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 Colleghi,

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 (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 Chirichielo (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 diseases"
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
Bruxism in Children

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Bruxism is a largely studied parafunctional habit that consists of forceful involuntary rhythmic tooth grinding and/or clenching. Bruxers patients often present aesthetic and functional problematics, and for many years clinicians believed in a very close relationship between temporomandibular disorders, orofacial pain and bruxism. Because of its complications, that occur at the level of the teeth, the periodontium and the musculoskeletal system, clinicians try to find the better way to resolve it and to understand the etiopathogenetic mechanisms implicated in this abnormal phenomenon.

Purpose of this review is to offer some general guidelines on this phenomenon, in order to better understand the general scientific opinion on the measurement techniques and diagnostic criteria of this pathology, and on its etiology and pathophysiology, providing a major attention to the nocturnal aspect of bruxism (sleep bruxism, SB), particularly in paediatric population.

A literature survey was done by applying the National Library of Medicine Medical Subject Headings and the Medline database (Entrez PubMed) using keywords combination as bruxism*, sleep bruxism*, grinding*, clenching* and EMG* (electromyography).

Studies about paediatric population confirm a prevalence of sleep bruxism than diurnal one. There are several findings about associations among bruxism and other pathologies as TMD, orofacial pain and other type of parasomnias, indeed many factors have to be considered when the dental clinician approach the bruxer patient. Nevertheless the amount of scientific papers about bruxism, is not yet clear the real etiology of bruxism. Probably, a common mistake is to confuse predisponent factors of bruxism (i.e. anxiety, stress, depression, pain, high-tension personality trait) that can worsen a parafunctional activity already present as real etiologic factors.

Authors in the past attributed the cause of bruxism and sleep bruxism in children to various factors such as: nutrition deficiency, allergies, endocrinous disorders etc. Other authors indicated a relationship between parafunctional activity and the presence of malocclusions such as deep bite, II Angle class and crossbite. It is also a general thought that in young
children, bruxism may be a consequence of the masticatory neuromuscular system’s immaturity. A relationship between an altered head posture and bruxism has also been proposed.

A very important consideration to make about the genesis of SB in children is that it belongs to the large group of “Parasomnias”. Parasomnias are a group of episodic, acute phenomena that occur during sleep or can be exacerbated by sleep. The common characteristics are the arousals that may precede, coincide, or even take place after the parasomniological episode. Parasomnia include sleep walking, night terrors, dream anxiety attacks, sleep related cluster headaches or hemicrania, obstructive sleep apnea syndrome (OSAS), sleep disorder breathing (habitual snoring), insomnia and sleep bruxism. Sleep Bruxism episodes usually lasts 10 seconds and occurs, unconsciously, during the first two phases of sleep and during partial arousals. Certainly, an interesting approach to this problem could be a further study in order to examine the quality and the quantity of micro arousal in bruxer and non-bruxer individuals.

As a consequence of these considerations, until now, the dental clinical approach to the bruxism has the unique purpose to avoid the excessive teeth damage. This approach allows to preserve aesthetic and functional health of bruxer patient (symptomatic therapy), especially in children because of the probably enduring time that the effects of bruxism have until their adulthood.