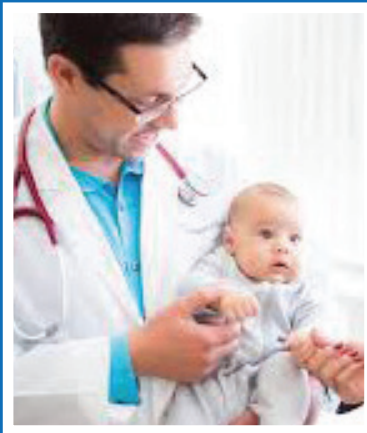


EuroSciCon 

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Scientific Tracks  
&  
Abstracts

July 20, 2021  
Webinar



## What is the experience of families and Healthcare Professionals of having an obesity diagnosis discussion in Kidz First Emergency Department?

**Joanna Thomson**

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Kidz First Emergency Department, Middlemore Hospital and the University of Auckland

We set out to explore the experiences of families and Healthcare Professionals (HCP) when having an obesity diagnosis discussion (ODD) in Kidz First Emergency Department (KFED). International literature has demonstrated consistently that HCPs are unwilling to conduct ODDs due to multiple reasons which have been mirrored by parental views on having an ODD. Opportunistic ODDs within a childrens emergency department have not been researched from either an HCP or parents view. A mixed method research design comprising 8 parent interviews, HCP's survey and a focus group where 9 HCPs attended was conducted. Convenience sampling was used to recruit eight parents who had had an ODD at KFED in the previous 2-3 weeks. The survey link, which included an invite to the focus group, was emailed to all doctors and nurses working within KFED during September 2018 to January 2019.

This research was conducted at one location, Kidz First Emergency Department. The children's emergency department based at Middlemore Hospital, within Counties Manukau District Health Board.

A summary of the findings were that most parents were unaware that their

child was categorised as obese. Once identified, all parents wanted to have the healthy living discussion with the HCP. Several factors affected parental engagement in the ODD and these aligned with HCP's experiences. All parents were keen to make some of the suggested lifestyle changes, yet there were several factors which prevented implementation, including grandparental behaviour and parental time pressure.

The overall conclusion was that HCPs working within KFED should try to prioritise ODDs with families when parental engagement criteria are met.

### Biography

Jo Thomson began her paediatric nursing career 20 years ago in England, before moving to New Zealand in 2003. She has worked in a variety of hospitals in Auckland and settled for the last 10 years at Kidz First Childrens' Emergency Department at Middlemore Hospital (CMDHB). Jo has completed her Research Masters in Nursing from the University of Auckland in 2019. She is passionate about health promotion and in particular health inequalities due to childhood obesity in the South Auckland children. She is a wife and mother of two adolescent boys who loves to combine exercise with coffee and socialising. (100 words).

## Impact of milk type on visual maturation during early infancy

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### Objective:

Human milk is acknowledged to provide bio-available nutrients that contribute to retinal development and visual maturation in infants. Our aim was to assess differences in visual function and retinal development in healthy full-term infants aged 4 to 6 months relation to two milk feeding regimes, exclusively breast-fed and standard formula-fed.

**Subjects and method:** This cross sectional comparative study included 55 healthy full-term infants aged 4 to 6 months; 25 were exclusively breast-fed and 30 were fed standard formula. Visual function and retinal development were examined using flash visual evoked potential (F-VEP) and flash electroretinogram (F-ERG).

### Results:

F-VEP revealed that breast-fed infants had significantly more rapid

conduction than formula-fed infants in the form of shorter latency ( $123.68 \pm 18.44$  versus  $150.63 \pm 30.81$ ) and higher amplitude of P2 wave ( $30.64 \pm 23.94$  versus  $9.23 \pm 9.95$ ). Additionally, F-ERG a and b waves' amplitudes were significantly higher in breast-fed than formula-fed infants ( $11.96 \pm 4.82$  versus  $8.00 \pm 1.93$  for a wave and  $27.62 \pm 10.58$  versus  $19.21 \pm 6.81$  for b wave).]

### Conclusion:

Exclusive breast milk feeding in early infancy promotes earlier retinal development and visual maturation.

### Key words:

visual evoked potential, electroretinogram, Visual function, breast-fed, formula fed, infants

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## Clinical Impact of COVID-19 on Turkish Children with Neurological Diseases: One Centre Experience

Dicle Sener Okur

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### Background:

'Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)' is the causative agent of the new type of coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Data on how COVID-19 affects children with neurological and neuromuscular disorders such as cerebral palsy is limited. This study aims to explore the effects of COVID-19 in children with neurological and neuromuscular disorders.

### Material and Methods

A retrospective study was conducted at State Hospital of Denizli, Department of Paediatric Infectious Disease. Paediatric patients diagnosed with COVID-19 who were hospitalized between March 18, 2020 and January 18, 2021 were included in the study. Children were divided into two groups: those with (group I) and without neurological and /or neuromuscular disorders (group II). The demographic information of the two groups, sources of COVID-19 transmission, duration of symptoms before admission to the hospital, clinical and laboratory findings, treatments, length of stay in hospital and intensive care unit, and prognoses were compared.

### Results

There was no difference between group I and group II in terms of demographic characteristics other than gender. Male cases were more than female cases in group I; however female cases were more than male cases in the other group ( $p<0,001$ ). The virus was transmitted to the children in both groups mostly from an individual in the home (13 vs. 198; 68.4%, 81.5%). There was no difference between group I and group II in terms of presence of symptoms (18 vs. 208; 94.7% vs. 85.6%) ( $p=0,27$ ). The most common symptoms were fever (89,5%; 71.2%) and cough (52.6%; 36,2%) in both groups. The difference between group I and group II was significant in terms of seizure (47.3%; 1,7%), dyspnoea (36.8%, 6.2%) and number of days with fever ( $2.6\pm 1.9$ ;  $1.58\pm 1.42$ ) ( $p<0,001$ ,  $p<0,001$ ,  $p=0,02$ ). While hypoxemia (7, 11; 36.8%, 4.5%) and

abnormal auscultation findings (8, 44; 42.1%, 18.1%) were more common in children in group I, hypertension was more common in group II (0, 8; 0%, 3.3%). Blood lymphocyte count ( $p=0,001$ ), serum albumin ( $p<0,001$ ) values of patients in group I were lower; and serum crp ( $p=0,01$ ), creatinin kinase ( $p=0,04$ ) values of patients in group I were higher than patients in group II. Lung involvement of COVID-19 was found to be more frequent and more severe in group I ( $p=0,04$ ). The frequency of hospitalization in the intensive care unit ( $p<0,001$ ) and application of NIMV ( $p<0,001$ ); the number of days followed-up in the intensive care ( $p<0,001$ ) and in the hospital ( $p=0,02$ ) of the patients in group I were higher than those in group II.

### Conclusion

**It is recognized that children with underlying neurological and/or neuromuscular diseases are severely affected by COVID-19. In order to mitigate pandemic effects, the outpatient follow-up and treatment methods of these children should be reviewed, and strategies such as telemedicine and telerehabilitation to minimize transmission should be developed for future pandemics.**

### Keywords:

Children, COVID-19, cerebral palsy, neuromuscular diseases, seizure, epilepsy, pandemic

### Biography

Dicle Sener Okur was born at 1980 in Ankara, Turkey. He/She has graduated from Ege University Faculty of Medicine at 2004, between 2004-2010 worked in Istanbul University, Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics. In 2014, he/she has graduated from Istanbul University, Cerrahpasa Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pediatrics as Pediatric Infectious Diseases specialist.

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## Subconjunctival cysticercosis-Is surgery always indicated? Role of medical management-Literature review and report of two cases

**Sonalika Mehta**

All India Institute of medical sciences

Ocular cysticercosis is caused by the larval form of pork tapeworm for which humans and pigs are the intermediate hosts. Intense inflammation secondary to immunological reaction is the hallmark feature of the infection, which can affect almost any tissue of the host. Orbital imaging yields specific features suggestive of the diagnosis. Although medical management is the recommended treatment for extra ocular and retro-orbital cysticercosis, surgical removal has also been suggested by several authors. Here we report two cases of subconjunctival cysticercosis, successfully managed with medical treatment alone using oral steroid and albendazole. Surgical excision for subconjunctival cysticercosis is associated with complications which can be observed even with the most

experienced hands. Through these two cases we wish to sensitize the practicing physicians regarding the most common ocular infestation seen in the developing countries along with brief literature review on the management protocols to be followed before any surgical reference.

### Biography

Sonalika has completed her MD at the age of 29 years from Baba Farid University of Health and Sciences, Faridkot. She is currently working as a senior resident, Pediatrics at A.I.I.M.S Rishikesh, India. She has published around 8 papers in reputed journals.

## Impact of Kangaroo Mother Care on survival of low birth weight Babies &lt;2000gm at SNCU Nalgonda: Jan-2015 to Dec-2019, 5 Years study

Damera Yadaiah  
District Hospital, INDIA

## Introduction

Low Birth Weight is major contributor to NMR. Prematurity and its complication are the leading causes of death. Gestational age and birth weight are the strong determinants of neonatal survival. KMC is simple, cost effective, evidence based practice of providing continuous skin-to-skin contact, exclusive breastfeeding, early discharge and reduces mortality and sepsis.

## Aims &amp; Objectives

Primary objective of study is to look at implementation of kangaroo mother care and its impact on survival of babies <2000gm.

## Material &amp; Methods

Retrospective study, included all babies <2000gm from January-2015 to December 2019. 10 bedded KMC ward, 3staff nurses, central oxygen, pulse-oximeters and Resuscitation equipments. All the essential newborn care practices including KMC is part of the best practices at SNCU Nalgonda since 2014. KMC is effectively practiced by trained KMC Nurses. Average duration of KMC per day 8–10 hours. Data variables like admissions, KMC eligible babies coverage, Survival, Mortality and Morbidity collected from electronic data.

## Results

1513 LBW Neonates admitted during study period, KMC Coverage of eligible babies: 2015 – 54.1% , 2019 - 82.2%

Median Birth Weight 1344gm ( $\pm$ 183),

Mean GA weeks 33.4 ( $\pm$  1.54).

	January - December				Total	
	2015 (%)	2016 (%)	2017 (%)	2018 (%)		2019 (%)
Admission <2000gm	285	287	324	290	327	1613
KMC Coverage	154(54.1)	226(78.8)	No KMC Services	267(98.9)	269(82.2)	1123 (74.2%)
Survival	202(70.0)	224(78.1)	207(63.9)	211(72.8)	252(77.1)	1098 (72.4%)
LAMA	5(1.8)	5(1.7)	16(4.9)	9(3.1)	7(2.1)	42 (2.8%)
Referred	23(8.1)	25(8.7)	41(12.7)	33(11.4)	44(13.5)	166(11.0%)
Expired	55(19.3)	33(11.2)	60(18.5)	37(12.8)	24(7.3)	209(13.8%)

## Conclusions

SNCU Nalgonda providing all the essential newborn care services including Kangaroo Mother Care. But KMC component is missing in 2017 because of change in hospital premises, resulted in significant increased mortality.

Survival of babies <2000gm improved significantly in this 5 years study:

Except in the year 2017, No KMC services – Survival 63.9%.

Implementing effective KMC with dedicated staff improved survival of <2000gm babies.

The study clearly shows effective implementation KMC have good impact on survival of babies <2000gm.

## Biography

Dr.DAMERA YADAIH, MBBS is Working as a consultant paediatrician at District Hospital, Nalgonda since 25 years. Working in SNCU from 2008 as CIVIL SURGEON, HOD. Instrumental in establish 1st SNCU in INDIA, 1st level-II, unit to get accreditation by National Neonatology Form of India. Working to strengthening the FBNC in India to reduce NMR. Discharged 10000 babies till date, smallest baby discharged 650 gm, 28 wk GA, and 1st of its kind from district hospital. Presented Papers National, International, Conferences.

## E-BABE- Analysis of the theory of environmental capability (affordance) from Gibson's perspective and its feedback in the development of children's motor skills

**Morteza homayounnia Firoozjah**

Farhangian University, Tehran, Iran

The scientific study of the relationship between environment and behavior can be traced back a hundred years. An environment is an organized set of capabilities and capabilities. The importance of understanding the concept of capability in this article is highlighted when the capabilities of the environment are considered as providing opportunities for activity. Whereas the comprehensiveness of this concept has led to its obviousness in some references; This study tries to have a comprehensive view of the concept of components by examining the literature of environmental studies and behavior and to analyze it. Although the definition of the concept of capability seems relatively simple, it has proven to be extremely difficult to design and build on it. This has sparked countless debates as to its true nature. The research methodology is based on a qualitative method that analyzes valid ideas and opinions with an interpretive approach, focusing on the concept of environmental capability based on environmental literature and behavior. This research, believing that by analyzing and intervening in different aspects of the concept of environmental capability, a comprehensive and practical approach can be obtained, analyzes the different

attitudes of the providers and finally examines the obvious and hidden implications of this concept. Gives. The results show that although various interpretations and categories of capability have been mentioned, Gibson's approach to this concept forms the basis of its application in the field of children's environment; But it is necessary to refer to the thematic expansion of the concept of providers in the face of the environment created for children's motor development to achieve a comprehensive and efficient view in the design of children's movement environment and by emphasizing the pervasive aspects of the concept of environmental capability Motor aspects were found in the study of children's environment, which is mostly considered a motor aspect.

### Biography

Morteza homayounnia firoozjah has completed his PhD at the age of 29 years from university of tehran.. He has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute.

## Study Of Prevalence And Clinical Spectrum Of Septic Acute Kidney Injury (Saki) In Steroid Responsive Nephrotic Syndrome

**Debanjan Sinha**

DR. B.C. ROY Post Graduate Institute of Paediatric Sciences, Kolkata, India

Systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) insult in the nephrotic background initiates interplay between inflammation and oxidative stress, leading to septic acute kidney injury (SAKI). The reported prevalence of AKI in last century is 30% in nephrotic syndrome. Most paediatric studies are related to AKI in nephrotic syndrome while there is hardly any data on SAKI in steroid-responsive nephrotic syndrome. The present study was conducted to study the prevalence and clinical profile of SAKI in nephrotic syndrome. It was prospective observational study among children upto 12 years of age. pRIFLE and KDIGO criteria was used for AKI staging while SIRS criteria helped to analyse different categories of sepsis (Sepsis, Severe sepsis and Septic shock). Among the total 235 admitted steroid responsive nephrotic patients, 64 patients (27.23%) developed AKI while 59 of them had features of SAKI. So, the proportion of SAKI was 92.10% (59 of 64). Severity of AKI was found to be increased as per progression of sepsis to severe sepsis to septic shock. 15.3% SAKI cases were positive for blood culture (M.C.- Pneumococci) while 8.5% positive for urine culture (M.C.- E.Coli). Clinical features included features of peritonitis or

sepsis followed by prolongation of the oliguric phase, development of hypertension, azotemia and congestive heart failure in some cases. Diuresis followed with subsidence of edema, CCF, azotemia. Hypertension persisted for variable period. Morbidity and mortality was observed to be more in septic AKI group, compared to non-septic AKI. Hence, sepsis & SAKI are the most dreadful complication of nephrotic syndrome.

### Biography:

Dr. Debanjan Sinha has completed his MBBS degree (undergraduate) from WBUHS (West Bengal, India) university and currently pursuing M.D. (post-graduate) degree from the same university. He has already published 2-3 papers in national journals and has received one national and zonal level award, presenting his original research work. He is the disciple of Prof. Sanat Kumar Ghosh (2nd author) who is the Principal of his institute and has published a number of papers in different journals and recipient of different awards.



## The role of postnatal BPA exposure on children's growth and development: A systematic review

**Valerie Laurencia**

Cibabat Regional General Hospital, Cimahi, Indonesia

### **Background:**

Prenatal exposure to bisphenol A (BPA), a building block of polycarbonate plastics used in the production of products including food containers, has been linked with altered development: obesity and precocious puberty in children. However, the association of those with postnatal exposure has not been well researched.

### **Objective:**

To investigate the association between postnatal exposure to BPA and children's growth and development.

### **Methods:**

A systematic search through PubMed and Google Scholar using PRISMA guideline for studies of BPA exposure and growth and development in children conducted in 2010 - 2019.

### **Results:**

There were 714 studies identified, and 26 of those studies were finally included in this systematic review. The number of participants range from 40 to 1.239 children, with a total of 8.780 participants aged between 4 months and 18 years old.

### **Conclusion:**

There seems to be associations between postnatal BPA exposure and children's growth; particularly increased BMI, children's ADHD, ASD, maladaptive behavior, cognitive and social impairment, and early puberty or sexual development. Cohort studies with well-designed methods are needed to better understand the effects of prenatal BPA exposure in human growth and development principally in children to evaluate current policy of food packaging

### **Keywords:**

bisphenol-A, children, growth, development, behavior