

Snippets

Snippets from the worldwide web

Sri Lanka Journal of Child Health, 2010; **39**: 110-111

Protease Inhibitors Block Mother-To-Child HIV Transmission Without Producing Resistance

When HIV infection is not advanced, mother-to-child transmission can be prevented without putting the mom at risk for drug resistance, German researchers report. "We were able to show that a protease inhibitor-based antiretroviral combination regimen given for a short time during pregnancy does not lead to the emergence of resistance mutations," said lead author Dr. Andrea.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/718330>

Malignancy Incidence After Renal Transplantation in Children: A 20-Year Single-Centre Experience

Among 219 children who underwent renal transplantation during the study period, 16 (7.3%) developed malignancy. The cumulative incidence of cancer was 1.9, 4.0, 6.9 and 10.2% at 1, 5, 10 and 15 years post-transplantation, respectively. The 10-year incidence of post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD) was 4.5%. Other identified cancers were Hodgkin lymphoma, Burkitt lymphomas, renal papillary carcinoma, thyroid papillary carcinoma, recurrent ovarian seminoma and skin cancer. The mortality rate was 25%.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/718298?src=mp&spon=9&uac=60307BR>

Acute Maternal HIV Infection During Pregnancy and Breast-feeding: Preventing Mother-to-Child Transmission in Resource-Limited Settings

An enlarging body of data from resource-limited settings shows high rates of maternal conversion from HIV-negative to HIV-positive status during pregnancy or breast-feeding. The rate of MTCT in unrecognized (usually acute) HIV infection is high. Programs that aim to prevent MTCT in high-HIV-incidence settings should institute retesting (late in the third trimester or during labour) of pregnant women who were HIV-negative earlier in pregnancy and should strengthen education about HIV prevention during pregnancy and breast-feeding.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/718849?src=mp&spon=1&uac=60307BR>

Study Links Dogs, Not Cats, to Kids' Asthma Risk

For children at higher-than-average risk of asthma, having a dog around the house may increase the chances of developing the disease, a new study suggests. The study, which followed 380 children at increased risk of asthma due to family history, found that those exposed to relatively high levels of dog allergen at the age of 7 were more likely to have asthma. In contrast, there was no relationship between cat-allergen exposure and a child's risk of asthma, according to findings published online March 19th in *Pediatric Allergy and Immunology*.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/719937>

Longer Treatment of JIA in Remission May Not Reduce Relapses

For patients with juvenile idiopathic arthritis (JIA) in remission, withdrawal of methotrexate treatment for 12 months vs. 6 months does not lower the relapse rate, according to the results of a prospective, open, multicenter, randomized controlled trial reported in the April 7 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*.

Common Therapy for Paediatric Vesicoureteral Reflux Is Not Backed by Data

Physicians have been treating paediatric vesicoureteral reflux (VUR) with endoscopic injections of dextranomer /hyaluronic acid (Dx/HA) since it was approved for this purpose in 2001 by the FDA - but there's a disturbing lack of high-level data to support this practice, according to a systematic review in the May issue of *Pediatrics*.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/719774>

In Utero Spina Bifida Surgery May Aid Neurodevelopment

Closing a myelomeningocele in utero, rather than after birth, may improve preschool neurodevelopmental outcomes, according to a March 29th online paper in the *American Journal of Obstetrics & Gynecology*.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720626>

Erythropoietin Protects Newborns From Hypoxic-Ischemic Encephalopathy

Erythropoietin can improve the outcome of neonatal hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy, protecting newborns against neurologic and developmental abnormalities, a pilot study shows. For now, the authors conclude, early administration of erythropoietin to infants with mild/moderate hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy helped control seizures, improve EEG backgrounds, and produce "favorable developmental outcomes at 6 months of age."

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720071>

Zinc in Pregnancy Combats Children's Diarrhoea

In developing countries such as Peru, where zinc deficiency is common, giving pregnant women zinc supplements may help curb diarrhoea-related illness in their babies, research hints. In a study, Peruvian infants of women who took zinc while pregnant had fewer days with diarrhoea, relative to infants of women who took a placebo. They were also less apt to have a bout of diarrhoea lasting for more than a week.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720052>

Symptoms Alone Do Not Predict Acute Otitis Media in Young Children

Acute otitis media (AOM) cannot be predicted by parental reports of the presence, duration, and severity of AOM symptoms in children at the otitis-prone age of 6 to 35 months, according to results of a Finnish study reported online April 5 in *Pediatrics*.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720060>

Childhood on a Farm Lowers Risk for Adolescent Asthma

Children growing up on farms in Sweden were less likely to have asthma as adolescents - "in line with the hygiene hypothesis," say the study's authors.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720946>

Does Breastfeeding Protect Against Asthma?

Exclusive breastfeeding during the first 4 months of life may reduce a child's risk of developing asthma by their eighth birthday, according to a new study.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720975>

Asthmatics at Higher Risk for Anaphylaxis

Asthmatic patients have higher rates of anaphylaxis - and the more severe the asthma, the greater their increase in risk, according to a recent study. The risk of anaphylaxis was 2-fold greater (RR 2.07) in patients with non-severe asthma compared to non-asthmatics, and 3-fold greater in the severe asthma group (RR 3.29). Female asthmatics had a higher risk of anaphylaxis than males (22.65 versus 19.56 per 100,000 person-years).

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/721212>

Spanking Toddlers Makes for More Aggressive 5-Year-Olds

Children who are spanked frequently at the age of 3 years are more likely to be aggressive at the age of 5 years, new research suggests.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720537>

Early Stem Cell Transplants Benefit Children With Severe Combined Immunodeficiency

Children with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID) do better when they receive stem cell transplantation during infancy, according to a systematic review published online April 19th in *Pediatrics*.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720466>

Computer Model May Improve Detection of Serious Bacterial Infection in Young Children With Fever

Use of a computer model may improve detection of serious bacterial infection in young children with fever, according to the results of a 2-year, prospective cohort study reported in the April 20 issue of the *BMJ*.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720842>

Reduced Dose Polio Vaccination Practical in Infants

Immunizing infants with reduced doses of inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) is a feasible antigen-sparing strategy, a large-scale study has shown.

<http://www.medscape.com/viewarticle/720798>

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