



Research Journal of Clinical Pediatrics

Igor Klepikov¹

¹Retired Lead Pediatric Surgeon, Dana Children's Hospital, Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel

*Correspondence to: Klepikov I, Retired Lead Pediatric Surgeon, Dana Children's Hospital, Sourasky Medical Center, Tel Aviv, Israel, E-Mail: igor.klepikov@yahoo.com

Received: April 6, 2020; Accepted date: April 16, 2020; Published date: April 30, 2020

Editorial

Research Journal of Clinical Pediatrics is an Open Access, online Journal dedicated to publish most reliable source of information current medicine and research trends on Pediatric Medicine for the health care of infants, children, and adolescents through the study of pediatric diseases, diagnosis, treatment and management. The Journal aims to promote basic, translational and clinical sciences on all areas of Pediatric research in all subspecialties. Successfully releasing its issues. The issues are released quarterly.

Pediatrics is a branch of medicine that deals with the development, care, and diseases of babies and children. The age limit usually ranges from birth up to 18 years of age and until age 21 in some Countries. A medical practitioner who specializes in this area is known as a pediatrician. The main aim of the pediatrics study is to reduce infant and child rate of deaths, control the spread of infectious disease, promote healthy lifestyles for a long disease-free life and help ease the problems of children and adolescents with chronic conditions. Paediatrics is concerned not only about immediate management of the ill child but also long term effects on quality of life, disability and survival. Paediatricians are involved with the prevention, early detection, and management of problems. Paediatrics is a collaborative specialty. Paediatricians need to work closely with other medical specialists and healthcare professionals and subspecialists of paediatrics to help children with problems. Developmental Pediatrics includes treatment for children, adolescents, and their families with a wide range of developmental and behavioral difficulties and Pediatric neuropsychology studies the relationship between brain health and behavior in children. The most common conditions & Issues referred for Neurodevelopmental or Neuropsychological Assessment includes Neurological conditions such as stroke, epilepsy, brain tumors, disorders of movement, Head trauma, Attention-Deficit or Hyperactivity Disorder, Behavioral problems, Learning disorders, Developmental delay, Socialization difficulties, Chromosomal or Genetic disorders, Toxic exposure, Medical conditions such as metabolic disorders, HIV infection, liver disease, renal disease, sickle cell anemia, Perinatal trauma, etc. Pediatric neuropsychologists work in any setting where children with central nervous system dysfunction are treated. This includes neurology, neurosurgery and psychiatry practices as well as in hospital and outpatient settings. In addition to assessing and treating children with medical disorders such as traumatic brain injury, brain tumors or epilepsy, pediatric neuropsychologists work with children who have Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), learning disabilities, intellectual and

developmental disorders (mental retardation), autism, or Aspergers syndrome. Pediatric critical care medicine deals with the diagnosis and management of life threatening conditions requiring invasive monitoring. Children who are critically ill require careful monitoring in a pediatric intensive care unit. Pediatric critical care specialists coordinate the care of these children which is provided by a team of doctors, nurses, and other health care specialists. Pediatric critical care specialists use the special medicines or treatments that can only be offered in the PICU. Pediatric critical care specialists treat children from birth through the teen years. They choose to make caring for children who are very sick the core of their medical practice. Their advanced training and experience prepare them to give children in PICUs the unique medical care that they need. Pediatric critical care specialists generally provide the following care to children like Diagnosis of children who have an unstable, life-threatening condition, Thorough monitoring, medication, and treatment of children in a PICU, Supervision of children on respirators, Medical treatment for children with severe heart and lung disease, Placement of special catheters in the blood vessels and heart, Management of medications and treatments for children with brain trauma, etc.

The article titled "Overweight and Abdominal Obesity among School Children in Porto-Novo/Benin" is published in archives of clinical pediatrics in volume 3 issue 1 describes An increasingly higher prevalence of overweight and abdominal obesity among children is noted in developing countries, with all its serious consequences. Objective: Determine the prevalence and factors associated with overweight and abdominal obesity among primary school students aged 5 to 12 years in the city of Porto-Novo. Methods: This research work was a cross-sectional and analytical study carried out from December 2016 to May 2017. It focused on 651 primary school students randomly selected in schools of PortoNovo; we calculated their BMI and measured their umbilical cord circumference. Data were entered, analyzed and processed using the softwares EPI-DATA3.1 and EPI-INFO 7; p value is significant when it is <0.05. Findings: Prevalence of overweight was 8.6% (56/651) including 6.5% (42/651) for excess weight and 2.1% (14/651) for obesity. The one of abdominal obesity was 8% (52/651). The factors associated with excess weight and obesity were parents' high socioeconomic status, absence of exclusive breastfeeding during the first six months of life, daily snacking of sweet cakes, use of motor vehicles to go to school, high number of hours spent watching television or video games. As regards abdominal obesity, in addition to factors mentioned above, associated factors were lack of regular sports activity and exercises and prematurity. Prevalence of abdominal obesity was more significantly higher in primary school students with overweight and obesity than in those with normal weight (p=0.000). There are overweight, obesity and abdominal obesity in the schools of Porto-Novo and risk factors were identified. It is advisable to extend the study to a larger population of children and raise awareness among the community about those scourges.

Research Journal of Clinical Pediatrics is welcoming high quality, unpublished, work within the above mentioned framework, while aspires to play a key role in shaping research and development in the field of clinical pediatrics and quickly be acknowledged by readers, achieving a high visibility for its articles.