

JOINT EVENT



18th International Conference on
Pediatrics Health

&

2nd Edition of International Conference on
Adolescent Health & Medicine

August 06-07, 2018 Madrid, Spain

Keynote Forum Day 1

Pediatrics Health 2018 and Adolescent Health 2018

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Dawn M Ireland

CDH International, USA

Parent opinion in medical care for congenital diaphragmatic hernia

Purpose: To assess the opinions of parents of children born with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia on how well the medical professionals cared for and communicated with the patients and their families.

Methods: We reviewed the results of our survey for 161 patients between the years 1995 and 2017. This study included 53 female survivors, 64 male survivors, 27 female non-survivors, and 17 male non-survivors. Parents were asked basic subjective questions on how well they felt they were treated and how well they were informed of their child's diagnosis.

Results: 90.6% of survivors' and 77.3% of non-survivors' parents said they felt the hospital staff did well in taking care of the patient and involved the parents in the decision making process. 3.4% survivors' and 15.9% of non-survivors' parents responded negatively. A total of 6.2% either didn't respond or had no comment. When asked if the parent was given enough information about their child's diagnosis, 76.9% of parents of survivors and 68.2% of parents of non-survivors answered affirmatively. 19.7% of survivors' and 27.3% of non-survivors' parents responded in the negative. 3.8% either had no comment or did not respond. The participants were then asked if the patient's doctor explained the diagnosis in terms they could easily understand. Of the non-survivor's families, 77.3% said "yes" and 15.9% said "no." Of the survivor's families, 88% responded "yes" and 6.8% "no." The remaining 6.2% of both survivors and non-survivors either did not know or had no comment.

Conclusion: The vast majority of respondents agreed that their hospital experience was sufficient, there is still room to improve within the field of medical professionals. Our collected data can offer important insight into which hospitals need development and which institutions can be models for such development.

Biography

Dawn M. (Torrence) Ireland is the founder of CHERUBS – The Association of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Research, Awareness and Support. Created in 1995, after the birth of Ms. Ireland's son, who was born with Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia (CDH), she wished to create a supportive, collaborative community of families of researchers. It was built upon a foundation of research, awareness and support – providing as many services and as much information as the budget and volunteer system could withstand. With the encouragement of several prominent pediatric surgeons, CHERUBS began to have a presence at medical conferences in 1996. By 2000, the CDH Research Survey Database was created. In 2017, the charity was restructured. Ms. Ireland stepped away as President of CHERUBS and into the role of President of CDH International to further the research projects that the organization is involved in. CHERUBS still exists as the family support division of CDH International. Currently, Ms. Ireland oversees CDH International which now runs the world's largest natural history database of CDH, has 3 boards, employees, many volunteers, assists over 6300 patient families in 70 countries, presents research abstracts, and works with both the NIH and the EU. Ms. Ireland also is a founding member of the Rare Advocacy Movement and senior level patient advocate, mentors several other non-profit organizations, is a founding member of the Alliance of Congenital Diaphragmatic Hernia Organizations, has written/edited 4 books and spends her time between the United States and Europe to continue the organization's growth and outreach.

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Jorge Manuel de Sousa Magalhaes Rodrigues

Institute of Biomedical Sciences of Oporto University, Portugal

Effect of Taijiquan and Qigong on emotional and behavioral disorders in children and adolescents

Child development and wellness are strictly dependent on several factors among them physical activity, a proper nutrition and, of critical importance, a healthy mind. Psychopathologies like attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), conduct disorder (CD), Anxiety and depressive disorders (ADD), and Autism Spectrum disorder (ASD) have a direct negative impact on social, academic or occupational functioning of the affected children. If left untreated, these pathologies may progress to adulthood, thus requiring research strategies on conventional and nonconventional modalities of treatment. Several studies have already been performed on children and adolescents using Taijiquan and/or Qigong as treatment. These techniques follow the philosophy of Traditional Chinese Medicine, aiming to act and restore normal functioning of the body as a whole. With that in mind, this communication will present recent results on the topic, shedding some light on these alternative and complementary techniques for the treatment of emotional and behavioral disorders in children and adolescents.

Biography

Jorge Magalhães Rodrigues is a Traditional Chinese Medicine Specialist by the Institute of Biomedical Sciences of Oporto University. With 18 years of experience in the field, focused in Taijiquan and Qigong, early career in sports granted him several official national and international titles, gradually turning solely to the therapeutic effect of these modalities, especially in children. In addition, he is founder and president of the Portuguese Institute of Taiji and Qigong.

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***Sleiman R Ghorayeb****Hofstra University, USA***Quantitative assessment of renal heterogeneity and echogenicity in healthy pediatric patients using a novel protocol**

Significant differences exist in renal heterogeneity in patients with congenital ureteropelvic obstruction who underwent pyeloplasty compared to the unaffected contralateral kidney. As a validation, we sought to determine normal heterogeneity as measured by heterogeneity index (HI) in normal kidneys of children. This novel evaluation may elucidate the subtle changes in echogenicity seen in children over the first year of life. We reviewed kidney images in children performed with non-nephrologic, non-urologic disease. Each image was evaluated by a novel program which converts pixels in a gray-scale US to a binary map to produce HI values. We performed univariate analysis comparing HI in 2 groups: left versus right kidney (against spleen and liver), and patients aged <1 year old versus greater or equal to 1 year old. 122 sonograms were available for analysis. The average age was 4.7 and standard deviation (SD) 5.4 years old. Overall, the average HI was 1.17. The average HI of the right kidney was 1.19 (n=37, SD 0.12) and the left kidney was 1.167 (n=37, SD 0.10) with no statistically significant difference between sides ($p = 0.2$). Mean HI in those <1 years was 1.15 (n=36, SD 0.09) and 1.17 (n=36, SD 0.12) in those greater or equal to 1 year old. No difference was observed between the groups on univariate analysis ($p = 0.4$). While renal echogenicity is enhanced in patients less than 1 year old, the change to normal echogenicity appears to be homogenous as there is no change in overall HI between patients greater or less than 1 year old.

Biography

Dr. Ghorayeb has completed his PhD jointly between Iowa State University and the University of Iowa. He is Professor of Radiology and Molecular Medicine, and Professor of Biomedical and Electrical Engineering at Hofstra University. He has published over 100 papers in reputable journals, conferences, and invited presentations and has been serving as primary reviewer at NIH, and as an editorial board member of AJUM, JTU, and IEEE.

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University of Madeira, Portugal

Promoting mental health of youths: An approach to the prevention of suicidal risk

Introduction: The promotion of mental health of young people is one of the key fundamentals facing the world in the third millennium. Abrupt environmental changes that experience in everyday life put youths faced with situations of hostility and uncertainty, often creating mental disorders especially depression and suicide. Therefore, reflected the importance of the early detection of mental problems of young people in school context for future universities function as prime locations for culture and education aimed at social maturation of young, boosting the social adjustment individual and your own socialization. The scientific evidence and the worldwide health agencies warn of the vital need to promote the mental health of adolescents and young adult.

Objectives: In this context, the authors developed a study whose aim is to evaluate the level of suicidal risk and depression of young students from 12 to 18 years of the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM), Portugal. In the same way intends to select intervention strategies for mental health promotion and prevention in young people, on the basis of the data obtained.

Methodology: It is a cross-sectional study, descriptive, analytical and inferential study a representative sample ($n = 1557$) and stratified, probabilistic of both sexes by municipality of RAM, who attend normal schooling (elective year 2014-2015), with a sampling error of 1.2%. The selected measuring instruments were the Stork Suicidal Risk Scale and the Zung Depression Scale.

Results: The average age of young people is 15.2 years, 55.2% female. Most shows no depression (81.5%), or suicidal risk (67.7%). However as regards depression noted that 18.5% have depressive mood (18.2%) and major depression (0.3%). As for the risk suicidal 16.8% of young people should be the subject of concern, as 10.1% reveal weak risk, 4.0% showed important suicidal risk and 2.7% suicidal risk is extremely important.

Table 1-characteristics of the sample in terms of suicidal risk and depression.

Variable	n	%
Rank of suicidal risk		
"Normal" State	1054	67.7
Intermediate state or doubtful	341	15.5
Weak risk	158	10.1
Suicidal risk, important	62	4.0
Suicidal risk is extremely important	42	2.7
$\chi^2 = 51.49$; $df = 4$; $p < 0.000$; $\phi = 0.18$; $\phi^2 = 0.033$		
Level of depression		
"Normal" State	1270	81.5
Dysphoria	283	18.2
Major depression	4	0.3

There is an association between depression and suicidal risk ($p = 0.000$) and between the two gender disorders (both $p = 0.000$) and age group (respectively $p = 0.043$ and $p = 0.000$), being the highest values of 15 to 18 years.

Table 2 – correlation between the suicidal risk and the depression

Variable	Depression		
	n	r	p
Suicidal risk	1557	+0.67	0.000

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According to increase schooling increases the risk of suicide and depression, as well as on the basis of the number of Deprecations. The marital status of the parent's influence on depression and suicidal risk ($p = 0.001$; $p = 0.003$), being most evident in young people whose parents are not married. The fact that the youth they deal with disease ($p = 0.000$; $p = 0.038$), alcohol consumption ($p = 0.000$ and $p = 0.003$) and socializing with colleagues ($p = 0.000$; $p = 0.000$) influences significantly the two mental illnesses. The taking drugs only influences the risk suicidal ($p = 0.000$) and not practice sports only contributes to the risk of depression ($p = 0.000$). The data found in this study corroborate with most of the surveys consulted, which implies an urgent need for more studies and in older adolescents who enter higher education or who begin to work.

Conclusions: These results are a contribution on the scarce existing statistics in this field of action, depression and risk of suicide. In universities, is relevant and a priority to create a strategy that encompasses training programs of coping strategies and coaching, aimed at reducing the stigma about mental health, in order to facilitate applications for aid in situations of upheaval and rethink the true meaning that life holds for each and your community. In the future Study the risk and suicidal depression is a challenge for future research in college students by comparing Portugal and Brazil to develop strategic programs for the promotion of mental health of young people and implementation of social and educational policies to prevent these mental disorders.

Recent Publications

1. Esposito, C.L., & Clum, G.A. (2002). Psychiatric symptoms and their relationship to suicidal ideation in a high-risk adolescent community sample. *Journal of American Academic Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 41(1), 44-51.
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3. Stadelmann, S., Perren, S., Groeben, M. & Klitzing, K. (2010). Parental Separation and Children's Behavioral/Emotional Problems: The Impact of Parental Representations and Family Conflict. *Family Process*, 49(1), 92 - 108.
4. Tuisku, V. et al. (2014). Depressed adolescents as young adults – Predictors of suicide attempt and non-suicidal self-injury during 8-year follow-up. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 152-154, 313–319.
5. World Health Organization (2013). *Mental health action plan 2013-2020*. Geneva: WHO.
6. World Health Organization (2014). *Health for the World's Adolescents: a second chance in the second decade*. Geneva: Department of Child and Adolescent Health Development
7. World Health Organization (2014). The World Health Organization's Report on Suicide. A Fundamental Step in Worldwide Suicide Prevention. *Crisis*, 35(5). 289-291.
8. World Health Organization (2014). Preventing suicide: a global imperative. Geneva: WHO.

Biography

Dr. Helena completed her PhD in Psychological intervention at University of Extremadura, Badajoz, Spain in 2002 and in 2005 she completed her next PhD in Health Sciences, Equivalence given Ministry of Education, Portugal. Finally in 2017, she completed her Post Doctorate in Public Health at University of Fortaleza, Brazil. She was appointed as a Director of the Master's Degree in Gerontology from the University of Madeira from 2009-2015. Simultaneously, she was also a Member of the General Council of the University of Madeira from 2009-2017. She was also a Member of Academic Committee of the Senate of the University of Madeira from 2010-2014. She was awarded the best poster award twice for her intellectual abstract presentation skills. She had also done a peer reviewing for the Journal of School of Nursing of the University of S. Paulo (REEUSP); Referência, Coimbra and MedCrave, An Online Publishing. Currently, she is the Coordinator Professor at the School of Health (ESS) - UNIVERSITY of MADEIRA (UMa) and also the Investigator FCT in the Health Sciences Research Unit: Nursing UICISA: E, Coimbra and CINTESIS collaborator.

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