

12th International Conference on
Pediatrics Health Care
&
International Conference and Medicare Expo on
Primary Healthcare

August 16-17, 2018 | Paris, France

Scientific Session & Abstracts
August 16, 2018



Case series of rare cases of bilateral open lip Schizencephaly presenting with Status Epilepticus

Neha Bista

Bicol Medical Center, Philippines

Schizencephaly is a rare congenital disorder of cerebral cortical development characterized by cerebrospinal fluid-filled clefts that extend from the pia surface of the cerebral hemisphere to the ependymal surface of the ventricle. It is a neuronal migration anomaly, caused by insults to migrating neuroblasts during 3rd to 5th gestational months. Incidence worldwide is around 1.5 in 1,000,000 with 25.6 % under bilateral open lip type.

My case is a 2 year old male child born to a 21 year old G1P0 mother with uneventful maternal history via normal vaginal delivery in a lying-in clinic. Now presented with status epilepticus, fever and signs of pneumonia, severely underweight and wasted with developmental delay. Non enhanced cranial CT scan reveals bilateral open lip Schizencephaly with absent septum pellucidum.

Next case is a 17 month old male with blurred vision, developmental delay and presented with status epilepticus. Cranial MR reveals Bilateral open lip Schizencephaly with absent septum pellucidum and atrophic bilateral optic nerves representing Septo-optic dysplasia. Both cases are managed under antiseizure medications. There is a big question to the present world on preventing and managing such cases. Can we make them live their lifespan? Can they be taken as source of organ donation? Research subjects?

Speaker Biography

Neha Bista has completed her MBBS from Manipal College of Medical Sciences affiliated to Kathmandu University, Nepal. She is a fourth year radiology resident in Bicol Medical Center, Naga city, Philippines.

e: bistaneha@hotmail.com



Notes:

Mother's diet during pregnancy and childhood obesity

Mehnoosh Samadi and Hojati N

Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Obesity has become an epidemic issue all around the world among children. Because of the spread the obesity around the world epidemically, it is important to investigate the causes of it. Several factors are associated with the increase in incidence of obesity in children. In this regard, studies have divided children's obesity risk factors into two categories: Predatory Risk Factors and Postpartum risk factors. Maternal weight before pregnancy, Weight gain during pregnancy, Gestational Diabetes, Diet during pregnancy, genetics and epigenetics are the Predatory Risk Factors, and birth weight, duration of breastfeeding or formula, timing start auxiliary food, dietary pattern, physical activity, socio economic statues and congenital defects are the Postpartum risk factors. Among these risk factors we investigated about mother's diet during pregnancy and childhood obesity. Studies showed that Mediterranean diet during pregnancy may have a protective effect against the risk of obesity in children. During the last two decades, numerous epidemiological surveys have shown that adherence to a traditional Mediterranean diet is negatively associated with overweight and obesity, however, and several intervention trials have indicated that the Mediterranean dietary pattern

helps to maintain or reduce body weight more effectively than other mixed diets do. Several food and nutrient items have been specifically identified as producing this effect, and the combination of these items makes the Mediterranean diet highly nutritious and protective of health. The Mediterranean dietary pattern encapsulates a beneficial fatty acid profile with high monounsaturated fatty acids content, a low proportion of carbohydrate, and high intake of dietary fiber and antioxidant compounds that work together to produce beneficial effects on health. The Mediterranean dietary pattern has been associated on an increased probability of fulfilling nutrient recommendations. Therefore, preserving the Mediterranean diet in pregnancy should be encouraged in health promotion strategies for protection of childhood obesity.

Speaker Biography

Mehnoosh Samadi has completed her PhD at the age of 32 years from Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences. She is the assistant professor of nutritional science department in School of Nutritional Science and Food Technology of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

e: mehnoosh_samadi@yahoo.com



Notes:

Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM): A case series; Radiographic importance in diagnosis

Pradesh Ghimire

Bicol Medical Center, Philippines

Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM) is a rare (1-4/100,000 births) congenital anomaly, with male predominance (95% cases), presenting as a multi-cystic mass of segmental lung tissue with abnormal bronchial proliferation; considered as a part of the spectrum of Broncho-pulmonary foregut malformations. It is believed to be a result of arrested development of the fetal bronchial tree during sixth and seventh week of fetal development. Thyroid transcription factor 1 defect is also considered a possibility. Malignancy and frequent airway infections are major concerns in these patients. Surgical excision is recommended to make a definite diagnosis, to exclude hidden malignancies, and is also the treatment of choice.

Herein, I report a three cases series of different types of Congenital Pulmonary Airway Malformation (CPAM); all presenting with infection. Two of them (2 month and 2 year old males respectively) who were diagnosed as type IV presented with a clinical diagnosis of large pleural effusion. Secondary post

chest tube drainage, they were diagnosed (using radiographic and CT scan correlation) with localized large multi-cystic radiolucency's in the right lung field with significant midline shift on chest radiography. The third case is of a 3 month old female; being a type II, who presented with empyema thoracis. Contrast CT aided in the diagnosis of multiple small cystic changes in the lungs. All these cases were managed in pediatric ICU and pediatric surgery services. The recent trend of antenatal detection using MRI and ultrasound as well as management, to some extent has tremendously improved the life expectancy of such cases. However, availability of timely diagnosis, necessary radio-imaging modalities and appropriate management still are quite a challenge in the developing countries.

Speaker Biography

Pradesh Ghimire has completed his MBBS from Manipal College of Medical Sciences affiliated to Kathmandu University, Nepal. He is a fourth year radiology resident in Bicol Medical Center, Naga city, Philippines.

e: pradeshpg@gmail.com

 *Notes:*

The impact of knowledge, attitude of health college students towards lifestyle modifications during clinical training in Saudi Arabi

Asma Almadani

Princess Noura bint abdulrahman University, Saudi Arabia

Background: Unhealthy lifestyle lead to several comorbidities, harm to health and increase risk of many diseases. Although it is well known that the health colleges students have greater awareness about the healthy life style compared to non-health science students. However, the awareness doesn't mean that they are practicing the healthy habits and diet in their life. Because the health college students experience more stress and lack of time, thus they have unhealthy diet and less physical activity, therefore they are going to fail in promoting the health education and promotion of their patients as future health care practitioners

Objective: To evaluate the impact of knowledge, Attitude of health college students towards lifestyle modifications during clinical Training.

Design: A cross--sectional study

Setting: Health Sciences Colleges in different Universities in Saudi Arabia

Subjects: All students in health sciences colleges in their clinical training years including interns

Results: Overall response rate was 100%(1005/500). 21% were males and 79% were females. The smoking rate among the preclinical students (23.0%) was higher than the clinical students(18.7%) (p=0.159). While, the smoking rate among the

colleges, the nursing ranked as the highest (26.4%) and it was the least among college of dentistry (7.8%) (p < 0.0004). among males and females, and it was 31.2% and 16.5%, respectively(p < 0.0004).

The healthy diet habits rates in preclinical it was (66.7%) and clinical students

(65.5%) (p=0.756). We measured the physically active students prevalence and It was 43.2% in preclinical and 48.2% in clinical students(p=0.04). Whereas the prevalence of physically active students among the colleges was 63.5% in college of medicine, 76.4% in the college of nursing (p=0.025). The improvement of lifestyle after joining the college in terms of taking multivitamins without prescription among the preclinical students (29.1%) and clinical students(35.1%) (p=0.042). also in terms of performing routine check-up among the preclinical students (29.1%) and clinical students (38.4%)(p=0.019).

Conclusion: The main finding of our study was that Clinical students generally improved their behaviour more than preclinical.

Speaker Biography

Asma Almadani is a PhD student of Princess Nourah Bint Abdulrahman University. She is from Saudi Arabia.

e: asmamadani1996pnu@gmail.com

 Notes:

12th International Conference on
Pediatrics Health Care
&
International Conference and Medicare Expo on
Primary Healthcare

August 16-17, 2018 | Paris, France

Scientific Session & Abstracts
August 17, 2018



The golden hour of Neonatal life: First hour after birth

Neha Srivastava

Genesis Hospital, India

Golden hour of neonatal life is defined as the first hour of post-natal life in both preterm and post term neonates. This concept of golden hour has been introduced in field of neonatology to highlight the importance of neonatal care in the first 60 minutes of postnatal life. As per the recent researches it has been emphasized that the first hour of life in preterm neonates is much more crucial and carries more importance but neonatologists all around the world feel the importance of golden hour concept equally in both preterm and term neonates. Initial first hour of neonatal life includes neonatal resuscitation, post resuscitation care, transportation of sick newborn to neonatal intensive care unit, respiratory and cardiovascular support and initial course in nursery. The first hour of life for a preterm infant represents a time period during which the infant faces challenges that carry risks of short and long term injury, lifelong developmental delay and even death. Delivery room personnel have the opportunity to impact the transitional process, positively or negatively. During this time period the clinician is faced with complex discussions based on multiple systems that require attention knowing that care in these first minutes of life can translate into lifelong medical process. The studies that evaluated the concept of golden hour in preterm neonates showed marked reduction in hypothermia, hypoglycemia intraventricular hemorrhage [IVH], bronchopulmonary dysplasia [BPD] and retinopathy of prematurity [ROP]. In this article, we will discuss various components of neonatal care that are included in the 'Golden hour' of preterm and term neonatal care.

We will cover the following topics in detail:

- Antenatal counselling

- Delayed cord clamping
- Prevention of hypothermia / temperature maintenance
- Support to respiratory system
- Support to cardiovascular system
- Prevention of sepsis
- Prevention of hypoglycemia
- Early nutritional care
- Initiation of breast feeding
- Starting of therapeutic hypothermia for birth asphyxia
- Laboratory investigation
- Vitals monitoring
- Recording of birth weight, gender etc.
- Counselling of parents.

Speaker Biography

Neha Srivastava is a Pediatric Consultant at Genesis Child Hospital, India. She is 34 years old, married since 8 years and a proud mother as well. She did her postgraduation in Pediatrics from Bangalore, India in 2015 and since then, working in same field. Neha Srivastava runs an NGO named Arrpann that works for the underprivileged children in slums, orphanages and streets. Arrpann organizes medical camps and provide free medical checkup and basic treatments for underprivileged kids. Neha Srivastava has special interest in Neonatology and has always been amused by seeing tiny babies coming to life. She will be joining her fellowship in Neonatology, this year December onwards. Her topic of discussion explains the importance of the first hour after birth and how crucial it is. Being a child specialist, the only way forward for her is to nurture and protect the innocence of childhood and keep every child healthy and happy.

e: neha18my@gmail.com

 Notes:

Ethical considerations in NLS and limits of viability

Jellila Khatib Ait Abderrahim and Antonio Pardo
Universidad de Navarra, Spain

Aim: To evaluate the limit of fetal viability by exploring the ethical considerations in neonatal resuscitation (Neonatal Life Support NLS)

Method: Initial Synthesis of ethical concepts as applied to neonatology. Followed by a systematic review of peer-reviewed journals and/ or standard guidelines. Several European/N. American Countries were reviewed as case studies: England (UK), France, Belgium, Spain, Italy, United States and Canada.

Results: Taking into account all ethical consideration the general consensus is that the limit of viability are between 23-24 weeks gestation. The results are shown in a table format to give an overview of practices in the various countries studied.


Conclusion: We concluded that the most important ethical considerations are informed consent, overtreatment concerns (whether it is adequate to start and stop NLS). As well as ethical

implications of limit of viability. Others concerns discovered are quality of life, economic considerations, therapeutic futility and physical suffering. In addition were able to set the limit of viability at 23-24 weeks. Recent research have found the birth weight and maturity in determining lower the limits of viability to 22 weeks in some instance, namely in Canada and the US.

Speaker Biography

Jellila Khatib Ait Abderrahim was born in Palma de Mallorca-Isles Balears-Spain to Algerian (kabyli) parents. Her family is based in Madrid, Spain. She studied her undergraduate degree between Madrid and San Francisco, where she gained admission to the pre-medical at the University of San Francisco. Here it was her goal to work in pediatrics. While studying for her BS in Biology, her interest were in healthy policy and neuroscience. After working several years in the UK, she achieved her MS. Bioethics and a tesina on Ethical Considerations in NLS & Limits of Viability. Her postgraduate work is on Hospital Systems and focuses on finding ways innovative to improve healthcare, notably in child health services.

e: jkhatib@alumni.unav.es

 Notes:

The effect of music therapy on the volume of expressed breastmilk of first time mothers who delivered at Bicol Medical Center: A randomized controlled study

Pradesh Ghimire, Sarbesh Kumar Das, Mary Ann Cyril N Mesalucha and Glenda C. Decena
Bicol Medical Center, Philippines

Background: Promotion of breastfeeding is a simple and efficient strategy in reducing morbidity and mortality in neonates worldwide. Breastmilk contains higher concentration of nutrients and energy than that of artificial powder milk. A first time mother may be experiencing the joy of her new baby but may also become overwhelmed in a chaotic environment where she receives little rest and is adjusting to her new role as a mother and they feel difficult to breastfeed. Many studies have shown that music therapy can reduce maternal anxiety.

Objective: To determine the effect of music therapy on the volume of expressed breastmilk of first time mothers of newborn.

Materials and Methods: 78 mothers who delivered at BMC from July to October, 2017 were randomly divided in two groups: 39 in each of the experimental and control groups. Breastmilk was expressed for two sessions at 18 and 24 hours after delivery using breastmilk pump and the quantity of breastmilk was measured using a graduated cylinder.

For the mothers in experimental group, music was played using

headphones for 30 minutes before and continued during milk expression sessions. However, for mothers in the control group no music was played.

Results: The mean volume of expressed breastmilk in experimental group is 29.62 ml (SD+ 6.93 ml) while in control group is 20.74 ml (SD+ 3.55 ml). Mothers who received music therapy had statistically significant increase (p-value <0.001) in the volume of expressed breastmilk when compared to the control group.

Conclusion: Music therapy showed a significant increase in the volume of expressed breastmilk by first time mothers.

Recommendation: Music therapy is simple and low-cost strategy to be implemented as part of post-partum care to support breastfeeding.

Speaker Biography

Pradesh Ghimire has completed his MBBS from Manipal College of Medical Sciences affiliated to Kathmandu University, Nepal. He is a fourth year radiology resident in Bicol Medical Center, Naga city, Philippines.

e: pradeshpg@gmail.com

 Notes:

Evaluation of formula Protein content and obesity in children

Mehnoosh Samadi and **Hojati N**

Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Obesity is the most important public health problems in children and adolescents in the world. Overweight and obese children are likely to stay obese into adulthood and more likely to develop non communicable diseases like diabetes and cardiovascular diseases at a younger age. Overweight and obesity, as well as their related diseases, are largely preventable. The purpose of this study is evaluation of formula protein content and obesity in children.

The results of studies showed that high protein content in formulas can increase BMI and obesity without any beneficial effect on height growth of children, but studies showed that amount of dietary protein at 6 months of age and beyond does

not correlate with BMI and body fat in childhood. The studies concluded weight gain in the first two years of life has a direct relationship with higher BMI and preventive measures for obesity should begin before pregnancy and continue in infancy and childhood.

Speaker Biography

Mehnoosh Samadi has completed her PhD at the age of 32 years from Ahvaz Jundishapur University of medical sciences. She is the assistant professor of Nutritional science department in School of Nutritional Science and Food Technology of Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences, Kermanshah, Iran. She has published more than 10 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed.

e: mehnoosh_samadi@yahoo.com

 Notes: