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CHEMOTAXIS OF PERIPHERAL BLOOD LEUKOCYTES FROM PATIENTS WITH JUVENILE RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS (J.R.A.) - M.O.E.Hilário, D.Sole; J.Goldenberg; C.K. Naspitz - Disciplina de Alergia,

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In vitro alterations of chemotaxis in peripheral blood leukocytes from children with J.R.A. have been reported, and the scarce results are controversial. Chemotaxis of peripheral blood leukocytes from 15 children affected by J.R.A., aged from 3 to 10 years, (8 males and 7 females) were studied: the control group was constituted by children of the same age range, affected by orthopaedic diseases (without any inflammatory or metabolic disease). A modification of Boyden's technique was used, which works with a two compartment acrylic chamber, separated by a filtrating membrane with micropores. The chemotactic factor employed was the *Escherichia coli* lipopolysaccharid (LPS). After the collection and preparation of leukocytes, the lower compartment of the acrylic chamber was filled with activated serum from a patient with J.R.A. or a control person. After one-hour incubation at 37°C, the filtrating membrane was adequately fixed and stained. It was observed no difference between the spontaneous and stimulated migration of leukocytes from patients with J.R.A. and controls. The chemotactic capacity of the activated serum of patients with J.R.A. over leukocytes of patients with J.R.A. and controls was lower than the activated serum of controls suggesting the existence of unknown serum factors, responsible for the inhibition of cell migration.

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BREAST-FEEDING PROMOTION PROGRAMS AND ANALYSES OF SOME OF ITS DETERMINANTS. CHILE 1917-1985. Mardones Santander, F. U. de Chile. Casilla 15138. Stgo. 11. Chile.

Given the breast-feeding decline observed in Chile at the beginning of this century, different promotion measures at the national level were developed from 1917 onwards. These programs have been designed to improve: I) social support to working mothers, II) maternal nutritional status and III) education and support from the health team to the mothers. In spite of the growing modernization of the society in this century, available figures point out that the proportion of exclusive breast-feeding infants at 3 months of age has been stable up to seventies (Percentages being mostly between 30 and 40%). It might be concluded that the historical measures impeded a further decline. A new educational and nutritional program developed between 1980 and 1982 increased this percentage in Santiago to 63%. Nevertheless, most probably due to the end of the program and other factors, this proportion went down and, according to representative surveys of 1985, Santiago is reaching 54,4% and total Chile 53,8%. Data on important breast-feeding present determinants studied in Chile are presented. These maternal determinants are: level of instruction, nutritional status, work and tobacco smoking.