JOINT EVENT

13th International Conference on

Pediatric Gastroenterology Hepatology & Nutrition

&

3rd International Conference on

Digestive and Metabolic Diseases

October 22-23, 2018 Berlin, Germany

Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 1

Day-1

SESSIONS

Neonatal and Pediatric Nutrition | Pediatric Hepatology | Colorectal Diseases | Bowel diseases

Chair: **Nermin Raafat,** Zagazig University, Egypt
Co-Chair: **Deac Liana Monica,** University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania

SESSION INTRODUCTION

Title: **Neonatal and pediatrics nutrition**
Ahmed Shara, University of Egypt, Egypt

Title: **The effectiveness of oral antiviral (Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir) in treating children with HCV infection**
Ban Adil Al-kaaby, Central Child Teaching Hospital & Gastroenterology and Hepatology Center, Iraq

Title: **Hand made colonoscopic band ligaton treatment for two different colorectal Diseases**
Ufuk Kutlana, Usak University, Turkey

Title: **Mesenchymal stem cells and differentiated insulin producing cells are new horizons for pancreatic regeneration in type I diabetes mellitus**
Nermin Raafat, Zagazig University, Egypt

Title: **Epidemiological considerations concerning food poisoning infections**
Deac Liana Monica, University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania

Ahmed Shara, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
DOI: 10.4172/2161-069X-C7-082

The role of vitamin D levels in early onset sepsis development in term neonates

Ahmed Shara
Tanta university, Egypt

Introduction: Newborns are more susceptible to infections as both innate and adaptive immune systems are not entirely developed. Vitamin D is a fat-soluble steroid hormone that contributes to the maintenance of normal calcium homeostasis and skeletal mineralization. Vitamin D also has immunomodulatory effects on immune function. It was suggested that it might have a role in the optimal functioning of the innate immune system by inducing antimicrobial peptides in epithelial cells, neutrophils and macrophages.

Aim of the Work: The aim of this study was to determine the role of vitamin D levels as diagnostic predictor of early onset sepsis development in term neonates.

Patients and Methods: Fourty term infants with clinical and laboratory findings of EOS (study group) and 40 healthy infants with no signs of clinical/laboratory infection (control group) were enrolled. Blood was drawn at the time of admission during the first 3 postnatal days of life in both groups for measurement of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25-OHD) levels.

Result: Neonatal 25-OHD levels (11.59 ± 4.66ng ml−1) in the study group were significantly lower than those of the control group (27.35 ± 3.45ng ml−1, P<0.001). Severe vitamin D deficiency was significantly more common in the sepsis group.

Conclusion: Lower neonatal 25-OHD levels are associated with EOS. These data suggest that adequate vitamin D supplementation during pregnancy may be helpful to prevent EOS in term neonates.

Biography

Ahmed Shara has completed his PhD at the age of 25 years from Tanta University, Egypt and postdoctoral studies from Stanford University School of Medicine. He is the director of a premier Bio-Soft service organization. He has published more than 25 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as an editorial board member of repute. (Up to 100 words).

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Ban Adil Al-Kaaby, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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The effectiveness of oral antiviral (sofosbuvir/ledipasvir) in treating children with HCV infection

Ban Adil Al-Kaaby
Central Child Teaching Hospital & Gastroenterology and Hepatology Center, Iraq

Objectives: To determine the efficacy of (sofosbuvir/ledipasvir) in treating children with hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection.

Patients & Methods: Patients with positive HCV PCR, aged 7–18 years were enrolled in this study. History, clinical examinations and investigations were conducted. HCV genotyping was done (if affordable). Sofosbuvir was given to all patients once daily. Ribavirin was added for INF-experienced patients or with established cirrhosis. Follow-up of liver function, renal function and PCR was done at 12 weeks (end of treatment); after 12 weeks, post-treatment (SVR12). The total duration of therapy was 12 weeks and was extended to 24 weeks in cases with established cirrhosis. SPSS version 20 was used for data analysis.

Results: The number of patients was 22, with mean age of 12.5 years, 14 boys (63.6%), and eight girls (36.4%). Genotype 1 was the dominant type (75%). SVR12 was achieved in 20 patients (90.9%), the remaining two (9.1%) had partial virological response. Hepatitis B virus (HBV) co-infection was found in five cases; they were kept on entecavir during the course of treatment. All achieved SVR12 for HCV and decreased titer for HBV. Even INF-experienced patients (seven patients: 31.8%) were responsive with SVR12. The treatment was well tolerated.

Conclusion: Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir is effective in treating HCV in children, and is well tolerated.

Biography

Ban Adil Al-Kaaby is a Senior Lecturer at Al Mustansiriyah, College of Medicine and Specialist Pediatrician working in the field of Pediatric Gastroenterology and Hepatology for more than eight years at the GIT and Hepatology Center and in the GIT Clinic at Central Child Teaching Hospital in Baghdad, Iraq. She completed MRCPCH in 2014, achieved 1st rank from the Iraqi Board of Pediatrics and is he is a member of the BSPGHAN.

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Ufuk Kutluana, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Hand made colonoscopic band ligation treatment in two different cases of colorectal disease

Ufuk Kutluana
Usak University, Turkey

Endoscopic band ligation (EBL) is effective for treatment of both variceal and non-variceal upper GI hemorrhage. But its use has rarely been reported in the treatment of colorectal disease. EBL provides an alternative to other endo-therapeutic modalities and may be particularly useful in certain cases of colorectal hemorrhage. Argon plasma, OTSCs (over the scope clip) or some novel advenced device are not be readily available in our countries due to economic reasons. So we produced our own "hand made colonscopic band ligator" using some silicon and plastic materials used in the automotive industry. We used this device as a salvage treatment in two different cases when alternative treatment option was not available. The cases are as follows: Case 1. Colonoscopy was performed in first case because of iron deficincy anemia. 72-year-old man patient had been receiving coumadin and aspirin because of coronary artery disease and atrial fibrillation. Giant polyps with thick pedincule were seen in the descending colon at 55 cm distance to the anal werge. Colonoscopic band ligation (CBL) was successfully applied in this patient due to electrocauter device malfunction. Case 2. An 55-year-old man with operated prostate carcinoma, radiation proctitis and rectal ulcer developed hematochezia and anemia active bleeding from a rectal ulcer with vascular component was identified and treated with CBL for colonoscopy.

Biography

Ufuk Kutluana graduated from the Faculty of Mecicine at Istanbul University, Turkey, as Medical Doctor with the specialties including Internal Medicine, Social and Community Medicine; Diploma in Gastroenterology from the Faculty of Medicine at the Dokuz Eylul University, Turkey. Presently he is the Faculty of Medicine in the Gastroenterology Department of Usak University, Turkey.

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Nermin Raafat, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Mesenchymal stem cells and differentiated insulin producing cells are new horizons for pancreatic regeneration in type I diabetes mellitus

Nermin Raafat
Zagazig University, Egypt

Background: Diabetes mellitus has become the third human killer following cancer and cardiovascular disease. Millions of patients, often children, suffer from type 1 diabetes (T1D). Stem cells created hopes to regenerate damaged body tissues and restore their function.

Aim: This work aimed at clarifying and comparing the therapeutic potential of differentiated and non-differentiated mesenchymal stem cells (MSCs) as a new line of therapy for T1D.

Methods: 40 female albino rats divided into Group I (control): 10 rats and group II (diabetic), III and IV, 10 rats in each, were injected with streptozotocin (50mg/kg body weight). Group III (MSCs) were transplanted with bone marrow derived MSCs from male rats and group IV (IPCs) with differentiated insulin producing cells. Blood and pancreatic tissue samples were taken from all rats for biochemical and histological studies.

Results: MSCs reduced hyperglycemia in diabetic rats on day 15 while IPCs normalizes blood glucose level on day 7. Histological and morphometric analysis of pancreas of experimental diabetic rats showed improvement in MSCs-treated group but in IPCs-treated group, β-cells insulin immunoreactions were obviously returned to normal, with normal distribution of β-cells in the centre and other cells at the periphery. Meanwhile, most of the pathological lesions were still detected in diabetic rats.

Conclusion: MSCs transplantation can reduce blood glucose level in recipient diabetic rats. IPCs initiate endogenous pancreatic regeneration by neogenesis of islets. IPCs are better than MSCs in regeneration of β-cells. So, IPCs therapy can be considered clinically to offer a hope for patients suffering from T1D.

Biography

Nermin Raafat completed my MD-PhD at age of 36 from Basel University, Switzerland. I'm an assistant professor of Medical Biochemistry and Molecular Biology at Zagazig University School of Medicine, Egypt. I'm the director of Molecular Biology and Cell Culture Lab at the department, Head of Cell culture unit of Scientific and Medical Research centre, the director of Project Management Unit, the admin of Institutional Review Board and a member of Scientific research council at Zagazig University School of Medicine, Egypt. I've published more than 30 papers in reputed journals and participated in more than 30 in ternational conferences.

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Liana Monica Deac et al., J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Epidemiological considerations concerning food poisoning infections

Liana Monica Deac[1] and **Gliga V**[2]
Public Health Institute, Romania
Cluj- Biology Faculty, Univ. Babes- Bolyai

Overall the food poisoning means those diseases caused by pathogenic bacteria, or their toxins after ingestion of contaminated food. Food poisoning in many cases are caused by negligence mode: circular, storage, preparation of food. Lately their appearance everywhere was increasingly linked to deficiencies in nutrition due to collective or public situations. The food-borne toxicities recorded in our territory with 12 regions and almost 6.5 million population, over the past 2 years of follow-up, were occasionally sporadic, but most often there were epidemic outbreaks, including collectivity populations of 65%, or familiar one 35%, who consumed the same contaminated food. Small infective doses produced minor digestive disturbances, and only large doses produced typical illnesses, requiring even clinic admissions and so some reports from the territory, did not reproduce the real morbidity. It turns out that actual morbidity, may exceed that reported, because many mild cases are not detected and declared yet. The frequency of diseases among drug contaminated food ranged between 18-100% and more susceptible to disease, are: children, the elderly, and some chronically ill people. Food poisoning was recorded throughout the year, but some were seasonal, with peak incidence predominantly in summer time. In our geographical area, most cases of food poisoning, have been caused by: 33% *Salmonella* spp. cases, followed by genus *Staphylococci* 22% and 5% were other microbial etiologies. In practice, the etiology of food poisoning, could get almost only 40% of cases and thus remain on average about 20%, whose vehicular way, cannot be accurately stated. Although important advances in food-borne disease have taken place, over the last decades, worldwide and nationally, they are still common today in all countries of the world. Liana Monica Deac Graduated Medicine from University of medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. General Practitioner from 1979 to 1982 Clujana Hospital. She is a specialist for Infect. Diseases & Clinical Laboratory from 1987 to present. She is also a Senior Epidemiologist through 1993 to present. MD, PhD, First Degree Researcher and Scientist from 1996 to present. She is serving as a university Professor at Babes Bolyai University from 2004 to present.

Biography

Liana Monica Deac Graduated Medicine from University of medicine and Pharmacy, Cluj-Napoca, Romania. General Practitioner from 1979 to 1982 Clujana Hospital. She is a specialist for Infect. Diseases & Clinical Laboratory from 1987 to present. She is also a Senior Epidemiologist through 1993 to present. MD, PhD, First Degree Researcher and Scientist from 1996 to present. She is serving as a university Professor at Babes Bolyai University from 2004 to present.

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Workshop

Day 1

Ban Adil Al-Kaaby, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Ban Adil Al-Kaaby

Zagazig University, Egypt

The effectiveness of oral antiviral (Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir) in treating children with HCV infection

Objectives: to determine the efficacy of (Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir) in treating children with HCV infection.

Patients and methods: Patients with positive HCV PCR, aged 7 to 18 years were enrolled. History and clinical examinations and investigations were conducted. HCV genotyping was done (if affordable). Sofosbuvir was given to all patients once daily. Ribavirin was added for INF-experienced patients or with established cirrhosis. Follow up with liver function and renal function and PCR was done at 12 weeks (end of treatment); then after 12 weeks post treatment (SVR12). Total duration of therapy was 12 weeks. Extended to 24 in cases with established cirrhosis. Computer program SPSS version 20 was used for data analysis.

Results: the number of patients were 22, with mean age of 12.5 years, 14 boys (63.6%), and 8 girls (36.4%). Genotype 1 was the dominant type (75%). SVR 12 was achieved in 20 patients (90.9%), the remaining 2 (9.1%) had partial virological response. HBV co-infection was found in 5 cases; they were kept on Entecavir during the course of treatment. All achieved SVR12 for HCV and decrease titter for HBV. Even INF-experienced patients (7 patients 31.8%) were responsive with SVR12. The treatment was well tolerated.

Conclusion: Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir is effective in treating HCV in children, and is well tolerated.

Key word: Direct acting antivirals, hepatitis C virus, Sofosbuvir/ledipasvir, Pediatrics, children.

Biography

Ban is a senior lecturer at Al mustansiriyah Medical college, specialist pediatrician working in the field of Pediatric Gastroenterology and hepatology for more than 8 years at the GIT and Hepatology Center and in the GIT Clinic at Central Child Teaching Hospital in Baghdad /Iraq. She had completed MRCPCH 2014, achieved 1st rank graduate of the Iraqi board of Pediatrics. She is a member of the BSPGAN.

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Scientific Tracks & Abstracts

Day 2

Day-2

SESSIONS

Neonatal and Pediatrics Nutrition | Gastroentestinal Immunology

Chair: **Olena Grechanina,** Kharkiv Interregional Specialized Medical Genetic Centre, Ukraine
Co-Chair: **Ufuk Kutlana,** Usak University, Turkey

SESSION INTRODUCTION

Title: **Neonatal allergy**
Mohammed El-Beltagi, Tanta University, Egypt

Title: **Splenic lymphangioma in adulthood**
Ann Camille Yuga, University of Phillipines, Phillipines

Title: **Pathophysiology and management of "Esophageal Varices" in current practice**
Balwant Singh Gill, India

Mohammed El Beltagi, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Neonatal allergy

Mohammed El Beltagi
Tanta University, Egypt

An allergy is an immune malfunction whereby a person's body is hypersensitized to react immunologically to typically non-immunogenic substances. Allergies affect people from the early stages of their life and continue until their late adult ages. The allergic march refers to the natural history of allergic or atopic manifestations characterized by a typical sequence of clinical symptoms and conditions appearing during childhood and persisting for several years. The neonate is born with a distinct immune system that is biased against the production of T-helper cell 1 (Th1) cytokines; which may guard against rejection of the "foreign" fetus by the mother's immune system. There are many risk factors that increase the incidence of neonatal allergies. Neonatal allergies could present by different non-specific symptoms and signs. Food proteins demonstrated to cross the placenta and can be detected in amniotic fluid. Exposure to small quantities of food antigens from mother's diet thought to tolerize the fetus, by means of IgG1 and IgG3, within a "protected environment". Neonates may develop allergy to cow's milk proteins present in mother's milk or in hydrolyzed cow's milk infant formulas which can be assessed by intestinal permeability measurements. The allergy to cow milk protein may progress from dermatitis or hives to vomiting & wheeze to Asthma and Anaphylaxis. Neonatal latex allergy could appear in neonates in NICU undergoing multiple surgical procedures esp. myelomeningocoele. Various reactions to latex may persist chronically or precipitously develop into hypotension and anaphylaxis. Prevention of natal allergy can be done through following different steps.

Biography

Mohammed El Beltagi is a Professor of Pediatrics on Tanta university, Egypt and Arabian Gulf University, Bahrain. has completed 25 years work in in the pediatric field. He authored many books and published more than 50 papers in reputed journals and has been serving as a reviewer and an editorial board member in many scientific journals of repute.

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Ann Camille Yuga et al., J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Splenic lymphangioma in adulthood

Ann Camille Yuga, Anthony Perez and **Brent Andrew Viray**
Philippine General Hospital - University of the Philippines, Philippines

Splenic diseases are uncommon and primary tumors of the spleen are extremely rare, accounting to only <0.007% of all tumors. These are classified as cysts, benign and malignant tumors of the spleen. Splenic lymphangioma is among the rare, slow-growing benign tumor of the spleen. It is more often seen in children, as a slow-growing congenital malformation of the lymphatic system, which is rarely present in adulthood. When present in adults, it is usually asymptomatic and are incidentally detected through imaging studies such as abdominal ultrasonography, computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging. Infrequently, some patients present with abdominal pain, distension, nausea, and may have palpable abdominal mass. It may be solitary or may have multiple splenic lesions. We present a case of splenic mass in a 52-year old female,who presented with chronic back pain and was incidentally found to have splenic mass on thoracolumbar MRI. Laparoscopic splenectomy was performed on the patient with histological findings of multiple thin-walled cysts filled with eosinophilic amorphous proteinaceos contents in the subcapsular region consistent with that of splenic lymphangioma.

Biography

Ann Camille Yuga graduated cum laude with a Degree in BS Biology from University of the Philippines, Manila, Philippines. She attended her medical studies at the College of Medicine of the same university. She is currently a 4th year Resident in the Department of Surgery of the University of the Philippines-Philippine General Hospital (UP-PGH), Manila, Phippines.

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Video Presentation

Day 2

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Shabnam Rani, J Gastrointest Dig Syst 2018, Volume 8
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Gastrointestinal disorders in pregnancy

Shabnam Rani
National School of Nursing, India

Gastrointestinal disorders represent some of the most frequent complaints during pregnancy possibly due in part to elevated level of progesterone. Some of the most common gastrointestinal issue women experience during pregnancy are nausea, vomiting, gallstone, diarrhea and constipation. Pathophysiology -hormonal fluctuations, gastrointestinal motility disorder and psychosocial factors. Symptoms during pregnancy- nausea, vomiting, morning sickness, urinary tract infection, increased intracranial pressure, appendicitis and hepatitis. Nausea and vomiting is a common scenario for the women in this phase. Nausea with or without vomiting is common in pregnancy. Risk factors for nausea in pregnancy include youth, obesity and smoking. nausea is known as morning sickness. Diarrhea- Diarrhea is defined as three or more bowel movements per day. it is usually associated with an increase in stool volume (300g/day) Management-metoclopramide can be used in pregnancy. Pyridoxine (vitamin B6 is an alternative therapeutic agent in part with severe nausea or vomiting.

Biography

Shabnam Rani has completed my Bachelor science of nursing to Sahaeedbaab deep singh collage of nursing fatehabad(Aherwan) and did master degree of nursing in national school of nursing Daraypur (Fatehabad). Also received the post basic B.Sc nursing degree in Sahaeed Baba Deep Singh Collage from the university of Pandit B.D Sahrma Rohtak. Later went for M.Sc in nursing in National school of Nursing in Daraypur. In addition to this, also holds exclusive practice of gynecologist since 2012, working for several busy group in the fatehabad area after completing training 2014. Being interested in clinical practice as well earned her two years of experience hospital. Achievement- best clinical research paper award (2016).

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