International Conference on

PEDIATRICS & NEONATOLOGY

October 11-12, 2023 | Virtual

2023 PROCEEDINGS

Theme: "Exploring New Horizons & Advancements in Improving Child Health & Well Being."

Scitechseries Publishing Limited,
71-75, Shelton, Covent Garden,
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https://www.scitechseries.com/pediatrics
pediatrics@scitechconference.com

Phone: +44 2045874848
WhatsApp: +44 1407380045

PREFACE

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Scitechseries is thrilled to announce the successful completion of the **International Conference on Pediatrics & Neonatology 2023** (**Pediatrics 2023**) in virtually held from **October 11-12, 2023**.

Pediatrics 2023 was a fantastic conference that featured well-known speakers who exchanged knowledge and participated in panel discussions on cutting-edge Pediatrics 2023.

An international audience comprised of young researchers, prominent corporate delegates, and gifted students from many nations was present at this highly renowned conference hosted by Scitechseries.

The theme of the conference was "**Exploring New Horizons & Advancements in Improving Child Health & Well Being.**" The conference brought together leading experts, researchers, academicians, and practitioners from around the globe to discuss the latest advancements and emerging trends in the field of Pediatrics & Neonatology. In the realm of pediatrics, we explored foundational healthcare practices for children and delved into targeted, industry-specific approaches within the field of Pediatric medicine.

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

PEDIATRICS 2023

Rafael Pelayo,
Stanford University, USA

From Zzzz's to A's: How later school start times can promote youth mental health and wellbeing, academic success, and athletic performance

Abstract: This presentation will describe the science and relationship between later school start times in the US and youth mental health outcomes. A growing body of literature indicates that start times of no earlier than 8:30AM for secondary schools increases sleep duration among students, whose circadian rhythms change with adolescence. Although several factors, including biological changes in sleep associated with puberty, lifestyle choices, and academic demands, negatively affect secondary students' ability to obtain sufficient sleep, the evidence strongly implicates earlier school start times (ie, before 8:30AM) as a key modifiable contributor to insufficient sleep and circadian rhythm disruption in this population. Furthermore, research has demonstrated that delaying school start times is an effective countermeasure to chronic sleep loss, with a range of potential benefits to students regarding physical and mental health, safety, athletic performance, and academic achievement. Currently, only the states of California and Florida have laws regarding school start times. The American Academy of Pediatrics, The American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, The American Academy of Sleep Medicine, and numerous other organizations strongly support the efforts of school districts nationally to optimize sleep in students and urges start times that facilitate middle and high school students to obtain optimal levels of sleep (8.5–9.5 hours) and to improve physical and mental health, safety, academic performance, athletic success, and improved quality of life overall.

Biography:

Rafael Pelayo is Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at Stanford University. As a Pediatric Neurologist and sleep specialist, his clinical focus has been the treatment of sleep disorders in children and adults. He has lectured nationally and internationally, and has been chair of the Sleep Disorders Research Advisory Board of the National Center for Sleep Disorders Research, and chair of the pediatric special interest section of the American Academy of Sleep Medicine. Pelayo currently teaches Dement's Sleep and Dreams, which has been among the most frequently taken courses by Stanford undergraduates over the past 50 years.

Amrit Joshi is a senior at Gunn High School in Palo Alto, CA. He is a varsity baseball player and honor roll student who earned All-League and All-Bay Area Sportswriters honors in 2023. His scholarly interests include the relationship of sleep, mindfulness and meditation on athletic performance, academic outcomes, and overall mental health. He will attend Macalester College in St. Paul, MN in 2024 and play baseball for the Macalester Scots.

Shashank Joshi is Professor and Director of Combined Training in Pediatrics, Psychiatry, and Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, and Director of School Mental Health at Lucile Packard Children's Hospital Stanford. He also serves as Senior Associate vice Provost for Academic Wellbeing at Stanford University. His publications focus on interprofessional collaboration, cultural aspects of pediatric health, wellbeing promotion in youth and young adults, and suicide prevention in school settings. His current book, thinking about Prescribing: The Psychology of Psychopharmacology with Diverse Youth & Families (American Psychiatric Press 2022), examines the relational and psychotherapeutic aspects of medication treatment.

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Zhenhuan Liu,
Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine,
China

Neuroimaging for evaluating nerve repair and remodeling in children with cerebral palsy by acupuncture

Objective: To investigate the effect of and Acupuncture on brain plasticity and motor development in children with cerebral palsy. Investigate effect on mechanism of apoptosis of brain nerve cells, regulating the expression of neurotrophic factors, promoting the remodeling of nerve synaptic structure and motor development in young rats with cerebral palsy. Two: To evaluate the effect and mechanism of acupuncture on cerebral palsy. Three: The nerve repair effect of acupuncture on 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 Gross motor function measure ,Peabody fine motor function, Gesell, muscle tension, joint activity, activity of daily living transcranial doppler, skull B ultrasound, Brain Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Imaging MRI, Positron Emission Tomography SPECT, Diffusion tensor tractography evaluation method

Results: the recovery rate of extracellular space (92.3%) was significantly higher than that of the Control group (70.8%) ($P < 0.05$), Transcranial Doppler, TCD total efficiency (79.3%) was significantly higher than that in the control group (51.8%) ($P < 0.05$). Acupuncture to promote the development of neurological and cognitive movement under 6 month's children, effectively reduce the neurological squeal. 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 Brain 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 ultras nous brain injury (86.7%) in acupuncture group was significantly higher than that in control group (64.4%) ($P < 0.05$). The recovery rate of brain SPECT in acupuncture group was 96.4%, which was significantly higher than that in the control group ($P < 0.01$)

Conclusion: 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.

Key Words: Cerebral palsy, Acupuncture, Nerve repair, remodeling, motor function

Zhenhuan Liu,
Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine,
China

Neuroimaging for evaluating nerve repair and remodeling in children with cerebral palsy by acupuncture

Biography:

Zhenhuan LIU professor of pediatrics, Pediatric acupuncturist Ph.D. tutor. He has been engaged in pediatric clinical and child rehabilitation for 40 years. Led the rehabilitation team to treat more than 40,000 cases of children with intellectual disability, cerebral palsy and autism from China and more than 20 countries, More than 26800 children's deformity returned to school and society and became self-sufficient. The rehabilitation effect ranks the international advanced level. Vice-chairman of Rehabilitation professional committee children with cerebral palsy, World Federation of Chinese Medicine Societies. Visiting Professor of Chinese University of Hong Kong in recent 10 years. .He is most famous pediatric neurological and rehabilitation specialists in integrated traditional Chinese and Western medicine in China. He has edited 10 books. He has published 268 papers in international and Chinese medical journals.

ABSTRACT SPEAKERS

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Marlene F. Escobedo Monge,
Valladolid University, Spain

Zinc and copper status, and copper/zinc ratio in a series of cystic fibrosis patients

Abstract: Cystic fibrosis is a chronic disease that affects all areas of life and may require, in addition to regular treatment with fat-soluble vitamins and enzymes, a supply of other essential micronutrients such as zinc and copper. The purpose of this study was to investigate serum zinc and copper levels, serum copper/zinc ratios and their relationship with nutritional indicators in a group of cystic fibrosis patients. Phenotypic characteristics, clinical, biochemical tests, and dietary zinc intake were evaluated. Zinc and copper levels in blood serum were evaluated by atomic absorption spectrophotometry and dietary zinc intake by prospective dietary surveys of 72 hours (including a weekend day). Seventeen cystic fibrosis patients take part. Mean serum zinc and copper levels, and dietary zinc intake were normal. A significant association was found between serum copper and zinc levels. No patient with dietary zinc deficiency had hypozincemia.

This situation should alert us to a marginal zinc deficiency and may explain why there were no overlapping cases between the two groups, suggesting that probably 41% of the cases in this study were at elevated risk of zinc deficiency. No patient with hypozincemia had abnormal copper levels. There were 94% of cystic fibrosis cases with a copper/zinc ratio >1.00. This result may be an indicator of the state of inflammation and should alert us to consider the risk of zinc deficiency in these patients. The copper/zinc ratio may be an indicator of an inflammatory state due to the underlying disease or of zinc deficiency in cystic fibrosis patients

Biography:

Marlene is a pediatrician and a Doctor of Medicine, a researcher at the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Valladolid. She has a doctorate in "Health Sciences Research", two master's degrees, one in "Clinical Nutrition" and the other in "Biological Aspects of Nutrition". She is a peer reviewer for the MDPI, Springer Nature, International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health and Medicine. She is very interested in food security and food bio fortification and especially in the research studies that are being carried out on micronutrients in the nutritional status of patients with malnutrition and chronic diseases.

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K. M. Yacob,
Marma Health Centre, India

How to make a proper diagnosis for fever and hyperthermia?

Abstract: The distinction between fever and hyperthermia is evident in their contrasting effects on the body. Fever, characterized by elevated temperature, manifests with specific symptoms and signs, often associated with decreased blood flow. In contrast, hyperthermia, induced by external factors, exhibits symptoms and actions indicative of increased blood flow. Given these opposing physiological responses, it becomes imperative to differentiate testing and treatment approaches for fever and hyperthermia, recognizing the unique pathways through which they affect organisms.

Key Words: Immune system, Prostaglandins, Things that occur in fever and hyperthermia, W neurons, C neurons.

Biography:
A practicing physician in the field of healthcare in the state of Kerala in India for the last 34 years and very much interested in basic research. My interest is spread across the fever, inflammation and back pain. I am a writer. I already printed and published ten books on these subjects. I wrote hundreds of articles in various magazines.
After scientific studies, we have developed 8000 affirmative cross checking questions. It can explain all queries related to fever.

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Liknaw Bewket Zeleke,
University of New South Wales, Australia

Treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula in Low- and Middle-Income Countries: A scoping review

Abstract: Introduction: Obstetric fistula is an abnormal opening between the reproductive tract and lower urinary and/or gastrointestinal tract resulting from obstetric complications, affecting nearly two million women worldwide. It imposes physical, economic, social, and mental consequences on the affected women. The treatment outcomes vary, and mostly, surgical treatment results in improved quality of life and successful subsequent pregnancy for survivors.

Objective: To examine and map the treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula in low- and middle-income countries. Methods. The data were extracted from primary research, systematic reviews, reports, and any other relevant literature accessed from databases, gray literature, university repositories, and other sources. Data were summarized using an Excel datasheet and analyzed to map treatment outcomes.

Result: The review examined the full text of 54 studies on the treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula. The findings were grouped into two themes: short-term and long-term outcomes. The short-term outcomes included repair results incontinence, infection, urine retention, hemorrhage, and retained catheter. The long-term outcomes included fistula recurrence, residual incontinence, quality of life, reproductive issues, mental health, family and social support, and financial status.

Conclusion: The treatment outcomes of obstetric fistula can be grouped into short-term and long-term outcomes. Although this review found adequate studies for the analysis, most study designs were poor. Stronger studies are recommended in the future to guide policy and decision-making. We would like to suggest that researchers conduct systematic reviews and meta-analyses independently for short-term and long-term outcomes.

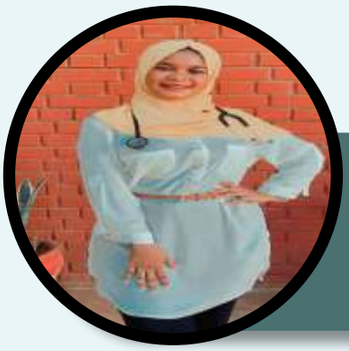
Biography:
Mr. Liknaw Bewket Zeleke studied BSc in Midwifery and MSc in Midwifery Education at University of Gondar and Mekelle University, respectively, in Ethiopia. Currently, he is studying PhD in Obstetrics and Gynecology at University of New South Wales Sydney, Australia. He is also affiliated at Debre Markos University, Ethiopia, with an assistant professorship academic rank. Mr. Liknaw managed more than 25 article publications in reputable journals.

Leyang Liu,
Capital Medical University School of Nursing, China

Effects of a low glycemic index or low glycemic load diet on pregnant women at high risk of gestational diabetes: A meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

Abstract: Aims: To evaluate the effect of low glycemic index or low glycemic load diets on maternal and neonatal outcomes at high risk of gestational diabetes mellitus (GDM). Data synthesis: Several databases (PubMed, Cochrane Library, Web of Science, Embase, OVID, Clinical Trials. gov, China National Knowledge Infrastructure, China Biomedical Database, and Wanfang Database) were searched from January 1990 to January 2022 (updated to November 2022). Randomized controlled trials of low glycemic index diets interventions for women at high risk of GDM were included. From 2131 articles initially were screened, after eliminating duplicates, 1749 titles and abstracts were analyzed. 71 documents that met the inclusion criteria were selected and 3 documents were obtained through searching the reference lists. After reading the full text, 10 studies were retained. Two authors evaluated the studies, extracted data and conducted quality assessment independently. A total of 10 studies with 2304 patients met the inclusion criteria. Compared with the control group, a low glycemic index diet could control the range of weight gain (WMD -1.01, 95% CI -1.41 to -0.61), decrease the incidence of excessive weight gain (OR 0.69, 95% CI 0.54–0.87), lessen the incidence of large-for-gestational-age infants (OR 0.32, 95% CI 0.16–0.62) and reduce the incidence of preterm infants (OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.29–0.71). Conclusion: A low glycemic index or low glycemic load diet could control maternal weight gain, reduce the incidence of excessive weight gain, and decrease the incidence of large-for-gestational-age infants and preterm infants in group with high risk of GDM.

Biography:
Leyang Liu, 22 years old, has a bachelor's degree. She is studying at Capital Medical University of China for a master's degree in nursing. Her main research direction is the prevention and management of gestational diabetes mellitus. She has excellent academic performance and has published one SCI paper.



Farah Abdeljalil Elsiddig Dafalla,
University of Gezira,
Gezira

Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice towards family planning among married women in ALTI city, AL-Gezira state, Sudan, March-2023

Abstract: Family Planning (FP) is defined as a way of thinking and living that is adopted voluntary upon the bases of knowledge, attitude and responsible decisions by individuals and couples. Family planning refers to a conscious effort by acouple to limit or space the number of children they have with contraceptive methods.

This study aims to asses the concept, attitude and practice of family planning among married women in ALTI town. 45 women were interviewed, data were collected using a structured and pretested questionnaire,which included study participants socio-demographic characteristics,access to FP services, knowledge, attitude and practice of FP.

The data were collected and analysed by Google form, software values were expressed in percentage and tables.

The study showed that the overall proper knowledge, attitude and practice of women towards family planning (FP) was 63%,40% and 41% respectively. Factors associated with the practice of FP were residence, marital status, educational status, age, occupation and knowledge and attitude and number of children. In this study, the level of knowledge and attitude towards family planning was relatively low and the level of family planning utilization was quite low in comparison with many studies. Also there is association between women who using contraceptives for long time and infertility. Every health worker should teach the community on family planning holistically to increase the awareness so that family planning utilization will be enhanced. Besides, more studies are needed in a thorough investigation of the different reasons affecting the non-utilizing of family planning and how these can be addressed are necessary

Biography:
Farah Abdeljalil Elsiddig Dafalla is a fifth-level student at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Gezira, trainer in Family planning association, Diploma in pharmacology BAFADNY CENTRE, Neuro Linguistic Programing Assistant.

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Andrea Gonzalez-Montoro,
Polytechnic University of Valencia,
Spain

Role of Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging in the detection and follow- up of gynecological cancers

Abstract: The International Federation of Gynecology and Obstetrics has recognized the benefits of using Positron Emission Tomography (PET) imaging in the detection, stage evaluation and follow-up of gynecological cancers. However, conventional state-of-the-art PET scanners offer low sensitivity and insufficient spatial resolutions for the correct diagnosis of onco-gynecological lesions. Extending the use of PET in gynecological practice therefore requires the development of a patient-adaptable scanner with time-of-flight (TOF) capabilities and high sensitivity. In addition, the equipment must achieve homogeneous spatial resolutions < 2 mm in the entire field-of-view (FOV), better image contrast and be affordable. The inclusion of dedicated PET equipment in gynecological oncology will impact the socio- health field since better image quality enables better diagnoses, which is a key factor in the recovery and life expectancy of patients. In this presentation, each of these points is reviewed, delving into the impact of PET imaging in gynecological oncology and how it contributes improving diagnostic and therefore patient recuperation.

Biography:

Andrea Gonzalez-Montoro was 9-year academic career, she have been working on the study and improvement of PET technology. From 2014 to 2019, she worked at the i3M designing and building pre-clinical and clinical PET prototypes. Some of the developed devices were successfully transferred to the industry. In March 2019, she joined Stanford University as a Postdoctoral Fellow for implementing TOF-PET. In 2023 she got a postdoctoral fellowship at the i3M-CSIC. She is the co-founder and president of Women of Science, an association developed with the Spanish Foundation: Royal Academy of Sciences to promote the presence of women in science.

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Amina Aquil,
Higher Institute of Health Sciences,
Morocco

Body image dissatisfaction in Moroccan Women with breast and gynecological cancer treated with radical surgery : Associated factors

Abstract: The present study aimed to assess the prevalence of body image dissatisfaction in a population of Moroccan women with breast or gynecological cancer who underwent radical surgery and to identify associated factors. This cross-sectional study was conducted at Ibn Rochd Casablanca University Hospital over a ten-month period. Two hundred patients with breast or gynecological cancer who had undergone radical surgery were included. The questionnaire collected data on the women's sociodemographic factors and clinical characteristics. The assessment tools used were the Body Image Scale (BIS) and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS). The prevalence of body image dissatisfaction, as assessed by the BIS, was 54% in mastectomized women and 45% in women who had undergone a hysterectomy or oophorectomy. A strong correlation was found between body image dissatisfaction and anxiety and depressive disorders (p-values <0.001). Factors associated with body image impairment included age, marital status, number of children, monthly income, occupation, occupational status, tumor stage, and type of surgery. This study underscores the importance of implementing a psychological support protocol for patients with gynecological and breast cancer.

Biography:

Amina AQUIL has completed his PhD at the age of 27 years from Hassan First University of Settat, Morocco. She is responsible for the nursing care center of the simulation center at the Higher Institute of Health Sciences, Hassan I University, Settat, Morocco. She has published more than 5 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer of repute.

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Azza Fthelrhman Abdelhalim,
Gezira University,
Sudan

Management and successful closure of obstetric fistula in Kassala Saudi Hospital:a retrospective review of records

Abstract: Globally, 50,000–100,000 women develop obstetric fistula annually. 33,000 of these women live in Sub-Saharan Africa where limitations in quality obstetric care and fistula repairs are prevalent. Among women with fistula in resource-limited settings, there is paucity of data on quality of care received. The aim of this study was to characterize obstetric fistula among women managed at Kassala Fistula Center, and evaluate predictors of successful fistula closures.

Methods: A retrospective review of records for all obstetric fistula women managed at Kassala Fistula Center, between 2015 and 2022 was performed. Patient socio-demographics, obstetric characteristics and fistula repair outcomes data were reviewed. A multivariate logistic regression model was used to analyze predictors of successful fistula repair.

Results: A total of 281 women aged between 16 to 38 years and with a mean age of 22.6 years were included. Of these,9 were lost to follow, 93 (34.2 %), 48 (17.6 %), 65 (24 %) and 64 (23

%) women had vesico-vaginal fistula, recto-vaginal fistula, urethrovaginal fistula and vesico-uteral fistula, respectively. 69.5 and 26.5 % of cases were associated with obstructed labor complications and iatrogenic factors, respectively. Successful fistula closure was achieved among 86.3 %. Women with fistula who reported being in labor for ≥3 days, having ≥1 previous fistula repair attempt, and having lived with the fistula for >1 year, had significantly lower odds of successful repair.

Conclusions: Successful fistula closure rates of about 89 % among women of index repair attempt were achieved. Conversely, reported histories of ≥3 days in labor, ≥1 previous failed attempts at repair and a fistula duration of >1 year, were significant determinants of failed fistula closures. To effectively mitigate obstetric fistula burden in Eastern Sudan, a comprehensive package of services including quality emergency obstetric care, increased availability of and access to quality fistula repair, active surveillance to identify community-based women with fistula and a strong political will towards effective fistula care, are recommended.

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Mohsen Safaei,
Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran

The goals and applications of synthetic Biology in Gynecologic cancer diagnosis or treatment

Abstract: Synthetic biology is an interdisciplinary field that combines principles of biology, engineering, and computer science to design and construct new biological parts, devices, and systems with useful applications. In the context of cancer diagnosis, synthetic biology offers innovative approaches to improve early detection, prognosis, and treatment selection for cancer patients. The primary goal of synthetic biology in this field is to engineer and manipulate biological components and networks to develop advanced diagnostic tools with enhanced sensitivity and specificity. One significant application of synthetic biology in cancer diagnosis is the development of biosensors. These biosensors are designed to detect specific molecular markers or biomolecules associated with cancer development or progression. By engineering cells or biological circuits, synthetic biologists can create biosensors that produce a measurable signal in response to the presence or activity of these cancer biomarkers. These biosensors can be integrated into diagnostic platforms to provide rapid, cost-effective, and accurate cancer detection. Furthermore, synthetic biology also enables the design and construction of gene circuits that can accurately identify and classify different cancer subtypes or stages. Genetic circuits can be engineered to sense and respond to specific gene expression patterns or physiological changes associated with different types of cancer cells. By integrating multiple sensors and signal amplification modules into a single circuit, synthetic biologists can create diagnostic systems capable of precisely characterizing cancer cells, thus aiding in personalized treatment selection. Moreover, synthetic biology has the potential to revolutionize cancer therapeutics by enabling the development of targeted therapies. Through synthetic biology techniques, researchers can design and construct intelligent drug delivery systems that specifically target cancer cells while sparing healthy tissues. These systems utilize engineered cells, nanoparticles, or viral vectors to deliver therapeutic agents, such as chemotherapeutic drugs or gene therapies, precisely to cancerous tissues. This targeted approach minimizes the side effects commonly associated with conventional chemotherapy, improving patient outcomes and overall treatment efficacy. In summary, synthetic biology provides a promising avenue for gynecologic cancer diagnosis or treatment (such as breast and ovarian cancers) by utilizing biosensors, genetic circuits, and targeted therapeutic strategies. By leveraging the principles of biological engineering,synthetic biologists aim to develop more sensitive, specific, and personalized cancer diagnostic tools. As this interdisciplinary field continues to advance, further progress is expected in the application of synthetic biology to improve early detection, prognosis, and treatment of cancer patients.

Biography:
Dr. Mohsen Saffari is affiliated to Health Research Center, and Health Education Department, Baqiyatallah University of Medical Sciences, Iran. Dr. Mohsen Saffari is currently providing services as Associate Professor. Dr. Mohsen Saffari has authored and co-authored multiple peer-reviewed scientific papers and presented works at many national and International conferences. Dr. Mohsen Saffari contributions have acclaimed recognition from honourable subject experts around the world. Dr. Mohsen Saffari is actively associated with different societies and academies. Dr. Mohsen Saffari academic career is decorated with several reputed awards and funding. Dr. Mohsen Saffari research interests include Medical Science.

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Scott L. Baughan,
Wayne State University School of Medicine,
USA

Functional analysis of candidate variants provides insight into missing heritability

Abstract: Accurate ascertainment of genetic risk can be potentially lifesaving for patients with hereditary cancer. However, a large number of patients will test negative despite family history of cancer or test positive for a variant of unknown significance (VUS), complicating clinical management. These patients may fear disease they are not at great risk for or may not be given access to potentially lifesaving early screening procedures. To address this problem, we have developed and validated an approach that can be applied to investigate likely pathogenic mutations in at-risk populations. A cohort of patients with likely hereditary cancer syndromes but no known genetic diagnosis was selected and the exomes of these patients were sequenced and analyzed. Several likely pathogenic variants were selected from the pool of likely pathogenic mutations and representative models of these variants were then assessed using an array of in vitro functional studies to determine the biochemical defect, if any, conferred by the variants. Analysis of the variants revealed internally and externally consistent phenotypic data and demonstrated the ability of our methodology to identify mutations with diverse phenotypes in small populations. With further study, the data generated by this project alone can be applied clinically to improve diagnostic accuracy for hundreds of patients a year. In addition, this search and validation strategy can be applied to different cohorts, small or large, of at-risk patients with hereditary cancer patterns to improve the accuracy and reliability of cancer genetic testing, and is capable of addressing the problem of missing heritability directly. The use of functional assays to interrogate the biochemical properties of the specific variants avoids high false positive and false negative rates and provides internal validation through the use of multiple, replicated assays. The use of curated variants from the test population further reduces the risk of random error. Altogether, we demonstrate an effective "cohort to clinic" pipeline for the discovery and assessment of likely pathogenic variants from high risk populations.

Biography:
Scott L. Baughan is an MD-PhD candidate at the Wayne State University School of Medicine. He completed his PhD in molecular genetics and genomics in the lab of Michael A. Tainsky with work on candidate variant analysis in hereditary ovarian cancer.

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Yotam Almagor
Meuhedet Healthcare, Jerusalem district, Israel

Home admission for medically complex neonates after discharge from the NICU – a novel "step-down" approach

Abstract: As intensive neonatal care improves and the limit of viability decreases, a growing number of premature and term neonates continue to present complex medical needs at discharge. For these infants and their caregivers, the moment of discharge is a drastic change from being at the center of medical attention in an NICU - to being alone at home with the various aspects of medical care widely dispersed and not always immediately available. We designed a pilot program for such infants in which a specialized team closely cares for these infants and families after discharge until a time when either they no longer need special care or when their caregivers are comfortable with caring for them in the ambulatory setting. Our team includes an experienced Neonatologist who is also the patient's case manager and is available 24/7 as well as a nurse, pediatric dietitian, speech therapist and a social worker. The infants are recruited to the program before discharge on a case by case basis and are kept in the program for an average of 3 months after which care is handed over to a pediatrician next to home. During the past 3 and a half years we have successfully treated over 30 infants with very encouraging results.

Biography:
Yotam Almagor has completed his MD from the Hadassah and Hebrew University Medical School in Jerusalem. He completed both his residency in Pediatrics and a Fellowship in neonatology at Hadassah University Hospital and was a staff Neonatologist at the NICU in Hadassah until 2018. Yotam is currently working as a Pediatrician and heads the pilot program for complex infants at Meuhedet Healthcare.

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Vahid Karami
Dezful University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Eye lens radiation exposure and diagnostic image quality in pediatric brain CT: Comparison of different dose optimization techniques

Abstract: Computed tomography (CT) of the brain is associated with radiation exposure to the lens of the eyes. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize scan settings to keep radiation exposure as low as reasonably achievable without compromising diagnostic image information. The aim of this study was to comparative effectiveness of the five practical techniques for lowering eye radiation exposure and their effects on image quality in pediatric brain CT.

Methods: The following scans were performed: reference scan, 0.06-mm Pbeq bismuth shield, 30% globally lowering tube current (GLTC), lowering tube voltage (LTV) from 120-to-90 kVp, gantry tilting and combination of gantry tilting with bismuth shielding. Radiation measurements were performed using thermoluminescence dosimeters. Objective and subjective image quality were evaluated.

Results: All strategies significantly reduced eye dose, and increased the posterior fossa artifact index (PFAI) and the temporal lobe artifact index (TLAI), relative to the reference setting. GLTC and LTV increased image noise, leading to lower signal-to-noise ratio (SNR) and contrast-to-noise ratio (CNR). Except for bismuth shielding, subjective image quality was relatively the same as the reference setting.

Conclusions: Exclusion of the eyes' lens from the scan field by using either gantry tilting or a patient chin down position may be the most effective strategy to reduce the eye dose in pediatric brain CT. For those having difficulty holding their chin down during the scan, GLTC setting might be an alternative.

Biography:
Vahid Karami graduated from Radiography (BSc) in 2013 and obtained MSc in Medical Physics in 2016 at Ahvaz University (Iran). He work as medical physicist at Dezful University (Ganjavian Hospital, Iran). He is also active as a researcher and head of the clinical research development unit at Dezful University. He obtained the national health physics award from Atomic Energy Organization of Iran in 2016. His main research interests are radiation protection dosimetry, pediatric imaging and diagnostic radiology. He is member of Iran's National Elites Foundation, Iranian Radiation Protection Society, Iranian Association of Medical Physicists and Iranian Radiographic Sciences Association.

Ciela Kadeshka A. Fuentes,
Dr.Paulino J.Garcia Memorial Research and Medical Center, Philippines

Heterotopic gestation with a successful obstetrical outcome: A case report

Abstract: Heterotopic pregnancy is a rare condition when at least two pregnancies are present simultaneously at different implantation sites. Such cases may lead to devastating outcomes if not diagnosed early and managed.

The patient is a 38 year old Gravida 6 Para 4 (4014), who presented with severe hypogastric pain, pallor, amenorrhea with positive pregnancy test and a transvaginal ultrasound showing a strong consideration of heterotopic gestation. Emergency exploratory laparotomy for ruptured tubal pregnancy, Left salpingectomy, and evacuation of hemoperitoneum was done, with a bulbously enlarged left fallopian tube with a 2-cm point of rupture seen intraoperatively. The procedure was well tolerated and postoperative course was generally uneventful. Repeat transvaginal ultrasound on hospital day three prior to discharge revealed a live intrauterine gestation at 10 weeks and 1 day. The intrauterine gestation reached term at 38 weeks and 1 day age of gestation, and the patient delivered vaginally with good obstetrical outcome.

In conclusion, a successful intrauterine pregnancy with a ruptured heterotopic gestation who underwent surgical intervention though rare is a great possibility. Still, high index of suspicion, complete history and physical examination, sonographic findings in the light of a pregnancy test positive are all imperative to its diagnosis and appropriate management.

Biography:
Dr. Fuentes is licensed pharmacist and physician. She graduated BS pharmacology at the University of Santo Tomas (UST) in Metro Manila Philippines. She finished her medical degree at the University of the East Ramon Magsaysay Memorial Research and Medical Center in Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines. At present, she is a resident trainee of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at a tertiary government hospital in Nueva Ecija, Philippines.

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Evangelia Michail Michailidou,
Apollonion Private Hospital, Cyprus

Psychological effects of breast cancer and their management by non-specialized personnel

Abstract: Breast cancer, as well as the operations to which patients undergo, are particularly stressful situations. The psychological effects of the above experiences are of great gravity, as a result of which the mental well-being of the patients is shaken, thus worsening their general state of health. There is a constant interaction between the two, which is often called upon to deal with unqualified personnel, since access to specialized agencies (psychologists, social workers) is not always possible.

Main Issue: According to research results, the most frequent consequences of the psychological burden of breast cancer are depression and anxiety. Furthermore, a large number of patients report a feeling of discomfort and alienation, while in patients who undergo a mastectomy, the feeling of loss of femininity and a negative change in their self-image prevails. In the latter, the identity crisis is also common: they feel the change in their body as "disharmony".

In the management of the above by common health professionals, the main problem is the lack of training on communication with the patient and on her psychology. During the studies conducted, it was observed that questions about sexuality and self-confidence were blocked by moral barriers and attachment to certain perceptions, which led to a lack of information about alternatives. On the contrary, in an evaluation of interventions by nurses specialized in breast care, an early diagnosis of depressive symptoms and a reduction of the patient's discomfort and stress during radiotherapy were observed.

Conclusion: The psychological dimension of the disease is critical and has an influence on every other dimension of the disease. The effects it can have on the patient are numerous and need attention. In addition, the training of health professionals in matters of psychology and communication, as well as the utilization of specialized personnel, are currently an unfulfilled need.

Epilogue: Mental health appears to be of major importance in breast cancer patients, and medical and nursing staff can play an important role in improving it. It is necessary both to try to improve the management of the patient and to carry out more studies on the issue.

Biography:
Dr.Evangelia Michail Michailidou Consultant Intensivist since 2019.Specialized in Intensive Care 2017-2019. Consultant Anaesthesiologist since 2015. Specialized in Anaesthesiology (2010 until 2015). Office Administrator at the department of secretariat at Hippocratio hospital of Thessaloniki from 2005 until 2010/Employee at the payroll department of fourth health region. Degree in Organization and Business administration. With training in homeopathic medicine. 1st & 2nd World champion in fin swimming during the period 1997-2002

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Evangelia Michail Michailidou,
Apollonion Private Hospital, Cyprus

Postoperative analgesia in breast cancer

Abstract: In the context of the care of a patient with breast cancer, it often becomes necessary to carry out operations, therapeutic (mastectomy, lumpectomy) and rehabilitation. The post-operative hospitalization phase is accompanied by acute pain, which without prompt treatment may turn into a chronic one, as well as a state of immunosuppression, regarding which the underlying risk of metastases should not be ignored. Undoubtedly, the choice of the most appropriate analgesic regimen in each case is critical.

Main Issue: While opioid analgesics have been shown to be effective in treating pain, modern studies converge on the need to reduce their use, due to their unwanted effects. It is advisable to use paracetamol, which seems to be the safest, as well as other analgesic, muscle relaxant and antispasmodic drugs, but without ignoring the limitations in their use and the insufficient analgesia they provide when they are not combined

According to studies, interventions involving local nerve blocks are more effective than pharmacological interventions and have fewer side effects. Their use provides satisfactory analgesia and protection against postoperative immunosuppression and significantly reduces opioid requirements. However, optimal analgesia is achieved when combined with a local anesthetic.

Conclusion: Indisputably, prophylactic and multifactorial analgesia administration, with central and peripheral action, is preferred, while in terms of frequency, the data indicate the superiority of systemic administration.

Epilogue: The absolutely ideal analgesic regimen does not exist, however, to ensure relief and protection against chronic neuropathic pain and metastases, the use of adequate analgesia in every circumstance and continuous research on the subject is of utmost importance.

Biography:
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Varsha Christy Rani Balaji,
MGM Healthcare PVT LTD, India

Recurrent scar endometriosis after excision-an uncommon surgical aftermath

Abstract: Endometriosis is the presence of endometrial glands and stromal tissue outside the uterus, which is estrogen dependent. It affects 5-10% of women of reproductive age. The common sites for endometriosis-ovaries, round and broad ligaments, tubes, rectum, sigmoid colon.

CASE PRESENTATION: 34 years/P2L2/2 LSCS/not sterilized/LCB- 5 years with C/o. intermittent abdominal pain over caesarean scar site for one year; pain increased during menstrual cycles. H/o. similar complaint after LSCS in 2013-Excisional biopsy done.

O/E:

P/A: Minimal tenderness over hypogastric region No guarding/rigidity

Suprapubic transverse scar+ A nodular mass (0.5x1 cm) felt P/V:

Uterus normal size, mobility mildly restricted Left forniceal tenderness+

Minimal cervical motion tenderness+ USG shows scar endometriosis HPE confirmed diagnosis.

Patient initially treated with intravenous antibiotics for 1 week. Since pain persisted, MRI whole abdomen confirmed scar endometriosis. WLE performed.

DISCUSSION: One of the theories concerning scar endometriosis is direct implantation of endometrial tissue in scars during operation. Under proper hormonal stimulus, these cells may proliferate or neighborhood tissue may undergo metaplasia, which leads to scar endometriosis.

Clinical diagnosis is by careful history and physical examination. The most common symptom- Colicky pain over surgical site; in some, palpable mass found.

Diagnostic methods-USG, CT & MRI. HPE is gold standard. WLE is the treatment of choice. CONCLUSION

Scar endometriosis though a rare entity (<1%), should be kept in mind as a differential diagnoses when woman present with painful swelling in abdominal scar especially with H/o. LSCS and nature of pain changes with menstruation. Hence thorough physical and clinical examination is important.

Biography:

Dr. Rani varsha christy balaji (29) is a highly skilled and experienced General physician. With over 5 years of experience, Dr. Rani varsha christy balaji is known for her exceptional medical expertise and compassionate patient care. She has dedicated her career to diagnosing and treating a wide range of medical conditions while providing personalized healthcare services to her patients.

Dr. Rani varsha christy balaji is known for her compassionate and personalized approach to patient care. She takes the time to listen to her patients' concerns and works closely with them to develop a treatment plan that meets their individual needs.

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Anurupa Nayak,
T.N. Medical College & B.Y.L. Nair Charitable Hospital, India

Recurrent scar endometriosis after excision -An uncommon surgical aftermath

Abstract: Emergency obstetric hysterectomy is a life saving procedure which involves surgical removal of the uterus and is usually performed for uncontrollable maternal haemorrhage when all other conservative management has failed. On one hand , it is the last resort to save a mother's life , and on the other hand,mother's reproductive capability is jeopardized. This study is conducted with an aim to determine the indication and feto-maternal outcome associated with emergency obstetric hysterectomy in a tertiary care centre.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective , observational and analytical study over a period of 2 years, from January 2018 till December 2019. A total of 29 cases of emergency obstetric hysterectomy were studied in the dept of obstetrics and gynaecology, Nair hospital, Mumbai.

Results: Out of total 6290 deliveries, the number of emergency obstetric hysterectomy in our study was 4 following vaginal delivery and 25 following cesarian section. The mean age for EOH was found to be 29 years. Multigravidas (26 out of 29) in particular were at high risk. Out of all EOH , the most common risk factor was found to be previous lscs (68.9%) and the most common indication being atonic PPH (38%) followed by placenta previa and placenta accreta spectrum. 18 out of 29 cases (62%) required intensive care and 3 patients(10.3%) were put on mechanical ventilation. There was no mortality following EOH in those 2 years of study. Although, perinatal morbidity was 20.7% and mortality 13.8%.

Conclusions: A balanced approach to emergency obstetric hysterectomy can prove to be life saving at times when conservative surgical modalities fail and interventional radiology is not immediately available

.Our study highlights the place of extirpative surgery in the face of rising rates of cesarean section and multiple pregnancie

Biography:

Dr. Anurupa Nayak has completed her MBBS from Medical College, Kolkata in the year of 2018 followed by post graduation & specialization (MS OBGY) in the subject of obstetrics and gynaecology at T.N.M.C & B.Y.L Nair Charitable Hospital (2019-2022). As part of the research, she has done her post graduation thesis work on umbilical coiling index & its effect on adverse perinatal outcome. Also during COVID-19 pandemic, she has participated in a study to find out the effect of co-infection of malaria & dengue in pregnant patients with SARS-COV-2 infection.

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