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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

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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.

Materiel 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.

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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

introduction of serological screening among the premarital and antenatal assessments is essential

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EVALUATION OF THE KNOWLEDGE AND THE PRACTICES OF THE MOTHERS CONCERNING THE BREAST-FEEDING: STUDY IN MATERNITY HOSPITALS

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Objectives: To determine in a population of BF mothers: 1- The markers of difficulty of the premature BF's establishment. 2- The various factors which hinder the pursuit of the BF.

Methodology: A sample of 186 women who have just given birth and who use the BF was selected in 15 maternity hospitals of 15 provinces covering the totality of the national territory. A questionnaire was established for the collection of data, and the evaluation of the IBFAT score.

Results: 1-85 % of the pregnancies were followed. 2-21 % of the women received breast-feeding advices in antenatal. 3-prematural breast feeding was practiced by 4,3 % of the women while 49 % knew that it was necessary to breast-feed within the hour after the childbirth. 4-34,4 % of the women had received breast-feeding advices by a health professional in the consequences of layers and 15 % had received a practical assistance to breast-feed their children. 5-49,2 % of the newborn children received other liquids than the maternal milk (herb tea more than 80 % of the cases) 6-The distribution of the newborn children according to the IBFAT score objectified difficulties in 58 % of the cases.

Conclusion: Therefore, training, information and sensitization initiatives have to target as well the mothers as health professionals to involve them of the promotion and the support of the breast-feeding advantages.

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RENAL INSUFFICIENCY IN NEW BORN

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We accomplished a retrospective study which purpose is to analysis of the clinical, causes and therapeutics characteristics of renal insufficiency to new born admitted in our unit.

Patients and methods: we studied all patients having a renal insufficiency, hospitalized in the care of neonatal intensive care during year 2007.

Results: We have collected 45 cases. The age at the time of the taking care varies between 4 hours and 27 days of life. New born advance terms were 22, while the premature were 23 cases. Renal function was normal at all mothers. Delivery from below was made in 40 cases and by Caesarian section in 5 cases. Ultrasound scan, in prenatal period, was normal in 18 cases, and put in an obvious place 2 cases of oligohydramnios and a case of polyhydramnios. Hypotrophy newborns accounted for 40% of cases. 20 babies were in need of intubation and ventilation which 9 died. Kidney failure was pre-renal in 42 cases and post-renal in 3 cases in connection with the valves of the posterior urethra. Ultrasound renal was abnormal in 5 cases, normal in 35 cases, and it has not been achieved in the remaining cases. Evolution was favorable in most cases. Three patients (6%) were in chronic renal failure in relation to the valves of the posterior urethra. The death occurred in 26.6% of cases. Comparison of newborn deaths and those well advanced out as factors of neonatal mortality, the need for assisted ventilation, oliguria and the cause of renal failure.