

## Title: Associations between Physical Activity and Self-Esteem with Physical and Psychological Wellbeing among Children with ADHD during the COVID-19 Pandemic

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### Biography

Tayebeh Baniyasi University for 14 years. She is interested in Motor Behavior and Sport Psychology



necessary to adopt appropriate strategies to increase the level of physical activity among children with ADHD during the pandemic.

### Abstract

**Statement of the Problem:** It has been shown that physical activity positively affects wellbeing of children during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, this issue has rarely been investigated among special groups such as ADHD. Therefore, the aim of this study was to evaluate the associations between physical activity level and self-esteem with physical and psychological wellbeing of children with ADHD during the COVID-19 pandemic.

**Methods:** 67 children aged 7 to 10 years old with ADHD participated in this study. Physical activity, wellbeing, and self-esteem were measured by using standard questionnaires. Structural equation modeling was used to analyze data.

**Results:** On average, level of children' physical activity, wellbeing, and self-esteem were lower than the average. Physical activity positively affected physical and psychological wellbeing as well as self-esteem among children with ADHD. Moreover, self-esteem can be considered as a plausible mechanism for the relationship between physical activity and wellbeing.

**Conclusion & Significance:** These findings, together, indicate that physical activity and wellbeing are critical concerns for children with ADHD during the pandemic. Accordingly, it is

### Recent Publication

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Kim, I.; Ahn, J. The Effect of Changes in Physical Self-Concept through Participation in Exercise on Changes in Self-Esteem and Mental Well-Being. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 2021, 18, 5224.

## Title: Enhancing best practices in pediatric surgeries on children.

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### Biography

Martin petit MESSY has developed a long lasting and collegial expertise in enhancement of children surgeries in west Africa. He has recalled a pediatric patient who developed



treatments for children. One of the technique used is appendectomy; which is the most common abdominal condition to require an emergency operation. But the techniques and clinical practices that are used often vary from doctor to doctor and practice to practice. MESSY and his colleagues are studying outcomes in appendectomy patients by examining a variety of factors, including the number of children who experienced a ruptured appendix, possibly caused by a delayed diagnosis, surgery, or how quickly they received antibiotics.

expansion of the health facilities studied, the general hospitals and regional referral hospitals, could help reduce the immense unmet need for surgical services for children.

This abstract will provide an overview of pediatric humanitarian surgical outreach for children in third world countries including reference to available evidence-based analyses of these platforms and make recommendations for surgical outreach initiatives for children. the surgical procedures were mainly carried out for congenital anomalies, inflammatory and infectious conditions and trauma. Task sharing and task shifting were widely practiced as non-specialists frequently performed surgical procedures and as non-physician

Clinicians administered anesthesia in most of the cases.

Keywords: Children; surgical mission's global health; pediatric surgery; humanitarian Outreach; missions

### Abstract

Physicians are studying the clinical outcomes of surgical procedures. Such research is especially important for pediatric populations, as children often require treatments different from those used in adults, even for the same medical conditions.

Poor and intermediates revenues countries present an unequal share of the worldwide restrictions of pediatric surgical diseases and have not hospitals well equipped and necessary humans resources to address this lack of sanitary infrastructures and moderns equipment. Many efforts put in place by both privates' organizations and humanitarian NGO have enhanced or provided access to minimum requirements or speedy medical surgery for children in this location have clustered multiples organizations assistance and disaster relief, the burden of disease attributed to surgical conditions is increasing. However, limited data exist on pediatric surgical outcomes. Short-term surgical missions and long-term projects such as building pediatric specialty hospitals and provider networks. Each of these efforts may also include educational initiatives designed to increase local capacity. A variety of pediatric surgical procedures are performed in a relatively decentralized system. Task shifting and task sharing of surgery and anesthesia are widespread: a large proportion of surgical procedures was carried out by non-specialist physicians, with anesthesia mostly delivered by non-physician anesthetists. Reinforcing the capacity and promoting the

## Neonatal Diabetes Mellitus: An Update on Diagnosis and Management

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### Biography

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### Abstract

Neonatal diabetes mellitus (also termed congenital diabetes, or diabetes of infancy) is highly likely to be due to an underlying monogenic defect when it occurs under 6 months of age. Early recognition and urgent genetic testing are important for predicting the clinical course and raising awareness of possible additional features, and in many cases these are essential for guiding appropriate and cost-effective treatment. Additionally, early treatment of sulfonylurea-responsive types of neonatal diabetes may improve neurological outcomes. It is important to distinguish neonatal diabetes mellitus from other causes of hyperglycemia in the newborn. Other causes include infection, stress, inadequate pancreatic insulin production in the preterm infant, among others. Insulin-dependent hyperglycemia that persists longer than a week should raise suspicion for neonatal diabetes mellitus and prompt genetic testing.

## Does fever increase or decrease blood circulation?.

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### Biography

Kawthar Ajaj, lecturer in King Saud University, Riyadh, and research fellow PhD student in King's college London. Interested in neurological rehabilitation, specifically in assessment



and rehabilitation for regain balance and normal walking to minimize risk of falls.

proven around the world that all types of heat increase blood flow. The heat of the fever increases the blood flow. Fever increases blood flow, which means more lymphocytes flow through lymphoid tissues. If the heat of the fever increases the blood flow, reducing the heat reduces the blood flow. It will increase inflammation and infection and finally, death will occur. According to physics, it is foolish that when fever temperature is reduced, shows the symptoms, signs, and signals of reduced blood flow, are ignored and then treated to reduce the heat again. The fever is heat energy. To date, modern science has not studied what actions were carried out heat on fever.

The cause of all complications, including death, is the treatment of fever without knowing why it is hot.

What kind of treatment should be given if you have symptoms of decreased blood flow?

Treatment should be to increase blood flow.

### Abstract

This is the first time many people have heard such a question.

When it comes to treating back pain, neck pain, and knee pain, it is often heard that the cause of the pain is reduced blood flow. A variety of heat-inducing devices are used to increase blood flow to the lower back, neck, and knee pains. Physiotherapy often provides more heat than fever.

To this day, no one has heard that fever is caused by poor blood flow.

As the disease progresses, blood flow decreases. Body tingling, body aches, and narrowing of the blood vessels under the skin are the signs, symptoms, and signals of decreased blood flow. Signs, symptoms, and signals of decreased blood flow show before the onset of fever.

When the disease becomes a threat to life or organs blood circulation decreases, Temperature of fever will emerge to increase prevailing blood circulation.

It is a well-known fact that as the disease progresses, blood flow decreases and this can lead to death. When there is a decrease in blood flow and its signs, symptoms, and signals, the immune system do actions to increase blood flow to save lives. It has been