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Nursing Abstracts

Predictors of knowledge and performance of girl students towards puberty hygiene

Atousa Afsari, Massomeh Abbuenezhadeh, Samira Fatahi

Background: Puberty and the caused changes are among the most important events of each person's life. Knowledge and proper performance about puberty hygiene lead to successful passage of this period. This study was conducted to determine what factors or group of factors best predicted of female students' knowledge and performance in puberty hygiene in Tabriz high schools.

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional study which was conducted on 364 students in seventh and eighth grades in 2014-2015 academic years. The participants were selected using random cluster sampling. Their knowledge, performance and socio-demographic characteristics were collected using self-completed questionnaires. General Linear Model was used for determining the socio-demographic predictors of knowledge and performance in area of puberty hygiene.

Findings: The mean (standard deviation) of students' knowledge score was 8.26 (2.21) out of the possible range 0-15 and their performance score was 92.3 (10.0) out of the possible range 32-128. Fathers' education and previous obtained information were knowledge predictors and adequacy of information variables, the kind of family and the preferred person for presenting information were among the predictors of girls' performance regarding puberty hygiene.

Conclusion: Regarding the average knowledge and performance of the girls and their direct relationship with some socio-demographic characteristics such as fathers' education, previous obtained information, and the most preferred source of information, it is suggested to increase the knowledge of parents especially mothers about puberty hygiene at schools and the related organization more.

Keywords: Knowledge, Performance, Puberty hygiene, Socio-demographic predictors.

Endotracheal suctioning performance of nurses in the neonatal intensive care unit

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Background: Infants admitted in the neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) especially those who are under the mechanical ventilation need special care. One of the most important functioning of nurses with patients using endotracheal tube is on time and accurate discharge of respiratory tract secretions to save these patients from death. This research has been conducted to analyze the suction functioning endotracheal tube by the nurses of NICU.

Methods: The present research is descriptive and in that 48 people participated who all nurses were working in the NICU of the training hospitals Ahvaz University of Medical Sciences in 2014 and they were chosen according to census method. To analyze previous nurses during and after suction endotracheal tube and comparison of their functioning according to standard of performance of suction, a questionnaire was prepared which consisted of demographic information and also a standard checklist regarding the suctioning of endotracheal tube has been used. Data according to the use of descriptive statistical test and SPSS19 has been analyzed.

Findings: 83.4% of the workers were women and 16.6% were men within the age of 26-3. 54.1% had training while working (intensive care). 52.1% of the nurses had 5 years or less working experiences in intensive care units. 64.6% had good functioning and 35.4% had medium or weak functioning.

Conclusions: According to this study most of nurses working in the intensive care unit of the endotracheal tube suctioning were performed according to standard procedures. So it is essential to the minimum of their in-service education (suction of endotracheal tube, hyper oxygenation of the patients while suction, adjustment of pressure of suction, control of infection while suction, observing the proper time, positioning of the patient) also be considered.

Keywords: Nurses functioning, NICU, suction of endotracheal tube

Comparison of the effect of massage and breastfeeding on response to pain due to venipuncture among hospitalized neonates in NICUs of selected hospitals of Esfahan University of Medical Sciences 2012

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Background: Untreated procedural pain, lead to long-term and short-term complications in neonates. Preventing pain in sick and neonates, whose condition is getting worse, not only is professional and legal duty, but also decreases psychological and even neurological complications in the future. So, it is imperative for nurses to prevent pain in neonates. The aim of this study is to compare effects of massage and breast milk on the pain of the neonates.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental study with 75 term & near term infants requiring a venipuncture while being studied. Infants were randomly allocated to one of the following treatment groups: group 1, breastfeeding (n = 25); group 2, massage (n= 25); group 3, control (n = 25). In the first group (breastfed group), Venipuncture was done two minutes after breastfeeding. In the 2nd group (massage), in the second group, massage was done with efflorage technique for 3 minutes and Venipuncture was done two minutes after massage. The Neonatal Infant Pain Scale (NIPS) used for measurement of pain score in the first 30 seconds of venipuncture.

Findings: The findings of the present study indicated that in massage group the mean pain score was the lowest (0.92). The mean pain score in breastfeeding group was 4.84 and in control group was 6.16. The ANOVA test results showed that all the conducted interventions made a significant reduction of pain score.
**Continuous and multiple waves of emotional responses: Mother’s experience with a premature infant**

Afsoon Arzani, Laila Valizadeh, Vahid Zamanzadeh, Easa Mohammandi

**Background:** In recent years, there has been a rise in the number of premature births. Mothers of these newborns experience a high degree of stress over time. Since a more comprehensive understanding of this phenomenon can help the healthcare teams in detecting the deficiencies and needs of such newborns’ mothers for a better and more effective intervention, the present study was carried out to describe the mothers’ experiences in the area of premature birth.

**Methods:** The present study is a qualitative study with a content analysis approach. The data collection process included 15 semi-structured and in-depth interviews with the mothers delivering premature babies during 2012-2013 in the medical educational centers of north and northwest of Iran. A purposive sampling method was used. All the interviews were recorded, transcribed, and finally analyzed using a qualitative content analysis with a conventional method.

**Findings:** Data analysis led to the extraction of continuous and multiple waves of emotional responses in mothers with premature birth. This has been revealed in mothers by the different categories of affective reactions, symptoms of anxiety, and mood disturbances including decline in performance, individual shortcomings, and mental irritation.

**Conclusions:** Mothers’ unpreparedness and unexpected childbirth make them encounter the multiple and continuous waves of emotional responses, which will consequently lead to decline in performance, individual shortcomings, and mental irritation among them.

**Keywords:** Content analysis, emotional responses, mothers’ experiences, premature infant

**Nursing Assessments and Interventions for Skin Care Of Neonates And Children in Intensive Care Units**

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Damage of Skin Integrity is a common problem in critically ill and immoblized neonates and children who are hospitalized at neonatal and pediatric intensive cares units. Nurses Assessments and Interventions have a key role in prevention of these skin damages. It have been reported that Incidence of Skin Integrity Damages such as Injury or Pressure ulcer is 23% in neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) and 27% in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs). Injury of the epidermis or dermis is a serious, often preventable problem that not only cause pain and patient suffering and can result in systemic infection, and negative psychosocial implications associated with scarring or alopecia but also are associated with increased morbidity, considerable financial expense due to increased length of hospital stay and nursing time. The first step for preventing these injuries is to correctly assess and identify patients who are at risk by using a validated risk assessment tool. Nurses should have a plan of care include of effective interventions such as pressure support systems, positioning, skin inspections, skin care, and nutritional support with respect to the anatomic and physiologic differences between adults and children. Effective nursing care with targeted interventions can reduce the incidence of skin integrity damage in actually ill and immoblized neonates and children. Education of critical care nurses in these domains and providing them with guidelines and strategies for prevent or reduce Skin Integrity damage plays an important role in reducing the incidence of this sometimes preventable adverse event.

**Keywords:** Skin Care, Neonates, Children, Intensive Care Units, Nursing References

**Pediatric Palliative Care management**

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**Background:** Death is a relatively rare occurrence in children; of the approximately 2.5 million deaths in the United States annually, only around 50,000 of those deaths are of infants or children. Although rare, it is important to acknowledge that death occurs in pediatrics, and to provide these children with comprehensive and compassionate end-of-life care within a family-centered and developmentally appropriate context. The goal of this article is to provide pediatric nurses and providers with an overview of palliative care including a) distinguishing the differences between hospice and palliative care, b) outlining basic principles for providing pediatric palliative care, c) providing information about palliative care consultation, and examining future directions of pediatric palliative care.

**Content:** Hospice and palliative care share a similar philosophy, but in many set-tings, are distinctly different entities. The terms are often used interchangeably. Palliative care for children is the active total care of the child’s body, mind, and spirit, and also involves giving support to the family. It begins when illness is diagnosed and continues regardless of whether or not a child receives treatment directed at the disease. Health providers must evaluate and alleviate a child’s physical, psychological, and social distress. Effective palliative care require a broad multidisciplinary approach that includes the family and makes use of available community resources; it can be successfully implemented even if resources are limited. It can be provided in tertiary care facilities, in community health centers, and even in children’s home.

Basic Principles of Palliative Care in children are 1- Emphasis on Quality of Life-2-Symptom Management of: a) pain, b) dyspnea, c) gastrointestinal disturbances, and d) neurological changes 3-Communication and Decision Making 4-The Pediatric Consultation. The focus of any palliative care team should be family-centered, culturally sensitive care; improved patient quality of life; advanced symptom management; skilled communication with providers and families; support from diagnosis through bereavement; continuing education for team members and colleagues; and as these advanced teams continue...
Models of Prevention in Health Care System

Azam Shirinbad Farahani; PhD Candidate in Nursing, Lecturer, Nursing & Midwifery School, Shahid Beheshti University of Medical Sciences

Models of prevention in health care system delineates three levels of the application of preventive measures that can be used to promote health and arrest the disease process different points along the continuum. The goal is to maintain a healthy state and to prevent disease or injury and has been defined in three levels: Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary prevention.

Primary prevention is an action taken prior to the onset of disease, which removes the possibility that the disease will ever occur. It includes the concept of positive health that encourages the achievement of an acceptable level of health. For example, primary prevention in cancer aimed at preventing the onset of the disease either by reducing exposure to risk factors or by increasing the individuals’ resistance to them.

Secondary prevention is an action which halts the progress of a disease at its incipient stage and prevents complications and refers to detection of disease at an early stage, when treatment is more effective than at the time of usual diagnosis and treatment. With such measures it is possible to prevent the progression of the disease and its complications (including death).

Tertiary prevention is all measures available to reduce or limit impairment and disabilities, minimize suffering caused by existing departures from good health and to promote the patient's adjustment to irreparable conditions. Tertiary prevention aimed at improving the prognosis and quality of life of affected individuals by offering them the best available treatment and rehabilitation process.

The child’s first dental visit

Zahra Ayazi-sayed Jalil Hosseini Irani Dr. mehdi Allahverdi- Homeira Mohamadi

Background: The teeth are one of the aspects of developmental biology. Primary teeth are including 20 teeth with different growth. Growing tooth starts from 6-4 months and up to one year, child has 8-6 teeth. The month old baby, minus 6 is almost a guide to the number of teeth in certain age. Genetic is the main cause in tooth development differences. Siblings are most similar to the teeth. The tooth development occurs earlier in girls than in boys. The loss of primary teeth and permanent teeth grow, is essential in suitable occlusion. This means that the chewing surfaces of teeth in the maxilla to mandible at closing have to adapt completely. Basically parents have many questions about growth, loss of teeth and take care of these in children, therefore this study has been developed to determine the factors influencing to decision to have a child first visit with dentist, in 2015.

Conclusion: Children are living longer with progressive, life-limiting illness, increasing the need for pediatric palliative care. Every pediatric provider needs awareness of palliative care services that can be provided in the hospital and community in which they practice. The future of pediatric palliative care is aimed at improved recognition, increased utilization, and better reimbursement for palliative care providers. Increased utilization and availability of pediatric palliative care specialists will also increase overall provider, patient and family satisfaction.

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Leukemia in children and the nursing process

Sayed Jalil Hosseini Irani-Zahra Ayazi -Homeira Mohamadisi Asieh Molavi

Background: Leukemia is a common disease with symptoms such as fever and infection, which can be due to neutropenia, weakness and fatigue caused by the liver and spleen enlargement (hepatosplenomegaly) and gingival hyperplasia and bone pain caused by bone marrow expansion. Nursing care of different kind of leukemia include: AML, CML, ALL, CLL, HCL can significantly reduce the suffering of patients, especially children.

Methods: This study is a review article in 2015 through a library search string.

Findings: According to the investigations, the most important of nursing diagnoses in children with leukemia, is including: The risk of infection and bleeding, the risk of impaired skin integrity related to the toxic effects of chemotherapy, changes in diet and impaired mobility, impaired gas exchange process, mucous membrane disorder, Impalance in nutrition due to increased metabolism, anorexia, mucosal inflammation, vomiting, pain and discomfort, fatigue and activity intolerance, Impairment of physical activity, diarrhea caused by changes in the gastro-intestinal flora, the risk of a shortage of body fluids due to diarrhea, bleeding, infection and increased metabolism, Disruption of care, anxiety, Interference with their body image, grief associated with the loss of roles, The risk of intellectual demoralization, lack of information about the disease process, treatment, complications and self-care measures. These features demand a wide range of nursing care, especially for children.
Conclusion: Nursing diagnosis is the most important interventions in relation to children with leukemia and with review of these. Can performing an affective care plan for these patients and significantly improving the quality of their life.

Keywords: Leukemia, Nursing Process

**Hepatitis common in children and preventive measures**
Seyed Yousef Musavi, Bashir Emami, Shahla Jafari, Ali Faghihi

**Background:** Hepatitis literally means inflammation of the liver are the most important cause of viral disease. Hepatitis A (HAC), hepatitis B (HBV), Hepatitis C and D, Hepatitis E, including hepatitis are discussed.

**Method:** In this study, a comprehensive review of internal and external resources and articles to similar studies has been done.

**Findings:** Two Common and important diseases include: - Hepatitis B Hepatitis is most common in infants, the disease is usually asymptomatic and most cases occur during birth or during early postnatal development. Nearly all infants are infected by a chronic carrier mothers, are asymptomatic and, if untreated, will assume the carrier. In Evaluation of lab measure hepatic enzymes Normal or few abnormal, hepatitis B surface antigen (HbsAg) positive. Diseases transmitted by contact with urine, feces, saliva, semen and vaginal fluids during birth occur. Transmission rate is higher during labor and immediately before birth. - Hepatitis A: The virus causes liver inflammation and necrosis of liver cells leads to contraction of the intestine. This disease is not chronic and indication that the immune system is very effective in reducing disease in hepatitis A virus. Symptoms two to six weeks after exposure to the virus occur. Common symptoms include pain, flu-like aches, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, headache, fever, abdominal cramps, and loss of appetite, dark urine can be seen. The way transmitted by orally, feces, saliva, contaminated food and water.

**Conclusion:** Due to high risk infants and children, measures such as continuous monitoring, sanitation, food preparation, Individual health education, infection control and patient immunoglobulin injections and treatment can have a preventive role in the build.

**Keywords:** Liver inflammation, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis A

**Pain management for children with cancer**
Homeira Mohamadi- Zahra Ayazi-sayed Jalil Hosseini Irani- Dr.AlimoRad Salimian

**Background:** Pain is an emergency nurse. Pain tolerance is always difficult and in cancer patients due to emotional problems and low tolerance and in children is more difficult. Although the pain cannot be relieved, but using the appropriate methods of pain control, we can create a more comfortable life. The aim of this paper is to determine appropriate ways to control of pain and reduce the amount of pain.

**Methods:** This study is a review article that in addition to use of scientific references, describes experiences of nursing staff in the chemotherapy in Shahrekord’s Hajar hospital to pain management of children with cancer in 2015.

**Findings:** cancer pains are combination of acute pain due to procedures, chronic pain due to disease progression, and treatment that to control of these use physical interventions such as hot or cold compresses, massage, pressure and vibration, exercise, change the status of the patient, controlled low voltage electrical stimulation and acupuncture, mental and behavioral interventions such as relaxation and visualization, hypnosis, distract the mind, patient education, psychological support with drugs and other medical procedures and … with regard to the culture of the child and his parent. Although the effectiveness of these methods depends on the Partnership of patient to treatment and to consult his or her doctor and the pain according to age, for achieve to the best way pain relief.

**Conclusion:** the results of Inhibition of pain should check by reduce the pain and increase the ability to think, emotional health and social activity. Confidence and comfort of children with cancer when receiving treatment, is one of the most important measures that should be top of the nursing care of children with cancer in Children Intensive Care Unit

**Keywords:** pain, child, cancer

**The effect of family empowerment on the asthma control in school-age children with asthma**
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**Background:** Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways and the most common chronic disease of childhood that can adversely affect on disease control. The purpose of this study was to assess the effects of of Family Empowerment on level of Asthma control school-age children with Asthma referred to Masih Daneshvari Hospital in 2012-2013.

**Method:** This was a quasi experimental study with 45 Primary school age children with asthma who were referred to Masih Daneshvari Hospital’s Pediatric asthma clinic was conducted. The samples have been selected through Convenience sampling and then random assignment into intervention (14 Samples) and control group (16 samples). Intervention was Family Empowerment Program and sessions two-hour per week For 1 month (4weeks). In this study demographic questionnaire, Asthma Control Test for Childhood (C-ACT) were used to collecting data.

**Findings:** In the Family Empowerment intervention group there was a significant improvement in mean comparison of Childhood Asthma Control (P<0.001) after Family Empowerment intervention. (P<0.05) also there was a significant difference between the two groups after the intervention in mean comparison of Asthma Control (P<0.05).

**Conclusion:** The results suggested that Family Empowerment could be a complementary therapy intervention to improve Asthma control

**Keywords:** Family Empowerment, Asthma control, Schoo-age children with Asthma
Assess the mental health of mother’s premature neonatal admitted to NICU

Sadeghi Tahereh*Malek Jafarian Sara Gazarian Akram

**Background:** Mothers of premature neonatal in the NICU admission often is experiencing psychological distress and greater levels of symptoms and signs of depression and anxiety. Stress has a negative effect on mother’s behavior and mental health, including the maternal functions and the quality of mother-infant relationship. According to what was expressed, we did study of assess the mental health mother’s premature neonatal hospitalized to NICU.

**Method:** In this cross-sectional study, 152 mother’s premature neonatal have been studied by connivance methods. The questionnaire consisted of demographic information, and assess mental health status Goldberg that were used after confirmed the Validity and Reliability. To analyze the data, descriptive statistics the significance level of 95% was used.

**Findings:** The average age of mothers was 26.8± 5.7. The most of mothers had high school education (39.1%), Housewife (84.5%) and the type of delivery of them were caesarean (63.2%). Maternal mental health were impaired including physical symptoms (57.9%), anxiety and sleep disorders (73.8%), social dysfunction (64.1%) and severe depression (9.7%). A total 83 of mothers (53.9%) reported a mental health disorders.

**Conclusion:** The results showed that majority mothers of premature neonatal hospitalized had mental health disorders. Most of the mothers had anxiety disorder, mental health, social functioning, and physical symptoms. Severe depression had the lowest score, indicating the least disturbance in mental health. Followed by premature birth will incur mothers a lot suffering and psychological crisis and therefore it is feelings of inadequacy, many experience anxiety and depression.

**Keywords:** Mental health, Maternal, Premature neonatal, NICU

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The impact of mental and spiritual touch health of children in Sudden accidents

Fatemeh Pourazar-Soheila Pourazar

**Background:** Spirituality means of creating meaning through communication, interpersonal intrapersonal, interpersonal which leads to the ability of the individual is, in fact, spirituality is one component of the human ability to excellence will be considered experimental. Levine states that spiritual coping as a positive impact on the performance of individual worship and spiritual beliefs, feelings and self-esteem of the individual creates induce hope to meet with the problems. Levine states that spiritual coping as a positive impact on the performance of individual worship and spiritual beliefs, feelings and self-esteem of the individual creates induce hope to meet with the problems.

**Method:** Study of literature and science MAGIRAN, GOOGLE SCHOLAR, SINCE DIRECT, SID, companies workshops on children's mental health.

**Findings:** The importance of touch in the development of physical, mental, emotional humans has been demonstrated. Touch is an important and valuable component in the relationship between nurse and patient advocacy. Therapeutic touch of complementary therapies in medicine, and the process in which energy from one person to another, to treat disease or injury resulting from an accident transferred, the phenomenon of a guardian in the event of a phenomenon that causes a lot of stress and tension among different age groups and environmental problems, mental and physical encounter.

**Conclusion:** Spiritual attitudes, on how to comply with the conditions can affect their health and the connections between the caregiver and the child's role in the child's ability to adapt to the stresses associated with hospitalization, accidents and diseases play verbal communication to be formed before he enjoys the attention

**Keywords:** baby, touch, mental health nurse

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The study of believes and awareness level of non-medical students on usefulnesses of breast feeding

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**Background:** Breast milk is the best nutrient for the growth and development of the newborn babies and infants. Further, it supplies its physiological growth and emotional needs. In addition, it plays an important role in prevention of pediatric infections. The aim of this research is study of believes and awareness for non-medical girl students in Rasht Islamic Azad University about benefits of feeding with breast feeding.

**Methods:** This study is a descriptive-crosssectional one. It sample consists 400 students of different non-medical, in which, studied the awareness level. In order to collect of information adsigned researcher questionnaire has been used and filled by the students. The sampling is multi-phases random. The results were analyzed with descriptive statistics (K2,t-student and correlation Pierson).

**Findings:** The results showed that the average grade of student knowledge is 63/74±7/85 and at least & the most grade was 35 and 80. Most of the students had appropriate knowledge about feeding with breast feeding (89/8%). Pierson’s correlation test showed a meaningful statistical correlation between age and awareness level of the students (P=0/001, r=0/21). The results didn’t show any kind of meaningful correlation between marital status (P=0/06), breast feeding experience (P=0/09) and source of acquiring information (P=0/39) variables with awareness level of students about breast feeding.

**Conclusion:** Considering the results of the above-mentioned study, believes of the students was nearly appropriate but several students still don’t provide necessary information. So, more attention should be required for providing suitable educational programs on breast feeding for this group of society.

**Keywords:** belief/awareness/students/breast feeding

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Children and traffic accidents

Dr. Shirin Askarian - Zahra Ayazi - Homeira Mohammadi-Sayed Julai Hosseini Irani

**Background:** Man throughout his life, is faced with a variety of health risks. More surprisingly, however, life become more advanced and more industrialized, the
The assessment of Pediatric Trauma severity with Pediatric Trauma Score (PTS) in the emergency status

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Background: Pediatric Trauma refers to a traumatic injury that happens to an infant, child or adolescent. Trauma is an important cause of morbidity, mortality and disability in children. Each year, almost one in six children in the US require emergency department care for the treatment of trauma, and more than 20,000 children die from trauma. The most common causes of trauma in children are falls and Boys are more frequently injured then girls by a ratio of two to one. Injured children require immediate stabilization and continuous monitoring to prevent secondary effects and in most cases the severity of a pediatric trauma injury is determined by the pediatric trauma score. Therefore, the objective of this study was to review of the literature regarding the assessment of Pediatric Trauma severity with PTS in the emergency condition.

Methods: To that end, we performed a bibliographic search of national and international scientific articles published within the past 10 years and indexed for PubMed, Scopus, SID and Google scholar databases.

Findings: The PTS has been selected as the trauma scoring tool for use in evaluating the severity of injury in the pediatric patient. It emphasizes the importance of the child’s weight and airway. The PTS consists of six parameters which are common determinants of the clinical condition in the injured child (Min:-6, Max:+12). Several studies have confirmed that the PTS is a valid tool in predicting mortality of a traumatically injured child. There is a linear relationship between the decrease in PTS and the mortality risk. Mortality is estimated at 9% with a PTS > 8, and at 100% with a PTS ≤ 0.

Conclusion: The PTS appears to be highly accurate, reliable, predictable, and easy to use for assessing the severity of injury and is a straightforward modality for triage of injured children.

Keywords: Critical, Emergency, Pediatric, Pediatric Trauma Score, Trauma

The pediatric and triage

Dr.Alireza Azgharzade-Sayed Jalil Hosseini Irani-Homeira Mohamadi-Zahra Ayazi

Background: The process of "triage", both in terms of quality and in terms of resource utilization, is a critical stage in the workflow patient in the emergency department. To a good triage, should be agreed about the model of triage. An important issue, especially in pediatric triage, is nurse accuracy and speed that provide health care and consent of patients.

Methods: This paper is a review survey that has been developed with library and digital search and of search and based on clinical experience in normal conditions and the crisis in the health centers, in 2015.

Findings: In response to questions such as: which child should send to quick treatment unit? Which child can send to radiology directly? Which child is a priority and requires to immediate medical treatment? And other questions of this kind, can design triage model in emergency unit. In the presents, it seems that stabilization of methods with time limit, such as Manchester or Australian triage, isn’t applicable generally in Iran. So it seems that ESI triage method is appropriate in our country. A perceptual and five levels method that the first and the second levels based on the severity of the disease, and the third, fourth and fifth levels are defined by the number of intake facilities.

Conclusion: Triage unit management can be a major factor to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness of emergency departments in any size. This project could lead to an increase in staff and patient satisfaction and reduce the lock of unit.

Keywords: triage, satisfaction, child, patient

Occurrence and reports of nurses’ medication errors in pediatric wards, and its relationship with their job satisfaction

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Background: Medication errors are known as a preventable cause of idiosyncatic damage in pediatrics. A Medication error can be especially dangerous to patients younger than seventeen years of age. These errors could entail serious direct and indirect outcomes that often lead to disruptions in the health care system. The present study aimed to determine the rate of occurrence and reports of nurses’ medication errors in pediatric wards and its relationship with their job satisfaction.
Methods: This cross-sectional, descriptive-analytical study was conducted in 2012 on 80 nurses working in pediatric wards in hospitals affiliated with Ahwaz University of Medical Sciences that were selected by census. For the purpose of data collection, medication errors and “Minnesota” job satisfaction questionnaires were used. Data were analyzed with SPSS-16 software using descriptive statistics, chi-square, and one-way analysis of variance tests.

Findings: Mean nurses’ medication errors in pediatric wards for every nurse over a 3-month period was 11.4 cases, and mean error reporting was 1.97 cases. While the study results showed a decrease in medication errors with increased job satisfaction, there was no significant statistical relationship between pediatric nurses’ medication errors and their job satisfaction (P≤0.15). Also, there was no significant relationship between reports of medication errors and nurses’ job satisfaction (P≥0.16). However, with increasing mean job satisfaction, reports of medication errors also increased.

Conclusion: Compared to the other studies, the incidence of nurses’ medication errors was somewhat higher in this study; however the report rate was low. Therefore, nursing managers and healthcare providers should identify systematic causes of those errors and apply strategies to reduce occurrence of them as well as utilizing mechanisms to encourage reporting the actual errors.

Keywords: Medication error, Nursing, Reporting, Pediatric, Job satisfaction

The effect of facilitated tucking during endotracheal suctioning on procedural pain in preterm neonates: a randomized controlled crossover study

Mona Alinejad-Naeini, Parisa Mohagheghi, Hamid Peyrovi & Abbas Mehran

The Effect of Facilitated Tucking during Endotracheal Suctioning on Procedural Pain in Preterm Neonates: A Randomized Controlled Crossover Study Mona Alinejad-Naeini, Parisa Mohagheghi, Hamid Peyrovi & Abbas Mehran Master of Science in Neonatal Intensive Care Nursing, Nurse Instructor, Department of Neonatal Intensive Care Nursing, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran Background: Premature infants not only feel and understand the pain, but also respond more intensively compared with term infants. Non-pharmacological methods of pain control are suitable to relieve pain in painful procedures. The facilitated tucking position is considered as a non-pharmacological method of pain control in infants; however, its impact on frequent and repeated procedural pain such as endotracheal suctioning remains to be studied. Objectives: This paper is the report of a study that examined the impact of facilitated tucking position on behavioral pain during suctioning in premature neonates. Design: This was a clinical trial study with a crossover design. Settings: The study was conducted in a level II Neonatal Intensive Care Unit, located in a teaching hospital, affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran. Participants: Thirty four infants were enrolled in this study based on the following inclusion criteria: age between 29 to 37 weeks of gestational age, birth weight 1200 grams or more, having an endotracheal tube, no congenital anomalies, no seizures diagnosis, no chest tubes, no intracranial hemorrhage higher than degree II, not receiving opiates and sedatives four hours before intervention and not receiving any painful procedure at least half an hour before the intervention. Methods: The samples were randomly received a sequence of suctioning with/without or suctioning without/with facilitated tucking. Preterm Infant Pain Profile (PIPP) was used to collect the data. SPSS version 16.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used for statistical analysis. Findings: While 38.2% of infants experienced severe pain during suctioning without intervention, only 8.8% of them experienced severe pain during suctioning with intervention. The results of the paired t-test show that there is a statistically significant difference in the mean scores of pain between non-intervention and intervention cases (P<0.001), and the mean pain score substantially reduced in cases with intervention. Conclusions: Given the multiplicity of endotracheal suctioning frequency and the impossibility of frequent use of pharmacological methods of pain relief, the facilitated tucking position can be used as a safe non-pharmacological method for procedural pain management.

Keywords: endotracheal suction, facilitated tucking, preterm neonate, procedural pain

Lived experience of the caregivers in neonatal intensive care unit about family-centered care: A phenomenological study

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Background: In recent decades, family-centered care (FCC) has been known, accepted and reported as the best caring strategy of admitted children and their families. In spite of applying this phenomenon, the experience of the caregivers has not been studied yet. So the purpose of the study is description and interpretation of FCC experience in neonatal intensive care unit.

Method: The study was conducted by hermeneutic phenomenology approach. Semi-structured interviews were done by 18 professional and familial caregivers and in 5 shifts interactions were observed. Interviews were audiotaped and transcribed verbatim. After observations, field notes were also written. The data was analyzed through van Manen’s methodology.

Findings: 4 main themes and 12 subthemes were emerged from current study. Now we can state that the meaning of the FCC in neonatal intensive care unit is “restoring stability”, “oriented coalition”, “dynamics of care” and “towards empowering family caregivers”. In fact, FCC in this unit returns balance to family, its members and even health care system. Parents besides receiving help to exit unexpected crisis, as helping ones assist team, an

Key words: family centered care, neonatal intensive care unit, hermeneutic phenomenology
The Influence of Audio-Visual Distraction on Pain Management in Children

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Background: The frequent experience of pain would cause neurodevelopmental disorders in children. A method of pain management should be easy to use and cause no fear for patients. This study was designed to assess the impact of audiovisual distraction on pain management in children.

Methods: This randomized controlled clinical trial study involves 64 children 6 to 12 years old. The tools employed in the research includes two parts; first was a questionnaire related to demographic information including gender, age and act, the second was Oucher face pain intensity scale. The reliability of the tool determined by inter-rater coefficient (Kappa 0.8); for checking the validity of the intervention, a Tom and Jerry-labelled CD product type and a target audience were employed. The Cartoon was played through three-dimensional glasses after that children were asked about the amount of pain they had experienced. All of steps, except playing Cartoon, were also performed for the control group. Data were analysed by SPSS v.18 descriptive statistics and a t-test, and Mann-Whitney and Spearman correlation analyses were performed with a significance level of 0.05.

Findings: In this study, boys reported more pain (P<0.05) than girls. The average pain rating was different in the intervention and control groups, and was lower in the intervention group (P<0.05). There was no significant difference in different birth ratings (t=0.061, P>0.05), However, there was a correlation between average pain rating and age (r = 0.673, p<0.05) and the duration of catheterization.

Conclusion: Using of distraction methods can reduce the incidence of pain. The role variables such as age, gender and the duration of catheterization in pain intensity should not be ignored.

Keywords: pain management, children, audio-visual distraction

Family-Centered Care in the Pediatric Intensive Care Unit

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Family-centered care (FCC) has only recently emerged in the healthcare field since the 1950s, but it is one of the most important movements in pediatric care for the 21st century. Family -centered care in pediatrics is based on the understanding that the family is the child’s primary source of strength and support and that the child’s and family’s perspectives and information are important in clinical decision making. Family-centered care is a care delivery model that incorporates a partnership between families and providers when caring for the patient. Some common components of FCC include respect, collaboration, participation, and information sharing among family members. With regard to the pediatric context, The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) defines Patient-centered and family-centered care (PFCC) as “an innovative approach to the planning, delivery, and evaluation of health care that is grounded in a mutually beneficial partnership among patients, families, and providers that recognizes the importance of the family in the patient’s life. The AAP policy is based on the concept of collaboration among patients, families, physicians, nurses, and other professionals. These collaborative relationships are guided by 6 principles of PFCC: 1- Listening to and respecting each child and their family 2- Ensuring flexibility in organizational policies, procedures, and practices 3-Sharing complete, honest, and unbiased information with patients and families 4-Providing and ensuring formal and informal support for the child and family 5- Collaborating with patients and families at all levels of health care 6- Recognizing and building on the strengths of individual children and families. In this review article, some of the ways that PFCC has been operationalized in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs) are discussed. Although PFCC is intended to permeate all aspects of health care, 4 areas of pediatric critical care practice have been emphasized in the literature. These areas include (1) family visitation; (2) family-centered rounding; (3) family presence during invasive procedures and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); and (4) family conferences.

Key word: Family-Centered Care, Pediatric Intensive Care Unit, Parental Involvement

Sampling of urine Culture in children

Mojtaha Heidari, Zahra Ayazi, Seyed Jalil Hosseini Irani, Homaira Mohammadi

One of the simplest examples of preparation, and valuable in terms of assessing the health of the body, especially the internal system, the kidneys and urinary tract, is urine sample. However, the lack of precision in the correct sampling causes to the error in assessing the patient's health. Nurses play an important role to collect urine samples of children and educate parents and laboratory staff should also interact with the medical staff to present the correct principles of sampling, to with more awareness, cause to get accurate responses, Timely access to treatment, facilitate sick recovery, and compliance with his legal and ethical charter. Children, depending on age and body weight produce of 300 grams to 1.5 liters of urine daily. Urinary tract infection is one the most common childhood infections and because of vesico ureteral reflux, delayed treatment of acute pyelonephritis, can lead to kidney damage and create a scar or reveals neurological or building disorders underlying it. In the first year of life, suffering from male to female ratio is about 5:1. After 1-2 years, the prevalence in girls significantly more than boys, and the ratio of female to male risk is 10 to 1. Incidence of UTI with fever in girls aged 2 months to 2 years, more than twice as boys, and boys uncircumcised, likely about 5-20 times more than boys to be circumcised. This paper has been developed with the aim to determine the sampling principles of urine in children. Urine sample of children is not easily sampled in adults, although the discomfort, pain, and aggressive action is not required, so awareness of the following information and methods is recommended. Grow of 100000 colonies (cfu) or more of bacteria per ml of urine, signs of infection. Urinary tract infection by less than 100,000 colonies per ml maybe create in infants, children, boys. People that their urine samples taken with the catheter
and People who have received antibiotics or fluids prior to sampling. The usual way, is sampling during urination child (the clean sample). Open the sterile container, and when the child starts to urinate, with container without touching the container with the fingers, the sample is received. Alternatively, special pad place inside the diaper and check every 10 minutes, whether wet or not? The pads are replaced every 30 minutes that the microbes in the skin, not contaminated them. Then With syringe, suck the absorbed urine, and pour in sample container. In young children after disinfecting the skin of the genital area, used from urinary bags and must disinfect, wash and clean from the skin completely to doesn’t mix with the sample and doesn’t cause false negative culture. The most reliable method of sampling is suprapubic aspiration, that growth of any number of Gram-negative bacteria, or 2-2 thousands of gram-positive cocci, is sign of urinary infection. SPA was introduced in 1959 by Pryles and et al. and more is used for babies and young children. This method shouldn’t use in people that have Coagulopathy or disorder in abdominal wall. If the child recently is urinated, should wait to refill the bladder. Samples should be planted as soon as possible, otherwise, until culture should be kept in the refrigerator (temperature 4 °C for 24 hours to do a urine culture). If urine stored for more than 60 minutes, at room temperature, an overgrowth of bacteria in the samples that have been contaminated during sampling, can cause wrong diagnosis of urinary tract infection. If the urine stays in the ambient air, the bacteria in it duplicate every half an hour and the result be false positive. For the answer of urine test, depending on the number of tests and laboratory, can be determined from 2 days to 1 week. Due to the complications of urinary tract infection in children, shouldn’t be delayed diagnosis and treatment of it. And recommendations on circumcision of boys before their first birthday, train correct toilet and hygiene habits and Failure to hold urine, healthy nutrition, drink, eat fruit and vegetables to reduce the incidence of constipation and proper urine sampling and tests on it, is important on the health urinary and immune system of baby.

Keywords: sampling, urine culture, child

Auditing nursing cares regarding neonate of diabetic mothers at Babol University of Medical Sciences selected hospital in 2014

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Background: Nursing cares regarding Neonate of diabetic mother, is a key factor in increasing of chance of life of this neonates. The aim of this study was to investigate nursing care conformity rate with existing standards, regarding neonate of diabetic mother.

Methods: In this descriptive study, 400 nursing care regarding to neonate of diabetic mother were observed. Data collected using 3 checklists included standard cares regarding to neonate of diabetic mother, which was developed according to reviewing literatures and existing standards. Content validity and inter rater coefficient reliability (ICC=0.95 in neonatal, NICU and operation room wards, in maternity ICC=0.98) were calculated for checklists. Data collection method was observation and recording items of checklists. Sampling was in two methods: Event sampling and time sampling which last 4 months. Data analyzed by statistical methods and P<0.05.

Findings: conformity rate of nursing cares regarding to neonate of diabetic mother in Neonatal and NICU wards of selected hospitals 85.1%, maternity 79% and operation room 62.6% were evaluated. Conclusion: Nursing cares regarding neonate of diabetic mother in operation room and maternity are far from standards, which can attribute to lack of familiarity of health providers and lack of training.

Keywords: Auditing, Nursing cares, infant of diabetic mother

Serum level of Homocysteine in hemodialysis & peritoneal dialysis children referring to hemodialysis unit of pediatric hospital

Efat Sheikhhabaei Dezadeh

Background: Cardiovascular diseases due to ESRD are the main reason of mortality. Serum level of homocysteine in these cases is increased for various reasons (eg: vitamins deficiency) abnormally. Highly increased serum level of homocysteine results in increasing cardiovascular disease. However, there is a too limited research related to assessing serum level of homocysteine and its consequences on pediatric.

Methods: This descriptive study consists of 32 patients, who were on homodialysis and peritoneal dialysis. After the consent and considering necessary criteria, were chosen. The serum level of homocysteine was measured by an ELISA method and the serum levels of vitamin B12 and Folic acid were measured by an RIA method in both of groups. The case group with increased homocysteine took in folat and folic acid for 3 months; and the serological evaluation was done. After that, 2 groups were compared with each other. Data was analyzed by paired-T test and non-parametrical 21 subjects in homodialysis group, and 11 the compared group were enrolled.

Findings: 46.9% girls and 53.1% boys aged 80-324 (204.7±78.4) months who were on dialysis from 1.5-153 (42.1±43.3) months ago, almost all of them were supplemented by vitamins (folat &B12). In homodialysis patients were 7-12 h/week on hemodialysis (mean 10.2 ± 1.9 hours). In peritoneal dialysis patients were on dialysis for 3-6 times per day (5±0.94). The fluid volume was 30-50 cc/kg per cycle (37.7 ±6.4) for 1-5 hours /cycle (3±0.96).

Before intervening, the level of homocystein was increased in 2 peritoneal dialysis patients and 16 homodialysis ones with no deficiency of folat or B12. After supplementing, there were 50% normal level of homocystein; 6.25% moderate increasing and 43.75% decreasing.

Conclusion: The level of homocysteine was different significantly after and befor supplementary.

Keywords: homodialysis, homocycteine, folat, B12

Child Maltreatment

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Definition: Child Maltreatment as a global problem includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child’s health, development or dignity. There are five categories for child maltreatment: “physical abuse”; “sexual abuse”; “emotional abuse”;
The investigation of parenting styles and its relation with behavior problems of the children in elementary schools of north of Iran

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Abstracts

Background: Parenting styles play an important role in the formation of abnormal and normal personality in children and the use of adaptive styles in children can lead to many negative consequences. Aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between parenting styles and children behavior problems 6 to12 years old.

Methods: This cross-sectional descriptive study on 741 student aged 6 to 12 first grade to fifth grade public and private schools of 1th and 2th region in the city of Rasht in 2012 was randomly selected. Collected information from Baum rind parenting style questionnaire and teacher report form was used.

Findings: The results showed that most parents of subjects with authoritative parenting style (96.5%) with a mean (SD) 41.26 ± 8.29. Also, 12.1% of children with externalizing behavior problems and 8.9% of them have internalizing problems. Results indicated that authoritative style had negative significant relationship with internalized behavior problems score (P =0.003) and externalizing problems total score (P =0.020). There was a significant positive relationship between permissive style with internalizing behavior problems total score (P =0.006). The results of regression analysis showed that Authoritative style is a negative significant predictor in all internalizing and externalizing behavior problems and permissive style is a positive significant predictor in all internalizing behavior problems.

Conclusions: Authoritative parenting, which combines control with high emotional support appropriate levels of independence and mutual relationship between child and parent is characterized by an important role in prevention of problems. Behavioral disorders of children have Also permissive style with little supervision and parental indifference towards the child’s behavior is specified and can lead to behavioral problems in children.

Key words: parenting style, child behavior problems, school age

The Investigation of Causes of Failure to Thrive in Children ages 3-6 years old in Health Centers

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Background: Failure to Thrive (FTT) is a term used to describe growth delay and stopped growing in children. The neglect of this disorder leads to more serious complications such as death, decrease of learning and mental and physical disabilities. Given the serious effects of failure to thrive in children future, this study aimed to determine the causes of failure to thrive in children 3 to 6 years in the health centers in Semnan.

Key words: Maltreatment, Children, Child abuse
Methods: In this descriptive study, 200 children aged 3 to 6 years who referred to health centers in the city, randomly selected and were studied in two groups of normal children and children with failure to thrive in 2014. After completing the questionnaire by mothers, data was analyzed by SPSS statistical software (version 18).

Findings: The results indicated that out of 200 children, 51.2% and 48.8% were respectively female and male and aged between 4 and 5 years and were first birthday (48.5%), 78.2% of mothers were housekeeper and 80% of fathers were self-employed. Considering the level of mothers education and failure to thrive, there was significant difference between two groups (p<0.05). There was also significant difference in family income in two groups (p<0.05).

Conclusion: This study showed that there is a significant association between social factors and failure to thrive.

Key words: Failure to thrive, Child, Health centers

Anxiety and depression in parents of hospitalized children in pediatric ward of Masih Daneshvari Hospital

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Background: One of the most challenging circumstances of a family is having a sick member. Indeed, getting sick is one of the critical issues that may impose stress to a family. This situation might be more important when the affected family member is a child and he/she needs to be admitted to hospital according to physician's advice. This pressure might be present for a long period of time, even after discharge of the child. This study wants to evaluate depression and anxiety rates in the parents of children admitted in pediatrics ward of Masih Daneshvari Medical Center.

Methods: This study is a descriptive cross-sectional report. A total of 92 parents were included into the study and required data with regard to depression and anxiety scales were gathered through Beck's Questionnaire. Other required data were recorded adequate during interview. Data were analyzed using student's t-test and ANOVA.

Findings: Our results showed that 23.9% of the parents of children who were admitted in hospital suffered from subtle depression. This ratio for mild and moderate depression was 13.0% and 47.7% respectively. Severe depression was showed to be 16.3%. On the other hand, 6.5% of parents had subtle anxiety, 27.2% showed mild anxiety, 28.3% had moderate anxiety and as much as 38.0% of study participants had severe anxiety. Moreover our results showed that children's age, parents' age, level of education, job and gender of the parents, and accommodation status of the parents are significantly related to depression and anxiety levels.

Conclusion: This study shows that depression and anxiety are among common complaints of the parents who have an admitted child. These psychiatric complaints are related to parents' characteristics as well as social factors. Hence the supportive role of nursing system could be help parents to manage the stress and in turn improve child's care.

Keywords: Anxiety, Depression, Children, Parents

The effect of the educational program on the stress, anxiety, and depression of the mothers of neonates having colostomy

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Background: One of the problems that mothers of neonates having colostomy is disability of mothers in caring the colostomy at home. This article is going to demonstrate the impact of educational program for these mothers about their sense of empowerment in caring their neonates.

Methods: This clinical trial was performed in the Neonatal Intensive Care Units to evaluate the level of stress, anxiety, and depression of mothers of neonates having colostomy before and after educational program. In this program 42 mothers divided in two groups; experimental group (21 mothers were under the educational plan) and control groups (21 mothers only received the routine care). The levels of stress, anxiety, and depression in all mothers were evaluated before and after educational program with DASS 21 questionnaire.

Findings: The results showed that stress and depression decreased in both group. However, the decrease in stress and depression was considerable in the experimental group. Anxiety did not show a significant difference in the control group (P=0.9) while it decreased significantly in the experimental group (P<0.001).

Conclusion: Since the educational program led to a decrease in the levels of stress, anxiety and depression in mothers, this program is recommended to mothers of neonates having colostomy.

Keywords: Educational Program, Empowerment of Mother, Colostomy, Neonate, Stress, Anxiety, Depression, Nurse

Effectiveness super brain yoga on children with hyperactivity disorder

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Background: Attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder accompany with high risk of educational weak practice, behavioral issues, low self-esteem and mental disorders is the most common children neural behavioral disorders. On the other hand the related drugs have many side effects and all parents because of their anxiety in order to drugs producing dependency in their children have caused to restriction of consumption of these drugs. Therefore this study with the goal of determination of the Effectiveness super brain yoga on children with hyperactivity disorder was accomplished.

Method: This is a before and after quasi experimental study which was done on 80 school age children. The...
intervention was super brain yoga which after education by researchers and certainty on children confidence was implemented daily in a month. Demographic questionnaire and Conner’s parent rating scale were used before and one month after starting intervention. All data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 and α=.05 was considered.

Findings: The findings indicate that children participated in the study, 50% female and 50% were male, the majority of children of 58.8% of the age range of 9-13 years old and the average age of the children was 9.3 ± 1.6 years. Results also showed the mean of severity of hyperactivity disorder were 75.1 before and 63.5 after intervention with significant difference (P<0.001).

Conclusion: Doing super brain yoga have decreased the signs of hyperactivity disorder among school age children. So super brain Yoga as a complement treatment accompany with medical treatment for these children is suggested.

Key words: hyperactivity disorder, super brain Yoga, children

**The Investigation of Relationship Between Nutrition Pattern and Health Conditions of Children Referred to Health Centers.**

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Background: Healthy nutrition plays an important role in normal growth of children. Growth disorders caused by nutritional deficiency are prevalent in Iran. Parents as food suppliers and food consumption pattern, have a vital role in child nutrition. This study aimed to determine the association between nutritional patterns and physical conditions of children referred to health centers in Semnan.

Methods: In this descriptive- analytical study which was conducted in Semnan in 1393, 200 children 3 to 6 years who referred to health centers in the city were selected and studied through stratified and random sampling in two groups of healthy group and group with growth failure. Mothers completed two questionnaires containing demographic and comprehensive information on the child feeding methods by mothers (CFPQ). By using CFPQ, child feeding method was evaluated from 12 aspects. SPSS software, Kaskuler test and T test were used for statistical analysis.

Findings: Considering age, marital status, employment status, and birth weight there was no significant difference between case and control groups.(P>0.05). Considering physical conditions (weight and height), there was significant difference between two groups (P<0.05). The use of patterning (86.2%), participation (85.1%), and promoting balance and diversity (84.3%) were prevalent among mothers in control group. the coercion method(84%), environment (82.3), and food as reward(81.5%) were prevalent among mothers in case group.

Conclusion: The results showed that there is a direct relationship between the nutritional methods used by the mothers and their children's physical conditions. Considering the importance of nutrition in child growth, by developing educational programs and training mothers about proper feeding methods, community health nurses can play a vital role in child growth.

Keywords: Child, Health Conditions, Nutrition Pattern, nurse

**Evaluation of awareness of nursing and midwifery students of Yazd medical university in relation to labor of addicted pregnant women in 1392**

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Background: Substance abuse is one of the today's major problems. Unfortunately in recent years, the number of addicted pregnant women increased, and the number of deaths related to drug-addicted mothers have been reported to the Office of Maternal Health. Resulting from obstetric complications or Substance poisoning, so it seems to require assessing midwifery student awareness about providing care to this group of addict mother.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, performed on 222 midwifery students of Yazd Medical University in 1392. The instrument for data collection was self- made questionnaire that consists of 20 questions. After collecting data we used spss16 software for analyzing and tests we used consist of, Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon and cross Cal valis.

Findings: Result show that 79.5% of students had poor awareness and 20.5% of students had average awareness. Result show that 79.5% of students had poor awareness in diagnostic addiction in pregnant women.1.6% of students had good awareness in complication of opiate on mother and neonate also 79.5%of participant hah poor awareness in necessary providing care to addiction mother. there was no significant relationship between marital student, schooling term, the present of an addict person in family and awareness(pv<.05)

Conclusion: It seems to require educating midwive about addiction in pregnant women and adding a chapter about addiction and pregnancy to obstetric Regarding to results and researchers experiences.

Keywords: Addiction, Labor, Students awareness, neonate
Respiratory foreign body aspiration in children referred to Booali Hospital, Sari, Iran

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Background: Although foreign body aspiration in children is uncommon but it is life-threatening in children under 3 years old. The aim of this study is to review the data records on nature, location and symptoms of foreign body aspiration, diagnostic method, and prediction for improving the health care knowledge and its prevention.

Methods: Children with suspected foreign body aspiration were studied retrospectively from 2001 to 2009. Relevant clinical data including age, gender, place of residence, foreign materials and their location were retrieved.

Results: Eighty data records of 57 males and 23 females, ages 8 to 180 months were analysed. The most common age was under 3 years old (8 months to 3 years). Thirty eight cases lived in urban areas and 42 cases in rural areas. The most common symptom was cough. Fifteen percent of the subjects had normal clinical examination. The most common foreign bodies were nuts.

Conclusion: Foreign body aspiration is an uncommon but life threatening event which occurs mainly involves under 3 years old children. The most common cause is nuts. Close supervision of young children is essential as a preventive measure.

Keywords: Foreign body aspiration, respiratory, children, Bronchoscopy

IQ Scores of Children with Moderate Asthma: A Comparison with Health Children

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Background: Intelligence quotient is an indicator of one's efficacy and many factors including chronic diseases may impact upon it. This study aims to compare the IQ of children diagnosed with moderate asthma to the IQ of healthy children.

Methods: This comparative study was conducted between June 2011 and January 2012 in an Academic Referral Clinic. In this study, 114 patients aged 6 to 13 years who were diagnosed with moderate asthma were compared with 90 age and sex matched healthy patients from their families. Wechsler intelligence scale for children was used by split half method to calculate the overall IQ, verbal IQ and practical IQ. The t-test and Chi square test were used to analyze quantitative variables and qualitative variables, respectively.

Findings: In this study, 204 children, 114 (56%) in the case group and 90 children (44%) in the control group participated in comparing their IQs. One hundred and fifteen (56%) were males and 89 (44%) were females. The overall IQs of asthmatic patients and healthy patients were 109 and 108, respectively; the difference was not significant (p=0.905). Furthermore, there was no significant difference in the IQ scores between males and females.

Conclusion: Although asthma is a chronic disease and causes many respiratory problems, it has no negative impact on IQ.

Keywords: Intelligence quotient; Children; Asthma; Respiratory; Prevalence.

Mortality Rate in Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU): A Local Center Experience

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Background: Pediatric intensive care unit (PICU) has a specific location for management of children with serious and severe diseases.

Materials and Methods: This is a cross-sectional and analytical study was performed on all children admitted in PICU of Boali Hospital from March 2010 to March 2012.

Findings: Out of 490 patient admitted in PICU, 35 was died (7.14%), but this was 6/04 % (27/447 patients) in March 2011 to March 2012. Overall, 62 cases were died (6/6%) in two years [male =30 (3.2%), female =32 (3.4%)].

Conclusion: Mortality rate is similar with other developed countries or higher level of medical care.

Keywords: Children, Mortality, PICU

Comparing the effects of intralipid 10% and 20% on peripheral catheter ablation in pediatric intensive care unit

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Background: Energy deficit is a common and serious problem in pediatric intensive care units (PICUs). Parenteral nutrition (PN), either alone or in combination with enteral nutrition, can improve nutrient delivery in critically ill patients by preventing or correcting energy deficits and improving outcomes. Intralipid 10% and 20% are lipid emulsions that are widely used in parenteral nutrition. Besides several clinical advantages, some complications have also been reported from intravenous intralipid therapy. Objective: To investigate the effects of intralipid 10% and 20% on peripheral intravenous catheter ablation in children receiving intralipid in pediatric ICU.

Methods: In an observational study, based on non-random simple sampling, a number of 96 patients were enrolled during six months. Forty-eight patients were receiving intravenous intralipid 10% and 48 patients were receiving intralipid 20% in their PN plan. Administration of intralipid was 0.5-3 g/kg/day through a separated peripheral IV-line with an infusion rate of 0.5 g/kg/hour. Duration of hospitalization and IV catheter ablation were compared between patients of two groups.
Findings: Patients were two days to eight years old. Esophageal atresia was the most frequent disease among patients receiving IV intralipid infusion (8.3%). Mean hours of catheter survival were significantly lower in patients who were receiving intralipid 20% (48±17.32 vs 86±19.7, p<0.001), while duration of hospitalization was insignificantly different among two groups (p=0.48).

Conclusion: Concentration of intralipid infusion in pediatric patients receiving parenteral nutrition might be associated with intravenous catheter ablation.

Keywords: Pediatric intensive care unit, Parenteral nutrition, Intralipid, Catheter

Association of sleep disordered breathing and metabolic syndrome in obese children: a case control study

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Background: Obesity and biochemical parameters of metabolic disorders, both closely related to obstructive sleep apnea (OSA). The aim of this study was to compare sleep disordered breathing in obese children with and without metabolic syndrome.

Methods: 42 children with metabolic syndrome were selected as case group and 38 children without metabolic syndrome were matched for age, sex and body mass index as control group. The standardized Persian version of BEARS and Children’s Sleep Habits Questionnaires were completed and polysomnography was performed for all study subjects. Scoring was performed using the manual of American Academy of Sleep Medicine for children. Data were analyzed using Chi-square test, T-test and Mann Whitney U test.

Findings: NREM sleep and N1 stage in the case group were significantly longer than the control group, while REM sleep was significantly shorter. Waking after sleep onset (WASO) was significantly different between two groups. Severe obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) was more frequent in subjects with metabolic syndrome whereas mild OSA was more frequent in subjects without metabolic syndrome.

Conclusion: Obese children with metabolic syndrome had increased WASO, N1 sleep stage and severe OSA. More longitudinal studies are needed to confirm the association of metabolic syndrome and OSA.

Keywords: Metabolic Syndrome X, Obesity, Obstructive Sleep Apnea, Sleep Stages, Polysomnography

Air leak syndrome in a 1.5 years old girl

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Background: Air leak syndrome includes conditions of pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema. It may occur in premature newborns with respiratory distress syndrome or patients managed with ventilator. In older children, it was seen in asthmatic patients, acute bronchiolitis and foreign body aspiration. It can be spontaneous too.

Case presentation: our patient was a 1.5 years old girl that suddenly had developed neck soft tissue edema. There was history of minor chest trauma 2 days ago. The patient admitted and observed. After 2 hours neck edema progressed to superior of the chest. She had fever, irritability, and no respiratory distress. There was crepitation on neck palpation.she did not have any disease in past history. Chest X-ray and lung CT-Scan presented left pneumothorax, pneumomediastinum and subcutaneous emphysema. In lab tests ESR=105, CRP=3+ and blood culture was negative. Bronchoscopy was normal. Chest tube was placed for her. Wide spectrum antibiotic was started too. After 13 days, she discharged while she was well.

Conclusion: Air leak syndrome may develop without underlying disease in children but sometimes occurs follow chest trauma. These patients should be hospitalized because this syndrome can result in tracheal or venous compression and death.

Keywords: air leak syndrome pneumothorax, emphysema, pneumomediastinum

The “all-in-one” lung biopsy: a novel, quick, scar less, and less costly technique

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Background: Lung biopsy is the gold standard for diagnosis of Interstitial lung disease and changes the management in up to half of patients. Video-assisted thoracoscopic surgery (VATS) is the standard procedure for surgical lung biopsy in adult and children large enough to use endostapling device but in smaller patient thoracotomy must be done. Children who must undergo lung biopsy may be poor risk for surgery and anesthesia in whom our minimally invasive surgery technique may be done under local anesthesia and through small incisions like chest tube stab wounds. We discuss a hybrid technique for lung biopsy in 3 patients with one 3 mm port and no stapling device.

Cases Presentation: We successfully performed lung biopsy by these novel technique in 3 patients. The patients were 2, 5 and 8 months old. Lung biopsy was requested because of the possibility of interstitial lung disease. Surgical technique: Under general anesthesia with OTT (orotracheal tube) in lateral decubitus position a 5 mm incision performed in 6th intercostal space in right anterior axillary line. Then a 3mm port was introduced and CO2 insufflations performed at 5mmhg pressure. Lung and chest cavity inspected by 3mm lens and no localized lesion was fined. Then a 3mm atraumatic grasper was introduced to chest cavity through the same incision and middle lobe of lung was grasped and pulled out of through the chest wall port incision. The remaining of the operation was performed as open lung biopsy and 3 pieces was obtained and lung was repaired by vicryl sutures. Then the lung pushed back to chest cavity. The port and lens was introduced again to check the hemostasis and air leak. At the end of the operations 10sf chest tube was inserted through the same incision and fixed. Two days later chest tube was removed without any problem. This operations was done easily in almost 20 minutes without thoracotomy through tube thoracostomy incision.

Conclusion: Single port thoracoscopy assisted lung biopsy can be a good way for lung biopsy in infants with least complication and excellent results.

Keywords: lung biopsy, thoracoscopy, laparoscopy
Central nervous system involvement in Juvenile Systemic Lupus Erythematosus

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Background: Systemic lupus erythematosus is a multisystem involvement disorder with various clinical presentations. Central nervous system (CNS) lupus is a serious but potentially treatable illness. Children with Juvenile systemic lupus erythematosus (JSLE) often have neurologic symptoms, and SLE is sometimes diagnosed after patients present for treatment of a neurologic event.

Methods: We studied 62 patients with JSLE were followed at The Children's Medical center of Tehran University between 2004 and 2014 for evidences of CNS involvement. In this study CNS involvement included evidence of organic brain syndrome, objective neurologic signs or symptoms referable to CNS.

Findings: Thirty-eight (61.2%) of 62 children had CNS involvement. Thirty patients (48.3%) had CNS involvement at the onset of JSLE. Eight patients (12.9%) had late onset CNS manifestations 1 to 2 years after the diagnosis of JSLE. The most frequently observed symptoms were headache (46.77%), behavior disorder (8.06%), dizziness (8.06%), and alteration of consciousness (4.8%). The most frequently observed neurologic sign was seizure (9.6%). Neuropsychiatric manifestations included organic brain syndrome, functional psychosis, and personality disorder. All of patients with CNS manifestations are alive (100%). A residual neurologic abnormality as a seizure disorder, was present in 2 (3.22%).

Conclusion: Although CNS involvement with SLE in children is serious but carries a favorable prognosis.

Keyword: Systemic lupus erythematosus, children, CNS involvement

Primary Sjögren's syndrome: A rare presentation in children

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Background: Primary Sjögren's syndrome is a rare collagen vascular disorder in children. Neurologic manifestations in Sögren's syndrome are similar to those seen in systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE). Case presentation: A 9 year old girl was admitted with decreased level of consciousness (GCS: 8), restlessness, aphasia, ataxia and paralysis. In her past medical history she was completely healthy until one year before when nausea, dizziness and headache developed. Since about 1 month before admission her visual acuity began to decrease. Visiting an ophthalmologist, bilateral optic disc atrophy was found. Antibiotic therapy and acyclovir initiated suspected encephalitis which was discontinued after normal lumbar puncture and blood culture. Regarding decreased level of consciousness brain MRI was performed which revealed several demyelinated plaques. Increased ESR, CRP and positive RF and ANA were detected. With the primary diagnosis of SLE, Methylprednisolone pulse therapy initiated and continued for 5 days. ANA Profile revealed positive anti SSA and anti SSB. Other physical examinations and lab tests did not fulfill lupus criteria. After corticosteroid initiation all manifestations improved gradually and after about 17 days she was quite conscious. In past medical history, difficulty ingesting food, suffering from dry mouth and a history of recurrent unilateral parotitis in the last year were announced. ophthalmologic exam showed negative Schirmer’s and Rose Bengal tests. In lip biopsy focal periductal infiltration of lymphoplasmocyte in all lobules was reported. Regarding Bartunkova criteria our patient was diagnosed to have Sjögren's syndrome. She was discharged with hydroxychloroquine and prednisolone. In a 6 month monthly follow-up visit she was quite well and MRA was normal. Conclusion: Although collagen vascular disorders are not common in children, they should be considered especially in girls (in childhood and adolescence) with nonspecific neurologic manifestations.

Key words: Sjögren's Syndrome, Neurologic Disorder, Children

Guideline for the diagnosis of an initial attack of rheumatic fever

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The term acute rheumatic fever (ARF) is a misnomer, for on occasion the disease may not be acute, rheumatic, or febrile. Rheumatic fever is still the most common cause of heart disease in many developing countries. ARF occurs most commonly in the young school-age child (5 to 15 years old). No true differences in susceptibility according to sex, race, or ethnic group have been established. One typical feature of this disease process is a latent period between group A streptococcal pharyngitis and ARF varying from 7 to 35 days with an average of 18 days. The latent period may be 2 to 6 months in patient's with Sydenham chorea. Carditis is the most serious major manifestation of ARF; it may cause acute heart failure or culminate in chronic valvar heart disease. The incidence of clinically evident carditis with ARF varies from 40% to 50%. Patients with carditis in the initial episode of ARF usually develop residual rheumatic heart disease. If recurrences of rheumatic fever can be prevented, the long-term outcome is better.

Keywords: rheumatic fever, initial attack, guideline
Transient esotropia and ataxia in a girl with Sneddon Syndrome

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Background: Report a case with ataxia and esotropia and ptoxis in Sneddon Syndrome and clinical improvement by warfarin.

Case Presentation: A 5.5-year-old girl admitted in our hospital with complaints of ataxia, left ptoxis and esotropia. She showed signs of similar attack in the past which resolved without treatment and sequel. Similar attacks repeated everal times. First with polyarteritis nodosa diagnosis, the child was treated with steroid, Azathioprine and Cellcept, but the signs recurred. Regarding the livedo reticularis and similar findings in her father and first cousin the patient was diagnosed with probable SNEDDON SYNDROME. She was put under heparin and warfarin treatment, after which obvious clinical improvement occurs. Improvement continues even after discontinuation Steroid, azathiperin and Cellcept.

Conclusion: Sneddon syndrome is a rare arterio-occlusive disorder characterized by generalized livedo-reticularis and various signs and symptoms of central nervous system. SS should be considered in any child with transient ischemic attack and livedo-reticularis. Obvious clinical improvement was showed by warfarin treatment.

Keywords: esotropia, ataxia, sneddon syndrome

Evaluation of hematologic parameter of Kawasaki patients in Children’s medical center hospital from 2008 to 2013

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Background: Kawasaki disease (KD) is an acute febrile disease in childhood, which is prevalent all over the world, especially in the Asian countries. Although clinical criteria are used in diagnosis of KD, laboratory criteria are needed to promote the sensitivity and specificity of diagnosis.

Method: All KD cases who had been admitted to the Children’s Medical Center from March 2008 to March 2013, were enrolled into the study. A questionnaire was filled for all the individuals based on their medical records.

Results: Among 156 enrolled KD cases with mean age of 40±32 months, 59% were male and 41% were female. Distribution of disease according to different seasons was as follow: 27.6% in spring, 26.3% in summer, 22.4% in fall, and 22.4% in winter. The most cardiac involvement occurred in fall (40%) (P: 0.007). Besides fever which was present in all cases, the most frequent signs of disease were conjunctivitis (67%, %) and rash (66%), followed by erythema of mouth (60 %), erythema of lips (56%), strawberry tongue (49%), lymphadenopathy (49%), finger desquamation (25%), extremity edema (24%), extremity erythema (21%), BCGitis (7%), Beau’s line (%) None of them was significantly related to cardiac involvement. Those with cardiac involvement were febrile for 11.2±6.8 days as mean before diagnosis compared with non-cardiac involvement group, which had fever 8.5±3±8 days before diagnosis (P: 0.035). Out of 156 patients 82% received the first dose of IVIG. 17.3% had not received even the first dose of IVIG because of the termination of acute phase without cardiac involvement. 3.2% needed the second dose of IVIG. Based on the documents of 154 patients cardiac involvement occurred in 24%. We had 23 cases (14%) with CAL including ectasia and aneurysm. Among those who have two CBCs the second Plt , PDW and PCT had increased significantly compared with the first Plt. PDW and PCT (P: 0.00) but this factor did not make sense between CAL and NCAL groups. PDW also had significant changes from first measurement to the second but no difference seen between CAL and NCAL. The mean of Plt, ESR, MPV, PDW and PCT were analyzed before and after treatment and it showed that ESR,MPV, PCT, Plt and PDW

A 2.5 year old girl with hemiatrophy and hypertension

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A 2.5 year old girl presented to our center with hemiatrophy and hypertension. Her parents found out the smaller size, coldness and tenderness of left sided upper and lower extremities since 2 months old which was worse by the cooler temperature. Also her mother mentioned that her baby’s left sided fingernails (both upper and lower extremities) didn’t grow since birth. The baby was under left sided upper extremity sympatheticomcy in the other hospital with the probable diagnosis of Raynoud’s Phenomenon at the age of 1.5 year old, which she was better as short as just one month. As the symptoms were presented she was referred to our center and more diagnostic workups started. We found that, the blood pressure of both sided upper and lower extremities were high, left ventricular hypertrophy in echocardiography, small right kidney size with acceptable arterial flow and the small left kidney with thin arteries and decreased arterial flow. The CT Angiography showed thin left sided arterial branches of both left upper and lower extremities with cut off at the left antecubital and popliteal areas. The liver function tests, kidney function tests, serum electrolytes and inflammatory factors were within normal limits. Finally the left sural nerve biopsy revealed angiographic neuropathy and irregular fibrous thickening in epineural area of nerve compatible of Fibromuscular Dysplasia. As the areas of involvement were very extended the vascular surgeons suggested only renal angiographic arterial balloon dilation in order to control of hypertension and the rest of treatment by antihypertensive agents.

Keywords: Hemiatrophy, Hypertention, Fibromuscular Dysplasia, Children
were significantly changed after treatment. Conclusion: The risk factors for cardiac involvement in Kawasaki Disease in this study were fall season and duration of fever (more than 10 days) before diagnosis. Platelet factors do not have a significant effect on cardiac involvement, however they show a significant increasing pattern during the disease.

**Keywords:** Kawasaki disease, mean platelet volume, platelet distribution width, hematologic factors

Allele frequencies of the common MEFV gene mutations in children suffering from Familial Mediterranean Fever, Iran

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**Background:** A few epidemiological and genetic association studies have been performed on Iranian children suffering from Familial Mediterranean Fever (FMF). We aimed to assess common gene mutations of MEFV gene in a group of Iranian children and to compare them with neighboring countries. Methods: This cross-sectional study was performed on 44 children diagnosed as FMF and selected using convenience sampling method. All MEFV gene exons were investigated in all samples through polymerase chain reaction (PCR) amplification, DNA sequencing, amplification refractory mutation system (ARMS)-PCR, PCR-RFLP (PCR-restriction fragment length polymorphism) and bioinformatics analysis to detect the point mutations. Results: Of 44 patients assessed for gene mutations, 17 cases (38.63%) contain homozygote variation, 17 cases (38.63%) were single heterozygote, and 9 cases (20.45%) were compound heterozygote. However, the variation in the 5′ UTR of the gene was detected only in 1 (2.27%) cases. The most observed allele variation was R202Q (22.53%), followed by E148Q (19.7%), M694V (15.5%), and M694I (7.63%). Conclusion: The dominancy of R202Q, E148Q, M694V, and M694I mutations in our FMF patients may address MEFV genetic profile and hot spots in Iranian population. In this regard, R202Q mutation with higher allelic frequencies in comparison with other regions can be specifically considered as a genetic indicator for Iranian children affected by FMF.

**Keywords:** Edhemicity, Familial Mediterranean fever, Gene, Mutation, Iran

"SAPHO Syndrome " A Case Report Of A Patient With Low Back Pain And Acne

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SAPHO syndrome is characterized by synovitis, acne, pustulosis, hyperostosis, and osteitis, palmoplantar pustulosis, pustular psoriasis, psoriasis vulgaris, severe acne (conglobata), and Hydadenitis Suppurativa are dermatological manifestations of SAPHO syndrome. Joints and bones could be involved in this syndrome such as sacroiliac joint and vertebra. In this case report, a 16-year-old boy is presented that is suffering from low back pain, conglobata acne on trunk and face, and hidradenitis suppurativa (Dissecting Cellulitis) on scalp. Diagnosis was based on clinical findings and laboratory tests. Treatment conducted by non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and orally administered Isotretinoin. Dramatic improvement in low back pain was reported by patient in a few days. In follow-up examination of patient after discharge from hospital, we detected improving acne follicles and hidradenitis suppurative on scalp in Clinic of Rheumatology.

**Keywords:** SAPHO syndrome, Dissecting Cellulitis, low back pain

Evaluation of the frequency of Brucellosis biomarkers in Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis

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**Background:** Considering the high prevalence of brucellosis in Iran and joint protests with juvenile idiopathic arthritis, the goal of this study was to evaluate the rate off also positive wright & Coombs wright test in patients with JIA.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted. Sampling was conducted in this study of patients diagnosed with chronic juvenile idiopathic arthritis in admitted Rheumatology section in Children’s Medical Center and the Brucella diagnostic markers tested, the annual incidence of the disease on the available information, the sample size of 100 cases the primary symptoms of the disease at diagnosis and laboratory test results were analyzed. After completing the data were analyzed by SPSS 16 software.

**Findings:** A total of 100 patients were enrolled during this period. From these, 89 patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis and 11 patients with brucellosis, study between mean age and CRP, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups, but the mean ESR and testing ADA between the two groups were statistically significant (P<0.05). Between the two groups in the frequency of sex, CRP, ESR, FANA, RF, family history of brucellosis and joint involvement. The most common types of JIA was pauci articular (61.8%). The consumption of unpasteurized consumption of unpasteurized dairy products was statistically significant higher in brucellosis patientas than JIA patients (P<0.001). The titers of wright test in patients with brucellosis was 1:160 with 6 cases (54.5%). All patients with idiopathic arthritis wright tests were negative. Also the lower of coombs-wright test were 1: 160 and 1: 320 each with 3 cases (27.3%), respectively. Only one of the patients had idiopathic arthritis title Coombs Wright 1:20 to brucellosis diagnostic. 88 patients with idiopathic arthritis were zero titles cooms wright. The titer of 2ME test in patients with brucellosis were 1:40 and 1:80 each with 3 cases (30.0%), respectively. All patients with idiopathic arthritis 2ME test were negative.
Conclusion: according to the results obtained in this study the test burn and coombs Wright is a good criteria for differentiating idiopathic arthritis of brucellosis has been positive with the youth of this test can be used to a very high extent idiopathic arthritis rejected

Keywords: Brucella, juvenile idiopathic arthritis, Wright, Coombs Wright

Changes in Platelet Indices in patients with Acute Phase of Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis and Two Months after Treatment

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Background: Various indices have been raised as predictors of activity and severity of juvenile idiopathic arthritis. This study was conducted to investigate the changes of platelet indices in acute phase and two months after treatment on these patients.

Methods: In a cohort study, the results of platelet indices including platelet count, MPV, PDW, PCT were evaluated in children presenting to Children’s Hospital Medical Center due to juvenile idiopathic arthritis from March 2013 to March 2014 during the acute phase and two months after standard treatment. The statistical data were analyzed by SPSS 19 software, and the significance level was set as P<0.05.

Findings: In! this study, 55 children (24 boys and 31 girls) with the mean age of 7.50 ± 3.35 years were studied. The mean of platelet count was 441,872 ± 151,836 in the acute phase and reached 395,418 ± 119,601 two months after treatment (P= 0.07). The mean PCT in the acute phase of various subtypes of the disease was 0.32 ± 0.10, which reached 0.29 ± 0.10 after treatment (P=0.09). However, the PDW range in different subtypes of the disease reached 13.44 ± 8.01 from 84 ± 1.05 after treatment, but they were not significantly different from the results in the acute phase (P>0.05).

Conclusion: Although in the study of the acute phase reactants in inflammatory diseases, platelet count is considered one of the most remarkable indices, the evaluation of PCT can also help determine the severity of the inflammatory process in the follow-up and treatment process. However, MPV and PCT after treatment do not help evaluate the severity of inflammatory disease in juvenile idiopathic arthritis.

Keywords: Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis, Inflammatory Acute Phase Reactants, Platelet Count, PDW, MPV, PCT

Dynamic changes, cut-offpoints, sensitivity, and specificity of laboratory data to differentiate macrophage activation syndrome from active disease

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Background: Purpose: To compare the laboratory data and changes in these data between patients with MAS and patients with flare-up of the autoimmune diseases.

Methods: In a prospective study, the static laboratory data and dynamic changes in the selected data in 17 consecutive patients with MAS and 53 patients with active disease of SJIA, PJIA, Kawasaki disease, and SLE were compared. The ROC curve analysis was used to evaluate cut-off points, sensitivity, and specificity of the static and dynamic laboratory data to differentiate between MAS and active disease.

Findings: In the MAS group, the mean CRP3, ALT, AST, total bilirubin, ferritin, LDH, PT, PTT, and INR were significantly higher and the mean WBC2, PMN2, Lymph2, Hgb1, 2, 3, ESR2, serum albumin, and sodium, were significantly lower than control group. Some of the important cut-off points were: PLT2<209000/microliter, AST>38.5, ALT>38, WBC<8200×103/UL, ferritin>5277 ng/ml.

Conclusion: The dynamic changes in some laboratory data, especially PLT, can differentiate between MAS and active disease. The changes in WBC, PMN, and ESR and the levels of the liver enzymes may also be helpful in the early differentiation. Very high levels of ferritin may also help the diagnosis along with other clinical and laboratory signs.

Keywords: Macrophage Activation Syndrome, Systemic Juvenile Arthritis, Systemic Lupus Erythematosus, Kawasaki disease
Compliance of Patient Safety Friendly Hospital Standards in a pediatric referral hospital

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Background: Our aim was to assess the patient safety situation in a pediatric referral hospital affiliated to Tehran University of Medical Sciences based on Patient Safety Friendly Hospital Initiatives’ (PSFHI) critical standards.

Methods: This study was conducted in 2014 in a pediatric referral hospital with 118 active beds in Tehran. For this study we used PSFHI assessment tool developed by WHO Eastern Mediterranean Region Office. PSFHI assessment tool has been comprised of 140 patient safety standards in five domains which of them 20 standards belong to critical standards, the least and mandatory standards, which the hospital has to comply to become enrolled in PSFHI. In this research we assessed just critical standards. We applied the assessment tool by reviewing the documents related to each standard, interviewing with key respondents and direct observation during patient safety tour.

Findings: The five domains include leadership and management (LaM), patient and public involvement (PaPI), safe evidence-based clinical practice (SEBCP), safe environment (SE) and lifelong learning (LL). This hospital obtained 88% in LaM, 25% in PaPI, 50% SEBCP and 50% in SE with overall score of 60% of critical standards.

Conclusion: The highest score in critical standards belongs to leadership and management domain which shows a high managerial commitment to patient safety. But the other domains still need to be applied more suitable. In comparison to other hospitals the overall score of hospital PSFHI standards is below average (the average is 70% in Tehran’s hospitals).

Keywords: Patient, Safety, PSFHI, Tehran, Hospital

Proactive evaluation of errors associated to selected pediatric emergency processes of Ghaem hospital in Mashhad 2014

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Background: Patient safety is a key element of health care quality. Improving patient safety entails identifying Patient safety threatening events, the analysis of these events and to develop corrective solutions to improve the system. This study was designed to Proactive evaluation of errors associated to selected pediatric emergency processes of Ghaem hospital in Mashhad.

Methods: In this qualitative-quantitative research, errors of five 5 risky processes of pediatric emergency ward were identified and analyzed through group discussions and brainstorming. To classify errors of different wards, the model nursing error management association, to classify the root causes of the error, the model of Eindhoven and finally to determine the improvement, the theory of inventive problem solving method were used.

Findings: In five selected processes, 248 potential failure modes and 485 root causes of the errors were detected. Most of the errors related to care errors (61.5%) and the lowest percentage of error associated to knowledge and skills errors (9.09%). Also, 7.4% of the causes of errors related to technical factors, 37.4% related to organizational factors, 44.9% related to human factors and 10.3% related to other causes.

Conclusion: The working group of pediatric emergency identified the following methods as its priority to implement: Administrative practices in human resources management, set up e-prescription system, responsive to individuals with respect to patient safety, medical equipment management, improve the patient identification process, establish clear policies and procedures, ensuring the availability of appropriate technology, continuous education, patient participation in the treatment process, implementation and monitoring of appropriate changes in clinical processes based on reliable data analysis and improving communication between medical staff and pediatric emergency team.

Keywords: error, pediatric emergency, Proactive

Antimicrobial activity of probiotic Lactobacillus strains isolated from fecal microflora of infants against Shigella sonnei

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Background: Infection with Shigella spp. is a serious cause of morbidity and mortality especially in children of the developing world. Shigellosis is one of the most common diarrheal diseases in humans worldwide. Approximately 125 million cases of Shigella infections occur annually in Asia, of which 14,000 are fatal. Lactobacillus strains are commonly used as probiotics, with effects especially against acute diarrhoea in childhood.

Methods: Faecal samples were collected from 90 healthy breast-fed infants younger than 18 months. Identification of Lactobacillus strains was performed by carbohydrate fermentation tests with 14 14 sugars and then confirmed by molecular method. Lactobacillus strains were assessed for probiotic potential properties including ability to survive in gastrointestinal conditions (pH 2.0, 0.3% oxgall). Antimicrobial activity of probiotic strains against 10 Shigella sonnei strains was carried out by agar well diffusion assay. These Shigella sonnei strains were
previously isolated from children with diarrhea.

Findings: Twenty eight strains of Lactobacillus with probiotic potential were identified in stool samples. The predominant species were Lactobacillus fermentum and Lactobacillus plantarum. Eight Lactobacillus strains with good probiotic potential were selected for Antimicrobial activity, which among them 7 strains had good inhibitory effect on the growth of Shigella sonnei strains.

Conclusion: Our results suggest that Lactobacillus strains have good probiotic characteristics. These probiotic strains have antibacterial effect against diarrheagenic bacteria such as Shigella sonnei, and may be helpful for prevention of diarrhea in infants.

Keywords: Infants, Lactobacillus, diarrhea, Shigella sonnei

Prevalence and predictors of urinary tract infection among children with febrile convulsion: Development of a decision rule to identify at risk patients

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Background: Febrile convulsion (FC) and urinary tract infection (UTI) are both common during early childhood. The aim of this study were (1) to determine the prevalence of UTI among children presenting with FC; (2) to identify the independent predictors of UTI; and (3) to develop a decision rule to identify at risk children.

Methods: In this prospective study, children with FC who presented to a pediatric emergency department were consecutively evaluated by an attending pediatrician. Demographic data, signs and symptoms of UTI, characteristics of convulsion, laboratory findings and final diagnoses were collected. Urine cultures (UC) from catheter specimens were performed for all of the patients. Predictors of UTI were identified by univariate analysis and a decision rule was developed using multivariate logistic regression.

Findings: 153 children (88 boys, 57.5%) with mean age±SD of 21.64±12.86 months were eligible for inclusion. Five independent predictors of UTI were identified in univariate analysis: urinary frequency (OR=30.52, 95%CI: 3.14-297.1, p<0.005), abdominal pain (OR=15.32, 95%CI: 2.75-85.37, p<0.005), leukocytosis (OR=5.50, 95%CI: 1.18-25.57, p<0.05), temperature>39°C (OR=5.50, 95%CI: 1.28-23.57, p<0.05) and history of UTI (OR=9.83, 95%CI: 1.25-77.39, p<0.05). All of the predictors remained significant in multivariable analysis and were used for the development of decision rule. At the cutoff score of one, the model was able to predict the positive UC with a sensitivity of 94.1% (95%CI: 76.6-99.7), specificity of 41.92% (95%CI: 33.8-50.3), positive likelihood ratio of 1.62 (95%CI: 1.35-1.95) and negative likelihood ratio of 0.14 (95%CI: 0.02-0.95).

Conclusion: Proposed decision rule with 5 easily assessable items identifies FC patients at risk of UTI with excellent sensitivity. Using this decision rule facilitates decision making for the diagnosis of UTI and eliminates unnecessary cultures.

Keywords: Urinary tract infection, febrile convolution, diagnostic decision rule.

Evaluation of awareness of nursing and midwifery students of Yazd Medical University in relation to labor of addicted pregnant women in 2013

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Background: Substance abuse is one of the today’s major problems. Unfortunately in recent years, the number of addicted pregnant women increased, and the number of deaths related to drug-addicted mothers have been reported to the office of maternal health. Resulting from obstetric complications or Substance poisoning.so it seem to require assessing midwifery student awareness about providing care to this group of addict mother.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study, performed on 122 midwifery students of Yazd Medical University in 1392. The instrument for data collection was self-made questionnaire that consists of 20 questions. After collecting data we used spss16 software for analyzing and tests we used consist of, Mann-Whitney and Wilcoxon and cross Cal valis.

Findings: Result show that 79.5% of students had poor awareness and 20.5% of students had average awareness. Result show that 79.5% of students had poor awareness in diagnostic addiction in pregnant women. 1.6% of students had poor awareness in complication of opiate on mother and neonate also 79.5% of participant had poor awareness in necessary providing care to addict mother .there was no significant relationship between marital student ,schooling term, the present of an addict person in family and awareness (p<.05)

Conclusion: It seems to require educating midwife about addiction in pregnant women and adding a chapter about addiction and pregnancy to obstetric Regarding to results and researchers experiences.

Keywords: Addiction, Labor, Students awareness, neonate


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Background: Poisoning is one of the important reasons for children’s admission to hospital. Knowledge of epidemiology of poisoning in each region plays an important role in planning prevention, care and treatment of patients. This study was conducted to determine characteristics of acute poisoning epidemiology in children attending pediatric wards of Amirkabir teaching hospital in Arak over 5 years (March 2008 to March 2012).

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Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted on 224 children admitted for poisoning. Data were retrospectively collected from patients’ files, and analyzed using SPSS-16 software.

Findings: Of the total population, 54.9% were boys and the rest were girls. Mean age of children was 3.54±2.99 years, and the most common age range was 1-3 years (50.9%). The highest rate of children’s admission due to poisoning was in the winter (30.8%). The most common causes of poisoning included drugs (65.2%), kerosene (7.1%), and food poisoning (5.4%). The most common poisoning drugs, from drug groups included benzodiazepines (21.9%), gastrointestinal drugs (19.9%), opioid analogs (15.1%) and from drug type methadone, metoclopramide, and clonazepam. At admission, the most common presenting symptoms were neurological (51.3%), and gastrointestinal symptoms (38.4%).

Conclusion: High prevalence of poisoning with groups of drugs mentioned could indicate community-wide excessive use of these drugs, as well as negligence of families in keeping them out of children’s reach. Therefore, raising knowledge and awareness about variety of poisoning and how to prevent them, through holding workshops, national media, schools, and health centers can be a valuable step toward upkeep of children’s health.

Keywords: Epidemiology; Poisoning; Children

The prevalence of domestic violence and its related factors in infertile women Sari

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Background: Infertility is the inability of birth for a year, despite regular intercourse and lack of contraceptive use. Infertility can cause critical experience and the mental and emotional injuries. The Problems that arise for couples seeking infertility may be faced with a life is imposed. The stress of infertility can interfere with sexual satisfaction, reduced self-esteem, decreased frequency of sexual and domestic violence is. Therefore, this study aimed to determine the prevalence of domestic violence and its related factors in infertile women Sari.

Methods: This is a descriptive cross-sectional study on 379 infertile women in two infertility centers in Sari (northern Iran) are randomly selected and responded to the questions of domestic violence questionnaire. To analyze the data, chi-square test was used.

Findings: The results showed that %88.9 of infertile women, had experienced domestic violence. Various forms of domestic violence, including psychological violence 85.8%, 25.9%, physical violence, sexual violence, domestic violence 48.3% and 28.8% respectively. Psychological violence was more prevalent among all types of violence and all forms of violence associated with drug use. All women, their husbands were to blame. Increase in education of men and women, low income and substance abuse and violence, had significant correlation.

Conclusion: Due to the high prevalence of domestic violence in infertile women should seek social support to improve the health of women in society. Increasing awareness of victims' health care, education and public information efforts can reduce the physical and psychological damage in infertile women affected by violence.

Keywords: Domestic violence, women infertile, related factors

Needs assessment of pediatricians and assistant pediatrics for training in early childhood development

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Background: The objective of this study was determination of the needs assessment of pediatricians and assistant pediatrics for training in early childhood development (0-8 years old).

Methods: This study was a cross-sectional, descriptive-analytic. At the first, a questionnaire was made for the assessment of the knowledge and skills of the specialists that work in the children with developmental disorders. The content and face validity and reliability of the questionnaire were determined. Then 200 pediatricians and assistant pediatrics fill in the questionnaires. After data collection and analysis, the needs of these specialists to acquire the knowledge and skills about children development were determined.

Findings: The Cronbach’s Alpha of questionnaire was 0.94, which was good. Reliability test - test-retest interval of 14 days, there was a significant correlation. 0.85 P=0.002

Analysis of the data showed that One hundred and twenty seven persons (80.9%) knew the most necessity to knowledge increasing in Types of rehabilitation and indications for referral for developmental disorders in children up to 8 years as the first priority. One hundred sixty one persons (79.7%) knew the most necessity in normal children development indexes as the second priority and One hundred fifty three persons (76.5%) knew the methods of early detection and intervention in developmental disorders as the third priority. One hundred sixty three persons (81.9%) knew the most necessity to skill increasing in the methods of early assessment and diagnosis in developmental disorders as the first priority. One hundred sixty two persons (81.1%) knew the most necessity to the methods of enhance the normal development of children as the second priority and 158 persons (79.8%) knew the methods of early detection and intervention in developmental disorders as the third priority.

Conclusion: It is necessary to plan and perform training of the specialists for increasing the knowledge and skills in children development themes that they have sensed as the most necessities.

Keywords: Needs assessment, child development, pediatricians and assistant pediatrics
Distant learning for pediatrician by Telegram, a new method

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Distant Learning is one of the main methods in medical education. On the other hand, physicians are so busy to take part in conventional official meetings especially in far cities. Iran is a vast country with a major diversity in pediatricians in service. This diversity mainly geographic one is a great obstacle for face to face learning and sharing experience in official meetings. In this talk, I would like to share our experience in using "Telegram" which is an instant messaging system with many new facilities in the learning process and also as a mean for sharing experience between many pediatricians at service in different and often far locations in Iran.

Keywords: distant learning, instant messaging system, Telegram, pediatricians' education, geographic diversity

M-learning, a new method of retraining pediatricians

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Distant Learning is one of the main methods in medical education. Mobile learning (m-learning) is a new method of distance education that uses mobile devices. On the other hand physicians are so busy to take part in conventional official meetings especially in far cities. Iran is a vast country with a major diversity in pediatricians in service. This diversity mainly geographic one is a great obstacle for face to face learning and sharing experience in official meetings. In this talk, I would like to share our experience in using "Telegram" which is an instant messaging system with many new facilities in the learning process and also as a mean for sharing experience between many pediatricians at service in different and often far locations in Iran.

Keywords: distant learning, m-learning, telegram, pediatrician's education, teaching learning media, geographic diversity

Different prosthetic services for infants and children

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The purpose of this seminar is to discuss conditions for infants and young children that potentially could require prosthetic services. These services can improve functions such as speech and mastication, esthetics and preserve of that which remains. A number of craniofacial anomalies are associated with congenitally missing dentition (partial or complete anodontia) or malformed teeth such as ectodermal dysplasia and cleft lip and palate. Other conditions are those that affect tooth structures such as amelogenesis imperfecta. Different dental and maxillofacial prostheses ultimately will benefit children with higher quality of life.

Keywords: prostheses, children, craniofacial anomalies, infants, dental anomalies

The risk of major birth defects in Assisted Reproductive Technology infants and Normal infants

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Background: In the past 22 years, one kind of assisted reproductive technology [intracytoplasmic sperm injection (ICSI)] on human oocytes was become a successful method of treatment for most categories of infertility. But there are real concerns that possible malformations among ICSI infants are still not fully recognized. Despite the success of ICSI, the risk of major birth defects due to various parental factors or treatment may be increased. We report our experience to determine whether use of ICSI is associated with an increase in major birth defects or adverse pregnancy outcomes.

Methods: Historical cohort study of Major Birth defects was performed in 789 births. The data for this analysis were derived from Tehran's ICSI linked data file by simple sampling method. In our study, the risk of birth defects was compared in 263 ICSI infants and 526 naturally conceived (NC) infants. We also performed multiple logistic regression analyses to calculate the odds ratio (OR) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the independent association of ICSI on each outcome.

Findings: We found 50 infants with major birth defects: these included 24 NC infants (4.6%) and 26 ICSI infants (9.9%). In comparison with NC infants, ICSI infants had a significant 2.29-fold increased risk of major birth defects. After adjustment for maternal age, infant's sex stillbirth, abortion and type of delivery, we found a relatively difference in risk (OR=1.51). In this study the majority (93.7%) of all infants were normal but 6.3% of infants had at least one major birth defect.

Conclusion: Although available data are limited, there appears to be no indication that birth defects are increased in pregnancies resulting from ICSI. In this study we reported major birth defects in ICSI infants more than naturally conceived infants. We also found evidence of a difference in risk of major birth defects between normal and ICSI. Musculoskeletal and urogenital malformations were the most reported major birth defects in ICSI infants according to organs and systems classification.

Keywords: Infants, ICSI, Anomaly, Birth defects
The use of radionuclide bone scan in pediatric diseases
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The radionuclide bone scan is one of the most commonly performed pediatric nuclear medicine procedures. Bone scintigraphy has a high sensitivity in the early detection of pathological bone metabolism indicating bone disease. Traditional x-ray techniques, which describe morphological changes, are less sensitive at the beginning of the disease process. A negative bone scan usually rules out significant bone disorders with a high degree of certainty. In special cases follow-up studies can give additional information about the response to treatment and prognosis. To improve the specificity of bone scintigraphy a combined interpretation of scintigraphy and X-ray is recommended. Common clinical indications for bone scintigraphy are:

A. Infection or inflammation (acute osteomyelitis versus soft-tissue inflammation, sub acute and chronic osteomyelitis, septic arthritis complicating osteomyelitis, aseptic arthritis)
B. Bone tumors (benign bone tumors, e.g. osteoid osteoma, malignant bone tumors, tumor-like lesions such as Langerhans histiocytosis, bone metastases)
C. Aseptic necrosis (aseptic necrosis, e.g. Legg-Calvé-Perthes disease, sickle cell disease)
D. Traumatic bone disease (equivocal radiographic findings after trauma, stress fractures, child abuse [battered child syndrome], polytrauma, complications of fractures and therapy)
E. Sudeck’s atrophy (reflex sympathetic dystrophy)
F. Bone scintigraphy-guided surgery (e.g. osteoid osteoma)
G. Bone dysplasia and other metabolic diseases (Camurati-Engelmann disease, evaluating skeletal involvement [brown tumors] in children with hyperparathyroidism)
H. Other clinical situations in pediatrics (pain possibly due to bone pathology, limp or backache, fever of unknown origin, evaluating apophyseal activity in the mandibular condyles in children with mandibular asymmetry).

Keywords: radionuclide bone scan, Infection, Bone scintigraphy

Development of Iranian version of ethical challenges in neonatal intensive care units
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Background: Staff of different wards face diverse ethical issues. Also cultural, social and economic factors affect these issues. A team of experts in the fields of neonatal care and medical ethics tried to explore ethical issues in intensive care units in Iran.

Methods: This was a Methodological Research that was done in two steps. In the first step ethical issues in clinical settings explored. The instrument was designed between Aprils to October 2013. The content validity method was used for validity of the instrument. To calculate the reliability, internal consistency was used. The data was analyzed by SPSS 16 and AMOS 16.

Findings: The result of the first run was a 26 item questionnaire with four domains including commitment, patient rights, and inappropriate interaction with parents and end of life care. Internal consistency for the whole instrument was α=0.89. The result model has suitable fitness.

Conclusion: The results of our study showed the ethical issues of neonatal care with main domains of it. There is an interesting field for research in future.

Keywords: Ethical issues; Neonatal Intensive Care Units; Physician; Nurse

Pediatric palliative care forgotten issue in the integrated health care system
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According to the Institute of Medicine (IOM); Pediatric palliative care seeks to relieve symptoms associated with a serious medical condition or its treatment and to enhance the quality of life for children and their families, addressing their unique psychological, social and spiritual needs. Nowadays the rate of children with medical complexity and chronic diseases are increasing constituency in the health care system without appropriate programs in this regard in our country. The main goals of palliative care is achieving the integrated care to increase the quality of life, support the family, and help the patient to relief from suffering. In children it is age dependent and needs interdisciplinary approach to consider the kid and the family regarding physical, psychological, social, and spiritual requirements. The pediatric palliative medicine should be establish in this country the same as many developed countries with palliative approach to care, psychosocial and spiritual support, the hospice establishment, end of life care, bereavement issues, support of the family, evaluation and management of pain and non-pain symptoms, and relief of suffering in children with advanced illness. This coordinated care needs great communication and well organized teamwork to provide appropriate emotional support of the children and their family.

The pediatric palliative care is necessity of new era and could reduce the cost of health care, improve quality of life accompanied with equity in health.

Keywords:end of life, palliative medicine, pediatric palliative care, quality of life, support

Compare the efficacy and side effects of intravenous and subcutaneous ketamine on pain and Delirium after general anesthesia
Alireza Ebrahim Soltani, Mehrdad Goudarzi, Anahid Maleki, Behrang Noor Ali, Alireza Takzare, Sepehr Nasehi Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran

Background: Delirium and pain are important problem in pediatric anesthesia, and causes agitation and injury to patient. many study did for decrease delirium and agitation.

Methods: In this randomized clinical trial, 66 children 3-8 year under inguinal herniorrhaphy In Medical children hospital were enrolled and randomly assigned to receive either SC Ketamin Or IV Ketamine for delirium and side effect. In all patients after sedation in preoperative part and monitoring in operating room, iv canulla insert, and
Effectiveness of amblyopia therapy in the national vision screening program

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Background: Effectiveness of Amblyopia therapy in 3-5 year-old children diagnosed in the National Vision Screening Program, 2012, Mashhad city- Iran, was studied.

Methods: Parents of children who were diagnosed as having amblyopia in the National Vision Screening Program in Mashhad city and who had documented clinical reports in optometric referral centers were invited to participate in the study along with their children. 66 from 71 agreed to participate. Information about visual examination at the beginning of therapy and the modality of therapies were recruited from clinical records. The children’s present vision status was examined using the Snellen E chart, Cover Test and, Auto Refractometer.

Findings: All participants had refractive error but none had strabismus. 52 children had binocular and 14 had monocular amblyopia. Of 52 children with bilateral amblyopia 41 were only prescribed spectacles. In this group of children, visual acuity of 31 (75.6%) improved or completely recovered, whereas in the 11 children who received visual training along with refractive correction, visual acuity improved in 10 (91%).

Of 14 children with unilateral amblyopia 8 were prescribed spectacles and patching, 5 (62.5%) responded to therapy. The other 6 were prescribed visual training along with spectacles and patching of whom 5 (83.4%) responded to therapy.

Overall, a year after beginning of therapy visual acuity of 44 of children (66%) became normal and 7(10.6%) improved, but in 15 (22%) visual acuity of the amblyopic eye didn’t show any change.

Conclusion: The majority of children with amblyopia benefited from current therapies. Therapies were more effective in children with bilateral amblyopia then unilateral ones. It seems that combination of visual training with other therapies positively increased effectiveness of treatment in both unilateral and bilateral amblyopia.

Key words: amblyopia, effectiveness, vision screening, therapy

Oral health status and oral health related behavior among preschool children

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Background: oral health is one of the public health problems and its impact children's quality of life. Dental caries is preventable however the most common Disease among children. The aim of this study was to investigation the oral health status of preschool children and the effects of oral health related behavior on.

Methods: 185 mothers of 3-6 year old children were recruited in a cross-sectional study at health centers of Tabriz University of Medical Sciences in 2013. Sampling was done randomly. Data was collected using a validated questionnaire including...
Correlation between Domestic Violence against Women with Developmental Delay in Children Aged 6 months

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Despite advances in medical sciences in diagnosis and treatment of diseases, delayed development of children is still considered one of the global health problems. This study investigates correlation between domestic violence against women with developmental delay in children aged 6 months. This cross-sectional study was performed on 325 mothers and their 6 month-old infants in medical centers, Tehran, Iran; 2014-2015. Mothers were selected through multi-stage random sampling. For gathering data the instruments were used: a demographic and obstetric specification questionnaire, infant specification questionnaire, domestic violence questionnaire and Ages and Stages Questionnaire to determine the status of children’s development. This study showed that the development delay in infant was 11.1%. About 40.2% of the participants experienced at least one type of violence (sexual 13.8%, physical 11%, Verbal 35%). Totally there were a significant correlation between maternal domestic violence and delayed infant development (P=0.004), between verbal violence and developmental delays (P=0.0003) and between sexual violence and developmental delays (P=0.0008), but significant between physical violence and developmental delays was not observed (P=0.5). Given the correlation between maternal domestic violence and infant development, it is recommended to screen mothers for violence in order to perform early interventions in developmental disorders.

Keywords: developmental delay, domestic violence

Efficacy of integrated education program on eating problems in children 1 to 3 years

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Background: Studies show an increase in eating problems in children, low awareness, and inappropriate performance of mothers in this field. Therefore, effective and accessible training methods are of particular importance. As an effective approach, Integrated Education is effective at all levels in the developed countries of the world. This study aimed to determine the effects of blended training for mothers on eating problems in children aged 1 to 3. Methods: In this experimental study, two groups of 70 mothers with children aged 1 to 3, having eating problems referred to the health center in Rasht were selected using non-random sampling method and divided into the case and control groups. Participants in the case group were trained. Integrated Education sessions were held in three sessions over three consecutive weeks: two presence sessions, provided with educational CD, and one non-presence session held by sending SMS. Eating problems were evaluated using feeding problem Questionnaire (FPQ), which includes five areas of mother’s satisfaction from eating, mother’s stress during feeding their children, eating a wide variety of foods, eating behavior, eating related physical symptoms in the process of before, immediately and one month after intervention. Data analysis was conducted using descriptive and inferential statistics of

The prevalence of non-communicable diseases among the students in each of the provinces

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Background: The screening of the students of integrated programs in the School Health Unit, Ministry of Health and Medical Education, Office to the Ministry of Education is health In this study we report the prevalence of non-communicable diseases in Iranian provinces separately provided.

Methods: The sample consisted of all first grade students of primary school, third grade primary school, secondary, high school schools in 2010 and 2011. The provinces This study by medical and health workers in health centers health centers health carers in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Health and Medical Education was conducted.

Findings: In this study, the student 3242021 student in 2010 and 4, 094, 680 in 2011 in urban and rural areas in different regions of Iran was found in 2010 in the midst of screening disorders (cardiovascular diseases, 0.27, asthma 0.21, thalassemia 0.14, epilepsy 0.110, diabetes 0.06 and Hemophilia 0.05) and And 1391, respectively (asthma 0.15, cardiovascular disease 0.12, genetic disorders, 0.09, thyroid diseases 0.07, epilepsy 0.07 diabetes 0.04) is the percentage of the students.

Conclusion: The prevalence of disorders in schools significantly among students, particularly in some regions show design health promotion programs in different areas according to the type and severity of the problem in each region is essential.

Keywords: screening, student health, school health
SPSS 20. Findings: The scores of eating disorders were not significantly different between the two groups before the intervention. But immediately and one month after the training sessions, the test showed improved mothers’ satisfaction from feeding their children (P<0.05) and reduced stress during feeding (P<0.05). Discussion and conclusion: Integrated Education method is effective on eating problems in children. Due to the ease and extent of this method, it can be used as an effective alternative for the presence training methods.

Keywords: Integrated Education, Eating problem, Children, Mothers

**Comparison of postoperative analgesia efficacy of caudal block versus dorsal penile nerve block for circumcision in children (3-8) years**

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**Background:** Circumcision is commonly performed surgical procedures in children, pain and delirium are common complications of general anesthesia in children, which can cause injury for the child and others, increasing admission time and necessity to intensive care for child. We conducted this study to examine the hemodynamic response and recovery profile of pain and delirium of premedicated children undergoing circumcision who were randomly assigned to eighteen a caudal block or dorsal penile block

**Methods:** 60 patients were ASA grade I, II, aged 3-8 years and scheduled to undergo elective circumcision surgery. Patients were randomly allocated into two groups, group 1, received caudal block and group 2 penile block, patient’s were observed for pain and delirium score by using CHEOPS scale and PAED scale for 4 hours.

**Finding:** The pain score had a significant difference between two study groups, the number of children who spent the first 4 hours pain free was greater in caudal group, no significant difference in time taken to awaken from anesthesia was seen, and RN satisfaction score was higher in caudal group.

**Conclusion:** Caudal block for postoperative pain management in circumcision is more successful than penile block.

**The comparison between effect of chloral hydrate and diphenhydramine on sedating for electroencephalography**

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**Background:** Electroencephalography (EEG) is the most effective diagnostic tool in distinguishing epileptic seizure. Chloral Hydrate (CH) is a sedative hypnotic drug which is commonly used as a method of sedation in children aged<3 years. Furthermore, diphenhydramine (DH) is a first generation antihistaminic drug (H1 receptor blocker) with anticholinergic effect. We aimed to compare effects of CH and DH on sedation for EEG.

**Methods:** This is a retrospective cohort study which was conducted on patients’ records. Patients aged 15-72 months underwent an EEG and required sedation. 200 children were assessed including 100 patients in group 1 (CH) and 100 patients in group 2 (DH). Data were gathered by a form including age, sex, the cause of EEG, complication, success rate, first dose success, and sleep and awake latency. Data were reported by descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, number, and percent) and analyzed by T-test and chi-square in SPSS 19.

**Results:** Results showed that 113 (56%) male patients with the mean age of 35.62±14.00 months participated in this study. Vomiting and agitation were the most frequent complications in CH and DH groups, respectively. (P=0.602) most of the patients in both group indicated successful sedation. CH indicated higher rate of success by first dose toward DH. (P=0.022) also, CH mentioned lower sleep latency and significant difference was noted between groups. (P=0.001) the mean duration of awake latency was higher in DH groups and results showed significant difference.(P=0.001)

**Conclusions:** As there is no previous investigation which compared both drugs and as so far no investigation assessed effect of diphenhydramine in sedating EEG, it seems that further investigation can be helpful to compare them.

**Keywords:** Conscious Sedation, Diphenhydramine, Chloral Hydrate, Electroencephalography

**Correlation between maternal mental health and development delay in children aged 36-48 months**

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**Background:** A developmental delay in children is considered as one of the world's health problems in developing and developed countries. The purpose of this study was to define the correlation between maternal mental health and developmental delay in children aged 36-48 months.

**Methods:** Data from 616 mothers and children who were 36-48 months in kindergarten in Tehran city were obtained. The sample were selected through multi stage random sampling. The outcome child development was ages and ages questionnaire, maternal mental health was Measured with Beck Depression Inventory and Spielberger Questionnaire. Data were analysis with SPSS 21 Software, independent Ttest and Mann-Whitney test.

**Finding:** of 616 children 17/4 % were screeend to be at risk of delayed development.48/1 % of mothers suffered mild to extremely sever depression.86/5 % suffered moderate hidden Anxiety. The Mann-Whitney test showed a correlation between depression levels (p=0.002) and hidden anxiety (p=0/004) with developmental delay in children. there was significant correlation between mothers depression and developmental delay in all of domains except fine motor(p=0/184).

**Conclusion:** Maternal mental health had a direct effect on child development and interventions are necessary and vital.
Keywords: Depression, Anxiety, Ages and stages Questionnaire, Developmental delay, Maternal Mental health

Effect of plasmapheresis on treatment of acute pancreatitis in infant with familial chylomicronemia.

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Background: Familial chylomicronemia is a rare genetic disorder. (autosomal recessive) with incidence 1/1000, 000 that there is difficulty in clearance serum content of triglyceride and cholesterol due to deficiency of Apo-B lipoprotein lipase or lipoprotein lipase (LPL) or cofactor Apo-C II. Difference between them is decrease level of serum TG after prescription FFP in Apo-CII and without response in LPL deficiency. Clinical fatures are hepatosplenomegalia, pancreatitis attack, xantema eruptions on limbs and buttocks, paleness of retina (libemia reticolaris).

Case presentation: We introduce a female baby 41 days old that referred by hyperlipidemia (TG=25000mg/dl and cholesterol=1500mg/dl) and acute pancreatitis attack and signs and symptoms denoting to familial chylomicronemia who treated by plasmapheresis. After plasmapheresis decreased the TG of plasma 400mg/dl and cholesterol 232mg/dl and improved the symptoms and sings of her pancreatitis.

Conclusion: According to this finding, It was denoted that plasmapheresis is a useful method for treatment of acute pancreatitis caused by chylomicronemia.

Keywords: Plasmapheresis, Acute pancreatitis, Familial Chylomicronemia

The impact of an overlooked otitis media on academic achievement of children with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, with and without cleft

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Background: Sensorineural hearing loss (SNHL) is one of the major public health problems in developing countries. Now, our responsibility is to detect the residual hearing in sensorineural hearing impaired children (SNHIC) as soon as possible, and to enhance their hearing potential as much as possible. In this paper, our interest is to seek the impact of detection and medical intervention (MI) on academic achievement (AA) of SNHIC with and without cleft palate, who suffering from recurrent otitis media (OM).

Methods: This is a longitudinal pretest- posttest study which was conducted in 35 Low-Socioeconomic SNHIC with moderately low educational performance, aged 12-20. Seven cases with cleft palate (CP) and 28 cases without CP. The inclusion criteria were bilateral SNHL, recurrent OM for at least 2 times per 6 months, normal IQ, appropriate hearing aids (HA), same educational setting, and having no other disabilities. Three indices such as Mathematics, literature, and the overall examinations’ marks, were used to indicate the AA, before and after MI.

Findings: The mean scores of hearing threshold (HT) changed from 71.1 to 54.4dB (HL). Their AA improved, and the marks of dictation, mathematics, and the initial grade point averages changed, with the mean of 16.3 to 17.4, 13.7 to 15.8, and 16 to 16.8, respectively. The differences between the mean scores of HT shift, literature, mathematics, and overall averages improvement after MI were examined through non parametric Wilcoxon test, and they were significant (P≤0.05). P values were ≤0.0001, ≤0.001, ≤0.0001, and≤0.0001) decently.

Conclusion: The overlooked recurrent middle ear infections and its predisposing factor such as allergic rhinitis are accounted as the important factors which affect AA in SNHIC.

Keywords: children, sensorineural hearing loss, otitis media, educational achievement

Nicolau Syndrome in 29 Months Boy: Another Report of Iran

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Nicolau syndrome (NS) is a very rare complication of intramuscular injections that leads to some degree of necrosis in skin, subcutaneous fat and muscles. The type of injected drugs and wrong injection methods are the main factors for this iatrogenic syndrome. Here we report a 29 months boy, one of the Iranian children affected NS following the wrong intramuscular injection of Benzathine Penicillin. But he came back home without any major complication because of a good hospital care. Reports of mortality and severe morbidity of common injection drugs such as penicillin derivate will help to prevent such iatrogenic syndromes.

Keywords: Nicolau syndrome, Benzathine Penicillin, Embolia Cutis Medicamentosa, Livedoid Dermatitis

The impact of an overlooked otitis media on academic achievement of children with bilateral sensorineural hearing loss, with and without cleft

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Conclusion: The overlooked recurrent middle ear infections and its predisposing factor such as allergic rhinitis are accounted as the important factors which affect AA in SNHIC.

Keywords: Children, Sensorineural Hearing Loss, Otitis Media, Educational Achievement