



**Joint event on
Virology, Diseases Control and
Pediatric Infectious**

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Speaker

Title: Virological failure and associated factors among children receiving highly active anti-retroviral therapy, Northwest Ethiopia

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Background: Virological failure is under-recognized among human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infected children in developing countries. This sweeps the country unable to meet the global goal of 90-90-90 targets.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the virological failure and its predictors among children receiving HAART at the University of Gondar comprehensive specialized hospital (UoGCSH), Northwest Ethiopia.

Methods: An institutional based cross-sectional study was conducted among 253 study cohorts at the UoGCSH ART clinic from January 2020-April 2021. Socio-demographic characteristics were collected using a structured questionnaire via a face-to-face interview, while detailed clinical data of the children were collected by reviewing the medical record. About 5 ml of blood were collected for the analysis of complete blood count and viral load quantification. Data were analyzed using SPSS version 20 and any variable at p -value < 0.05 in the multivariable analysis was considered as statistically significant.

Results: Viral load suppression rate among children under ART at the UoGCSH ART clinic was 68.8%. Meanwhile, the overall virological failure among HAART experienced children was 19.4%. Children living without family (AOR=3.63; 95%CI: 1.27-10.24), children with unemployed family (AOR=4.95; 95%CI: 1.74-14.12), being wasted (AOR=3.02; 95%CI: 1.19-7.67) being stunted (AOR=2.38;95%CI:1.03-5.46), anemia (AOR=5.50;95%CI;1.37-22.04) and being lymphopenic (AOR=2.69;95%CI;1.04-7.75) were significantly associated with virological failure among children under treatment.

Conclusion: Higher virological failure among children is noteworthy in the present study. Caretakers other than immediate family, unemployed family, wasted, stunted, anemia, and lymphopenia were significant independent predictors of virological failure among HAART experienced children. Hence, standard, and optimal management of children under treatment should warranted.

Biography

I am a 22 year old graduate of a first class degree with Honours in Forensic Investigations from Staffordshire Police. I currently work within the forensics department of Staffordshire Police. I am now embarking on my PhD looking further into Post Mortem Computed Tomography and conventional Post Mortem technologies.

Title: Discovery of knowledge in the incidence of a type of lung cancer for patients through data mining models

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This study included the role of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* subsp. *cremoris* in oral diseases such as periodontitis. Material and Method. Isolation and identification of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* subsp. *cremoris* from a saliva sample of twenty patients wearing fixed dental prostheses suffering from periodontitis followed by estimating susceptibility generally to the most common antibiotics and specifically to chlorhexidine (CHX) to determine the MIC of CHX and also screening of the strength of biofilm production under aerobic and anaerobic conditions; here, the study included six groups: Group I: screening of biofilm formation under aerobic condition, Group II: screening the MIC of CHX effect on biofilm formation under aerobic condition, Group III: screening of the MIC of CHX effect on preformed biofilm under aerobic condition, Group IV: screening of biofilm formation under anaerobic condition, Group V: screening of MIC of CHX effect on biofilm formation under anaerobic condition, and Group VI: screening of MIC of CHX effect on preformed biofilm under anaerobic condition. Results. The results showed that about 5 (25%) isolates were identified as *L. mesenteroides* subsp. *cremoris*, while 75% are other isolates. Furthermore, susceptibility results to antibiotic showed the sensitivity to penicillin (100%), azithromycin (100%), ciprofloxacin (100%), tetracycline (100%), gentamicin (100%), doxycycline (100%), vancomycin (100%), ofloxacin (60%), chloramphenicol (80%), ampicillin (80%), and ceftiofur (60%). On the other side, the biofilm production assays revealed that all isolates were moderate biofilm former under the aerobic and anaerobic conditions but for the biofilm treated with MIC of CHX, the current study noticed that the strength of the biofilm became weaker in aerobic and anaerobic conditions; regardless, the strength of the biofilm under anaerobic conditions was higher than in that under aerobic conditions, with no significant differences at $p \leq 0.05$ depending on the statistical analysis (T-test) before and after the treatment with MIC of CHX in aerobic and anaerobic conditions. Conclusions. The presence of *mesenteroides* subsp. *cremoris* in the oral cavity is due to eating foods and vegetables; based on the strength of the biofilm and sensitivity tests, the isolates have less pathogenicity in the oral cavity due to the weakness of the biofilm production and the lack of resistance to antibiotics.

Biography

He is a Mechanical and Industrial engineer, business administrator, Theologian, researcher & discourse & writer.. I am currently working as a Lecturer, MTU, CET, Mechanical Engineering Department.

Title: The study of malaria and HIV/AIDS co-infection effect on red blood cell indices and its relation with the CD4 level of patients on HAART in bench sheko zone, south west Ethiopia

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Background: Malaria and HIV/AIDS are the commonest infections in sub Saharan Africa (SSA) and worldwide. HIV infected individuals in malaria endemic areas experience severe malaria. Hematologic abnormalities such as anemia in malaria and HIV co infected (MHC) patients were inconsistent.

Objective: This study aimed to compare RBC indices and anemia in HIV patients' co infected with malaria and those HIV patients without malaria.

Methods: A comparative cross-sectional study was employed on 206 patients on HAART in Bench Maji Zone. Blood samples were collected from both groups for laboratory test. Data was entered in Epi-data and exported to SPSS version 21 for analysis.

Results: There were significant differences in Mean \pm SD of RBC indices between the two groups and RBC, Hgb, HCT and MCV were lower in MHC patients. There was positive correlation between CD4 count with MCV, MCH and anemia totally. Overall anemia prevalence was 45.1%. Anemia in MHC was 63.4 %, 61.3 % in female and 55.9% in patients with CD4 count of \leq 500. Anemia in MHC patients was higher in those with CD4 count of \leq 500. There is significant difference in anemia in both groups with different CD4 group ($P\leq 0.01$).

Conclusion: There was a difference in RBC indices in both groups. The prevalence of anemia was higher and anemia in MHC was greater than OH infected patients.

Biography

He works at Department of Biomedical Sciences, Collage of Medicine and Health science, Mizan-Tepi University, Mizan-Aman, Ethiopia.

Title: Sleep health among school children in Turkey

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As every living creature feels, sleep is essential for the body to renew itself, and gather energy. Physical growth and mental development can be possible with adequate sleep in children and adolescents. Sleep directly affects growth, especially in early infancy. Children with adequate sleep patterns develop better mental and physical health. Recognizing sleep problems in the early period and establishing good sleep practices in childhood will enable them to live healthy for many years. Sleep-related breathing disorders (SRBDs) are highly prevalent and gradually increasing in school-aged children due to technological and social “jetlag” worldwide. This study aimed to determine the prevalence and associated factors of SRBDs among school children in Kars, Turkey. A total of 1,421 school-aged children (6-13 years old) were included. SRBDs were evaluated with the Pediatric Sleep Questionnaire (PSQ). This study also examined the children’s socio-demographic characteristics and their relationships with SRBDs. The prevalence of SRBDs was 17.2%. The study group’s mean age was 9.37 ± 1.91 years, and 54.2% were girls. There was a significant relationship between “positive” (≥ 0.33) PSQ results and low educational levels of the parents, household smoking, frequent infections, chronic diseases, poor relationships with friends and teachers, and academic success. A strong relationship was found between academic success and snoring, breathing problems, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder, nocturnal enuresis, morning headaches, delayed growth, and parental obesity. The SRBDs risk was 1.504-fold higher in boys than in girls. The risk of SRBDs with frequent infections was 1.921-fold higher than without frequent infections. Chronic diseases were associated with a 2.212-fold increase in the risk of SRBDs. SRBDs increased the risk of poor academic success by 4.673 fold (1/0.214). This was the first study conducted with school children in this region. We believe it is important to evaluate the prevalence and associated factors of SRBDs in school-aged children because of their effects on academic success, especially in developing parts of Turkey that require well-educated human resources more than the developed areas.

Biography

Hulya Cakmur has graduated medical school at the Atatürk University in Turkey. She has completed her residency training in Family Medicine at the Trakya University. She has PhD degree in Public Health at the Dokuz Eylül University. She has twenty five years of practice experience as a specialist in Family Medicine including ten years of experience in public health as a PhD prepared professional.