Introduction Atopic dermatitis and obstructive bronchitis are very often in our doctor's office and these diseases require strong commitments, frequent examinations and allergy tests.

Objective Association of atopic dermatitis and obstructive bronchitis in children at age of 0–3 years.

Material and Methods We processed the data for 476 children treated during the period of 3 years. We used the data from children's medical records, laboratory tests and reports of pulmo-allergology examinations. For processing the data we used analytic and descriptive method.

Results We processed the data for 476 children at age of 0–3 years for the period from 2009–2011. We found atopic dermatitis in 141 children (29.6%), atopic dermatitis associated with obstructive bronchitis in 63 children (44.6%). Family anamnesis was positive in 86 children (60.9%). The results from laboratory tests showed that the total IgE had increased in 54 children (67 children were tested), Eosinophiles were increased in all of them and we found positive specific IgE in 23 children (42 children were tested). We put 35 children on antihistaminic prevention. We used bronchodilators in the treatment of acute attacks. All of the children who have increased IgE and positive specific IgE are examined regularly, not only from the family physicians, but also from pediatric pulmonologists. So, the percentage of hospitalized children is about 1.5%.

Conclusion Early diagnosis and laboratory detection of atopic dermatitis and obstructive bronchial diseases as well, are of great importance for normal growth and development of children.

493 INFLUENCE OF HALOTHERAPY ON OXIDANT-ANTIOXIDANT PROCESSES IN CHILDREN WITH DERMATO-RESPIRATORY SYNDROME AT THE PERIOD OF EXACERBATION OF ATOPIC DERMATITIS

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Methods 69 children aged from 2 to 15 years old with DRS. The group was made of 35 children with DRS, received traditional complex of medicinal measures with included halotherapy - treatment under the conditions of artificial microclimate of saline caves.

Results of investigation and conclusions The analysis of the data obtained allowed to reveal that children in the period of atopic dermatitis exacerbation manifest a considerable increase in the intensity of oxidant processes on admission relatively-DK-1,318±0,015, MDA-2,020±0,023, OMP/% of protein 55±0,121, OMP Units of optic density/1 gr protein - 0,526±0,025 OMP/1 ml serum - 3.30±0.41, MMP 1- 0,598±0,047, MMP 2-0,600±0,006 ($p<0,005$) and decrease antioxidant processes KAT- 16.21± 0.67 mkmol/ml, AABS- 0,321±0.83 mmol/ml. On discharge the indexes in both groups of children lowered, had reliability with control, only in group of children receiving halotherapy relatively DK - 0,878±0,015, OMP/% protein - 48±0,087, OMP Units of optic density/1 gr protein - 0,459±0,015, OMP/1 ml serum - 2.94±0.12, MMP 1- 0,250±0,015, MMP 2- 0,325±0,008; KAT- 36.57±0.37 mkmol/ml, AABS- 0,662±0.78 mmol/ml ($p<0,005$). Halotherapy possesses antioxidant action and we recommend to include it into the complex of treatment of children with dermat-respiratory syndrome, in exacerbation of atopic dermatitis on the stage of in-patient department.

494 SPREADING OF BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AND RISK FACTORS IN CHILDREN'S POPULATION OF TBILISI AND BATUMI (ADJARIA REGION)

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Goal Study of spreading of bronchial asthma (BA) and risk factors in the climate of the region of Georgia in children's populations of Tbilisi and Batumi.

Materials and methods Study included 4559 children of Tbilisi and Batumi of 5–16 age, 2193 girls, 2366 boys. Children's population was selected by cluster method. At the first stage identification of BA symptoms was provided based on the questionnaire. At the second stage clinical-allergological study of 389 children with positive answers took place. Obtained data were processed by means of SPSS/v12.5 software. Evaluation of degree of association between probability of disease and certain risk-factor was provided based on tetrachoric table (2x2).

Obtained results BA symptoms were analysed, distribution frequency by sex, set of diagnostic criteria was reliably high ($p=0.002$) among boys. Obtained results showed that in Batumi BA diagnosis was made in 6.4% of cases and on Tbilisi - in 4.6% of cases.

Clinical-allergological study showed that among children with BA number of boys exceeded girls ($p<0.01$). BA factors included: humidity (76.4%), weather (56.9%), cloudy and rainy weather (44.3%), season (24.6%), tobacco smell (29.8%), respiratory infections (34.2%), dust (28.5%), physical load (19.7%), medicament sensibilization (11.2%) etc.

Conclusion Epidemiological study showed high BA frequency in Batumi (6.4%), compared with Tbilisi children's population (4.6%). Identification of risk factors provides basis for development of prevention programs. Data of BA spreading obtained by this study are dramatically different from official data (0.4%) showing high frequency of hipodiagnostics of bronchial asthma in region ($p<0.01$).

495 MATERNAL AND ENDOGENOUS IGA PROTECTION IN INFANTS WITH RESPIRATORY TRACT INFECTIONS

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Background Intestinal Ig A protection in infants relies both on maternal human milk sIgA (secretory immunoglobulin A) controlled by chemokines like CCL28, with roles of amplifying mammary secretion and passive gut epithelium transfer, and endogenous production. Probiotic strains from human milk and their substrate oligosaccharides derived from lactosis may stimulate local Ig A production in infants.

Objectives Assessing the levels of IgA in human milk and in infant's serum and lactosis levels from human milk, in breastfed infants with respiratory tract infections.

Methods We have evaluated 40 pairs mother- infant, healthy mothers, infants with respiratory tract infections. Human milk samples were analysed for physical and chemical properties on an ultrasonic infrared spectrometric analyser (ph, temperature, density, conductivity, fat composition, lactosis levels). Ig A, Ig M, IgG levels and protein profiles from human milk were measured after centrifugation by immunoturbidimetry method on a spectrophotometer and by protein electrophoresis with cellulose acetate membrane respectively. Serum Ig A, Ig M, IgG levels from infants were determined using the same immunoturbidimetry method. Pearson correlations were studied in accordance to study's objectives.

Results Positive correlations statistically significant ($p<0.05$) were found both between serum IgA and Ig G and human milk IgG.

Negative correlations were noticed between serum IgA levels and lactosis levels.

Conclusions Serum levels of immunoglobulins in infants (both IgA and IgG) seems to be more related to human milk IgG and lactosis levels rather than human milk IgA and their specific chemokines.

496 INVESTIGATING THE EFFECT OF BLACK TEA CONSUMPTION DURING PREGNANCY ON THE OXIDANT/ANTIOXIDANT STATUS OF BREAST MILK

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Background and Aims Black tea is associated with antioxidant properties. The objective of this study was to investigate the effect of the amount of black tea consumption during pregnancy on the oxidant/antioxidant status of breast milk.

Methods Breast milk was obtained from 30 mothers and analysed for lipid peroxidation based on levels of malondialdehyde (MDA), and levels of reduced glutathione (GSH). In a survey completed by all participants, daily black tea consumption during the pregnancy was reported.

Results No correlation was found between the amount of black tea consumed and levels of MDA ($p=0.401$) and/or GSH detected ($p=0.473$). The results of this study indicate that consumption of varying amounts of black tea do not affect the oxidant/antioxidant status of breast milk.

Conclusions We conclude that this insensitivity of breast milk to antioxidant contributions by black tea reflects the capacity for breast milk to be resistant to the myriad of factors that otherwise affect a pregnant woman.

497 EBF IN NICU AND NORMAL NURSERY BABIES IN IRAN

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Introduction Exclusive breastfeeding (EBF) that means "no supplemental liquids or solid foods other than medications or vitamins" is what recommended by WHO for the first 6 months of life to decrease the mortality and morbidity in infants. Statistics indicate, however, that initiation and maintenance of EBF are becoming low in our country.

Method To identify the reasons of unsuccessful EBF in 150 mother-infant pairs hospitalized in two different wards (NICU and normal nursery) in two public hospitals in 2008 in Mashhad, we conducted a prospective study which contains 3 stages. At first mothers were interviewed in hospital at the time of discharge and completed 2 telephone interviews at 3 and 6 months postpartum. Finally 129 mothers remained in the study.

Results We found that 65.1% of mothers whose infants had been hospitalized in NICU initiated EBF, 51.6% continued EBF until 3 months and 40.3% completed EBF until 6 months postpartum. These percents were respectively 85.1%, 70.1% and 49.3% for normal nursery infants' mothers. Also we found that hospitalization in NICU, lower birth weight and gestational age, longer duration of hospitalization and NPO duration and having more than two infants in one delivery have negative effects on being successful in EBF.

Conclusion Prevention and timely resolution of breastfeeding problems among NICU infants' mothers is what we recommend

based on this study results. Better quality lactation training for both mothers and their husbands may be useful too.

498 AWARENESS, PRACTICES AND BENEFITS OF BREAST FEEDING IN ISRA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, PAKISTAN

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Background Several studies regarding Breastfeeding have been done in Pakistan and around the world. We have also done such a study in Isra University Hospital. Breast feeding is perfectly suited to nourish infants. It is truly said that what is good for babies is good for mother.

Our objectives were to determine knowledge about optimum breast feeding practices, benefits of breast feeding and pre-lacteal feeds, to evaluate the awareness of breast feeding through demographic parameters and to determine the causes of failure of breast feeding among mothers.

Methodology Questionnaire based hospital survey was conducted among 150 mothers, based on objectives which depended on certain variables: demographic variables like age, education, socio economic status, occupation, address. It also had questions about duration of marriage, number of kids. Study design was Cross Sectional Study and was done using SPSS.

Results Breast feeding was initiated by 89.33% (134) of mothers. 10.67% (16) of mothers, who failed to breastfeed their babies, had mainly the reason of milk not being produced (50%). Later we specifically asked the breastfeeding mothers certain questions. It was revealed that they were breast feeding their babies because breast milk is the best/balanced diet. 84% recommended breastfeeding for today's mothers.

Conclusion According to our study Illiterate females and house wives were breast feeding more. Economically deprived mothers tended to breastfeed their babies for longer period as compared to economically well-off or educated mothers. We came to the conclusion that awareness programs regarding correct breastfeeding practices be conducted.

499 EXCLUSIVE BREAST-FEEDING AND RELATED FACTORS IN INFANTS

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Introduction Breast feeding method that provides physical, psychological and spiritual needs, in first 6 months of birth. Exclusive breast feeding up to 6 months, is a major factor in health financing in developing countries.

Method It is a cross sectional study in breastfeeding mothers came to public health centers in one year at Tabriz in this study selected 150 mother with bellow 2 years old baby with simple random sampling we used a valid questionnaire we used X2 test and SPSS16 software for analyze of data.

Results and findings In this study frequency of exclusive breastfeeding up to 6 months were 56/4% (49/3- 63/4: CI95%) with rate in boys 57/2% (49/9- 64/4: CI95%) and in girls were 55/7% (62/6- 48/7: CI95%) and 91/6% (94/7-88/7: CI95%) were children who had breast feeding immediately after delivery, of which 41/3 percent had continued feeding up to six months. study showed a direct relationship between longitude of breast feeding and educational study before delivery and a indirect relationship with maternal age. Maternal age, maternal knowledge and advice of relevant about use of formula were meaningful factors in the multiple regression model Most of the mothers (85.4%) were in middle socio-economic group.