



*Proceedings of*

**International E-Conference on**

# PEDIATRICS AND NEONATOLOGY

**April 25, 2022 | Webinar**

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United Research Forum,  
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## SPEAKER PRESENTATIONS

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## The Burden of Disease and Risk Factors of Iron Deficiency Anemia in Preschool Children Attending the Well-Baby Clinic in the National Guard Primary Health Care Centers in the Western Region of Saudi Arabia

Razaz Mohammed Wali <sup>b</sup>, Abdulaziz Saeed Baghla<sup>b,c\*</sup>, Abdulaziz Abdullah Almeahmadi <sup>b,c</sup>, Mohanad Gharmallah Alzahrani <sup>b,c</sup>, Obada Tarik Fathi <sup>b,c</sup> and Yasser Nasser Aloufi

<sup>b</sup> College of Medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Science, Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

**Aims:** To estimate the burden and risk factor of Iron Deficiency Anemia (IDA) in preschool children attending well-baby clinics in primary health care centers of the National Guard in Jeddah.

**Place and Duration of Study:** This study was carried out in the primary health care centers of the National Guard Hospital in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, which are the specialized polyclinic namely Iskan clinic district and Bahra Clinic. The study was started on 26 September 2018 to January 2020.

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional study included all preschool children aged 2-5 years attending well-baby clinics. Data were collected by distributing a self-developed and validated questionnaire to parents or guardians in waiting areas outside the well-baby clinics.

**Results:** A total of 286 participants met the inclusion criteria. Anemia was found in 9.8% of children. The prevalence of IDA among the participants was only 6.3%, but it was the most common compared to other types of anemia. The only findings that were found statistically significant with anemia were family history ( $P = 0.001$ ) and the use of supplements ( $P = 0.000$ ).

**Conclusion:** IDA is still the most prevalent type of anemia; however, it was found in only 6.3% of participants. The only statistically significant factors associated with anemia were positive family history and supplement intake.

**Keywords:** IDA; iron deficiency anemia; preschool children; risk factors; well-baby clinic; Saudi Arabia.

### Biography:

Razaz Wali is a consultant family physician specializing in women and child care, specializing in breastfeeding medicine. Dr. Wali is an assistant professor at King Saud University, involved in undergraduate and post-graduate training with many research activities. She is currently the maternity unit coordinator at the specialized polyclinic.

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## Narcotic substances use among Russian urban adolescents

**Elena Skvortsova**

Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation, Russia

The aim of the study is to study the epidemiological aspects of narcotic substances use among urban adolescents in Russia in 2019-2020. The sampling was carried out by the method of multi stage selection: targeted typological selection of cities, random selection of schools in selected cities and continuous anonymous questioning of schoolchildren 15-17 years old. In total, 12 cities were selected from 6 federal districts of Russia. In each city, 8-10 schools were selected. The total number of surveyed schoolchildren in grades 9-11 was 14155 people, of which: 6535 boys and 7549 girls.

Analysis of the data showed that the prevalence of experimentation (testing) of narcotic substances was 0.9 per 100 among boys and 0.5 per 100 among girls.

Approximately 60% of adolescents try drugs out of curiosity; quarters of boys and 20% of girls are "treated" by friends.

The most intensive initiation of adolescents to drugs occurs at the age of 15-16. Until the age of 13-14, there are only isolated cases of samples of narcotic substances (NS).

Only 0.5 out of 100 boys and 0.2 out of 100 girls use NS.

More than 50% of boys and 80% of girls among those, who use NS, use NS because of the emerging dependence on them

Compared to 2010, the prevalence of drug use among boys has decreased by 10.7 times and among girls - by 12.6 times. Legislative measures and mass work to involve young people in sports, promotion of a healthy lifestyle contribute to such a reduction in the use of NS among minors

### Biography:

Elena Skvortsova, born in 1948, Doctor of Medical Sciences, Professor, is the chief researcher and head of the center for monitoring harmful habits among children and adolescents of the Federal Research Institute for Health Organization and Informatics of Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation. In 1981 she defended her Ph.D., and in 1997, doctoral dissertation in the specialty of public health and health care. Author of over 190 publications. For over 20 years, he has been monitoring the consumption of psychoactive substances among adolescents in Russia. Sphere of interests - social narcology, prevention of addictions among children and adolescents.

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## Knowledge Level and Determinants of Neonatal Jaundice: A Cross-Sectional Study in the Multan, South Punjab of Pakistan

Jannat Shafi<sup>1\*</sup>, Muhammad Farhan Nasir<sup>2</sup>, Sadaf Manzoor<sup>1</sup>, Mubashra Nasir<sup>1</sup>, Uswa Shafi<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ibn-e-Siena Hospital & Research Centre Multan, Pakistan.

When the child is born then the period of first four weeks is considered as neonatal period. During this period rapid changes are observed among the child. There are many diseases for neonatal but a large number of admissions in the hospitals are because of neonatal jaundice which is associated with the mortality up to a significant level. Neonatal jaundice or neonatal hyper bilirubinemia results from raised absolute serum bilirubin (TSB) and clinically appears as yellowish staining of the skin, sclera, and mucous layer. The chances of this disease is more in this area of study. Mothers are not familiar with the awareness and causes of neonatal jaundice. This study was conducted to describe the various causes, types, pathophysiology and management of the neonatal disorders. The mothers were properly guided about the disease and how to manage to reduce such condition. It was noted in the present study that there is existence of both pathological and physiological jaundice in this area of study and mothers with Rh-ve blood group and father with Rh+ve blood group have more chances of neonatal jaundice. Extreme care and before time management is compulsory to reduce the risk of this disease.

**Keywords:** Pediatrics, Neonatal Jaundice , Mother's Awareness, Data Collection, Blood Sampling

### Biography:

I have completed my MBBS (Bachelor of Medicine/ Bachelor of Surgery) from University of Health Sciences Lahore. Then I completed my training of MCPS (Member of College of Physicians and Surgeons) in PAEDIATRIC from College of Physicians and Surgeons Karachi with the attachment of Paediatric Ward of Ibn-e-Siena Hospital & Research Centre, Multan and then I did M.Phil in Pathology from Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan. I started my professional life to work as a Medical Officer in Social Welfare Department, Govt. Of Pakistan under the project of Dar-ul-Aman and Women's Shelter Home. Then I joined the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital, Lahore for one year as Medical Officer (Paeds Oncology) and currently working in the Paediatric department of Ibn-e-Siena Hospital and Research Centre, Multan Pakistan.



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## Risk factors for *Haemophilus influenzae* carriage among Ecuadorian children

**Ricardo Izurieta**

University of South Florida, USA

**Background:** *Haemophilus influenzae* (Hi) colonizes the human upper respiratory tract (URT), and constitutes a relevant pathogen in children due to its ability to cause upper and lower respiratory tract diseases and invasive disease after colonization <sup>1,2</sup>. These can be found colonizing the URT in approximately 50-80% of the population and constitute a major cause of mortality among infants and children in developing countries <sup>3</sup>.

**Objective:** This study aims to determine Hi and other respiratory pathogens nasopharyngeal colonization prevalence in Ecuadorian children.

**Methods:** A cross sectional study was carried out from January to June 2018 among 351 healthy children between 0 to 13 years old, representing three major ethnic groups of the country: Mestizo, AfroEcuadorian, and Indigenous. A survey was applied to caregivers and nasopharyngeal swabs were collected from the children using a rayon tipped swab (Transystem™ Copan Italia). *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis* and *Staphylococcus aureus* were isolated and identified using microbiological standard methods <sup>4</sup>. Detection of  $\beta$ -lactamase activity was determined using the chromogenic nitrocefin test (Thermo Scientific™ Remel Nitrocefin Disk). The identification of the Hi bacterial capsule was carried out with conventional PCR <sup>5</sup>.

**Results:** In total, 114(32.5%) children were colonized by *Haemophilus influenzae*, from them, 60%(60/100) were Afroecuadorian children, 30%(30/100) were Indigenous, and 16.5%(25/151) Mestizo. H.influenzae co-colonization with either *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Moraxella catarrhalis* or *Staphylococcus aureus* reached 20,2 %(71/351). Only two of the H influenzae isolates were positive for bexA (3%) and type b genes, therefore type B. The rest (97%) were non-typable H. influenzae (NTHi). 30% of the Hi isolates presented  $\beta$ -lactamase activity.

**Conclusion:** Only two factors reflected to be related to *H. influenzae* colonization after the logistic regression analysis: breastfeeding and ethnicity. This study showed that Africanecuadorian children and those who hadn't been breastfed were more likely to be colonized by this respiratory pathogen.

### Biography:

Ricardo Izurieta, MD, Dr.PH, MPH is Professor and Director of Global Communicable Diseases at COPH and Director of the Public Health Scholar Concentration at COM in the University of South Florida. Dr. Izurieta received his MD from the Central University of Ecuador and carried out his postdoctoral training in Public Health and Tropical Infectious Diseases at University of Alabama at Birmingham (USA), Emory University (USA), and Universidad Cayetano Heredia (Peru). In 1991, he faced the cholera epidemic as National Director of the Cholera Program in the Ministry of Public Health of Ecuador. In 1997, he was appointed Chief of the Department of Epidemiology and Director of The Vaccine Center of the Armed Forces of Ecuador.



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## The COVID-19 pandemic: Its impact on Lifestyle and mental health

**Dr. Naushad Khan,**

University of California, California, USA

The current COVID-19 pandemic have affected our daily lifestyle, pressed us with fear of infection, and thereby changed life satisfaction and mental health. The current study investigated influencing cascade of changes during the COVID-19 among the lifestyle, personal attitudes, and life (dis)satisfaction for medical students, using network-based approaches. This cross-sectional survey used self-reports of 454 medical students during June and July of 2020. Depressive mood, anxiety, and intention to drop out of school were observed in 11.9, 18.5, and 38.3% of medical students, respectively. Directed acyclic graph that estimated directional propagation of the COVID-19 in medical students' daily lives initiated from the perception of unexpected event, propagated to nervous and stressed feeling, trouble relaxing, feeling like a failure, and were followed by trouble concentrating, feeling loss of control for situation, and fear of infecting colleagues. These six features were also principal mediators within the intra-individual covariance networks comprised of changed lifestyle, personal attitude, and mental health at COVID-19 pandemic. Psychosocial supports targeting nervousness, trouble relaxing and concentrating, fear of spreading infection to colleagues, feelings of a failure or loss of situational control are required for better mental health of medical students during the COVID-19 pandemic.

### Biography:

Dr. Md Naushad Khan has completed his M.Phil. and Ph.D. from India at Jamia Millia Islamia and Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi. He published more than 15 papers in reputed journals and have been serving as an editorial board member and reviewer of repute. He is also achieved the National Eligibility Test, Department of Biotechnology Junior Research Fellow, Indo-US Human Immunity to Chikungunya Virus project Staff and Senior Research Fellow from the Indian Council of Medical Research, etc.

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## Mapping and associated factors of child death and mothers who suffer from child death in Sub-Saharan Africa.

**Bayuh Asmamaw**

Monitoring and Evaluation, Wollo University, Dessie, Ethiopia

Child death and mothers who suffer from child death are a public health concern in Sub-Saharan Africa. The location and associated factors of child death and mothers who suffer child death were not identified. To monitor and prioritize effective interventions, it is important to identify hotspots areas and associated factors. Data from nationally representative demographic and health survey and Multiple Indicator Cluster administrated in 42 Sub-Sahara Africa countries, which comprised a total of 398,574 mothers with 1,521,312 children. Spatial heterogeneity conducted hotspot regions identified. A mixed-effect regression model was run, and the adjusted ratio with corresponding 95% confidence intervals was estimated. The prevalence of mothers who suffer child death 27% and 45-49 year of age mother 48%. In Niger, 47% of mothers were suffering child death. Women being without HIV knowledge, stunted, wasted, uneducated, not household head, poor, from rural, and from subtropical significantly increased the odds of the case ( $P < 0.05$ ). The spatial analysis can support the design and prioritization of interventions. Multispectral interventions for mothers who suffer from child death are urgently needed, improve maternal health and it will reduce the future risk of cases.

### Biography:

Bayuh Asmamaw Hailu is an Epidemiologist and Biostatistician at Woll University. He has expertise in evaluation and passion in improving the health and wellbeing. His open and contextual evaluation of geographical and non-geographical models based on responsive constructivists creates new pathways for improving health care. He has ample knowledge of different open sources GIS and other statistical soft wear. He used to link his soft wear ability with health and statistics background and experiences, and he can easily show health problems for planners and decision makers as well as any concerned body.

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## Beyond bone health: The impact of vitamin D status on lung function in lean versus overweight/obese child asthmatic patients.

**Maria Michelle Papamichael**

La Trobe University, School of Allied Health, Department of Dietetics, Nutrition & Sport, Melbourne, Australia.

Each year WHO declares the high prevalence of obesity and asthma in children to be global health emergencies. Low vitamin D levels are common in overweight children and vitamin D functioning as an immune regulator might play a pivotal role in asthma pathogenesis. Therefore, we conducted a cross-sectional study of 61 school children (50.8% girls  $n=31$ ) to explore the impact of plasma vitamin D levels on lung function in lean ( $n=35$ ) versus overweight/obese ( $n=26$ ) mild-asthmatic patients. Lung function was assessed using spirometry and Fractional exhaled Nitric Oxide (FeNO). Plasma 25(OH)D levels  $< 20$  ng/mL were considered 'deficient', 20-30 ng/mL 'insufficient' and  $\geq 30$  ng/mL 'sufficient' based on bone health. We found 90% ( $n=55$ ) of children had 25(OH)D  $< 30$  ng/mL and 29% ( $n=18$ )  $< 20$  ng/mL. In linear regression models stratification by BMI group revealed significant positive relationships between Vitamin D (continuous), % FVC ( $\beta = 0.49$ ,  $P_{adj} = 0.03$ ) and % FEV1 ( $\beta = 0.48$ ,  $P_{adj} = 0.04$ ) in the lean group only, after adjusting for age, sex, regular exercise and medication. FEV1 was 10% higher in the lean group D-sufficient than in those D-deficient ( $\beta = 10.43$ , 95%CI: 0.54, 20.32;  $P_{adj} = 0.040$ ). Null associations were observed for the overweight/obese group or FeNO. These findings emphasize the importance of maintaining a healthy body weight and sufficient vitamin D concentrations for optimum lung function in children of the mild-asthma phenotype. Thus, early interventions focusing on children that are showing signs of being overweight may be prudent. Correction of vitamin-D insufficiency through dietary intervention/ or supplementation and increased sun-exposure via daily exercise and outdoor play may be an effective adjunct to standard asthma treatment in children.

**Keywords:** Vitamin D, asthma, children, overweight, obese, lung function.

### Biography:

Dr. Maria Michelle Papamichael is a registered dietician and sports/exercise nutritionist with the British Dietetic Association (UK), who has dedicated her life in educating people especially children and adolescents the importance of good nutrition and exercise in the prevention and management of disease as well as in improving health and well-being. She is a specialist on the Mediterranean diet and pediatric asthma. As part of her research at La Trobe University (Australia), she conducted a randomized controlled trial investigating the prophylactic potential of a Mediterranean diet enriched with fatty fish in childhood asthma. She has published a number of journal articles and a book chapter on the relationship between diet, obesity and childhood asthma, the application of metabolomics in paediatric asthma patients and participated in a variety of international conferences.

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## Effectiveness of Virtual Resilience Training on Assertiveness in Student Girls Aged 9–10 Years: A 1-Month Follow-Up

**Mohammad Hossein Fattah**

Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Girls between the ages of 9 and 10 begin to experience physical, physiological, and hormonal changes that may lead to internal stress. At this age, children are struggling for autonomy; on the other hand, they may experience emotional instability, and for these reasons, they may be vulnerable in many ways. This experimental study aimed to investigate the effect of resilience training on assertiveness in student girls aged 9-10. Data were collected before, immediately after, and 1 month after the intervention in the control ( $n = 40$ ) and intervention ( $n = 37$ ) groups. There was a significant difference between the assertiveness of the intervention immediately ( $26.80 \pm 3.73$ ) and 1 month after the intervention ( $27.05 \pm 3.73$ ), and assertiveness significantly increased in the intervention group ( $p = .0001$ ). Resilience training leads to improvements in assertiveness in student girls aged 9-10.

**Keywords:** assertiveness; girls; resilience training; school nurses; students.

### Biography:

I am an undergraduate student of nursing at Kerman university of medical sciences, it's been over a year that I entered nursing student research committee, prior to that I was interested in research so I started my first research project named "Investigation the use of complementary and alternative medicine and its association with sexual function and quality of life among prostate cancer patients referred to oncology centers in Kerman, in 2020" and after that I participated in national Covid-19 vaccination Monitoring project in Iran and I was active in data collection section of this national project in Kerman, Iran in different vaccination centers and later on I participated in case's weekly follow up in this project.

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## Effectiveness of resilience training on social self-efficacy of the elementary school girls during COVID-19 outbreak

**Homayoon Kazemy**

Nursing Research Center, Kerman University of Medical Sciences, Kerman, Iran

Children, especially girls, are more vulnerable during crises, who need to acquire skills such as social self-efficacy to meet the challenges of the environment. Given that, much progress has been made in e-learning; its capabilities can be used to promote children's health. This study aimed to determine the effect of virtual resilience training on the social self-efficacy of elementary school girls. This experimental study was performed on primary school girls aged 9-10 years in southeastern Iran. Students were selected by convenience sampling and divided into intervention ( $n = 40$ ) and control ( $n = 37$ ) groups by using randomized allocation. The Children's Social Self-Efficacy in Peer Interaction Scale was used for data collection before, immediately, and one month after the intervention. No significant difference was found between the two groups of intervention and control in the score of social self-efficacy before the intervention. However, the score of students in the intervention group improved immediately and one month after the intervention, and a significant difference was observed between the two groups ( $p = .0001$ ). Virtual resilience training has improved the social self-efficacy of elementary school girls and facing challenges is inevitable in today's world, so resilience training seems necessary to prevent social and psychological harm in such children.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 outbreak; Social self-efficacy; elementary school girls; resilience; virtual education.

### Biography:

I am an undergraduate student of nursing at Kerman university of medical sciences, it's been over a year that I entered nursing student research committee, prior to that I was interested in research so I started my first research project named "Investigation the use of complementary and alternative medicine and its association with sexual function and quality of life among prostate cancer patients referred to oncology centers in Kerman, in 2020" and after that I participated in national Covid-19 vaccination Monitoring project in Iran and I was active in data collection section of this national project in Kerman, Iran in different vaccination centers and later on I participated in case's weekly follow up in this project.

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