
Keynote Forum
July 05, 2019

***Probiotics &
Pediatrics Congress 2019***



Joint Event on
International Conference and Exhibition on
Probiotics, Nutrition and Functional Foods
&
17th World Congress on
Pediatrics and Nutrition
July 05-06, 2019 | Paris, France



Franco Vicariotto

University of Milan, Italy

Probiotics in the treatment of (Vulvovaginal Candidiasis) VVC and (Bacterial Vaginosis) BV

The human vaginal microbiota plays an important role in the maintenance of a woman's health, as well as of her partner and new-borns. When this predominantly Lactobacillus community is disrupted or decreased in abundance, Vaginitis may occur. Of the millions of cases of vaginitis each year, most are caused by bacterial vaginosis (BV), followed by Vulvovaginal candidiasis (VVC). BV is a dysbiosis of the vaginal environment that due to frequent recurrences is one of the most frequent causes of gynaecological examination, BV can cause economic, social and psychological damage. BV is associated with ascending infections and obstetrical complications, such as chorioamnionitis and preterm delivery, as well as with urinary tract infections and sexually transmitted infections. Vulvovaginal candidosis (VVC) is the second most common cause of vaginitis, and it is diagnosed in up to 40% of women with vaginal complaints in the primary care setting. Despite therapeutic advances, candidiasis remains a common fungal infection most frequently caused by *C. albicans* while other species such as *C. tropicalis*, *C. glabrata*, *C. parapsilosis* and *C. krusei* are increasingly isolated. Therapy with oral or local recommended antibiotics is often associated with failure and high rates of recurrences. (Antibiotics cannot always penetrate the pathogenic biofilm) The dominance of lactobacilli in healthy vaginal microbiota and its depletion in BV and VVC has given rise to the concept of oral or vaginal use of probiotic Lactobacillus strains for treatment and prevention of vaginitis. Probiotics, defined as live microorganisms that, when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host, are considered a valid and novel alternative for the prevention and treatment of female urogenital tract infections. Probiotics are well known for their ability to lower intravaginal pH, thus establishing a barrier

effect against many pathogens. Some strains are also able to create additional and more focused antagonistic activities mediated by specific molecules such as hydrogen peroxide and bacteriocins. In any case, despite some undeniable positive evidence, other intervention studies have at least partially failed to highlight a statistically significant alleviation of BV and VVC symptoms. This is most likely attributable to the lack of a specific inhibitory activity of the strains used towards the bacteria commonly causing BV, such as *G. vaginalis* and *E. coli*, and VVC such as *C. albicans*. Herein we present in vitro and clinical data to assess the effectiveness of specific probiotic strains in oral supplement, for the treatment of BV and VVC, and the prevention of recurrences.

Speaker Biography

Franco Vicariotto, Medicine Doctor is a specialist in Obstetrics and Gynecology and is now a senior consultant of San PIO X Hospital of Milan. He graduated in Medicine and Surgery at University of Milan, where he also achieved the specialization in Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is currently specialist consultant at Humanitas-S.PIO X Hospital of Milan and at Lower Genital Tract Disease Unit at the V. Buzzi Hospital - University of Milan. He is currently in the Board of several scientific societies. In the Board of SIM, the Italian Society of Menopause Founder and in the Board of SIFIOG (Italian society of supplements in Obstetrician and Gynecology). Founder and honorary president of ISDSP (international society of dietary supplements and phytoterapy) in the field of menopause he is a co-author of the guidelines for hormone and non-hormonal therapy With his long experience as a specialist in Gynecology, He is a clinical advisor on women's health for several Italian and International companies. He is also a clinical advisor for IQVIA Health. Author of many publications and moderator-spokesman in scientific meeting and conferences in Italy and international He speaks English and German.

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T Al-Surrayai

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Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research, Kuwait

Commercial production assessment of probiotic feed additives for the poultry in Kuwait

Lactic acid bacteria (LAB) is mainly used as an alternative to antibiotics in poultry production to control infection with enteric pathogens, enhance productivity and improve food safety. Over 89 presumptive LAB were isolated from chicken samples collected during the four seasons. Eleven representative strains were chosen and were screened for their probiotic potential through in vitro assessment of their tolerance to acidic pH, bile salts, and antibiotics, bacteriocin production, and antagonistic activity against selected enteric pathogens. The selected LAB strains showed strong potential for the development of commercial probiotic products. The main objectives of this study are: to develop a cost-effective media, and the conceptual design for the commercial production including downstream processing, product formulation, final product assessment on live chicken, shelf-life evaluation of the final product, and to assess the techno economic feasibility of commercial product. Five isolates from the eleven strains have been identified as potential candidates for the development of poultry probiotics, these isolates are: *Lactobacillus plantarum*; *Lactobacillus parabunchner*;

lactobacillus reuteri; *Lactobacillus brevis*; and *Pediococcus pentosaceus*. However, before the commercial production probiotics is considered, the compatibility test between these isolates have been assessed.

Speaker Biography

Tahani Al-Surrayai joined the Biotechnology Dept. at KISR in 1995 as a Research Assistant. During the past twenty four years, she developed excellent technical skills and has actively participated in several important research projects in the area of Environmental Biotechnology. Her role in the many projects resulted successfully in the isolation, characterization and optimization of a large number of new microbial strains from the local environment. These strains have been used as an integral part of the developed sulphur amendment for enhancing soil fertility. Additionally, She leads a task in a study that focused on the screening and evaluation of PAHs degrading microorganisms for the local environment. Besides her depth of knowledge and skills in biochemistry and microbiology, she involved in the development of probiotic bacteria for use in livestock and poultry. Accordingly, she has been leaded two successful projects in probiotics fields for livestock.

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Erfried Pichler

Klinikum Klagenfurt, Austria

Together against antibiotic resistance: A possible path - the homeopathic medicine


Antibiotic resistance is a global problem. It is estimated that at least 25000 people die from it every year in Europe. The reasons for the development of resistance can usually be traced back to the uncritical use of antibiotics in human medicine, in veterinary medicine but also in the agricultural industry. The EU and WHO therefore urgently recommend the use of antibiotics only for strict, necessary indications. Complementary medicine, especially homeopathic medicine, is explicitly mentioned as a possibility. Nevertheless, too many antibiotics are still prescribed. In his presentation, Dr. Pichler, a very experienced holistic physician, gives an insight into how homeopathic medicine can reduce the use of antibiotics in human medicine. The drugs *Aconitum nappellus*, *Atropa belladonna*, *Ferrum phosphoricum*, *Mercurius solubilis* and

Hepar sulfuris are presented as examples. It will be shown how easily homeopathic medicine can be integrated into everyday medical life.

Speaker Biography

Erfried Picher is a member of the education team of the Austrian Society of Homeopathic Medicine (ÖGHM) since 1993 and Head of the homeopathic clinic of pediatric oncology at Klinikum Klagenfurt since 1997. Seminar activities led him to Austria, Italy, Japan, Slovenia, Germany and Hungary. Numerous articles and co-author in books and journals regarding Homeopathy. Since 2002 Member of the ECH Subcommittee Politics 2012 and he became President of the Austrian Society of Homeopathic Medicine (ÖGHM).

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 *Notes:*



Wong Choong Yi Peter

KK Women's and Children's Hospital, Singapore

The Role of the paediatrician in child abuse: Challenges, controversies and cultural contexts

As advocates for the wellbeing of children, pediatricians play a vitally important and broad-ranging role in recognising, assessing, managing and preventing child abuse (whether physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional abuse or neglect). Fulfilling this role requires multidisciplinary collaboration with child protective services, medical social workers, nurses, psychologists and other professionals. The pediatrician who works with victims of child abuse needs skills in forensic interviewing, forensic examination, medical report writing, and providing testimony in court. Beyond treating physical injuries, the pediatrician also needs to consider victims' wellbeing holistically and long-term, addressing mental wellness and future health risks from adverse childhood experiences. The pediatrician may also be called to play a leadership role in multidisciplinary teams; be a passionate educator about child abuse to fellow doctors, other professionals and the public; and help to shape national (and international) policies and attitudes concerning the safeguarding of children.

The pediatrician needs to have well-informed opinions about controversies ranging from the significance of medical findings (for example, retinal hemorrhages in abusive head injury) to child safeguarding policies (where ensuring safety and preserving families could be competing priorities). Our beliefs and advocacy concerning the discipline of children need to be evidence-based.

It is also essential to understand cultural contexts. Practices regarded as abusive in one culture may be considered

acceptable in another. Regardless, if evidence of harm is demonstrated, societal attitudes must shift. Some jurisdictions have adopted an initial "harm minimisation" approach toward possibly harmful practices that are deeply ingrained in the culture of specific communities. Studies have shown that public and professional attitudes do change with time.

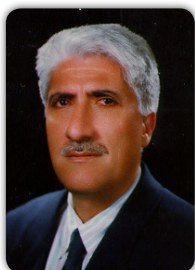
The speaker addresses these issues with insights from current literature, the experience of KK Women's and Children's Hospital (Singapore's largest pediatric hospital, which manages over 400 cases of alleged child abuse a year), and a decade of personal experience in child abuse pediatrics and pediatric emergency medicine.

Speaker Biography

Wong Choong Yi Peter, is a Senior Consultant in the Children's Emergency and Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect Team of KK Women's and Children's Hospital. He has co-authored several textbook chapters and peer-reviewed journal articles on child abuse pediatrics. His work in child safeguarding and in pediatric emergency medicine has been recognized through several national awards for service excellence and contribution to public service. A passionate teacher, he is an Adjunct Assistant Professor of Paediatrics in the National University of Singapore (NUS) Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine; Adjunct Assistant Professor, Duke-NUS Medical School; Adjunct Assistant Professor, Lee Kong Chian School of Medicine; and faculty member of 3 Residency Programs (Paediatrics, Emergency Medicine, Family Medicine). He has been an invited speaker at several international conferences, including the International Conference on Emergency Medicine (ICEM) where he has also served as a track chair.

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 Notes:



Fatih Yildiz

Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Probiotic *Lactobacillus helveticus* strain identification, characterization and use in clinical practice

During the last fifteen years, the *Lactobacillus* (90 species) and *Bifidobacterium* (47 species) genera has evolved as Probiotics and contains to date more than 140 species. A collection of 119 *Lactobacillus helveticus* strains were isolated from cheeses. Thus, the aim of this work was to classify the strains of *L. helveticus* in relation to their origin, strain identification and clinical use. Extraction of *L. helveticus* from dairy products are based on an initial crude homogenization in a blender, then using selective media.

Analysis at genus, species, strain levels

The genus *Lactobacillus* is heterogeneous, with the G+C content of the DNA of its species varying from 33 to 55%. The *L. helveticus* DPC 4571 strain, whole-genome-sequencing project produced a circular chromosomal sequence of 2,080,931 nucleotides with an average GC content of 37.73%. The nucleotide sequences of *Lactobacillus helveticus* 16S ribosomal DNA (rDNA) provide an accurate basis for identification. Enzymatic tests kits can be used for the rapid and theoretically reproducible phenotypic identification of pure cultures. Protein fingerprinting is a better method for species identification of *L. helveticus*. Restriction enzyme analysis (REA) involves the extraction and digestion of chromosomal DNA with restriction endonucleases and separation of the fragments by conventional gel electrophoresis (CGE). This

study presents available tools to characterize lactobacilli at genus, species or strain level using either culture-dependent methods: phenotypical and using new culture-independent advanced molecular methods. Enzymes used for PFGE, hybridization probes and PCR-based method primers are identified. Microbial strain identification software tools, and Metagenomic analysis with strain-level resolution reveals fine-scale variation between strains. *Lactobacillus helveticus* in clinical practice. *L. helveticus* relatively new probiotic and used many clinical and laboratory studies shows evidence of probiotic effectiveness.

Speaker Biography

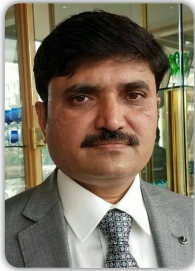
Fatih Yildiz is the founding member of the Department of Food Engineering of the Middle East Technical University in Ankara, Turkey. He has obtained his education at Maryland University in College Park, USA. His previous work experience includes teaching positions at the University of Minnesota and the Maryland University, USA. His current research activities are focused on functional foods, health claims, as well as DNA technologies in food and agriculture and minimally processed foods. He is the author and editor of one of the first book published on phytoestrogens entitled "Phytoestrogens in Functional Foods" published by CRC and published several other books. He is currently Founder and Director of Mogan International Research Center Ankara Turkey, organizing conferences, writing books and consultant for companies among others.

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Shrinivas Gujjarwar

Shri Krishna Govt Ayurved College, India

Specialised treatment methods in Ayurveda

Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata Samhita-texts are the fundamental trinity for explanation of deep knowledge regarding various aspects of preventing diseases and illustration of various treatments for various disease conditions in 5000BC. Ayurveda explains Ashtanga Ayurveda- eight pillars of different specialities of treatment for different types of ailments. These are kaya chikitsa- medicinal treatment, Bala chikitsa - paediatrics, Graha chikitsa - Psycho- somatic diseases, Urdhvaanga chikitsa -(Shalaky)- diseases pertaining to ear, nose, throat, mouth, eye, Shalya chikitsa - surgical treatments / surgeries, Danshtra- toxicology, Jara chikitsa - geriatrics and Vrisha chikitsa - science of aphrodisiacs. Basic texts of Ayurveda elucidate various types of treatments such as Shamana- medicinal treatment, shodhana-Panchakarma-body cleansing treatments along with some specialised treatments such as Kshara sutra treatment, Agnikarma- Heat therapy- cauterization, Jaluka treatment- leech therapy, Vrana chikitsa- wound management and shalya chikitsa – surgeries and fracture management. In this paper various examples

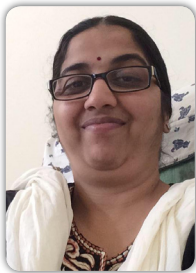
of therapies of Ayurveda like Rejuvenation, Panchakarma, Agnikarma, Ksharasutra, Ksharkarma, jaloukavacharana, viddha Chikitsa etc. will be presented with their role in management of various diseases.

Speaker Biography

Shrinivas Gujjarwar is working as Professor and Head of Dept. of Shalyatantra (Surgery) under department of AYUSH, Govt. of Haryana at Shri Krishna Govt. Ayurved College, Kurukshetra, Haryana. He is having 21 years of Academic and Clinical experience in the field of Ayurveda. He has completed her graduation and post graduation in Ayurveda from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar University, Aurangabad, Maharashtra state with specialization in Shalyatantra. He is having vast knowledge and experience in academic and clinical field and is working as InCharge to various academic committees and as a member to various committees constituted by the Govt. of Haryana and CCIM, AYUSH Ministry Govt. Of India. He has presented lectures on various topics as Guest Speaker/ Resource person at national, International conferences, Seminars, ROTPs and CMEs. He has been instrumental in organising seminars / Public conferences on different topics as an organising committee member.

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 Notes:



Vidula S Gujjarwar

Ch Brahm Prakash Ayurved Charak Sanstha, India


Importance of diet & lifestyle according to Ayurveda

Ayurveda is science of life which has the aim to preserve the health by preventing diseases and treatment for the illness. Charaka, Sushruta and Vagbhata Samhita-texts are the fundamental triad for explanation of deep knowledge regarding various aspects to prevent diseases and illustration of various treatments for various conditions ailments. For maintenance of day to day health many effective theories are explained in the name of Dina Charya-daily lifestyle, Ritu charya- seasonal lifestyle, Aahara vidhi visheshayatana -diet regimes and Aachara Rasayana-directions regarding physical and mental conduct. Health effect could be attained by following the above-mentioned regimens and adopting daily and seasonal lifestyle as described in the texts. Which helps to maintain balance of body and mind. Ayurveda science describes typical diet and dietetic and behavioural routines based on fundamental body types known as 'Prakriti' or basic body constitution of each and every individual. To follow Ayurveda is to follow lifestyle this is what is the aim of the paper presentation.

Speaker Biography

Vidula S Gujjarwar is working as Professor and Head of post-graduation Dept. of Rognidana Vikriti Vigyana (pathology) at Ch. Brahm Prakash Ayurved Charak Sansthan, Khera Dabar, Najafgarh, New Delhi (Under Govt. Of NCT, New Delhi). She is having 21 years of Academic and Clinical experience in the field of Ayurveda. She has completed her graduation and post-graduation in Ayurveda from University of Pune with Specialization in Rognidana Vikriti vigyana. She is having vast knowledge and experience in academic and clinical field in Ayurveda. She is working as incharge to various academic committees and as a member to various committees constituted by the Govt. of New Delhi, CCIM, AYUSH Ministry Govt. of India. She is as Expert Speaker at national, International conferences, ROTPs and CMEs also have organised conferences on various topics of Ayurveda in India. She is Post Graduation Guide and subject expert/ paper setter in the panel of various Universities and Public Service commission and also as subject expert for Syllabus committee of CCIM, Govt. of India.

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 Notes:



Amegovu Kiri Andrew

Juba University, South Sudan

Challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of Nutrition Specific program -an NGO perspective

Karamoja region in Uganda is a region highly affected by draught, cattle rustling and food insecurity resulting to high malnutrition rates over the past 40 years. In response to the persistent and high malnutrition (GAM of > 10%) UN agencies/NGOS have been using nutrition specific approaches in isolation of the preventive approach. There has been very little or limited interaction between the nutrition specific and Nutrition sensitive programs due to the difference in objectives and targets. As a result most of the already cured cases from the nutrition specific program end up relapsing. For this reason the GAM levels have remained unchanged and sometimes even increase.

These current mode of interventions have not been designed to address the basic (Infrastructure, Education, Access to market), Underlying (inadequate access to food, inadequate care for mother and child, insufficient health service and unhealthy environment) and Immediate (inadequate dietary intake and disease) causes of malnutrition (UNICEF 1991). Instead malnutrition has been tagged only to the program that are treating/managing victims of acute malnutrition. This is reflected in the resource allocation where most of the resources have been allocated for treatment and management of malnutrition through nutrition specific interventions with very little resources allocated to nutrition sensitive interventions which target prevention of malnutrition. Nevertheless, malnutrition still continuous to affect the


population despite all these interventions. Results showed making nutrition program sensitive is a more sustainable way and where there is a gap in a program implementation mandate should not override. Also data review of the Food Security and Nutrition Assessment reports (FSNA) from 2009 to 2017, indicates that Global Acute Malnutrition rates have persistently been at serious levels (>10%) despite all the continued interventions. Similarly, stunting rates have plateaued above emergency levels (>40%).

In order to address the continuously high malnutrition rates there need shift nutrition program paradigm from the current treatment based to a more nutrition sensitive approach.

Speaker Biography

Amegovu Kiri Andrew is founder and the executive director of Andre Foods International (AFI) a an NGO in Uganda which implements nutrition main stream program for the UNWFP in karamoja and Rhino camp refugees settlement in Uganda. He holds both PhD and Post doctorate in Nutrition and Dietetics and he is an associate professor at Juba University in South Sudan. He has vast experience in treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children under five years and pregnant and lactating women. He is a Researcher and has several publications in high impact journals in the fields of therapeutic foods, obesity, food safety and profiling of local foods for their nutrients. He has attended several international nutrition and food safety conferences both as speaker and chair.

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 Notes:



Shanti Bhusan Mohanty

All India Institute Of Medical Sciences, India

Study of impact of maternal Body Mass Index (BMI) on neonatal outcome at BPKIHS

Introduction: Poor maternal, newborn and child health remains a significant problem in developing countries. According to WHO, approximately 15.5 percent of births worldwide are low birth weight and 96% of these are from developing countries. LBW together with preterm delivery has also been recognized as a strong biological predictor of unfavorable developmental outcomes. The impact of maternal pregnancy weight and weight gain during pregnancy on pregnancy outcomes has been reported. Maternal under nutrition contributes to 8 lacs of neonatal deaths annually through SGA births.

Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR) of Nepal is 23/1000 live births. LBW is an important cause of neonatal mortality. Maternal BMI also plays a significant role in neonatal outcome. Hence, we planned to undertake this study which will help in the long run in the intervention leading to reduction of neonatal mortality of this region.


Objectives:

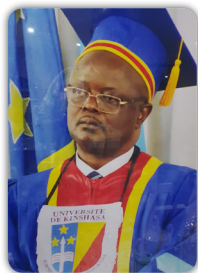
- Study of Impact of maternal BMI on neonatal outcome at BPKIHS
- Study of Impact of maternal BMI on Neonatal Anthropometry
- To find out the association of maternal BMI with mode of delivery and neonate needs for NICU care.

Speaker Biography

Shanti Bhusan Mohanty is a Senior Resident at All India Institute Of Medical Sciences, Rishikesh. He studied MBBS at Kathmandu University, Kathmandu Medical College. He did his post Graduation at B.P Koirala Institute of Medical Sciences, Dharan. He has been the recipient of National Neonatal Forum, India.

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 Notes:



Augustin Mubiayi Mamba

University of Kinsasha, Congo

Developmental and behavioral pediatrics: A psycho-cultural approach

Talking Pediatrics refers to the welfare of the newborn, taking into consideration his behavior and his development.

It is worth to emphasize and mention that we cannot talk of Pediatrics without having a glance to how the mother of the newborn survived the pregnancy period and how the birthchild was handled. These elements play an important role to figure out how the growth of the newborn will be. The development and behavior of a newborn is affected positively or negatively by the behavior of the mother, the one we think does not live in an sole network but in a socio-cultural network which impacts on the birth child, the health of the pregnant woman and the pediatrics considerations in general.

A mother, who spent a pregnancy period in harmony with the family (society, environment) is expected to go through well-balanced parturition, in the absentia of infections or programmed complications. This is why a global approach is envisaged in the care to be given to the newborn in order to attain successful pediatrics management. Let us consider a nutrition aspect picking the case of breast-feeding, for example. We may notice that, not only the milk that comes out of the mother's breast is crucial for the baby. On a psychological point of view, the fact that a baby remains in the chest of the mother, sucking the breast even if no milk is coming out, increases the attachment and the affectivity of the newborn to the mother. This is an expression of libido of Sigmund Freud. While advising and campaigning on the breastfeeding for a newborn, the emphasis should not be put only on the chemical or biological nutriment but also on the psychic nutriment, which contribute to the total care and development of this newborn and build his behavior tomorrow. In our research on psychological accompaniment to complicated childbirth's, we considered the problem of childbirth as a node containing several facets, which facets

could be treated in synergy between several specialties. It is this holistic view of the problem that, amongst other things, has led us to believe that the mother as well as the newborn does live not in a social and cultural vacuum, but rather in a network of social and cultural relations. This society waits from the newborn, in terms of potential, will occupy status and plays roles in this society and change the environment.

Hence idea of the conceptual model that we have described as a trilogy: "Society-Mother-Child" where relation, between the three agents involved are more reciprocal them unequivocal.

Source: Investigation 2018

This design understand the society or environment as:

1. Immediate environment that consists of parents, family
2. Enlarged environment that is the general area where the child has to operate and grow or establish own relations. Here we understand school, village or groups, general society and ecosystem.
3. Non-physical environment that is culture, customs and traditions of parents. This approach combines the psychological and socio-cultural in order to better understand the problem that may affect the newborn

The improvement of the newborn growth requires the implication of pediatricians in the first range, of course, but also the clinical psychologists, the obstetricians and other professionals.

Thus the need for comprehensive, multidisciplinary care in pediatrics, that takes into account the articulation of the biological dimension and the socio-cultural dimension.

That is why in our approach for developmental and behavioral pediatrics, we proceed from psychodynamic interview with

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the mother (of course the father as well), the prophylactic psychoeducation and the psychological support.

Speaker Biography

Augustin Mubiayi Mamba is an associate professor at the Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences of University of Kinshasa. He is the Chairperson and founder of Centre for consultations and Psychological Cares, Psych Clinic of Kinshasa-DRC and Chair of Psychological Care Commission at the Ministry of Public Health. His book publication: *Cure d'âme ou cure psychologique*, Kinshasa 2013 and Articles: *Etude de l'Etat Psychoaffectif des albinos victime de l'agression social*, *Complicated Childbirth Protocol Inspired by Luba-Kasai Therapeutic Practice* etc.

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 *Notes:*