



**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**



Cooperation in Pediatrics

International Joint-Meeting

5th - 10th July 2011
Kemer - Turkey

Presidents of the Congress
TEZER KUTLUK
MURAT YURDAKOK
SALVATORE VENDEMMIA

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

Antibiotic Therapy: Evolution and Perspectives

G. Caramia

*Emeritus Head Physician of Pediatrics and Neonatology.
Mother and Child Hospital "G. Salesi", Ancona, Italy.*

The discovery of penicillin by Fleming, opened up the golden era of antibiotics, one of the wonder discoveries of the 20th century, and now is hard to imagine the practice of medicine without antibiotics. Life-threatening condition caused by microbial infections, such as meningitis, endocarditis, bacteraemic pneumonia, sepsis, would again prove fatal. Also aggressive chemotherapy and transplant procedures would prove impossible. The use of antibiotics has led to improvements in healthcare and a significant reduction in mortality from infectious diseases. However, another real wonder has been the rise of antibiotic resistance soon after the clinical use of Penicillin in hospitals and communities. Several study demonstrated an excessive amount of antibiotic prescribing for communities patients and inpatients and in some hospital up to 50% of antibiotic usage is inappropriate: the benefits of antibiotic treatment come with the risk of antibiotic resistance development. In hospitals, infections caused by antibiotic-resistant bacteria are associated with higher mortality, morbidity and prolonged hospital stay compared with infections caused by antibiotic-susceptible bacteria. Today community-acquired methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (CA-MRSA), the most common organism causing skin infections, is responsible for a broad range of infections. The prevalence of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA) has reached epidemic proportions in the United States and developed countries: the ideal dosing regimens, and the duration of treatment, often remain controversial.

Besides directly drug-related side effects, immediate and delayed hypersensitivity reactions have been observed. Urticaria accounts for the majority of reported reactions to macrolides but maculo-papular exanthemata, fixed drug eruption, and bullous skin reactions have also been reported. In early 2008, the World Health Organization reported an unexpectedly large increase in the number of cases of drug-resistant tuberculosis. At present, an estimated 5% of the more than 9 million persons who develop tuberculosis around the world every year are infected with a multi-resistant strain of tuberculosis i.e. a strain that is resistant to (at least) the two most powerful anti-tuberculosis drugs that are currently available, isoniazid and rifampicin.

A variety of strategies has been proposed to reduce the cost and improve the quality of medication use. Education, guidelines and evidence based recommendations are considered to be essential elements of any program designed to influence prescribing behavior and can

provide a foundation of knowledge that will enhance and increase the acceptance of stewardship strategies.

With the growing interest in evidence based practice, it has become essential to ascertain that the diagnosis and treatments are evidence-based and benefits of a particular treatment outweigh the harm to the patient and society. Evidence based recommendations, an approach to clinical practice helping to make decisions based on clinical expertise and on intimate knowledge of the individual patient's situations and priorities, enhance antimicrobial stewardship, that include appropriate selection, dosing, route, and duration of antimicrobial therapy. This can maximize clinical cure or prevention of infection while limiting the unintended consequences, such as the emergence of resistance, adverse drug events, and cost. These evidence based guidelines are not a substitute for clinical judgment, and clinical discretion is always required in their application.

Genome studies have identified hundreds of genetic polymorphism important determinants of the efficacy of therapy and several trial demonstrated the successful use of pharmacogenomic testing to reduce the incidence of hypersensitivity reactions in patients. Knowing the phenotype of a patient prior to therapy, optimal dose and type drugs can be prescribed to achieve better management of patients. Genomics reveals also promising new targets by providing a better understanding of cellular pathways, through the identification of new pathways, and by identifying new intervention areas, such as phospholipids, glycolipids, innate immunity, and antibiotic peptides.