

Conclusions: From this study there is clear evidence that delivering with SC is more risky for the newborns regarding hypothermia and breastfeeding problems. **Keywords** Hypothermia, Neonatal hypothermia, breastfeeding problems, SC delivery.

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SPECTRUM PRE-NATAL INFECTIONS AT NEWBORNS

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Background and aims: Premature birth, asphyxia, pre-natal infections and congenital anomalies- principal causes of infantile death rate in Kazakhstan.

Methods: We had been analysed 1582 case records of newborn children from hospital № 1 (a city of Almaty) for 3 years.

Results: We have chosen stories of newborns which have been surveyed on pre-natal infections, had the different reasons for inspection. It has been revealed that on toxoplasmos 103 newborns have been surveyed, antibodies are revealed at 7 (6,8 %). On a clamidiosis 192 newborns have been surveyed, positive serologie is revealed at 56 (29,2 %). On cytomegalovirus 166 newborns are surveyed, antibodies are found out at 67 (40,1 %), On a virus of a simple herpes is surveyed 97 newborns, antibodies are found out at 52 (53,6 %). It is necessary to note, Jg M have been revealed in single instances. All surveyed newborns with a positive caption of antibodies, had the cerebral ischemia, prolonged jaundice, deficiency of weight, 20 (28,5 %) children had pneumonia, at 5 (7,1 %) children the syndrome abstinent is revealed. At 30 newborns died from generals infections blood on sterility has been investigated, have been revealed shtamms - St.aureus-9,37 %, St.epidermidis-9,37 %, Enterobacter-15,62 %. The analysis anamnesis has shown that many children are born in families with low social level, to 40 % of mothers have the a chronic infection, and are carriers of pre-natal infections.

Conclusions: Antibodies were revealed at newborn most often to virus simple herpes (53,6%) cytomegalovirus (40,1%), clamidiosis (29,2%).

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THE ROLE IMMUNOMODULATIVE THERAPY IN ACUTE VIRAL MYOCARDITIS IN CHILDREN

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Summary: Myocarditis is defined, clinically and pathologically, as inflammation of the heart muscle. The autoimmune phase is believed to play a major role and the use immunosuppressive agents may be useful in containing myocyte destruction. Aims was to systematically review the impact of Immunomodulative therapy on the outcome of severe and acute myocarditis in children. We retrospectively studied all the children admitted to University Children's Hospital with an acute viral myocarditis (AVM) from 2004-2009 years. Patients were included if they had 1.severe and acute heart failure, 2 left ventricular dysfunction assessed by echocardiography, 3. a recent history of viral illness and 4. absence of personal or familial history of cardiomyopathy. Fourteen patients (37%) had severe acute myocarditis. Seven patients were treated with immunomodulative therapy and anticongestive therapy (group I). Other seven patients were treated with anticongestive therapy only (group II). We compared the use of anticongestive therapy alone, with a combination of immunomodulative. Such studies have documented successful outcome of AVM with immunomodulative treatment.

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COMPARISON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF BOILED BLACK TEA WITH BOILED WATER ON SEVERITY OF INFANTS' CONJUNCTIVITIS

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Objective: To compare the efficacy of boiled black tea with boiled water on severity of infants' conjunctivitis

Design: Randomized Control Clinical Trial

Setting: Pediatric Clinic of Arak Medical Science University in Iran

Participants: 165 infants with acute infective conjunctivitis