974

OESOPHAGEAL ATRESIA: ABOUT 62 CASES

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Oesophageal atresia is relatively common malformation occurring in approximately 1 in 3500 births.

Objective: This report analyzes epidemiological data of oesophageal atresia cases who were hospitalized from 2003 to 2005 in CNRNN.

Results: 62 newborn with OA were hospitalised. The mean age at admission was 4.77 ± 4 days. 63 % had pulmonary infection. 25.6% had VACTERL association. 61% newborn was classified state A or B of Waterson classification. A single-layer anastomosis was performed in 89%. The overall survival rate was 56.5%. Enteric nutrition was started at 6.8 ± 4.3 post operative days

Conclusions: Early diagnosis, improved surgical technique, and advanced intensive care management influenced survival positively

975

ANALGESIC EFFECTS OF 30% GLUCOSE, MILK AND SUCKING AT FEMORAL VEIN PUNCTURE IN NEWBORNS

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The objective of this study was to compare the analgesic effects of oral glucose 30%, milk or sucking on a pacifier and the synergistic analgesic effect of glucose 30%, milk and teats at femoral vein puncture in newborns.

Material and method: were included in the study all newborns, aged over 24 hours and requiring a blood sample as part of their daily care. The glucose or milk were administered with a sterile syringe, 2 ml of solution and within a period of 2 minutes between the administration and venepuncture. The pacifier was placed in the mouths of babies during blood collection. The samples were made by the same nurse and scores were calculated by a single observer. The main criterion was the assessment of pain using the DAN's scale of acute pain of the newborn. For a power of 80% and a significance of 5%, 25 newborns were required to show a difference of 2 points on DAN's scale. They were randomly assigned at 4 Groups 1.

Conclusion: The serum glucose 30% which is readily available in all hospitals, when combined with the suction of a pacifier, showed at least the same efficiency as described in the literature for 30% sucrose and is a effective analgesic during femoral venepuncture newborn.

976

SEROPREVALENCE OF TOXOPLASMOSIS IN MOROCCO

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Introduction: The infection by *Toxoplasma gondii* is frequent and usually asymptomatic, but can have serious consequences in pregnant women. The purpose of this work was to analyze on a group of pregnant women the seroprevalence of toxoplasmosis IgG antibodies.

Materials and methods: It was a prospective study carried out over one year period at Souissi Maternity of Rabat. It has included pregnant women, in the last term of their pregnancies, hospitalized for childbirth. Maternal and neonatal parameters were collected then analyzed. The results were expressed as a percentage or on average $\pm$ standard deviation. Groups of women with positive serology and women with negative serology were compared.

Results: 368 pregnant women were included. The average age was of 27.8 ± 6.17 years. 48,1% were primigests. 83,4% of the pregnancies were followed. The average weight of birth was of 3257.1 ± 484.7 grams. The toxoplasmosis serology was negative at 55,7%. The analytical study showed that the seroprevalence increased with the age of the pregnant women to a significant degree, and no significant differences have been found in the prevalence of antibodies in women from rural areas compared with urban areas.

Conclusion: This study included young women in age of procreating. The fact of living in rural area does not constitute a risk factor of toxoplasmic infection. In this study, the percentage of the not-immunized pregnant women is high. Thus the