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, Caucasus 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 (Hacettepe 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 Vasculitides: diagnostic paths and treatments program in Turkey  
*Sevcan Ezgu (Gazi University, Ankara)*  
17.30 Gastroesophageal Reflux Deases: 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 (Hacettepe University, Ankara)
17.00 Bronchiolitis: clinical and therapeutic approach in Italy
Carlo Capristo (SUN University, Napoli)
17.30 Childhood cancer in Turkey
Tezer Kutluk (Hacettepe University, Ankara)
18.00 Childhood cancer in Italy
Paolo Indolfi (SUN University, Napoli)
18:30 Discussion

Fri, 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 (Hacettepe 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 (Hacettepe 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 (Hacettepe University, Ankara)

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

17:00 Vaccine side effect: experiences in Turkey
   Kadriye Yurdakok (Hacettepe 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
The discovery of penicillin by Flaming, 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 conditions 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 studies demonstrated an excessive amount of antibiotic prescribing for communities, patients, and inpatients and in some hospitals 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.