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.