

Promoting Diversity in Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine

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Received: July 13, 2021; Accepted: July 27, 2021; Published: August 03, 2021

Citation: Jose R (2021) Promoting Diversity in Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine. Neonat Pediatr Med S7: e001.

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Editorial Note

Journal of Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine is a scholarly Open Access journal that ambitions to put up most whole and dependable supply of facts on great matters of nutrition that consist of a number of elements of neonatal perinatal medicine, neonatal intensive care, neonatal treatment, neonatal drugs, neonatal feeding, neonatal nursing, neonatal infections in the mode of authentic lookup and assessment articles, as properly as case reports, Short communications, Commentaries, Mini Review and making them freely reachable on line except any restrictions or any different subscriptions to researchers worldwide.

The peer-review procedure is designed to make sure the consistency of the submitted manuscripts in line with the set hints for a preferred open get entry to case file or lookup paper. The Neonatal and Pediatric Medicine has been obtained by way of OMICS International for dissemination of understanding in the subject of Neonatal fitness care and remedy with provision of free sharing and transmission of articles underneath the norms of the Bethesda Statement.

In a Case Report entitled “A Novel Surgical Technique Using Collagen-Based Artificial Dermis for Giant Omphalocele for which the Conventional Method was Ineffective” by the author Masaki Horiike and this team, very well delineated about A Giant Omphalocele (GO) with marked visceroperitoneal disproportion is related with surgical concern and greater morbidity and mortality rates. Despite quite number therapy strategies, no consensus exists on greatest GO management. We record our trip of a neonate with a GO that overcame the fundamental therapeutic challenges (including formation of an incomplete silo, silo infection, and jejunal perforation and succeeded in belly wall closure by way of introducing the novel notion of the use of Collagen-based Artificial Dermis (CAD) for epithelialization. In conclusion, the therapy with CAD for epithelialization can be regarded in instances the place it is extraordinarily tough to return the viscera in traditional administration.

Omphalocele is one of the most frequent congenital belly wall defect with a start incidence of 1 per 4,000-6,000 livebirths, however a greater incidence if stillbirths and terminations of being pregnant are additionally taken into account. A Giant Omphalocele (GO) with marked visceroperitoneal disproportion is related with greater quotes

of morbidity and mortality, and it regularly represents a primary surgical challenge. Although more than a few remedy techniques such as foremost repair, staged repair, and a number of delayed closures or non-surgical managements have been reported, there is no consensus on the most suitable administration for a GO.

Although two-stage surgical procedure is required, therapy with collagen based synthetic dermis for epithelialization can be viewed in instances the place it is extraordinarily tough to return the viscera to the stomach or in instances the place gastrointestinal perforation leads to difficulties in traditional management.

The pictorial Representation of the Case study provides greater impact to the article and makes it more fascinating.

I take a liberty to discuss about a Review article namely “A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis on Employment Status of Mothers and Acute Malnutrition among Under Five Children in Ethiopia” written by Kaleab Tesfaye Tegegne precisely discussed about Malnutrition which is a serious hassle in the world; currently, 195 million under-five teens are affected by using malnutrition globally; fifty five million of them go through from acute malnutrition and round 26 million under-five youth are severely acute malnourished. Among the whole under-five teenagers struggling from malnutrition, 90% lives in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Every year, 3.5 million teenagers die of malnutrition associated motives in the world. Hence, it is at 1/3 degree in the world of the sickness burden in this age group.

The goal of this meta-analysis used to be to decide the affiliation between Employment reputation of mothers and acute malnutrition amongst underneath 5 years in Ethiopia. Using records from eleven research in Ethiopia we carried out a meta-analysis with a precise centre of attention on acute malnutrition amongst underneath 5 children.

These findings advocate that employment reputation of moms has no longer statistical giant affiliation with acute malnutrition amongst underneath 5 years in Ethiopia.

In the end, on behalf of the journal, I would like to thank and express my gratitude to all the editors, reviewers, authors and readers for keeping their faith on us and associating with us over the years to make this journal a successful open access journal till now and I am hoping for their continuous support in the coming years as well.