



**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

Probiotics and Gut Microbiota

Caramia G.

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

Acute gastroenteritis, antibiotic-associated diarrhea, diarrhea due to *Clostridium difficile* and traveller’s diarrhea, *Helicobacter pylori* infection, necrotising enterocolitis in preterm neonates and intestinal inflammatory diseases are primitive and/or secondary pathological conditions that alter the intestinal mucosa and microbiota. These pathologies have always drawn researchers’ and doctors’ in order, to find solutions to them, trying to restore and/or rebalance normal transit and intestinal flora. Modern “oral bacteriotherapy” originated one hundred years ago when Elia Metchnikoff (1845- 1916), Nobel Prize in Medicine in 1908 for his studies on phagocytosis, noticed that fermented milk was the diet of some Caucasian and Bulgarian long-lived sheperds, whose average life, according to the current reports, reached 87 years vs 48 years of the American population. Indeed, the consumption of fermented foods gets lost in the mist of times and also the term yogurt goes back to four thousand years ago, and has Turkish origin because the word juggurt in Turkish means “milk dense”. Metchnikoff after having carried out long studies, in his book “The prolongation of life. Optimistic studies” (1907 and 1908) asserted that the sheperds’ longevity was due to live milk bacteria, namely, the *Lactobacillus Bulgaricus* and the *Streptococcus thermophilus* that are very efficient to prevent putrefaction and aging. From that moment on, a fermented milk called “Lactobacilline” was released on the market. Afterwards yoghurt took its place, which is now being supplanted by probiotics (from the Greece “pro-bios” that means in favour of life).

The denomination “oral bacteriotherapy”, used for decades in the prevention and therapy of gastroenteritis in the age of development and in adults, has evolved and the current probiotics. In the light of the latest discoveries, accumulating evidence indicates that the establishment and maintenance of a well balanced gut microbiota, important component of the gut barrier, is essential for a healthy intestinal mucosa and contribute to reduce the risk of many diseases. The rationale of probiotics, cultures of live microorganisms with beneficial and therapeutic potentials, is to restore a physiological equilibrium of microbiota. This occupies intestinal mucosal sites, inhibits the attachment and growth of pathogenic organisms by competitive exclusion, elaborates antimicrobial substances, provide a microbial stimulus for the host immune system and contribute to the anti-inflammatory tone of the intestinal milieu. Despite the considerable progress made by research in the knowledge of probiotics, many data are still only in a preliminary phase, particularly in humans, although a large number of probiotic strains have been included in many food products. As a matter of fact, for the various types of

probiotics, which have different characteristics and properties, mechanisms of action, interactions with epithelial cells of the intestinal mucosa, immune response, the possible associations with other substances (zinc, prebiotics), the optimal time of therapy onset and doses necessary to get the best therapeutic effect, still have to be defined.

Many double-blinded, randomized, placebo-controlled studies and several well-conducted meta-analyses have left behind the approximate and empiric nature they used to have: their quality has increased considerably and there are valid conceptual premises for probiotics to be helpful and balance gut microbiota in pathological conditions. Some further and larger-scale controlled studies are necessary and, in order to get in shorter times suitable, they should be carried out using the best-known and most promising probiotics, that is those which resulted in the best evidence, at suitable doses, distinguishing subjects according to their age (infants, first, second and third infancy), starting the therapy as early as possible and suitably evaluating therapy doses and duration. In daily practice probiotics, such as *Lactobacillus Reuteri*, are indicated in children and infants undergoing prolonged antibiotic therapy, especially if they manifest recurrent infections, in the treatment of infectious diarrhea (i.e. *Rotavirus*).