the cyanogenic glycosides of gari with increase in titratable acidity (TTA) and decrease in pH values which in turn played a major role in altering the taste of the final gari analogue and its storage stability thus reduces rate of obesity and a natural cure of many diseases because breadfruit contains high amount of potassium which helps in muscle contraction and in maintaining the body cell electrolyte balance; it provides a very good source of Vitamin C which helps to prevent cells and tissues from free radicals, thereby helping to prevent diseases like cancer, diabetes and blood-related diseases. Also, breadfruit is a good source of niacin (Vitamin B3) which helps in lowering blood cholesterol levels. Vitamin B3 also helps to stabilize blood sugar. Breadfruit is also a good source of dietary fiber, with 11g per serving and this is about 43% of daily recommended amount of dietary fiber requirement. Fiber is needed in the diet to keep things moving along nicely and to help prevent bowel cancer. A small breadfruit contains around 99 kJcal-1.

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Oral immunotherapy and the prevention of food allergy-induced anaphylaxis

Samantha Hadley

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Food allergies are a growing public health and safety concern. It is estimated that more than 50 million Americans are affected by food allergies. Currently there are no accepted clinical treatments in practice. The only clinically recommended management of food hypersensitivity is avoidance, leaving those with severe allergies vulnerable to unintentional life-threatening exposure. Oral immunotherapy is being investigated as a potential treatment option for those with food allergy. This integrative review examines the most recent

literature and clinical trials retrieved from CINAHL, Cochrane Review, MedLine Ovid, and UptoDate databases on the subject. Although a promising treatment, oral immunotherapy is not yet ready for clinical practice. A lack of standardization in diagnosis of food allergies, sustained unresponsiveness post treatment, and the safety concerns of this therapy must be addressed. Further investigation regarding the immune pathways may be the key to the future adoption of this therapy.

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Results of moringa oleifera leaf tablets to decrease hypertension in hypertensive patient of tambon Sunthornnivas district health promotion hospital, Wat Pradu, Amphur Muang, Surat Thani Province

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Boromarajonani Nursing College, Thailand

Thailand is undergoing a health-risk transition which increases chronic diseases, particularly hypertension. Thereby, health professionals who provide primary health services, especially nurses, need to follow patients regularly on antihypertensive therapy. Alternative Medicine and Complementary Therapy is now widely used along with conventional therapy among persons with both acute and chronic illness.

Moringa oleifera Lam. has a pharmacotherapeutic activities that decrease hypertension. Leaves part of this plant contain fluid extraction, ethanol, niacinin A and B, etc. This study with One-group Pre - Posttest Design aimed to compare the blood pressure levels at pre-intervention of 3, 2 and 1 month by only using anti-hypertensive drugs and post-intervention

of 0-12 weeks using co-application of Moringa oleifera leaf tablets. About forty-four samples were purposively selected from hypertensive patients of Tambon Sunthornnivas District Health Promotion Hospital, Wat Pradu, Amphur Muang, Surat Thani Province. The research instrument was Anti-hypertensive Property of of Moringa Oleifera Leaf Tablet Usage in Hypertensive Patient of Tambon Sunthornnivas District Health Promotion Hospital, Wat Pradu, Amphur Muang, Surat Thani Province questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed via descriptive statistics and Repeated measures ANOVA. The result revealed that participants had systolic and diastolic levels were significantly decreased ($p < 0.05$).

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International internet-hospital.com.ua/™ as a main link in Primary healthcare

Valeriy Kharchenko

Ukraine Internet Hospital, Ukraine

Internet-Hospital.com.ua (IH) is innovation for medicine and Healthcare. IH provides continuous connection between patients and doctors and medical facilities to each other in on-line and off-line mode. There is a function to exchange photo and video files.

IH can provide internet consultations different level. Internet consultations can be as primary medical aid, before the patient comes in an out-patient department, and highly specialized. Even if the patient is situated in distant place, he can consult in the IH and get the preliminary diagnosis. According the diagnosis and location IH finds optimal solution for him such as where and what specialist in which clinic.

IH automatically collect the symptoms the patients and creates the database. So, a doctor can see when and where

the patient had health problem, look through analysis and any kind examinations and see attached files such as documents, photo and video.

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