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## The role of interventional radiology for pediatric blunt renal trauma

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This study aimed to appraise the role of interventional radiology in children with blunt renal trauma. The clinical data, injury severity score, days of hospital stay, outcomes and complications of pediatric renal trauma were recorded and evaluated. The two groups: the transcatheter arterial embolization (TAE) group and the non-TAE group were compared for clinical features and laboratory data. Eighteen pediatric patients (12 boys, 6 girls with average age  $12.4 \pm 4.7$  years) with blunt renal injury were included in the study. Six patients underwent angiography because of contrast medium extravasations in the kidney found on computed tomography of which 4 subsequently underwent a TAE. The clinical features and laboratory data of patients in the TAE and non-TAE groups were not significantly different. All patients were managed successfully by conservative treatment without complications except one in the non-TAE group who required nephrectomy due to renal arterial hypertension directly related to trauma. Both groups had relatively good results and all patients had normal renal function at follow-up. TAE is an alternative therapeutic modality for blunt renal injury in children who have contrast medium extravasations in the kidney on angiography.

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## Can a simple and innovative strategy make a difference in perceiving low milk supply?

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**Problem:** Insufficient milk supply is one of the most common reasons women give for breastfeeding cessation. But only about five percent of women have physiological insufficient milk supply which means that the majority of women perceive to have low milk supply.

**Aim:** The aim of the paper is to introduce a simple and innovative strategy to support women to understand their own body and interpret their babies' behaviour in terms of having sufficient milky supply.

**Method:** A quasi experimental study called the Milky Way program was conducted among 250 Australian women aimed at increasing breastfeeding rates up to six months. A simple and innovative strategy was used to encourage women to trust themselves and be confident to ensure that they have sufficient milk supply. The strategy involved hand on activities such as using popper juice, post cards and role-playing about different situations when women may doubt their milk supply.

**Results:** Women in the intervention group had lower breastfeeding cessation rates at one, four and six months (16.3%, 35.5% and 45.3%,  $n = 172$ ) compared to the standard care group (38.7%, 62.9% and 68.6%,  $n = 194$ ) ( $p < .001$ ). The majority of women in the standard care group stopped breastfeeding due to perceived low milk supply (60.2%) whereas only a small number of women in the intervention group (7.4%) perceived to have low milk supply when they ceased breastfeeding ( $p < .001$ ).

**Discussion & Implication:** The innovative strategy that was used in the Milky Way program was effective in supporting women to identify their sufficient milk supply. The intervention is a feasible strategy, which can be delivered by nurses, midwives and other health professionals as part of standard maternity care. The strategy can be used in policies and best-practice recommendations that address perceived low milk supply and support breastfeeding practice at local, national and international levels.

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