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Joint Event on

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&

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Mycotic aneurysms of pulmonary artery in a young girl with Sickle Cell Disease

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Background: Mycotic aneurysms of Pulmonary artery (PA) are a rare entity, and furthermore it is very rare in pediatrics. Its association with infection, structural cardiac and vascular anomalies, vasculitis, and pulmonary hypertension has been noted. To our knowledge, this is the first reported case of mycotic aneurysms of pulmonary artery in a child with sickle cell disease (SCD).

Aim: To report a rare complication of mycotic aneurysms of pulmonary artery in a patient with SCD.

Case report: 10-year-old girl, with SCD presented with dental abscess and was treated in her

local hospital, she subsequently went on to develop swelling around the neck, with difficulty in breathing and swallowing, she was, therefore brought to our hospital Emergency Room. She had neck ultrasound and subsequently urgent Computed Tomography (CT) scan which

showed huge anterior neck collection with enhanced wall and air loculi seen within, extending up to superior vena cava. Later she had bloody aspirate in endotracheal tube, so CT scan of the chest was done which showed that there is aneurysms involving the right pulmonary artery with necrotizing pneumonia involving the right upper lobe and blood culture was positive for Streptococcus viridans and the pus culture was positive for Streptococcus milleri.

Discussion and conclusion: Pulmonary Artery Aneurysms (PAAs) are very rare findings in the pediatric population. The impressive size of the distal aneurysms and the occurrence in a

pediatric patient are unique features of this case. Most mycotic aneurysms are secondary to

endovascular seeding. Successful management of mycotic aneurysm of PA in pediatric patients consists of high clinical suspicion, prompt diagnosis, and initiation of the broad-spectrum antimicrobial therapy which covers all possible causative agents, surgical intervention and coil embolization by interventional radiologist

Speaker Biography

Basheer Ahmed has completed his under graduation in 1994 from Al-Ameen Medical college, Bijapur. Then did his pediatric residency from Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Centre, India (Affiliated with Harward University-USA). Following which he did membership from Royal college of Pediatrics and Child Health (UK). Then he did fellowship in Pediatric Hematology and Oncology by Saudi Council for Health Specialties from King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Centre, Riyadh. Subsequently he also did fellowship in Pediatric Hematology/ Oncology and BMT from Great Ormond Street Hospital for Children, London (UK). He is currently working as Consultant Pediatric Hematologist / Oncologist at King Fahad Armed Forces Hospital Southern Region, Khamis Mushayt-Saudi Arabia. He has publications in well-known journals like Haema, Blood, Pediatric Blood & cancer. He has presented in International conferences.

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Developmentally Supportive Care (DSC) of preterm infants in neonatal ICU

Himani Narula Khanna
Continua Kids, India

The neurodevelopment outcomes of preterm babies has always been a concern.The third trimester of fetal development and even in early infancy the brain is drastically changing with new brain cell production , migration , synaptic pruning and brain organization but preterm infants gets typically exposed to painful procedures, excessive light and noise exposure, interrupted sleep and separation from mother. Children born preterm are at a greater is for learning disabilities, low IQ (intelligence Quotient), ADHD (attention deficit hyperactivity disorder) and neuropsychological deficit. They may display deficits in visual motor integration, executive function, temperament, language and emotional regulation. Developmental supportive care are set of interventions designed to minimize the stress of NICU environment.These interventions include elements such as control of external stimuli (auditory, visual, tactile, vestibular), clustering of nursing care activities to avoid disrupting sleep, positioning or swaddling of the preterm infant and calming techniques. The core measures of DSC are protected sleep, pain and stress assessment and management, activities of daily living (positioning, feeding and skin care), family centered care, and lastly the healing environment. DSC supports autonomic stability, normal motor , sensory, neurological development and promotes behavioral state organization. It also decreases length of hospital stay, improves weight gain and shortens the time to full enteral feeding. The goal is to reduce developmental dysfunctions in preterm infants, improve functional outcomes and have positive neurodevelopment outcomes.

Speaker Biography

Himani Narula Khanna completed her post graduation in Pediatrics at the age of 27 years from Nagpur University , India. She did further postdoctoral course in developmental Pediatrics from Kerala University, India. She is a Director and Co Founder of Continua Kids a Chain of Child developmental centers in North India. She has experience of more than 15 years in the field of Pediatrics . She has presented her research in the form of posters and oral paper presentations in various national and International conferences.

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Haematological profile of sickle cell anaemia and thalassaemia from central India

Bhaskar Urade
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The aim of the present study was to determine the haematological profile of sickle cell anaemia (SCA) and thalassaemia (β-Thal) from Central India. Both SCA and β-Thal are a major public health in the world in general and India in particular where about 42 million sickle cell trait (SCT) and about 3.5 million β-Thal carriers live in India with its predominance in central and southern India. Haematological tests on 2769 premarital children aged 6-14 years comprising of 2224 controls, 438 carriers for SCA and 107 carriers for β-thalassaemia were performed. Low RBC, MCV, Hb, RDW, MCH, and MCHC and high WBC, MPV, HCT, and platelet dominate the haematological profile among SCT and β-Thal carriers compared to normal children. Slightly higher macrocytic cell morphology of sickle cell anaemia was major concerned. The mean Hb level among the carriers of sickle cell anaemia (12.82 ± 2.11 g/dl) was adequate but for β-Thal (10.89 ± 1.89) it was considerably low. Microcytosis and hypochromia seen by the low mean values of mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and mean corpuscular haemoglobin (MCH) in the β-thalassaemia.

Speaker Biography

Bhaskar Urade completed PhD from Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, India. He is a Superintending Anthropologist (Physical) and In-Charge of DNA Lab. He has published 20 research articles in various journal of national and international repute and have been cited over 223 times. He has also published one book from LAP Academic Publication, Germany. He is an editorial Board Member of International Journal. Publication H index is 5. He served as Assistant Professor in Pune University and taught anthropology at Post Graduate level. He is working in the field of population genetics, human genetics, molecular anthropology, human genome.

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A simple approach to clarify ambiguous genitalia in the neonate

Abeer Mohieldin Saleh
International Medical Center Hospital, Egypt

Ambiguous genitalia and how to simply clarify it. When a baby is born and it is difficult to determine whether it is a boy or a girl, then it is said that the baby has ambiguous genitalia. It is a traumatizing information to the parents, and it should be dealt with in a very delicate manner. It could signify a life threatening condition that's why it is crucial to determine the etiology as soon as possible and start a plan of management. The formation of a typical female or male external genitalia results from a series of genetic and physiological events starting with sex determination and progressing through differentiation of the internal and external sexual organs. Failure of determination and differentiation in the usual manner can result in what is called disorder of sex development. We will try to go through causes and management and ways to simply understand and deal with it.

Speaker Biography

Abeer Mohieldin Saleh graduated from faculty of medicine Ain Shams university Cairo, Egypt and had her Master's degree from the same university. She worked in many hospitals as a pediatric specialist till she started studying hospital management in the American university in Cairo and worked as a medical manager in Nasser Institute, one of the biggest tertiary hospitals in Egypt. She then travelled to the UK where she had her MRCPH and worked as a pediatrician. Now she works as a pediatric consultant in the International medical center hospital one of the top tertiary hospital in Egypt and in Nasser institute hospital where she participated in many conferences and educational programmes.

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A contribution of Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (MTHFR) gene polymorphisms in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Khaled Ismail AbdElShakoor

Ain Shams University, Egypt

Background: Attention Deficit Hyper-Activity Disorder (ADHD) is a neuro-behavioral, complex disorder influenced by many genes. The MTHFR gene C677T and A1298C polymorphisms affect both nucleotide synthesis and DNA methylation. This study aimed to assess the relationship between Methylenetetrahydrofolate Reductase (MTHFR) gene polymorphisms and ADHD in a sample of Egyptian children.

Methods: MTHFR gene polymorphisms were evaluated in 60 participants, 30 ADHD patients and 30 controls of healthy children with normal developmental and psychiatric evaluation with comparable age and sex. The patients were recruited from Psychiatric clinic, Faculty of Postgraduate Studies for Childhood-Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt during the period from January to August 2015 with age ranged from 6 to 12years. MTHFR C677T and A1298C alleles distribution was investigated via polymerase chain reaction (PCR) and reverse hybridization.

Results: The recorded genetic results showed heterozygous advantage (Heterosis) regarding studied C677T allele genotype with statistically significant association reported in controls compared to ADHD cases (p=0.0159). Genotype distributions of A1298C allele showed statistically high significant association with ADHD cases compared to controls (p=0.0002). A significant association was found between males of ADHD cases and hetero- homozygous A1298C allele compared to controls (p=0.0079). Meanwhile, ADHD females showed statistically significant higher distribution of the hetero- homozygous genotypes compared to controls (p=0.0072).

Conclusions: There was an evident association between ADHD phenotype and MTHFR A1298C gene polymorphism, and there was a heterozygous advantage (Heterosis) regarding C677T allele genotype and ADHD cases leading to absence of association between MTHFR C677T gene polymorphism and ADHD

Speaker Biography

Khaled Ismail AbdElShakoor has completed his PhD in January 2019 from Ain Shams University, Egypt. He is consultant of pediatrics in ministry of health hospitals, Egypt. He has some publications that has been cited several times and has been serving as an editorial board member of reputed medical Journals.

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A study of dopamine D2 receptor Taq1 A alleles in children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Marwa Mohammed Moro
Ain Shams University, Egypt

Background: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common neuro-developmental disorder influenced by many genes. The Dopamine receptor D2 (DRD2) Taq1Apolymorphism affects the intracellular concentration of the second messenger cyclic adenosinemonophosphate (cAMP). This study aimed to assess the relationship between Taq1 Apolymorphism and ADHD in a sample of Egyptian children.

Methodology: DRD2-Taq1A gene polymorphism was evaluated in 100 participants, 50 ADHD patients and 50 controls of healthy children with normal developmental and psychiatric evaluation with comparable age and sex. The patients were recruited from Psychiatric clinic, Faculty of Postgraduate Studies for Childhood- Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt with age ranged from 6 to 12 years. RD2-Taq 1A allele distribution was investigated via polymerase chain reaction (PCR).

Results: Phenotype distributions of A1 allele showed statistically significant association with ADHD cases compared to controls (p=0.037). A significant association was found betweenADHD cases and heterozygous A1A2 genotype (p=0.047). Meanwhile, ADHD cases showedstatistically significant lower distribution of the homozygous A2A2 genotype (p=0.027).

Conclusion: There was an evident association between ADHD phenotype and (DRD2) Taq1Agene polymorphism, and there was a heterozygous advantage regarding A1A2 allele genotypeand ADHD cases.

Speaker Biography

Marwa Mohammed Moro graduated from faculty of medicine at Cairo University, Egypt and had her master degree from the same university. She has completed her PHD in January 2019 from Ain Shams University. She is specialist of pediatrics in ministry of health hospitals, Egypt. She has some publications that have been cited several times.

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