



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



# **Cooperation in Pediatrics International Joint-Meeting**



**5<sup>th</sup> - 10<sup>th</sup> 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**

## **Bruxism in Children**

**C. Masci<sup>1</sup>, I. Ciarrocchi<sup>1</sup>, A. Spadaro<sup>2</sup>, G. Caramia<sup>3</sup>, A. Monaco<sup>1</sup>**

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<sup>2</sup>*DDS, PhD, Department of Paediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, University of L'Aquila, Italy*

<sup>3</sup>*MD, Emeritus Head Physician of Pediatrics and Neonatology. Mother and Child Hospital "G. Salesi", Ancona, Italy.*

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 parasomnial 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 allowsto preserve aesthetic and functional health of bruxer patient (symptomatical therapy), especially in children because of the probably enduring time that the effects of bruxismhave until their adulthood.