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EVALUATION OF THE VARUS-VALGUS KNEE IN A GROUP OF CALABRIAN CHILDREN

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Aims: In the early years of life, the angular deviation of knee causes anxiety in parents and alert to paediatricians. The problem is often an expression of physiological development of the lower limbs and correction occurs spontaneously. A small number of children has a true pathology, which can lead to functional problems, modification of the knee's axis and muscular-skeletal disorders.

We analyzed the prevalence of pathological forms of varus-valgus knee and their association with lower limb dysmetria and scoliotic attitude.

Methods: We evaluated radiographies of the lower limbs of 60 calabrian children; we analyzed mechanical axis of knee and articular spacing angles. We evaluated X-ray of the spine with study of Cobb's angle and gradient of the femoral head.

Results: 61.6% of children had a deflection angle of knee: 6.7% physiological varus and 28.3% physiological valgus, 8.3% pathological varus and 18.3% pathological valgus. Mechanical axis deviation was: +15.6° with articular spacing angle of +2.4° in pathological varus and +1.95° with articular spacing angle of -2.09° in pathological valgus. 15% of children had pathological deviation and femoral head dysmetria ($p=0.003$). 10% of children had association between pathological knee, dysmetria and scoliotic attitude, $p=0.004$.

Conclusions: We must pay attention, without alarm, to varus/valgus knee because probably it will be a physiological deviation.

In the pathological condition, it is important to consider the association with the limbs dysmetria that can lead to irreversible scoliotic postural deviation, if ignored for a long time. Unlikely early diagnosis and a subsequent correction of the defect could assure a good development of skeletal structure.

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FREQUENCIES AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF CHOREA MINOR AT THE JUVENILES KEPUSKA, KERMENDI, HASANI, QOSAJ, RAMOSAJ, KEKA A. BATALLI

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Chorea minor is the delayed symptom of the rheumatic fever which is presented as consequence of the damages of the basal ganglions with beta hemolytic streptococcus. Clinically it is characterized with hyperkinetic syndromes, muscular hypotonic ataksy, uncoordinated and willingness movements that are provoked during the external attractions and get called during the winter time.

The purpose: The presentation of the frequencies and other characteristics of rheumatic fever at the juveniles.

The material and methods are as follows: 350 children were analyzed in the Pediatric Clinics in Prishtina from 1996-2009. This is a retrospective article, based on anamnesis, laboratory data, physical results, echocardiography, and EKG and heart radiography.

Results: out of 350 hospitalized children 53.1 % were male and 49.9 % were female. The most attached age was between 7-15 years, in 90 % of cases. The most dominated residence was village in 62 % of cases. Chorea minor dominated in 15.4% of cases in comparison with other major criteria. In most of the cases of Chorea minor dominated normal eritro sentimitacion. Out of 350 cases, in 90 % dominated first attack of rheumatic fever.

Conclusion: Each pediatric should treat properly the B hemolytic streptococcus infection.

Keywords: Chorea minor, rheumatic fever

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THE LIFE AND TRANSITIONAL EXPERIENCES OF EIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF)

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Introduction: This study explores transition into adulthood of young people with cystic fibrosis

(CF) using their narratives, of social life, careers, illness and the health service. Their stories and the challenges they have faced within the clinical area can enable health professionals to enhance practice in regards to their specific care.

Aim of the study: To explore the transition from child to young adult for individuals with CF and interpret this using their personal stories .

Methods: The methodology undertaken has drawn upon the values of social phenomenological which enable a balance to be drawn between the person and society.

Methods: I used individual life story interviews (McAdams 2001) which were semi-structured the participants were 2 young men and 6 young women from the age of 16 to 23 yrs. Narrative analysis was used to explore the findings.

Results: The topics which arose from life stories including family, school, relationships, work, and the impact of the illness (Kehily 2007).

Conclusion / discussion: Themes identified were Transition from: Child to Adult /Dependency to Independency and Back to Dependency /Wellness to Illness/ Service User Child to Service User Adult and these were discussed in the light of the specific issues of transition for young people with CF as they strive for independence.

Practical relevance: Specific skills are required to support young people with CF as they transfer to adult services and beyond.

Research implications: Future research required to explore a larger cohort of young people with life limiting illness.

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MOTHER'S REPORTED CHILD ABUSE IN A MEGA CITY OF A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

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Objectives: Child abuse is one of the major public health problems worldwide. This study was aimed to assess the proportion of child abuse and to identify factors associated with child abuse as reported by mothers in Karachi, Pakistan.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in primary care clinics affiliated with a tertiary care

teaching hospital of private sector in Karachi, Pakistan. After taking consent, 412 mothers were interviewed by trained data collectors. Pre-tested questionnaire was used consisting of: socio-demographics, mother's marital life satisfaction, mother's perception about home environment and violence against herself and her children. Multivariate analysis was calculated to identify independent factors associated with child abuse.

Results: Over one-quarter (25.5%) of children were abused physically and 17.9% abused psychologically. In all, 32.5% of children had experienced at least one or the other form of abuse. Abuse was reported more among children whose mothers had no/ less years of schooling ($p=0.02$), father being smoker ($p=0.04$), mother being violated ($p< 0.001$), mother being not satisfied with her marital life ($p< 0.001$), mother being reported home environment as stressful ($p=0.02$) and child being a female ($p< 0.001$). In final multivariate analysis, factors found to be independently associated with child abuse were mothers who were violence by their husband (AOR=4.2; 95% CI: 2.2-7.9) and child being female (AOR=8.7; 95% CI: 4.5-16.8).

Conclusion: This study revealed that one-third of the children were physically and/ or psychologically abused. Further studies are required to explore this important health issue in more detail.

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PERSISTENCE OF MALNUTRITION IN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN URBAN-RURAL REGION OF THE SOUTH OF SÃO PAULO CITY

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Objective: To examine in a sample of students from a region of low socioeconomic status, the persistence of nutritional deficit.

Method: Cross-sectional study of 1761 schoolchildren between 6 and 10 years from three schools in Parelheiros. Were assessed by z scores of weight for age and height for age, according to World Health Organization The variables studied were: gender, age, grade and school year. We used the chi-square to relate the nutritional deficit with the variables.