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## 4th Annual World Congress on Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development (CSE) A

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**Date :** Mar 18, 2021 - 08:00 AM - Mar 19, 08:00 AM

**Event URL :** <http://www.nyeeventslist.com/events/4th-annual-world-congress-on-pediatric-nutrition-gastroenterology-and-child-cse>

**Organizer :** conference series

**Venue :** Venue will be informed to the Registered Participants

**Location :** Chicago, USA ,  
Chicago, IL, US, ZIP: 00000

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## 4th Annual World Congress on Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development

### About

**Pediatric Nutrition 2019** With the amalgamation of peerless speakers of Pediatric Gastroenterology 2018 Conference Series LLC Ltd is privileged to announce its “4th Annual World Congress on Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development” which will be held during March 18-19, 2019 in Chicago, USA. We cordially welcome all the eminent researchers, students, Nurses and delegates to take part in this upcoming event to witness invaluable scientific discussions and contribute to the future innovations in the field of Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development. Pediatrics Nutrition, Gastro & Child Dev. 2019 conference will focus on the latest and exciting innovations in all the areas of Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development research. This year’s annual congress highlights the theme, “Exploring Recent Advancements and New Dimensions of Pediatric Nutritional and Gastrointestinal Disorders” which reflects the innovative progress in Pediatric Gastrointestinal disease research. The conference includes child health care workshops, symposiums, special keynote sessions conducted by eminent and renowned speakers who excel in the field of Pediatric and Neonatal Nutrition, Pediatric Diet, Breast Feeding, Food Industry, Pediatric and Neonatal Gastroenterology, Clinical Pediatric Gastric Problems, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Disease & Diagnosis, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Cancer, Pediatric

Gastrointestinal Surgery, Child Development & Stages, Issues in Child Development and Care, Child Developmental & Behavioural Disorders, Pediatric Hepatology, Pediatrics Case Reports etc. This International Pediatric Gastroenterology Conference also encourages the active participation of young student researchers as we are hosting Poster Award Competition and Young research Forum at the conference venue. The global market of pediatric gastroenterology was valued at USD 7,281.6 Million in 2014. This market is expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.8% during the forecast period (2015–2020) to reach USD 10,209.4 Million by 2020. The growth in this market is mainly driven by the increasing prevalence of pediatric diseases owing to the rising population; increasing use of products in healthcare; and technological improvements in modern techniques. However, the presence of stringent regulations for process approval and medication errors associated with diagnosis may restrain the growth of the market during the forecast period. Conference Series LLC Ltd believes that professionally-oriented education in pediatric gastrointestinal medicine is essential in the training of clinicians and academicians and organizes Pediatric Gastroenterology conference in Chicago, USA next year which will provide the future leadership in this key area for global health. Conference Series LLC Ltd organizes a Conference Series LLC Ltd of 1000+ Global Events inclusive of 300+ Conferences, 500+ Upcoming and Previous Symposiums and Workshops in USA, Europe & Asia with support from 1000 more scientific societies and publishes 700+ Open access journals which contains over 30000 eminent personalities, reputed scientists as editorial board members. **Why to attend?** With members from around the world focused on learning about Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development and its advances in making a better health; this is your best opportunity to reach the largest assemblage of participants from the Pediatric community. Conduct presentations, distribute information, meet with current and potential scientists, make a splash with new drug developments, and receive name recognition at esteemed event. World-renowned speakers, the most recent techniques, developments, and the newest updates in Pediatrics are the hallmarks of this conference. **Target Audience:** Pediatricians Pediatric Nutritionists and Dietitians Pediatric Gastroenterologists Child Development Specialist Physicians with an expertise in all the field of pediatrics CEO Pediatric Hepatologist Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology, Nutrition Faculty Pediatric gastroenterologist practitioners and trainees Subspecialty fellows in pediatric gastroenterology Physician assistants Nurses specializing in pediatric gastroenterology Business Entrepreneurs Manufacturing Medical Devices Companies

**Sessions/Track** Conference Series invites all the participants from all over the world to attend '4th Annual World Congress on Pediatric Nutrition, Gastroenterology and Child Development' during March 18-19, 2018 in Chicago, USA which includes prompt keynote presentations, Oral talks, Poster presentations and Exhibitions. Pediatric Gastroenterology 2018 is a global platform to discuss and learn about Pediatrics and their health, Pediatric and Neonatal Gastroenterology, Clinical Pediatric Gastric Problems:, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Disease, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Cancer, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Diseases Diagnosis, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Surgery, Pediatric Gastrointestinal Drugs, Pediatric Hepatology, Pediatric Nutrition, Pediatric Case Reports etc. **Track 1: Pediatric and Neonatal Nutrition** Pediatric Nutrition is the maintenance of a proper well-balanced diet consisting of the essential nutrients and the adequate caloric intake necessary to promote growth and sustain the physiologic requirements at the various stages of a child's development. Pediatric nutritional needs vary

considerably with age, level of activity, and environmental conditions and they are directly related to the rate of growth. Breast Feeding has important ingredients that are not found in any infant formula, to build the baby's immune system. Pediatric nutrition must consist of essential Vitamins and Minerals which help for the growth and development. Proteins are the basic units required mainly for the construction of the body muscles and in all the metabolic activities of the body. To increase the calcium levels intake of dairy products are needed. A food allergy is an abnormal immune response to food. The signs and symptoms may range from mild to severe. They may include itchiness, swelling of the tongue, vomiting, diarrhoea, hives, trouble breathing, or low blood pressure. This typically occurs within minutes to several hours of exposure. Increases in the incidence and prevalence of anorexia nervosa (AN), bulimia nervosa (BN), and other eating disorders in children and adolescents make it critically important that pediatricians be familiar with early detection and appropriate management of these disorders. During the growing years between infancy and adolescence, adequate nutrition is of utmost importance. Child's diet does not only support their normal growth and development, but also supports their immune system, and develops lifelong eating habits. Although dietary needs, appetites, and tastes vary widely throughout childhood, it is important to consistently provide the child with healthy options from all of the major food groups.

**Track 2: Pediatric Diet** The diet provides adequate nutrition for the child of any developmental age and aids in establishing good eating habits. These are based on the basic food groups with considerations of the Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) for age. Food group quantities may be divided to include between-meal snacks. The one-year olds begin to show a decrement in appetite and interest in food which should not be interpreted as "poor" appetite but rather normal for this age with a decrease in growth rate. To ensure that the diet is adequate in nutrients, one should select the toddler's food carefully. Whereas, the nutritional needs during adolescence vary individually and according to gender. The period of greatest nutritional need coincides with the peak rate of growth during adolescence. The greatest need for girls is between 10 and 13-1/2 years, and for boys between 12 and 14-1/2 years. Since the growth and sequence of sexual development are related, it is useful to consider an adolescent's state of maturation to assess nutritional needs accurately.

**Track 3: Breast Feeding** Breastfeeding offers many benefits to a baby. Breast milk contains the right balance of nutrients to help the infant grow strong and healthy. Some of the nutrients in breast milk also help protect infants against some common childhood illnesses and infections. It may also help mother's health. Certain types of cancer may occur less often in mothers who have breastfed their babies. Women who don't have health issues should try to give their babies breast milk for at least the first six months of life.

**Track 4: Food Industry** Food Industry is a complex, global collective of diverse businesses that supply most of the food consumed by the world population. Only subsistence farmers, those who survive on what they grow, and hunter-gatherers can be considered outside of the scope of the modern food industry. The novel technologies in Food Science alter the Food Sector to reinforce the standard of the eatables and drinks. New food stuffs embrace Biotechnology primarily based strategies food product e.g. genetically modified food, Organic crops and food stuffs, super molecule based mostly diet. Hence, the food that we consume every day is the result of intensive food analysis, a scientific investigation into a spread of foods' properties and compositions.

**Track 5: Pediatric and Neonatal Gastroenterology** The aim of the study of pediatric gastroenterology 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. It can be acknowledged that this can be reached

by learning the major and primary subject on gastroenterology. It includes the treatments involved for the betterment of gastrointestinal health in children. Gastrointestinal Tract is an organ system responsible for transporting and digesting foodstuffs, absorbing nutrients, and expelling waste. Gastrointestinal motility is defined by the movements of the digestive system, and the transit of the contents within it. When nerves or muscles in any portion of the digestive tract do not function with their normal strength and coordination, a person develops symptoms related to motility problems. **Track 6: Clinical Pediatric Gastric Problems** The gastrointestinal tract (GIT) arises initially during the process of gastrulation from the endoderm of the trilaminar embryo (week 3) and extends from the buccopharyngeal membrane to the cloacal membrane. The tract and associated organs later have contributions from all the germ cell layers. Digestion is the breakdown of food into smaller particles or individual nutrients. Obesity is the most prevalent nutritional disorder among children and adolescents in the United States. Approximately 21-24% of American children and adolescents are overweight, and another 16-18% is obese; the prevalence of obesity is highest among specific ethnic groups. Chronic abdominal pain (CAP) persists for more than 3 mo either continuously or intermittently. Intermittent pain may be referred to as recurrent abdominal pain (RAP). CAP occurs any time after 5 year of age. Up to 10% of children require evaluation for RAP. **Track 7: Pediatric Gastrointestinal Disease & Diagnosis** Gastrointestinal defects affect any part of the gastrointestinal tract. This includes the oesophagus that connects mouth with stomach, and stomach to intestines. Food travels through the tract after eating. Barrett's oesophagus is a condition where the cells of the oesophagus (gullet) grow abnormally. The biliary tract refers to the liver, gall bladder and bile ducts, and how they work together to make, store and secrete bile. Biliary disease often presents with upper abdominal pain. The pain quality is a penetrating aching or tightness, typically severe and located in the epigastrium. Appendicitis is inflammation of the appendix. Appendicitis commonly presents with right lower abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, and decreased appetite. Rumination syndrome, or Merycism, is a chronic motility disorder characterized by effortless regurgitation of most meals following consumption, due to the involuntary contraction of the muscles around the abdomen. Cystic fibrosis (CF) is a genetic disorder that affects mostly the lungs but also the pancreas, liver, kidneys, and intestine. **Track 8: Pediatric Gastrointestinal Cancer** Surgeons continue their efforts to improve their techniques to operate colorectal cancers. They now have a better understanding of what makes colorectal surgery more likely to be successful, such as making sure enough lymph nodes are removed during the operation. Esophageal cancer usually begins in the cells that line the inside of the oesophagus. Pancreatic cancer begins in the tissues of your pancreas an organ in your abdomen that lies horizontally behind the lower part of your stomach. Colorectal cancer is cancer that starts in the colon or rectum. The colon and the rectum are parts of the large intestine, which is the lower part of the body's digestive system. Pancreatic cancer is aggressive with few symptoms until the cancer is advanced. Symptoms may include abdominal pain, weight loss, diarrhoea, and jaundice. Treatments include surgery, chemotherapy, and radiation. Gallbladder cancer is a relatively uncommon cancer. If it is diagnosed early enough, it can be cured by removing the gallbladder, part of the liver and associated lymph nodes. Most often it is found after symptoms such as abdominal pain, jaundice and vomiting occur, and it has spread to other organs such as the liver. **Track 9: Pediatric Gastrointestinal Surgery** Intussusception is the most common abdominal emergency affecting children under 2 years old. It happens when one portion of the bowel slides into the next, much like the pieces of a telescope. A hydrocele is a collection of fluid within the processus vaginalis (PV) that produces

swelling in the inguinal region or scrotum. An inguinal hernia occurs when abdominal organs protrude into the inguinal canal or scrotum. Hirschsprung's disease is a condition that affects the large intestine (colon) and causes problems with passing stool. Intussusception is the most common abdominal emergency affecting children under 2 years old. It happens when one portion of the bowel slides into the next. An inguinal hernia occurs in the groin area when fatty or intestinal tissues push through the inguinal canal. The inguinal canal resides at the base of the abdomen. Atresia is a condition in which an orifice or passage in the body is closed or absent. Examples of atresia include: Imperforate anus, malformation of the opening between the rectum and anus. **Track 10: Child Development & Stages** Understanding child development is essential because it allows us to completely appreciate the cognitive, emotional, physical, social, and educational growth that children go through from birth to their early adulthood. There are five areas of child development: physical, social and emotional, approaches to learning, thinking, and communication and language. **Track 11: Issues in Child Development and Care** Children during early years of age undergo rapid growth and development that is greatly influenced by certain factors. Exclusive breastfeeding, adequate complementary feeding, stimulation, safe environment and care need to be ensured for optimum physical, mental, social and cognitive development. Children who have a good start in their life will be healthier adults resulting better life promoting Gross National Happiness. **Track 12: Child Developmental & Behavioural Disorders** Young children can be naughty, defiant and impulsive from time to time, which is very normal. However, some children have extremely difficult and challenging behaviours that are outside the boundry for their age. The most common disruptive behaviour disorders include oppositional defiant disorder (ODD), conduct disorder (CD) and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). These three behavioural disorders share common symptoms, so diagnosis is difficult and time consuming. A child or adolescent may have two disorders at the same time. Other outside factors can include emotional problems, mood disorders, family difficulties and substance abuse. **Track 13: Pediatric Hepatology** Hepatology is a branch of medicine concerned with the study, prevention, diagnosis and management of diseases that affect the liver, gallbladder, biliary tree and pancreas. The term is derived from the Greek words hepatikos and logia, which mean liver and study. Wilson's disease or hepatolenticular degeneration is an autosomal recessive genetic disorder in which copper accumulates in tissues; this manifests as neurological or psychiatric symptoms and liver disease. Liver tumors or hepatic tumors are tumors or growths on or in the liver. Several distinct types of tumors can develop in the liver because the liver is made up of various cell types. These growths can be benign or malignant (cancerous). **Track 14: Pediatrics Case Reports** A Case Report is a detailed report of the symptoms, signs, diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of an individual patient. Case reports contain a demographic profile of the patient and usually describes an unusual or novel occurrence. Some case reports also contain a literature review of other reported cases. The session includes discussion on Pediatric Gastroenterology, Neonatal Gastroenterology, Pediatric Gastrointestinal disorders, Pediatric hepatology, Pediatric Nutrition and Pediatric Surgery.

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