NEONATAL CARE and
Pediatrics
March 15-16, 2023

UNITED RESEARCH FORUM
(CONNECT WITH RESEARCH WORLD)

GLOBAL WELLNESS AND INTEGRATED HEALTH CONGRESS (PEDIATRICS AND NEONATAL CARE)

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

PEDIATRICS AND NEONATAL CARE

MARCH 15-16, 2023 | (Hotel Crowne Plaza Dubai - Deira)

Prof. Mohamed Nagy Ahmed

M. Ahmed[1] , K. Ochani[2] , C. Li[3] , L. ke[4] , E. J. Miller[5]

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Neuromodulation as a New Strategy in Management of Pulmonary Hypertension

Massive pulmonary embolism, sepsis, and ALI are the other main causes of acute pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) in the adult patient population. Preexisting pulmonary vascular and lung diseases, including Interstitial lung disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and obstructive sleep apnea are other leading causes of chronic PAH. Whatever the cause, the management of critically ill patients with hemodynamically significant pulmonary hypertension remains challenging, especially in the field, away from equipped ICU and tertiary medical centers. We developed an innovative therapeutic approach by stimulation vagal nerve (VNS) which can be used in modulation vascular tone. Our study aims was focused to treat acute and chronic PAH in different animal model using VNS approach. A rodent model with PAH induced by hypoxia (FiO2 10%) for 3 weeks only (mild form of PAH) or hypoxia and Sugen together (Chronic form of PAH), were used. Continuous monitoring of the vital signs: Heart rate, EKG, oxygen saturation, breathing rate and both right ventricular pressure (RVP) and systemic pressure; were recorded using a computerized hemodynamic recording system. Continuous monitoring/stimulation of vagal nerve activity was established using a stimulation module controlled by the Acknowledge software (Biopac Systems). Stimulation was delivered using different matching stimulation parameters (current intensity Amplitude, pulse width htz, pulsing frequency, and pulsing duration). Our data showed that by using specific electric stimulation with specific parameters, we were able to target specific nerve fiber which can induce smooth muscle relaxation of the pulmonary vascular bed, followed a subsequent drop of RVP. Analysis of the data using beat to beat analysis showed that specific target for certain vagal nerve fibers can induce relaxation of contracted pulmonary vascular tree and significant drop of RVP, without any significant or marked change in systemic pressure, heart rate or breathing pattern (no apnea). Similar data was obtained using different murine animal models with wide range of PH severity and with variable degree of pulmonary vascular remodeling induced by Hypoxia and Sugen. We did also able to define a specific pattern of VNS (with a safe margin), which can trigger the vascular smooth muscle relaxation with none or minimal systemic or unwanted side effects (including hypotension, apnea and bradycardia). In conclusion, VNS is an innovative therapeutic modality which can be used in alleviating pulmonary pressure in animal model with variable degree and severity of PAH. Pre-clinical experiment on large animal model is warranted

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3RD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON

PEDIATRICS AND NEONATAL CARE

MARCH 15-16, 2023 | (Hotel Crowne Plaza Dubai - Deira)

Dr. Almas Banu

CEO- Health Managers World

"Improving ADHD Symptoms in Children: The Role of Functional Nutrition and Gut Health"

Background:

The gut-brain axis is a fascinating and ever-changing system that plays a pivotal part in managing one's mood, behavior, and cognition. Recent research has highlighted the connection between gut health and ADHD symptoms in children, showing that imbalances in the gut microbiome, inflammation, and nutrient deficiencies may contribute to the development and severity of ADHD. Functional nutrition approaches, such as personalized diets and targeted nutrient supplementation, aim to optimize gut health and improve ADHD outcomes by addressing these underlying factors in a captivating and compelling way.

Objectives:

The objective of this article is to provide an overview of the current evidence on the link between functional nutrition, gut health, and ADHD symptoms in children. We also aim to identify some of the most promising protocols and references for clinicians and parents interested in exploring these approaches.

Method:

We conducted a systematic review of the literature on functional nutrition and gut health interventions for children with ADHD. We reviewed for relevant cases using databases included keywords such as "ADHD", "nutrition", "gut health", and "functional medicine". The studies were screened for relevance and quality, and the data were analysed and synthesized to identify key findings and protocols.

Results:

The findings of our study reveal that a functional nutrition approach could be valuable for kids with ADHD. Tailored diets that remove potential allergens and treat nutrient insufficiencies may enhance ADHD symptoms. Targeted nutrient supplementation may also have a beneficial impact on cognitive function and behaviour. Moreover, interventions that intend to rebalance the gut microbiome may reduce inflammation and enhance immune function, possibly lessening the severity of ADHD symptoms.

Conclusions:

Functional nutrition and gut health interventions provide a secure and efficient option or supplementary method to traditional treatments for children with ADHD. Although further research is necessary to gain a complete understanding of the mechanisms underlying this connection and to improve protocols, the data suggests that addressing gut health and nutrient imbalances can lead to substantial improvements in ADHD symptoms.

Keywords: "ADHD" "Guthealth" "Functional Nutrition" "Functional medicine"

Biography:

Dr. Almas, is an internationally certified health coach and a certified Functional Medicine and nutrition practitioner. She has worked as Senior Medical Officer in Medical Takaful Industry in UAE for 10 years and witnessing the lack of holistic health management wanted to support the preventive healthcare system. She progressed her career to Health Coaching, Functional Medicine and Functional nutrition wherein she combines the Medical Science, Nutrition, Gut Healing and Holistic wellness Coaching to help her clients for conditions like Thyroid imbalance, Hormonal disturbances, Weight management, Autoimmune disorders, Emotional and mental health, relationship issues and Lifestyle transformations. She and her team provide Wellness programs to Corporates, Universities, Hospitals and Insurance companies.

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Lizeth Adriana González Vega

University of Chile, Colombia

Welbin Index: Innovating for Health and Well-being in schools

It is known that childhood and adolescence represent a unique window of opportunity to promote health and well-being throughout the life cycle and prevent different risky situations at the individual, family and community levels. However, the lack of information on school conditions and practices prevents us from making the necessary changes to ensure that all children can access inclusive, equitable and quality education, and to enjoy good health and well-being. The challenges to ensuring child health and well-being, exacerbated by the pandemic, are an urgent call to be innovative, agile and flexible to make fast, evidence-based decisions that lead to schools where children everywhere can enjoy a happy life with opportunities. The Welbin Index is a tool developed guide evidence-based decision-making, and improve, in a measurable way, the conditions of school well-being that affect learning, coexistence, and life projects. In 2022, 1556 schools in Colombia and 478 schools in Jamaica participated in the Welbin Index. The results are a call to action determined by having an education focused on well-being: eight out of ten schools consider that they are not adequately accompanying the physical, mental and social health needs of students. At the same time, 53% of the schools report that situations of coexistence school and school health (health situations or illnesses) are the main cause of school absenteeism and, therefore, its main concern about school welfare. School well-being requires comprehensive and systemic interventions.

Keywords: Welbin Index, Digital tools in healthcare, School health, children's wellbeing.

Biography:

Lizeth Adriana González Vega, Nurse from the National University of Colombia with a master's degree in Systemic Analysis from the University of Chile. With 12 years of experience implementing and researching public policy in health, Mental Health, and School health. Co-author of the Welbin Index and member of the technical team of the National Study of school health and well-being Colombia 2020-2022.

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MARCH 15-16, 2023 | (Hotel Crowne Plaza Dubai - Deira)

Dr. Sabah Ahmed

Saudi German Hospital, Dubai

Childhood Obesity

The objective of this power point presentation is to emphazise the importance of childhood health in UAE.
It is a concerning and alarming health issue which has been on a rise since a decade.
It is very important for Paediatricians and parents to know about the causes ,prevention and management of this ever growing illness.
This presentation brings about points about the causes and ways to manage obesity.
Most of the factors are linked to each other which make us understand how it can be prevented .
Tackling obesity is a multidisciplinary approach.
Understanding it will help us to find a way out and help a number of children dealing with it.

Biography:

Dr Sabah Ahmed, From Bangalore, India, I have done my MBBS from Rajiv Gandhi university of health sciences , Bangalore - Karnataka India, Graduated in the year 2013, Diploma in child health from Rajiv Gandhi University of health science , Karnataka India, Graduated in the year 2018, Worked in Manipal hospital, Bangalore in the Paediatric emergency department for 2 years, Cloudnine hospital , Bangalore in the NICU for 6 months , Working in Dubai since 4 months now Currently working in Saudi German hospital in the paediatric emergency department

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Dr. Vivek Mundada

Consultant Pediatric Neurologist at Medcare Women and Children Hospital, Dubai, UAE

Neonatal seizures

Seizures are the most common neurological emergency in the neonatal period and in contrast to those in infancy and childhood, are often provoked seizures with an acute cause and may be electrographic-only. Hence, neonatal seizures may not fit easily into classification schemes for seizures and epilepsies primarily developed for older children and adults. ILAE neonatal seizure classification framework emphasizes the role of electroencephalography (EEG) in the diagnosis of seizures in the neonate and includes a classification of seizure types relevant to this age group. The seizure type is determined by the predominant clinical feature. Many neonatal seizures are electrographic-only with no evident clinical features; therefore, these are included in the proposed classification. Clinical events without an EEG correlate are not included. Because seizures in the neonatal period have been shown to have a focal onset, a division into focal and generalized is unnecessary. Seizures can have a motor (automatisms, clonic, epileptic spasms, myoclonic, tonic), non-motor (autonomic, behavior arrest), or sequential presentation. The classification allows the user to choose the level of detail when classifying seizures in this age group.

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Mr. mohammed suliman bhader

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Noninvasive neurally adjusted ventilation versus nasal continuous or intermittent positive airway pressure for preterm infants: A systematic review and meta-analysis

Background:

Noninvasive neurally adjusted ventilatory assist (NAVA) is a relatively new mode of non-invasive ventilation with promising clinical and patient-ventilator outcomes for preterm infants. The aim of this systematic review was to compare NAVA to nasal continuous or positive airway pressure (NCPAP) or intermittent positive airway pressure (NIPP) for preterm infants.

Methods:

We searched the online databases Medline, Embase, and CENTRAL. We included randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that compared NAVA to NCPAP or NIPP for Preterm infants < 37 weeks gestational age. We sought to evaluate the following outcomes:non-invasive intubation failure rate, desaturation rate, fraction of inspired oxygen (FiO2), and length of stay in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU). We used the mean difference (MD) to represent continuous outcomes while odds ratio (OR) was used to represent dichotomous outcomes.

Results:

A total of 11 RCTs that enrolled 429 preterm infants were deemed eligible. NAVA showed similar clinical outcomes to NCPAP or NIPP with respect to non-invasive intubation failure (RR for NAVA versus NCPAP: 0.82, 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.49 to 1.37), desaturation rate (RR for NAVA versus NCPAP: 0.69, 95%CI: 0.36 to 1.29; RR for NAVA versus NIPP: 0.58, 95%CI: 0.08 to 4.25), FiO2 (MD for NAVA versus NCPAP: –0.01, 95%CI: –0.04 to 0.02; MD for NAVA versus NIPP: –7.16, 95%CI: –22.63 to 8.31), and length of stay in the NICU (MD for NAVA versus NCPAP: 1.34, 95%CI: –4.17 to 6.85).

Conclusion:

NAVA showed similar clinical and ventilator-related outcomes compared to the usual care non-invasive respiratory support measures NCPAP or NIPP for preterm infants.

Keywords: epistaxis, fiberoptic, hemodynamic, nasotracheal, intubation, vasoconstrictors.

Biography:

Assistant Professor Anesthesiology, SGPGIMs, Lucknow. U.P Publications in the last 5 years: 21(14- original articles, 7- other articles) Member of national bodies like ISA, IMA, ISCCM, RSACP, AORA, ICA, NAMS More than 25 oral presentations at various national and regional conferencesTeacher in post graduate courses Contributed 3 chapters (Anaesthesia in emergency surgery, Pediatric trauma, Gastrointestinal emergencies) in Trauma and Emergency book

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Shimels Bonsa Tessema

Shimels Bonsa Tessema[1]

Assistant Professor Of Pediatrics & Child Health, School Of Medicine ,Dilla Univeristy

Neonatal Tetanus: Case Series In Resource Limited Setting

Background:

Neonatal tetanus is a deadly infection leading to 7-8% of neonatal mortality in developing countries. WHO defines Neonatal tetanus as an illness in a child who has the normal ability to suck in the first 2 days of life, but who loses the ability between 3 and 28 days of life and becomes rigid and has spasms. Though Ethiopia has declared maternal and neonatal tetanus elimination in 2017, there has been significant number of neonates presenting with this problem in Neonatal ICU's.

Methods:

We characterized clinical profile, demography and outcome of seven neonatal tetanus cases admitted at DillaUniveristy hospital, neonatal ICU from September 11,2018 to September11, 2020.

Results:

All mothers gave birth at home with unskilled birth attendant , who used local blade and one family a knife to cut the cord. Median maternal age is 26 years and two out of seven had ANC followup and took Two doses of TT vaccine. Fever, failure to suck, spasm and convulsions are common presenting symptoms. The overall mortality was 70%.

Conclusion:

Continuous emphasis on antenatal tetanus immunization and safe delivery practices should be maintained. Clinicians caring for neonates should be aware of the presentations of neonatal tetanus to allow them to diagnose these patients early and initiate appropriate lifesaving management

Keywords: epistaxis, fiberoptic, hemodynamic, nasotracheal, intubation, vasoconstrictors.

Biography:

Shimels Bonsa Tessema, I Am A Pediatrician Working At Dilla General Teaching Hospital, Ethiopia.I Have Been Practising Pediatrics Care For The Past 4 Years. I Also Teach Medical Students And I Am The Head Of The Department For The Past One Year. I Am Involved In Reviewing Research Proposals At Our College.I Have Also Published One Research And Has Ongoing Research Currently.

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LIU Zhen-huan

Affiliated Nanhai Maternity & Children's Hospital of Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine.China

Clinical and Experimental Study Acupuncture for Children with Cerebral Palsy

Objective:

To investigate the clinical rehabilitation effect of JianPiYiShen and TongDuXingNao acupuncture on children with cerebral palsy,as well as the mechanism of this therapy to induce the cerebral neuronal apoptosis,to regulate the expression of neurotrophic factors, to promote the remodeling of synapses and motor function development in young rats with cerebral palsy.

Methods:

In this study,146 cases of brain injury and 1078 cases of cerebral palsy were included by randomized controlled study with ICF(GMFM, Peabody fine motor function, Gesell, muscle tension, joint activity, ADL, TCD, skull B ultrasound, head CT/MRI, SPECT, DTI)evaluation method.

Results:

The results showed that (1) The recovery rate of extracellular space (92.3%) was significantly higher than that of the control group(70.8%) (P<0.05),TCD total efficiency(79.3%)was significantly higher than that in the control group (51.8%) (P<0.05).JianPiYiShen and TongDuXingNao acupuncture to promote the development of neurological and cognitive movement under 6 months children, effectively reduce the neurological sequelae.(2)The total effective rate of the children with cerebral palsy was 87% in the acupuncture group, which was significantly higher than that of the control group (P<0.01).The total effective rate of CT/MRI was 59.55% in the acupuncture group and 13.25% higher than that in the control group (P <0.01).The total effective rate was 91.3% in the 1 year follow-up group, which was significantly higher than that in the control group (P<0.01).The FA value of white matter fiber bundle was significantly higher than that of acupuncture at 60 times (P<0.05).The recovery rate of ultrasonous brain injury (86.7%) in acupuncture group was significantly higher than that in control group (64.4%) (P<0.05).The recovery rate of SPECT in acupuncture group was 96.4%,which was significantly higher than that in the control group (20.7%)(P<0.01).

Conclusions:

Acupuncture rehabilitation not only promote the development of white matter and gray matter in children with cerebral palsy, but also promote the brain function of children with cerebral palsy remodeling and compensation, and promote social adaptation, language and other cognitive function development, children with cerebral palsy movement and Fine motor function development and recovery, improve the children's self-care ability.

Keywords: Cerebral palsy;Acupuncture;Nerve repair;Nerve recombination;Movement and Fine motor function; Cognitive function development

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Sultan Al-Khenaizan, MD

Assistant Professor in College of Medicine, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for Health Sciences, Riyadh.

The prototype of vascular tumors, are the commonest tumor of infancy

Infantile hemangiomas, the prototype of vascular tumors, are the commonest tumor of infancy. While benign in nature, they can give rise to serious medical, psychological, and cosmetic complications.The serendipitous discovery of the effect of beta blockers on infantile hemangioma has changed the way we treat them.Here, I will review this topic trying to empower colleague pediatricians of how to manage infantile hemangiomas.

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Dr. Birama Apho Ly

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Challenges And Difficulties In Implementing And Adopting Isolation And Quarantine Measures Among Internally Displaced People During The Covid-19 Pandemic In Mali

Introduction:

Isolation and quarantine are among the key measures that protect internally displaced people (IDPs) against COVID-19. This study aims to identify the challenges encountered by humanitarian actors, and health, political, and administrative stakeholders in implementing them. It also describes the difficulties faced by IDPs when adopting them, and the local initiatives developed to overcome those difficulties.

Method:

We conducted a qualitative survey consisting of individual interviews and focus groups among IDPs, humanitarian actors, and health, political, and administrative stakeholders. The data was collected between November and December 2020 in the Bamako and Ségou Regions of Mali. Interviews were recorded with audio recorders, then transcribed and thematically analysed using the NVivo 13 software.

Results:

The study involved 36 individual interviews and 8 focus groups with 68 participants of whom IDPs represented 72.3%. The main challenges reported on IDP sites included difficulties in contacting positive cases, the lack of facilities for quarantine and isolation, the lack of physical space for building new facilities, and the lack of financial resources to support IDPs during isolation and quarantine. The difficulties reported included: changes in social behavior and practices, fear of stigma, a poor level of literacy, and language barriers. To address those difficulties, the local initiatives developed by IDPs included strengthening the awareness of IDPs on COVID-19, early warning of site's leaders about positive and suspected cases, and setting up a toll-free number to facilitate access to appropriate information on COVID-19.

Conclusion:

The results of this study will help improve the implementation of isolation and quarantine measures, the response to COVID-19, IDPs health, and population health. They can be used as evidence to guide policy by adjusting current strategies and focusing on IDPs who constitute a group with increased vulnerability.

Keywords: Cerebral palsy;Acupuncture;Nerve repair;Nerve recombination;Movement and Fine motor function; Cognitive function development

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Prof. Nima Mehdizadegan

Nima Mehdizadegan, Hamid Amoozgar, Negar Fathi

Shiraz University of Medical Sciences

Outcome of Congenital heart block, single center experance

Introduction:

Atrioventricular (AV) block is defined as a delay or interruption in the transmission of an impulse from the atria to the ventricles as a result of an anatomical or functional impairment in the conduction system. Atrioventricular block is regarded as congenital when it occurs spontaneously in a fetus or young child. The incidence of congenital CHB in the general population varies between 1 in 15,000 to 1 in 22,000 live-born infants . The etiologies of congenital CHB include autoimmune antibodies, structural heart abnormalities due to congenital heart disease (e.g. congenitally corrected transposition of the great arteries, endocardial cushion defects), and Idiopathic familial congenital CHB . The manifestations of congenital CHB vary according to the age at presentation, underlying etiology, ventricular rate of the escape rhythm, and ventricular function. The management options for congenital CHB in utero are limited, and treatment of the fetus with CHB is primarily expectant. For neonates and children who present later with congenital CHB, the principal therapeutic decision involves the need for and the potential timing of permanent pacemaker insertion. For older children who are able to express themselves about symptoms, the presence or absence of symptoms will help to decide.

Method and Material:

Electronic database for charts of all children with congenital heart block from 2011-2020 was searched. Patients demographic profile including age, sex, and weight as well as history of maternal lupus, age of diagnosis, data from echocardiography, initial heart rate, need for pacemaker insertion, and drug history were gathered and recorded in proper questionnaires.

Results:

It was observed that moderate mitral valvular insufficiency is significantly associated with the mortality of congenital heart block (P= 0.026). In addition, right ventricular dilation was significantly associated with congenital heart block mortality (P= 0.039). Furthermore, type of delivery was significantly associated with congenital heart block mortality; on the other hand, the mortality rate in congenital heart disease patients who were born through natural vaginal delivery (NVD) was significantly higher than caesarian section patients (P= 0.044). Moreover, the presence of fatigue in CHB patients was significantly associated with the mortality in these patients (P= 0.001). Diagnosis of CHB in > 5-year-old has a significant association with the need of pacemaker (P= 0.005). In addition, patients with moderate mitral valvular insufficiency are more susceptible for the need of pacemaker (P= 0.011)

Conclusion:

While moderate mitral valvular insufficiency, right ventricular dilation, type of delivery and fatigue were features significantly associated with risk of mortality in CHB patients, diagnosis of CHB in patients > 5-years-old and moderate mitral valvular insufficiency were factors suggesting the need for pacemaker treatment in these patients.

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Tawny Gaile A. Olave-Bertulfo, M.D.

1'Batangas Medical Center, Philippines

Neonatal Outcomes According to Different Therapies for Maternal Diabetes Mellitus in a Tertiary Government Hospital: A Cross-Sectional Study

Background:

Diabetes affects a number of women both pre-gestational and during pregnancy. Several researches have shown the effects of uncontrolled hyperglycemia on the outcome of the neonate. However only little information has shown the effects of the treatment for type 1, type 2, and gestational diabetes in pregnant women on the outcome of the neonates. This study compared the neonatal outcomes of mothers with Diabetes Mellitus according to the different types of treatments used in the management of Maternal Diabetes during pregnancy.

Materials and Methods:

This was a cross-sectional study that determines the outcomes of infants born from mothers diagnosed with Type 1, Type 2, and Gestational Diabetes, in terms of treatment received, who gave birth in Batangas Medical Center from January 2015 to December 2019. Review of clinical charts of the mother-infant dyad, including out-patient records and in-patient records was done. Descriptive and multinominal logistic regression were used for data analysis. The study was completed on August 2022.

Results:

The study included 195 women who had diet and exercise only, while 34 women additionally had metformin and 69 additionally had insulin. After adjusting for age and type of diabetes, mothers' type of diabetes treatment was not significantly associated with neonates' risk for small for gestational age, preterm birth, mortality, hypoglycemia, and jaundice. On the other hand, only insulin treatment was associated with an increased risk for large for gestational age relative to appropriate for gestational age among neonates compared to diet and exercise treatment only (OR=2.0, 95%CI=1.1-3.9, p-value=0.029). Maternal insulin treatment was also associated with increased risk for NICU admission (OR=2.7, 95%CI=1.1-6.3, p-value=0.025) and risk for neonatal respiratory distress syndrome relative to having no complication (OR=3.4, 95%CI=1.4-8.6, p-value=0.008) compared to diet and exercise treatment only.

Conclusions:

The current study observed that neonatal complications were more common among mothers with diabetes who received insulin and diet treatment compared to diet and exercise alone, and metformin and diet treatment. Also, maternal insulin use, as compared to diet and exercise treatment, for diabetes treatment was significantly associated with neonatal risk for large for gestational age, NICU admission, and respiratory distress. However, further prospective studies are needed to verify if insulin treatment can cause these adverse outcomes since confounding by indication or other possible risk factors affecting glucose control cannot be ruled out.

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Upcoming Conferences 2023 in Rome, Italy

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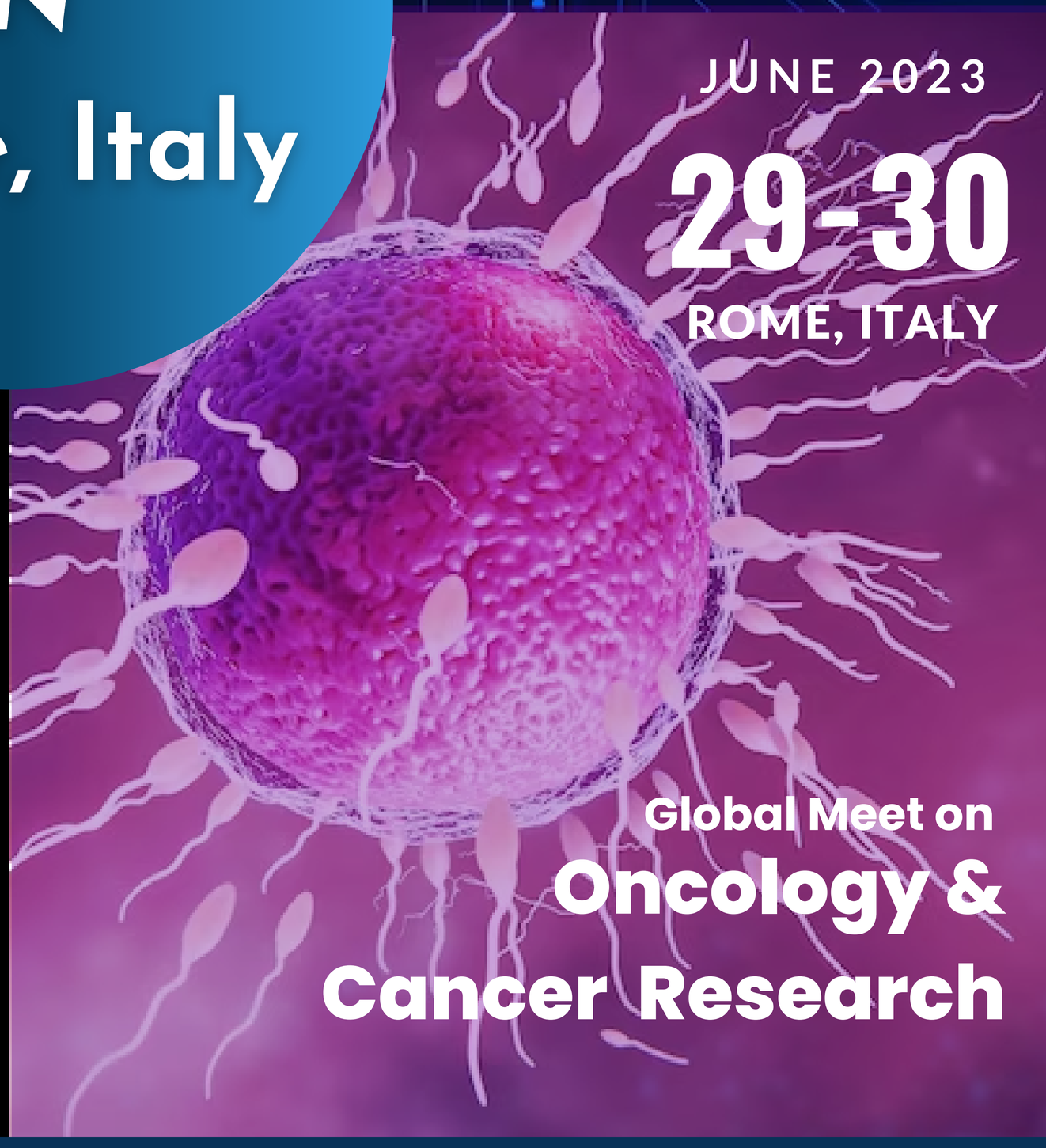

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