

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. absens of personal or familial history of cardiomyopathy. Fourteen patient (37%) had severe acute myocaditys. 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 antikongestiv 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

Intervention: One of three prescribing strategies- boiled black tea adds antibiotics ;(n=55), boiled water adds antibiotics ;(n=55), just antibiotics ;(controls=55)

Main outcome measures: Severity of symptoms on days 1, 3 and 7 during treatment, duration of symptoms and treatment efficacy, for eye infection

Results: At 3rd in boiled black tea 74/5 %(41) of infants were cured. In 25/5 %(14) of them severity were mild. In boiled water, mild conjunctivitis was as many as cured infants [18/2 %(10)]. Moderate and severe were: 49/1 %(27), 14/5 %(8) respectively. Mild severity of conjunctivitis were 9/1 %(5), moderate 47/2 %(26) severe 21/8 %(12) in just antibiotics.

These differences were significant. (P=0/001). At 7th days, in boiled black tea 100 %(55), boiled water 32/7 %(18) and just antibiotics 34/5 %(19) were cured. Mild severity were 58/2(32), in boiled water and 45/5 %(25) in just antibiotics. In boiled water 9/1 %(5), in just antibiotics 20 %(11) of infants had moderate severity of conjunctivitis.

Conclusion: The boiled black tea adds antibiotics are probably the most appropriate strategy for managing of acute conjunctivitis in infants. It reduces antibiotic use, duration of symptoms, reattendance and is cost effectiveness.

Key word: conjunctivitis, boiled black tea, boiled water, infants

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PHARMACOKINETIC ANALYSIS SUPPORTS A FIVE MONTHLY DOSE SCHEDULE FOR PALIVIZUMAB

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Aims: Palivizumab is a humanized, monoclonal antibody (IgG1) directed against the F protein of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV). Palivizumab is indicated for the prevention of serious lower respiratory tract disease requiring hospitalization caused by RSV in children at high risk for RSV disease. The recommended dose of palivizumab is 15 mg/kg IM to be given as monthly doses

throughout the RSV season. Based on the long half-life of palivizumab, it has been hypothesized that 3 monthly doses instead of the recommended 5 doses will provide adequate protection for the RSV season. The objective of this study is to describe the pharmacokinetics of palivizumab from a Phase III trial in children and predict the serum concentration profile that would be achieved with a 3 versus 5 monthly dose schedule.

Methods: Palivizumab serum concentrations from a healthy adult study and a phase 3 study in pediatric patients with BPD and a history of premature birth were characterized using nonlinear mixed effects modeling (NONMEM, Version 6). Serum concentration-time profiles were simulated using Clinical Trial Simulator.

Results: A two compartment model with first order absorption and first order elimination best described the pharmacokinetics of palivizumab. Clinical trial simulations demonstrated that the majority of subjects administered a 3 monthly dose schedule have serum concentrations lower than those observed in the Phase 3 clinical trial in which efficacy was demonstrated.

Conclusions: These data suggest that a 3 monthly dose schedule of palivizumab would not provide adequate prophylaxis for RSV for the full RSV season.

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MENINGOCOCCAL DISEASE: KNOWLEDGE, ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE AMONG PHYSICIANS WORKING AT PAEDIATRIC EMERGENCY SERVICES IN RECIFE, BRAZIL: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Background and aims: In meningococcal disease, early recognition and adequate initial management are essential to improve prognosis and reduce case-fatality. To

assess knowledge, attitude and practice on early management of meningococcal disease of physicians working at paediatric emergency rooms.