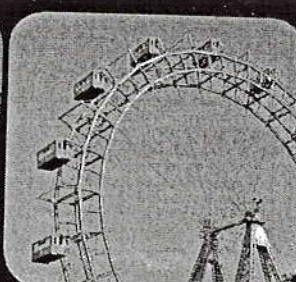
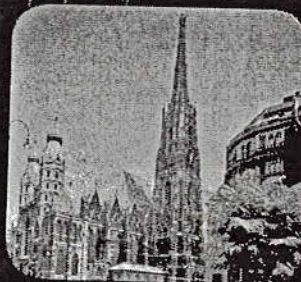


THE ART & SCIENCE OF GENERAL PRACTICE

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ABSTRACTS



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Lymphogel-Strauss: Josephinum's collection of anatomical and obstetric wax models, 1782-1785

P.05 - Clinical research

P05.001

Association Between Infant Breastfeeding and Early Childhood Caries in Bosnia and Herzegovina

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BACKGROUND: The mouth contains a wide variety of oral bacteria, but only a few specific species of bacteria are believed to cause dental caries: *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacilli* among them. Breastfeeding is recommended by pediatricians and other health care professionals to be continued for at least the first year of life and maximum two years for as mutually desired by mother and child.

OBJECTIVE: The objective of this study was to assess the potential association of breastfeeding and other factors with the risk for early childhood caries among young children in the United States.

METHODS: Pediatricians targeting requires identification of those children who were at increased risk of developing dental caries. Information about infant feeding was obtained from parents of children during an in-person interview based on retrospective recall. Prevention, were analyzed for ten thousands children from two to six years of age with information on both infant feeding and oral health.

RESULTS: There were significant differences in the distribution of age and no difference of gender by region of origin were detected. Prolonged and unrestricted breastfeeding more than two years, has been reported to be a potential risk factor for early childhood caries similar as shorter breastfeeding than six months and bad food habits, too.

DISCUSSION: However, why some children are particularly vulnerable to decay is poorly understood. The effectiveness of community water fluoridation in preventing dental caries prompted rapid adoption and optimal breastfeeding of this public health measures in cities throughout of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CONCLUSIONS: Pediatricians are in a unique position to contribute to the dental health of their young patients because of the early age at which children are brought to their offices and because mothers are accustomed to accept their recommendations for breastfeeding. Dental caries among children aged two to six years through ten years was studied using data from 2000 to 2010, and significant association was found depends from longer or shorter breastfeeding habits.

P05.002

Early detection of Diabetes Mellitus in primary settings in Uzbekistan

O. Yusupov

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Background: Incidence of diabetes, particularly, that of Diabetes Mellitus (DM), has been increasing over the recent decades. Quite often patients with abnormal metabolic exchange do not know that they have increased serum glucose levels. Therefore, they are frequently diagnosed with diabetes only when they develop complications. General practitioners in primary care can play a significant role in early detection of DM cases and hence prevention of diabetic complications.

Objective: to estimate the prevalence of diabetes in two primary care settings in Uzbekistan

Methods: Two primary care units, Family Practice Clinic #37 in Tashkent city and Rural Primary Care Clinic in Ferghana region, were included into the study. In total, 1690 individuals of 35 years and older that were not previously diagnosed with diabetes were attached to these two clinics (eight registered diabetes patients in two clinics). Of the individuals with no diabetes, 1540 agreed to participate in the study: 750 in Tashkent and 790 in Ferghana region. Individuals were screened for diabetes by combination of history taking, physical examination and laboratory investigations such as fasting glucose levels and glucose (75g) tolerance test (WHO, 1999). History taking and examination had an aim of detecting signs and symptoms of DM as well as risk factors. These included specifically focusing on complaints of thirst, frequent urination, itching, furunculosis, as well as family history of DM, obesity and history of high serum glucose levels. Body mass and abdominal indices were measured.

Results: Among the participants in Tashkent, 11.9% yielded abnormal glucose tolerance test results and 2.1% met the criteria for diabetes. In Ferghana, the numbers were 14.5% and 2.9% respectively.

About 30% of participants in Tashkent clinic and 19% in rural Ferghana clinic had normal BMI, while 21% and 33% were obese respectively in these two locations. Blood pressures above the threshold of 140/90 were observed among 22% of participants in Tashkent and 32% in Ferghana.

Conclusion: Efforts directed at early detection of DM in the setting of primary (both rural and urban general practices) could be effective in detection of undiagnosed diabetes cases and individuals at high risk.

P05.003

The Role of the Flushing Response in the Relationship between Alcohol Consumption and Insulin Resistance

J. Jung

the Department of Family Medicine, Research Institute for Medical Sciences, Daejeon, Korea, Republic of.

Background Facial flushing responses to drinking, due to intolerance to alcohol, are observed in some people, especially Asians. This study examined the role of flushing responses in the relationship between alcohol consumption and insulin resistance (IR).

Methods Participants in this cross-sectional analysis included 624 Korean men (80 non-drinkers, 306 non-flushing drinkers, and 238 flushing drinkers) who were free of cardiovascular disease and diabetes. Data on the flushing response to drinking and alcohol consumption were collected from medical records. IR was estimated using the Homeostasis Model Assessment (HOMA_{IR}). On the basis of comparisons with non-drinkers, the risk of IR according to the quantity of alcohol consumed per week was analyzed among non-flushers and flushers.

Results After adjusting for age, exercise status, smoking status, BMI, waist circumference, blood pressure, high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglycerides using a logistic regression model, we found a low risk of IR among non-flushers who consumed ≤ 4 drinks (1 drink = 14 g of alcohol) per week (OR 0.3). In contrast, a higher risk of IR was associated with non-flushers who consumed > 20 drinks per week (OR 3.5). On the other hand, only a higher risk of IR was associated with flushers who consumed > 12 drinks per week (> 12 to 20 drinks: OR 4.7; > 20 drinks: OR 3.5).

Conclusions The amount of drinking associated with the development of IR in flushers was lower than in non-flushers. Additionally, no positive effect of moderate drinking on IR was observed in flushers. The findings support acetaldehyde-derived mechanisms in the development of alcohol-related IR.

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