

2nd Global Congress and Expo on

Pediatric Cardiology & Healthcare

September 22-24, 2016 Las Vegas, USA

Hypertensive infant delivered from twin pregnancy: Gestational trophoblastic disease co-existing normal intrauterine pregnancy

Getnet Tesfaye, Bazezew Fekad, Amsalu Worku and Wassihun Nega
Bahirdar University, Ethiopia

Background: Infant hypertension is one of the rare hypertensive disorders in pediatric age group gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) constitute a spectrum of disease arising from uncontrolled growth of placental trophoblastic tissue, with a spectrum of severity ranging from premalignant hydatidiform mole through malignant invasive mole, choriocarcinoma, placental site trophoblastic tumor (PSTT), and the extremely rare epithelioid trophoblastic tumor gestational trophoblastic disease (GTD) with coexisting foetus/es is a rare occurring.

Case: Infant of 8 month old, delivered by caesarean, from 35 years old para 2 mother, after she comes with amenorrhea of 8 months and vaginal bleeding of 4 hours duration; had ANC follow-up and emergency caesarean delivery. Infant had follow-up and was found to be hypertensive. The case will be further discussed on how the diagnosis was made and managements will be provided during presentation.

Conclusion: Infant hypertension is not a common problem. Neonatal survival after abnormal pregnancy like, twin pregnancy with coexisting live foetus is rare. In oral presentation, details will be discussed, especially effect of co-twin molar pregnancy on infant survival and chronic complication.

gtesfaye14@yahoo.com

Infections due to various pathogens can lead to overweight and obesity: Adenovirus 36 and obesity

Schusterová Ingrid^{1,2}, Panagiotis Artemiou², Kiraly Ján², Tohátyová Alžbeta¹, Kuchta Milan¹, Joppová Eva¹ and Kočíšová Denisa¹

¹P J S University in Kosice, Slovakia

²Eastern Heart Institute, Slovakia

Background: Obesity is global health problem. More studies confirmed that chronic low-grade inflammation is a characteristic for obese state. The role of adenovirus 36 (Ad-36), the most widely studied infectious agent in animals and humans is because of its association with obesity. Experimental animal studies have been clearly demonstrated the association between Ad36 and obesity, but human studies results are not yet been clarified.

Aim: The aim of our study is to assess the association between Ad36 and obesity in high-school students in Kosice, region Eastern Slovakia.

Methods: In prospective studies, in 224 healthy students, anthropometric parameters, waist circumference (WC), fasting plasma glucose and insulin, lipids, uric acid (UA) and hepatic enzymes were measured. Ad36 antibody was detected by ELISA test. Subsequently, we analyzed the relationship between obesity, lipid and glucose profile, including insulin resistance.

Results: Prevalence of obesity in Ad36 positive study group was 20%. No statistical difference was found in prevalence of obesity between Ad36 positive and Ad36 negative study groups (p=0.92). No significant association was found between insulin resistance and Ad36 positivity. Prevalence of Ad36 positivity was significantly higher (p<0.01) in boys (36.9%) to compare the girls (18.1%), Ad36 positive boys were significantly higher. Ad36 positive adolescents with normal body weight had significantly increase body height (p<0.05) and body weight (p<0.05). Ad36 positive high- school students with normal weight had higher concentration of UA.

Conclusion: In our study we did not confirm a clear association of Ad36 and obesity and lipids. But we found as a first the relationship of Ad-36 and hyper-uricemia in normal weight children. Further studies with a larger demographic amount of patients and other age categories are required to elucidate this biological mechanism of such complex relationship.

petra@dodo.sk