

Cognizance into Unexplored Areas of Pediatrics during October 26-27, 2020 in Cape Town, South Africa

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Antidepressants are commonly prescribed for treating major depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, including in pregnant women. Depression is common in women of childbearing age, and in Europe 3-8% of pregnant women are prescribed antidepressants during pregnancy. One of the most commonly prescribed antidepressants is fluoxetine. Fluoxetine can cross the placenta and is also detected in breast milk. Children exposed to antidepressants during pregnancy seem to be at a slightly higher risk of [autism](#) than children of mothers with psychiatric disorders who were not treated with antidepressants during pregnancy. Children are categorized into four groups according to mothers' antidepressant use within two years before and during pregnancy: unexposed, antidepressant discontinuation (use before but not during pregnancy), antidepressant continuation (use both before and during pregnancy), and new user (use only during pregnancy). Paediatrics (additionally spelt paediatrics or pædiatrics) is the part of medication that includes the medicinal consideration of babies, kids, and young people. The American Academy of Pediatrics suggests individuals be under pediatric consideration up to the period of 21,[1] however typically just minors under 18 are required to be under pediatric consideration. A therapeutic specialist who represents considerable authority here is known as a paediatrician or pædiatrician. The word paediatrics and its cognates signify "healer of youngsters"; they get from two Greek words: *παῖς* (pais "kid") and *ιατρός* (iatros "specialist, healer"). Paediatricians work both in clinics, especially those working in its subspecialties, for example, neonatology, and as outpatient essential consideration doctors.

Women who take antidepressants during pregnancy may be more likely to have children with autism. Children of women who took antidepressants during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy were 87 percent more likely to develop autism than kids born to women who didn't take the drugs.



Oleh Bodnar from Bukovinian State Medical University, Ukraine explains that ***Spina bifida: Features of surgical treatment on lumbosacral area in infants*** and he stated that Spina bifida (SB) is a common birth defect resulting from incomplete closure of the neural tube during the first month of pregnancy. SB at children is difficult and unsolved problem in pediatric neurosurgery and he concluded that during the execution of surgical treatment of SB is necessary to use radiculolysis with precision microsurgical excision of all cicatricial adhesions, cerebrospinal fluid cysts and other intradiscal formations and spinal canal's revision. Dysfunction of the pelvic organs (urine and anal incontinence) and lower limbs are observed in 68,42 % of children operated on SB in the neonatal period that requires further development of methods of their surgical correction at the later age.



The elaborated information of the above topics can be discussed in 2nd International Pediatrics, Infectious Diseases and Healthcare Conference during November 25-26, 2019 in Dubai, UAE and also we are excited to announce our upcoming International Pediatrics, Infectious Diseases and Healthcare Conference will be held during October 26-27, 2020 at Cape Town, South Africa.

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