PNAAS-266

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Description of the Curso Internacional de Pediatria y Perinatologia Conference, Quito, Ecuador

Derrick B. Jelliffe and
E. F. Patrice Jelliffe, INCS Consultants

Prepared by Education Development Center, Inc.
55 Chapel Street, Newton, MA 02160 USA

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INTRODUCTION

In response to a request made by the Ecuadorian Pediatric Society, Dr. D. Jelliffe and Patrice Jelliffe, MPH, attended the Curso Internacional de Pediatria y Perinatologia Conference in Ecuador in 1984. Besides providing presentations regarding breastfeeding and lactation management, the consultants also held several meetings with various health officials concerning the nutritional and breastfeeding situation in Ecuador. Their report indicates a disturbing trend in that country, a deteriorating food and nutrition situation. This also appears to be true in regards to breastfeeding, and the consultants recommend a workshop to be held to provide information relevant to the promotion of breastfeeding in Ecuador.

Ronald C. Israel
Director, INCS

January 11, 1985

PURPOSE

The consultants' visit was made in response to a request from the Ecuadorian Pediatric Society by Dr. Audrey Wight, USAID, Quito. The purpose of the trip was to contribute to the first Curso Internacional de Pediatria y Perinatologia (December 2 - 5), with a series of presentations on breast-feeding and, as it turned out, to contribute to discussions on food and nutrition policy.

The consultants also had numerous discussions with senior health officials including leading figures in Ecuadorian pediatrics and obstetrics and the Ministry of Public Health (including Dr. Yolanda Castro, Under-Secretary and Minister of Health designate, and Dr. Eduardo Rodriguez, Director, International Relations, Ministry of Public Health). In addition, detailed discussions were held with Dr. Plutarco Naranjo, Director, Institute of Nutrition, Quito and Senora Carmen Pozo, APROFAME (the main family planning association in Ecuador).

PROGRAM

The conference was the first of its kind and was attended by about 300 pediatricians and obstetricians. The official printed program and the modified daily program sheets are attached (Appendices A and B). Half the program was concerned with very detailed high technology perinatoloty; half, with practical issues in less technical circumstances.

The consultants' presentations were for one hour each, with 15 minutes for subsequent discussion. The topics were: "Biological Background," "Consequence," and "Modern Management" (DBJ) and "Practical Programs" and "Breastfeeding Twins and One-Breasted Feeding" (EFPJ).

In addition, the consultants participated in three round table conferences on:

1) Uterine growth and subsequent development in the first few months of life.
2) Feeding patterns of infants in Latin America during the first year of life.

3) General programs and policies for Ecuador--The role of health personnel and the community at large, regarding pregnant and breastfeeding women; legislation to be enforced to assist women as well as long-term proposals to assist the health of the nation.

The conference was very well organized and presented a range of information from newer advances in high technology assessment of fetal growth to applied programs concerned with improving maternal and child health and nutrition. It also had the advantage of bringing together specialists concerned with perinatal health (e.g., neonatologists, obstetricians, pediatricians, nutritionists) from Ecuador, the USA, and the UNICEF nutritionist from Brazil.

DISCUSSION

In view of the short visit and major preoccupation with active participation in the course, the following comments are mainly impressionistic and should be viewed in this light.

General Nutritional Situation

There was little direct presentation concerning the nutritional situation in general, or concerning mothers and young children, including breastfeeding. However, background reading*, scrutiny of some publications made available, and discussion indicate the probable deteriorating food and nutrition situation. According to Dr. Plutarco Naranjilo, Director, Food and Nutrition Institute, the production of basic foods has declined considerably in recent years, while the production of cash crops has increased. This is exemplified by declining figures for soft corn (maiz suave) for human consumption and the increased production of hard corn (maiz dura) intended for animal feed (Table 1). Beef is either beyond the price range of the general population or exported.

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*R. Israel et al., ed. Ecuador: Maternal and Infant Nutrition Review. Newton, Mass.: Education Development Center, 1982.

Maiz suave (Human consumption)		Maiz dura (Animal feed)	
1967	228,000 tons		
1976	95,000 tons	1976	200,000 tons
1978	39,000 tons		
1982	46,000 tons	1982	241,000 tons

Table 1

Equally, the production of legumes for human consumption has decreased (e.g., beans and peas: 1976, 228,000 tons - 1982, 45,000 tons). However, soya bean, used as a source of oil and press-cake for animal feeds, has risen from 30,000 tons (1979) to 54,000 tons (1982).

Emphasis is placed on export crops (e.g., bananas, coffee, cocoa), as well as processed products. The acreage for wheat has decreased, and land is used for cattle raising, while wheat is now imported from the USA and Canada (1976, 65,000 tons). Farmers receive little encouragement in terms of subsidies; there are no cooperatives, and marketing practices are poor.

Dietary patterns in rural areas. This rural diet appears to be based on corn and rice, with some legumes when affordable. Lentils are expensive. The cheapest seem to be the fava bean, lima bean, and green peas. Less expensive foods consist of some vegetables (e.g., varieties of cabbages, pumpkin, squashes). The leaves from the latter are not eaten. Some traditional Inca foods are still eaten, e.g., chocho (lupin seeds), as well as the cereal grain quinoa, which contains about 15% protein. A new campaign, started to raise the status of this commodity considered a "poor man's food," has, unfortunately, resulted in raising the price from 15 sucres a pound to 60 sucres. Guinea pigs (cuy) which have been traditionally raised are increasing in price and are now served as a prestige dish in local hotels. The local food situation is thus made more serious by inflation and rising food costs.

Breastfeeding Situation

Detailed statistics on the prevalence of different forms of breastfeeding in different regions and socioeconomic groups may not be available; they

certainly were not available to the consultants during their brief visit.

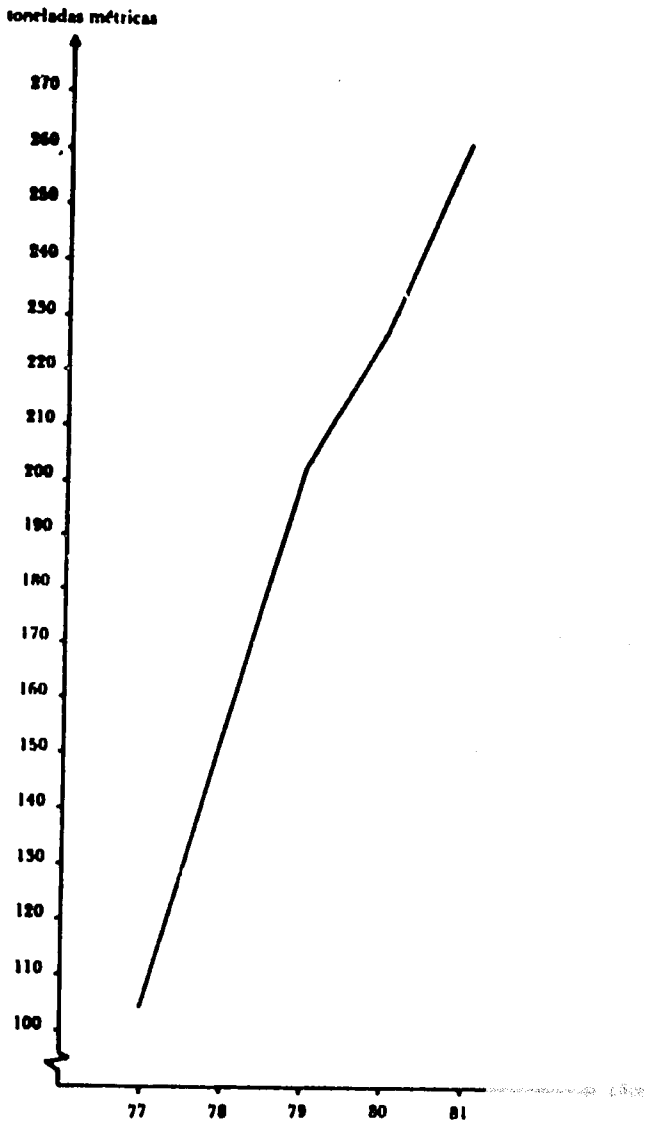
However, the following information was obtained. Between 1960 and 1982, 18 studies were undertaken on the subject of breastfeeding, and the results were published in a number of local journals. The general impression from these studies emphasized that the decrease in lactation was due to a number of biological, social, and cultural factors.

Many of the studies were descriptive. Only in one study was a statistically representative sample of the population investigated. In a few studies anthropometry of infants was undertaken. Some used the questionnaire method. There is a need for further knowledge of the unique value of breast milk, its role in the prevention of infections often leading to malnutrition, the role of the medical profession as advocates for breastfeeding as well as the impact of women's participation in the work force on the decline of breastfeeding.

In various studies, reasons for stopping breastfeeding have included a new pregnancy, menstruation, aesthetic reasons, illness of mother or baby, as well as occupation of parents, education, and rural and urban patterns of infant feeding among other factors. However, it is believed that in some rural areas breastfeeding may continue for 2 years, in some urban areas for 1 to 1 1/2 years. Some highly educated women are beginning to recognize the benefits of breastfeeding.

22.1% of all working women in Ecuador are employed in industry. The breastfeeding situation is deteriorating because of the difficulties mothers encounter in trying to remain in contact with their babies. Although legislation for crêches exist, these are not enforced.

Twelve different "maternalized" milks are sold in the country. The main retailers are Abbott, Wyeth, Mead, Johnson, and Nestle. During the period 1977-82, the sales of "maternalized" formulas rose tremendously (Fig. 1) as did the importation of powdered milk (Table 2). However, the WHO-UNICEF Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes has been translated into Spanish in a modified form for Ecuador.



Fuente: PME (The Pharmaceutical Market - Ecuador)
Elaboración: autores.

Graph showing sales of commercial "maternalized" formulas in Ecuador (1977-81)(in metric tonnes).

Figure 1

AÑO	KILOS DE LECHE
1.976	2'709.717
1.977	5'258.000
1.978	5'570.806
1.979	8'373.914
1.980	5'246.272

Fuente: Ministerio de Finanzas. Anuarios de Comercio Exterior.

Importation of powdered milk
into Ecuador (1977-81)

Table 2

The only report of investigations that were accessible to the consultants was the 1983 publication by Sempertegui et al.* Two major outcomes of this study were:

(a) the low level of breastfeeding (24%) in San Carlos, a poor urban area of Quito, in babies in the first six months of life, and (b) the increasing use of formula, with increasing importation of "milk solids."

These limited data combined with impressions gained by personal discussions with various colleagues, notably Dr. Nicolas Espinosa, suggest the following general situation:

(i) "Prolonged" breastfeeding is widespread in rural areas (but with many cultural attitudes that affect maternal diet and behavior in relation to milk);

(ii) Breastfeeding is declining in some urban areas, perhaps especially in Guayaquil;

(iii) The resurgence of concern with breastfeeding has not yet involved well-to-do Ecuadorian women;

(iv) Health personnel are interested in, but not well-informed about, recent scientific research and lactation kinetics (practical management);

(v) Hospital maternity ward practices usually seem to be in the old-fashioned model (e.g., nurseries, pre-lacteal feeds, unneccesary complements, etc.);

(vi) The nutritional and economic significance of breast milk as a declining national food resource (and the contribution of imported formulas to the balance of payment problem) was not widely recognized;

(vii) The WHO/UNICEF Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes has been modified and translated into Spanish but seems to be little known in pediatric circles;

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*"Lactancia materna y alimentacion en el primer ano de vida en el Ecuador" (1983), Instituto de Investigaciones, Facultad de Ciencias Medicas, Universidad Central de Ecuador, Quito.

(viii) Education in breastfeeding was stated to be minimal or "nil," in great contrast to much emphasis on formula preparation.

Aspects of modern scientific knowledge concerning the advantages of breastfeeding and particularly the psychophysiologic basis of successful management do not seem to be included in the training of health professionals, including medical students. This lack of emphasis seems to be confirmed by the very small amount of information given in the 1983 manual on maternal and child care produced by the Ecuadorian Ministry of Public Health.* Compared with very detailed descriptions of psychomotor development, such as the Denver test, and vision testing in pre-school children, breastfeeding is "covered" in only 0.03% of the text. However, it is understood that a new publication "Child's Passport to Health" is in preparation as a general guideline for local adaptation to the very different circumstances in Ecuador's several regions.

Family Planning

Family planning services are undertaken through various channels including APROFAME (Asistencie Pro Bienestar de la Familie Ecuadoriane). Information from Señora Pozo of this organization indicated that the risks of oral contraceptives for lactating women were appreciated. They were not recommended for breastfeeding mothers, and IUD's were the device most commonly used.

Family planning statistics are available from the Ministry of Health. Services, however, are used mainly by the urban elite. Most poor families believe that breastfeeding is a good birth spacing device. However, health professionals do not encourage the practice and often contraceptive drugs are recommended which are deleterious to milk production.

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*Manual de Normas para la Atencion Materno-infantil (1983) Ministerio de Salud Publica, Republica de Ecuador.

COMMENTS

Although not the specific task of the consultants to make comments, the need for emphasis on two aspects of a coordinated food and nutrition policy seemed agreed upon:

(i) increased incentives for the production of indigenous foods for local consumption;
(ii) iodization of salt for mountainous areas where goiter and, more important, cretinism is widespread.

RECOMMENDATION

The situation in Ecuador appears to be deteriorating as regards breastfeeding (and, indeed, with other locally produced foods). Recent research encouraging human milk and breastfeeding does not seem to be widely known, nor are recent experiences with health services and training of health personnel appreciated.

It is, therefore, recommended that a National Workshop to Promote Breastfeeding in Ecuador be organized in 1985. There is much interest among Ecuadorian pediatricians, perinatologists, obstetricians, and nutritionists, and such a working meeting would catalyze many helpful changes in hospital services and training.

CURSO INTERNACIONAL DE
PERINATOLOGIA Y PEDIATRIA

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SOCIEDAD ECUATORIANA DE PEDIATRIA
FILIAL DE QUITO – SEDE NACIONAL

QUITO 1 a 5 DE DICIEMBRE 1984
LOCAL: C I E S P A L

COMISION ORGANIZADORA

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Dra. Audrey Wight,	ASESORA DE NUTRICION A.I.D.
Lcdo. Jorge Mejía	UNICEF

PROFESORES INVITADOS:

Robert DeLong M.D.	JEFE DE LA UNIDAD DE NEUROLOGIA PEDIATRICA DEL MASSACHUSETTS GENERAL HOSPITAL BOSTON USA EE.UU.
Derrick Jelliffe M.D.	PROFESOR DE SALUD PUBLICA Y PEDIATRIA UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIFORNIA
Patrice Jelliffe F.R.S.H.	INVESTIGADORA ASOCIADA DE SALUD PUBLICA. UNIVERSIDAD DE CALIFORNIA
Aaron Lechtig M.D.	ASESOR DE LA UNICEF EN BRASILIA INVESTIGADOR DEL INCAP GUATEMALA
William Rayburn M.D.	DIRECTOR DE LA DIVISION DE OBSTETRICIA DEL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO DE ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN
Dietric Roloff M.D.	JEFE DE NEONATOLOGIA DEL HOSPITAL UNIVERSITARIO DE ANN ARBOR MICHIGAN.

La Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Pediatría, Filial de Quito, siempre interesada en la actualización científica de sus asociados y de los profesionales que se dedican a esta disciplina, una vez más ha realizado un esfuerzo importante, en la organización de este Evento Científico Internacional que reunirá tanto a Perinatólogos, Pediatras, Obstetras y Salubristas, que juntos enfocarán esta vez temas que tienen relación directa con la salud materno-fetal-neonatal.

Aspiramos que este aporte contribuya a incentivar el conocimiento científico y el manejo adecuado de la problemática que entraña "LA DESNUTRICION FETAL Y POSTNATAL TEMPRANA Y SUS SECUELAS POSTERIORES".

LA COMISION ORGANIZADORA

EL COMITE ORGANIZADOR DEL CURSO INTERNACIONAL DE PERINATOLOGIA Y PEDIATRIA, de la Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Pediatría, Filial de Quito, expresa su agradecimiento al Ministerio de Salud Pública, Facultad de Ciencias Médicas de la U.C., Colegio Médico de Pichincha, Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social, Conacyt, OPS/OMS, A.I.D., Comité de Damas de Pediatría, Ecuatoriana de Aviación, Fundación Guayasamín, Quifatex, Ordesa, Nestlé, Gammaic, Ecua-Roche, Grunenthal, Bayer, Mead Jhonson, y a todas las personas que han colaborado en la realización de este certamen científico internacional.

PROGRAMA CIENTIFICO

SABADO 1o.

08:30 a 10:30h.		ENTREGA DE CREDENCIALES Y CARPETAS.
MAÑANA:	DIRECTOR:	Dr. Humberto Baquero, DIRECTOR NACIONAL DE SALUD
	SECRETARIO:	Dr. Galo Paladines
10:30 a 11:45h.		SINDROMES HIPERTENSIVOS DEL EMBARAZO Y SU CORRELACION CON EL CRECIMIENTO FETAL. Dres. Alfredo Jijón y Aníbal Arias
12:00 a 13:15h.		CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO. Servicio de Pediatría de la Maternidad "Isidro Ayora"
TARDE:	DIRECTOR:	Dra. Yolanda Castro Jaramillo, SUBSECRETARIA DE SALUD
	SECRETARIO:	Dr. Víctor Echeverría
15:00 a 16:15h.		MALNUTRICION Y CONDUCTA HUMANA. Dr. R. DeLong
16:30 a 17:45h.		MANEJO INTRAHOSPITALARIO DEL NIÑO DESNUTRIDO. Hospitales: "Baca Ortíz" y "Eugenio Espejo"
18:00 a 19:30h.		SESION INAUGURAL (PROGRAMA ESPECIAL) COCTEL

DOMINGO 2

MAÑANA: DIRECTOR: Dr. César Molina,
PRESIDENTE DE LA SOC. ECUAT. PEDIAT.
FILIAL DE GUAYAQUIL
SECRETARIO: Dr. Germán Montes

08:00 a 9:15h. DETECCION PRENATAL DEL CRECIMIENTO FETA. RETARDADO.
Dr. W. Rayburn

09:30 a 10:45h. AVANCES CIENTIFICOS EN ALIMENTACION Y NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL. Bases Biológicas.
Dr. D. Jelliffe

11:00 a 12:15h. PROGRAMAS RECIENTES A NIVEL MUNDIAL EN NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL.
Sra. Patrice Jelliffe

12:30 a 13:30h. ALCOHOL, CIGARRILLO Y DROGAS, QUE CAUSAN RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO.
Dr. W. Rayburn

LUNES 3

MAÑANA: DIRECTOR: Dr. Hugo Calle G.,
PRESIDENTE DE LA SOC. ECUAT. PEDIAT.
FILIAL DE CUENCA
SECRETARIO: Dr. Luis Núñez V.

09:00 a 10:15h. INCIDENCIA DE LA DESNUTRICION FETAL EN LATINOAMERICA.
Dr. Aaron Lechtig

10:30 a 11:45h. AVANCES CIENTIFICOS EN ALIMENTACION Y NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL. Conocimientos Recientes.
Dr. D. Jelliffe

12:00 a 13:15h. DIAGNOSTICO DEL RECIEN NACIDO CON RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO. TIPOS SIMETRICO Y ASIMETRICO.
Dr. D. Roloff

TARDE: DIRECTOR: Dr. Edison Altamirano,
JEFE DEL DPTO. DE PEDIATRIA
DEL HOSPITAL "CARLOS ANDRADE MARIN"
SECRETARIO: Dr. Jorge Alvarez

15:00 a 16:15h. ESTRATEGIAS PARA LA DETECCION DE EMBARAZOS DE ALTO RIESGO EN LATINOAMERICA. SU IMPORTANCIA Y UTILIDAD.
Dr. A. Lechtig

16:30 a 17:45h. CRETINISMO E HIPOTIROIDISMO CONGENITO.
Dr. Robert DeLong

18:00 a 19:15h. CARACTERISTICAS CLINICAS Y ULTRASONOGRAFICAS DEL CRECIMIENTO FETAL ANORMAL.
Dr. W. Rayburn

19:30 a 20:30h. MORTALIDAD PERINATAL EN RELACION A RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO.
Departamento de Pediatría, Servicio de Obstetricia y Patología del Hospital "Carlos Andrade Marín"

MARTES 4

MAÑANA: DIRECTOR: Dr. Vicente Jiménez.,
JEFE DEL DEPTO. DE GINECO–OBSTETRICIA DEL HOSPITAL "CARLOS ANDRADE MARIN"
SECRETARIO: Dr. Wilson Celleri

09:00 a 10:15h. ALIMENTACION PARENTERAL TOTAL EN EL NEONATO Y EN EL PRIMER AÑO DE VIDA.
Dr. D. Roloff

10:30 a 11:45h. TECNICAS DE INVESTIGACION PRENATAL DEL FETO CON CRECIMIENTO RETARDADO. PRUEBAS DE BIENESTAR FETAL.
Dr. W. Rayburn

12:00 a 13:15h. FACTORES PERINATALES EN ENFERMEDADES DEL SISTEMA NERVIOSO CENTRAL, EN PAISES DESARROLLADOS Y EN DESARROLLO.
Dr. R. DeLong

DIRECTOR: Dr. Luis Muñoz
SECRETARIO: D.. Stalin Delgado

15:00 a 16:15h. CONTROL DE LA DESNUTRICION FETAL Y POSTNATAL TEMPRANA. ASPECTOS PRACTICOS.
Dr. Aaron Lechtig

16:30 a 17:45h. AVANCES CIENTIFICOS EN ALIMENTACION Y NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL. Técnicas modernas.
Dr. D. Jelliffe

18:00 a 19:15h. EL SISTEMA NERVIOSO CENTRAL Y LA MALNUTRICION FETAL Y POSTNATAL TEMPRANA.
Dr. Robert DeLong

19:30 a 20:30h. ALIMENTACION DEL NIÑO ECUATORIANO EN EL PRIMER AÑO DE VIDA.
Dres. D. Jelliffe, P. Jelliffe, Yolanda Silva y otros.

MIERCOLES 5

MAÑANA: DIRECTOR: Dr. Fausto Villamar.,
DIRECTOR DEL AREA DE PEDIATRIA
FACULTAD DE CIENCIAS MEDICAS U.C.
SECRETARIO: Dr. Wilson Ortiz

09:00 a 10:15h. PRUEBAS DE MADUREZ PULMONAR FETAL Y COMPORTAMIENTO BIOFISICO FETAL.
Dr. W. Rayburn

10:30 a 11:45h. REQUERIMIENTOS ESPECIFICOS DEL RECIEN NACIDO CON RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO. EL CRECIMIENTO COMPENSADOR.
Dr. D. Roloff

12:00 a 13:15h. MANEJO DE LA DESNUTRICION FETAL Y POSTNATAL TEMPRANA CON APLICACION A PROGRAMAS DE SALUD PUBLICA.
Dr. D. Lechtig

TARDE: DIRECTOR: Dr. José Varea Terán, DIRECTOR NACIONAL MEDICO SOCIAL DEL IESS.
SECRETARIO: Dr. Daniel Hidalgo

15:00 a 16:15h. CONSIDERACIONES SOBRE EL TIPO DE PARTO PARA FETOS CON RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO O MACROSOMICOS.
Dr. W. Rayburn

16:15 a 17:45h. AVANCES EN PREVENCION, DIAGNOSTICO Y MANEJO DE CONVULSIONES NEONATALES E INFANTILES.
Dr. R. DeLong

18:00 a 19:15h. PREPARACION DE LOS PADRES, LA SOCIEDAD Y PERSONAL MEDICO, EN FAVOR DE LA MUJER EMBARAZADA Y MADRE QUE AMAMANTA. LEGISLACION.
Dres. Jellife, Rayburn, Roloff, Lechtig y DeLong
Coordinación Nacional.

19:30 a 20:30h. C L A U S U R A (PROGRAMA ESPECIAL).

ACTIVIDAD SOCIAL

Sábado 1o. 20:00h.	COCTEL DE INAUGURACION Hotel Colón, Salón Isabel La Católica
Miércoles 5 13:30 a 15:00h.	ALMUERZO TIPICO, Museo Guayasamín.

DISPOSICIONES GENERALES

1.— Los idiomas oficiales del Curso Internacional de Perinatología y Pediatría serán el castellano y el inglés; se harán traducciones simultáneas Español — Inglés e Inglés — Español.

2.— Los participantes deberán portar su cédula de identidad o su licencia de manejo. Cualquiera de estos documentos serán entregados previa a la recepción de los auriculares, haciéndose responsable de los mismos cada participante.

En caso de pérdida, deberá reembolsar el valor respectivo que es de S/. 20.000.

3.— Durante la realización del Curso, los participantes deberán usar la credencial de identificación, caso contrario no será entregado el auricular.

4.— Habrá servicio de fotocopia para los participantes interesados en los diversos trabajos de los conferencistas. El valor por copia será de S/. 6,00.

5.— Cada conferencia tendrá una duración de 50 minutos y 25 minutos de discusión.

Habrá 15 minutos de receso entre cada conferencia, lapso en el cual se ofrecerá servicio de cafetería.

6.— Inscripciones: Secretaría de Pediatría del Hospital Carlos Andrade Marín.— Teléfono 526144 — Ext. 231 y Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Pediatría — Casa del Médico.— Teléfono: 242746.

Valor:	MEDICOS:	S/. 5.000
	RESIDENTES Y POSTGRADUISTAS:	S/. 3.000
	ACOMPAÑANTES:	S/. 2.000

ORDESA al servicio del Pediatra y de la Pediatría

APPENDIX B

SOCIEDAD ECUATORIANA DE PEDIATRIA
FILIAL DE QUITO
SEDE NACIONAL

Casa del Médico
Av. Naciones Unidas e Iñaquito
Teléfonos: 242746
452660
QUITO - ECUADOR

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Dr. Hugo Guerra Salazar
Dr. Víctor Lozada

Vocales Suplentes:
Dr. Eduardo Garzón
Dra. Marcia Hidalgo
Dr. Pablo Campana

Comisarios:
Dr. Gabriel Ordóñez
Dr. Benjamín Garcés

DOMINGO 22

08: A 9:30H.	ENTREGA DE CREDENCIALES
9:30 A 10:45H.	AVANCES CIENTIFICOS EN ALIMENTACION Y NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL-BASES BIOLOGICAS DR. DERRICK JELLIFFE
11:00 A 12:15H.	PROGRAMAS PARA FOMENTAR LA ALIMENTACION CON EL SENO MATERNO SRA. PATRICE JELLIFFE
12:30 A 13:30H.	MANEJO INTRAHOSPITALARIO DEL NIÑO DESNUTRIDO HOSPITALES BACA ORTIZ Y EUGENIO ESPEJO
16:00 A 17:15H.	CRECIMIENTO DE MELLIZOS SRA. PATRICE ~~DR. DERRICK~~ JELLIFFE
17:30 A 18:45H.	DESNUTRICION MATERNA Y CRECIMIENTO FETAL EXISTE UNA RELACION CAUSAL DR. AARON LECHTIG
19:00 A 20:00H.	CRETINISMO E HIPERTIROIDISMO CONGENITO DR. ROBERT DELONG

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SOCIEDAD ECUATORIANA DE PEDIATRIA
FILIAL DE QUITO
SEDE NACIONAL

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Dra. Magdalena Sisalema
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Vocales Principales:
Dra. Olga Guayasamín
Dr. Hugo Guerra Salazar
Dr. Víctor Lozada

Vocales Suplentes:
Dr. Eduardo Garzón
Dra. Marcia Hidalgo
Dr. Pablo Campana

Comisarios:
Dr. Gabriel Ordóñez
Dr. Benjamín Garcés

LUNES 3

08:00 A 09:00 ENTREGA DE AURICULARES

09:00 A 10:15 DIAGNOSTICO DEL RECIEN NACIDO CON RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO. TIPOS SIMETRICO Y ASIMETRICO.
DR. D. ROLOFF

10:30 A 11:45 AVANCES CIENTIFICOS EN ALIMENTACION Y NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL. CONOCIMIENTOS RECIENTES.
DR. D. JELLIFFE

12:00 A 13:15 DETECCION PRENATAL DEL CRECIMIENTO FETAL RETARDADO
DR. W. RAYBURN

TARDE

15:00 A 16:15 ALCOHOL, CIGARRILLO Y DROGAS QUE CAUSAN RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO
DR. W. RAYBURN

16:30 A 17:45 DESNUTRICION Y CRECIMIENTO POSTNATAL UN EFECTO IRREVERSIBLE
DR. AARON LECHTIG

18:00 A 19:15 FACTORES PRENATALES EN EL DESARROLLO DEL DISTEMA NERVIOSO CENTRAL
DR. ROBERT DELONG

19:30 A 20:30 EL CRECIMIENTO HUMANO INTRAUTERINO Y DE LOS PRIMEROS MESES
PRESENTACION DEL CRECIMIENTO LOCAL :DR. NICOLAS ESPIN
DISCUSION : DR. DELONG
DRES. JELLIFFE
DR. LECHTIG
DR. RAYBURN
DR. ROLOFF

SOCIEDAD ECUATORIANA
DE PEDIATRIA
SECCIONAL DE QUITO
SEDE NACIONAL

Casa del Médico
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QUITO - ECUADOR

CONSEJO EJECUTIVO:

Dr. Raúl Pita López
Presidente
Dr. Víctor H. Espín M.
Vicepresidente
Dr. Aníbal Arias
Secretario
Dra. Magdalena Sisalema
Tesorera

Vocales Principales:
Dra. Olga Guayasamín
Dr. Hugo Guerra Salazar
Dr. Víctor Lozada

Vocales Suplentes:
Dr. Eduardo Garzón
Dra. Marcia Hidalgo
Dr. Pablo Campana

Comisarios:
Dr. Gabriel Ordóñez
Dr. Benjamín Garcés

MARTES 4

08:00 A 09:00 ENTREGA DE AURICULARES

09:00 A 10:15 ALIMENTACION PARENTERAL TOTAL EN EL NEONATO Y EN EL PRIMER AÑO DE VIDA
DR. ROLOFF

10:30 A 11:45 PRUEBAS PARA DETERMINAR EL BIENESTAR FETAL MONITOREO Y MOVIMIENTOS FETALES
DR. WILLIAM RAYBURN

12:00 A 1:15 EL SISTEMA NERVIOSO CENTRAL Y LA MALNUTRICION FETAL Y POSTNATAL TEMPRANA
DR. R. DELONG

TARDE

15:00 A 16:15 PRUEBAS DE MADUREZ PULMONAR Y USO DE CORTICOIDES FETO MACROSOMICO
DR. WILLIAM RAYBURN

16:30 A 17:45 AVANCES CIENTIFICOS EN ALIMENTACION Y NUTRICION MATERNO INFANTIL. TECNICAS MODERNAS
DR. DERRICK JELLIFE

18:00 A 19:15 CUAL ES EL SIGNIFICADO DEL RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO
DR. AARON LECHTIG

19:30 A 20:30 ALIMENTACION DEL NIÑO LATINOAMERICANO EN EL PRIMER AÑO DE VIDA

DRES. JELLIFFE
DR. A. LECHTIG
DR. ROLOFF
DRA. YOLANDA SILVA DE GRIJALVA
DR. FERNANDO ORTEGA

MIERCOLES 5

08:00 A 09:00 — ENTREGA DE AURICULARES

09:00 A 10:15 — CONTROVERSIAS SOBRE EL NACIMIENTO DEL FETO CON CRECIMIENTO RETARDADO, FETO GRANDE Y DE MENOS DE 26 SEMANAS
DR. WILLIAM RAYBURN

10:30 A 11:45 — REQUERIMIENTOS ESPECIFICOS DEL RECIEN NACIDO CON RETARDO DE CRECIMIENTO INTRAUTERINO. EL CRECIMIENTO COMPENSADOR.
DR. DIETRIC ROLOFF

12:00 A 13:15 — QUE PROGRAMAS PODRIAN MEJORAR LA CONDICION NUTRICIONAL.- CUAL ES EL ROL DE LOS PEDIATRAS ?
DR. AARON LECHTIG

TARDE

15:00 A 16:15 — EVALUACION DE ABORTO HABITUAL Y MORTINATOS. RIESGO DE RECURRENCIAS DE CIERTAS MALFORMACIONES CONGENITAS
DR. WILLIAM RAYBURN

16:30 A 17:45 — AVANCES EN PREVENCION, DIAGNOSTICO Y MANEJO DE CONVULSIONES NEONATALES E INFANTILES
DR. ROBERT DELONG

18:00 A 19:15 — PREPARACION DE LOS PADRES, LA SOCIEDAD Y PERSONAL MEDICO EN FAVOR DE LA MUJER EMBARAZADA Y MADRE QUE AMAMANTA... LEGISLACION
DRES. JELLIFE
DR. LECHTIG
DR. RAYBURN
DR. DELONG
DR. ROLOFF

COORDINACION NACIONAL

19:30 A 20:30 — CLAUSURA (PROGRAMA ESPECIAL)

YMM.

CIEDAD ECUATORIANA
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