



**Turkish National Pediatric Society
Turkish Neonatal Society
Società Italiana Pediatria Ospedaliera**



Cooperation in Pediatrics International Joint-Meeting



**5th - 10th July 2011
Kemer - Turkey**

**Presidents of the Congress
TEZER KUTLUK
MURAT YURDAKOK
SALVATORE VENDEMMIA**



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Introduzione al Convegno

Colleghi e Colleghe,

buon pomeriggio e benvenuti a questo terzo Convegno internazionale che vede la SIPO impegnata con la Turkish National Pediatric Society e la Turkish Neonatal Society. In questi ultimi anni la Società Italiana di Pediatria Ospedaliera ha molto curato i rapporti di collaborazione con la SIP e le altre Società Italiane ad essa affiliate, ma ha anche stipulato ed approvato un protocollo di intesa con la Società Turca di Pediatria (12 dic. 2010): ciò al fine di una ulteriore collaborazione con le società dell'Eurasia, Caucasia ed i popoli del bacino mediterraneo.

Recentemente, al Congresso SIP di Milano, l'8 giugno 2011, è stato ratificato un protocollo d'intesa con l'associazione nazionale genitori (A.Ge) al fine di promuovere l'umanizzazione delle cure in Pediatria. A questo accordo hanno aderito la SIMEUP e la SIPPS. È stato anche approvato l'accordo con l'Associazione Dermatologi Ospedalieri Italiani (ADOI), che ha dato origine alla "Campagna di prevenzione sul melanoma 2011", con la distribuzione alle famiglie, nei reparti e negli ambulatori ospedalieri di pediatria, del fumetto SUPER-ADO, preparato opportunamente per tale iniziativa.

La SIPO ha sensibilizzato numerose amministrazioni ospedaliere dislocate sul territorio nazionale per la divulgazione di tale progetto.

Ci auguriamo che queste nostre iniziative siano sempre più validate dalla vostra partecipazione e collaborazione.

Il 6-7-8 Ottobre si terrà a Capri il 4° Congresso Nazionale SIPO.

Ad Antalya si svolgerà il Congresso Nazionale della Società Turca di Pediatria (12-16 ottobre 2011). A tale evento parteciperemo con una giornata SIPO in collaborazione con i colleghi turchi che ringrazio per l'ospitalità e l'opportunità che ci hanno affettuosamente concesso.

Vi aspetto tutti a questi prossimi eventi!

Salvatore Vendemmia
Presidente della Società Italiana di Pediatria Ospedaliera

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME

Tue, 05 July 2011 - I Session

President: T. Kutluk

Discussants: R. Goglia - G. Vetrano

- 16.00** Opening Ceremony & Welcome \ Addresses
- 16.30** Respiratory syncytial virus infections in Turkey: a 2-year epidemiological study
Murat Yurdakok (Haccettepe University, Ankara)
- 17.00** The birth rate in Turkey
Basak Tezel (Ministry of Health, Turkey)
- 17.30** The birth rate in Italy -
Basilicata Angelo (Caserta)
- 18.00** Promotion of breastfeeding in Turkey
Basak Tezel (Ministry of Health, Turkey)
- 18.30** Nutrient deficiencies in premature baby
Gerardo Chirichiello (Avellino)
- 19:00** Discussion

Wed, 06 July 2011 - II Session

President: P. Indolfi

Discussants: A. Mastromonico - C. Capristo

- 16.00** Metabolic screening in Turkey
Fatih Ezgu (Gazi University, Ankara)
- 16.30** Metabolic screening in Italy
Norberto Nosari (Umberto I Hospital - Nocera)
- 17:00** Vasculities: diagnostic paths and treatments program in Turkey
Sevcan Ezgu (Gazi University, Ankara)
- 17:30** Gastroesophageal Reflux Diseases: the best treatment today
Carlo Tolone (SUN University, Napoli)
- 18:00** Necrotizing enterocolitis epidemiology in Italy
Maria Vendemmia (S. Anna and S. Sebastiano Hospital, Caserta)
- 18:30** Discussion

Thu, 07 July 2011 - III Session

President: F. Nunziata

Discussant: G. Russo - M. Vendemmia

- 16.00 Lecture: "Multiple pregnancies: associated deases"
Salvatore Vendemmia (President of SIPO)
- 16.30 Bronchiolitis: clinical and therapeutic approach in Turkey
Ebru Yalcin (Haccettepe University, Ankara)
- 17.00 Bronchiolitis: clinical and therapeutic approach in Italy
Carlo Capristo (SUN University, Napoli)
- 17.30 Childhood cancer in Turkey
Tezer Kutluk (Haccettepe University, Ankara)
- 18.00 Childhood cancer in Italy
Paolo Indolfi (SUN University, Napoli)
- 18:30 Discussion

Fry, 08 July 2011 - IV Session

President: G. Chirichiello

Discussants: C. Tolone - M. Viola

- 16.00 Cow's milk protein allergy: diagnostic paths in Turkey
Cansin Sackesen (Haccettepe University, Ankara)
- 16.30 Cow's milk protein allergy: diagnostic paths in Italy
Carlo Capristo (SUN University, Napoli)
- 17.00 Cow's milk protein allergy: therapeutic paths in Turkey
Cansin Sackesen (Haccettepe University, Ankara)
- 17.30 Cow's milk protein allergy: therapeutic paths in Italy
Nunzia Maiello (SUN University, Napoli)
- 18:30 Discussion

Sat, 09 July 2011 - V Session

President: M. Yurdakok

Discussants: N. Nosari - N. Maiello

16.00 Mandatory and optional vaccines in Turkey
Kadriye Yurdakok (Haccettepe University, Ankara)

16.30 New vaccines : update
Felice Nunziata (Landolfi Hospital, Solofra)

17:00 Vaccine side effect: experiencies in Turkey
Kadriye Yurdakok (Haccettepe University, Ankara)

17.30 Discussion

Sun, 10 July 2011 - VI Session

President: Salvatore Vendemmia

Discussants: P. Indolfi - A. Basilicata

16:00 Clinical Cases

18:00 Poster & Communication

18:30 Closing Ceremony

Amoxicillin and Fluorosis

I. Ciarrocchi¹, C. Masci¹, A. Spadaro², A. Monaco¹, G. Caramia³

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Amoxicillin is one of the most used antibiotics among pediatric patients for the treatment of upper respiratory tract infections and specially for acute otitis media (AOM), a common diseases of infants and childhood. It has been speculated that the use of amoxicillin during early childhood could be associated with dental enamel fluorosis, also described in literature with the term Molar Incisor Hypomineralization (MIH), because it is generally situated in one or more 1st permanent molars and less frequently in the incisors. The effect of Amoxicillin seems to be independent of other risk factors such as fluoride intake, prematurity, hypoxia, hypocalcaemia, exposure to dioxins, chickenpox, otitis media, high fever and could have a significant impact on oral health for the wide use of this drug in that period of life. The explanation of the occurrence of enamel defects is unclear. It is difficult to establish with certainty a relationship between the maturation time of the tooth and the insult, there are several theories involving the enamel defects to different causes, but unfortunately these theories are not supported by scientific evidence. On the other hand in the first months of life, children undergo numerous episodes of infection and high fever after which make use of antibiotics. So it is possible that not only amoxicillin is the cause of these injuries, but we have to consider the synergistic effect with other risk factors.

The aim of this work was to review the current literature about the association between amoxicillin and fluorosis. A literature survey was done by applying the Cochrane Library database of the Cochrane Collaboration (CENTRAL). The databases were searched using the following strategy and keywords: amoxicillin* AND (dental fluorosis* OR dental enamel*) AND MIH*. After selecting the studies, only three relevant articles published between 1966 and 2011 were included in the review. A prospective study of Hong et al. evaluated the possible association between the early use of amoxicillin and dental fluorosis during childhood, concluding that there is a significantly elevated risk for dental fluorosis on both permanent first molars and maxillary central incisors and these effects of amoxicillin use were independent of other risk factors, such as fluoride intake and AOM. In agreement with results obtained by Hong, Laisi argues that there was a correlation between the early use of amoxicillin and enamel defects. A contribution of some interest is also the experimental study

of Laisi et al. conducted on the mouse E18 teeth culture, founding that amoxicillin enhanced enamel formation and altered the pattern of amelogenesis interfering with mineralization. The authors argued that amoxicillin induces earlier enamel formation and/or accelerates the accretion rate of the established enamel. In agreement with the studies mentioned above and the recent study of Phipps, there are insufficient data to state with certainty whether the amoxicillin or the disease for which this drug has been prescribed, or any other risk factors are the cause of the enamel defect. Even if the results of these study do not lead to recommendations to suspend the prescription of amoxicillin in the first years of age, they suggest that there could be a link between amoxicillin use during infancy and development of dental enamel defects of permanent teeth. The presence of several methodological issues does not allow to draw any evidence-based conclusions. No evidence of association was detected, therefore, there is a need of further well-designed studies to assess the scientific evidence of the relationship between amoxicillin and fluorosis and to restrict the prescription of this drug for recurrent upper respiratory tract infections especially AOM during the first two years of life. When it is possible can be opportune to use an alternative antibiotic treatment. Therefore, it is recommended that pediatricians consider a preventive approach to reduce bacterial complications in children at risk.