



JPR

The
Journal of Pediatric Research

Official Journal of Ege University Children's Hospital

Editorial

Dear JPR Readers,

*“Nothing in life is to be feared, it is only to be understood.
Now is the time to understand more, so that we may fear less.”
Marie Curie*

Welcome to the second issue of “The Journal of Pediatric Research.” of 2020. In these “Corona’s days” we all hope the world overcomes with this crucial pandemia. The scientists found that severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) was detectable in aerosols for up to three hours, up to four hours on copper, up to 24 hours on cardboard and up to two to three days on plastic and stainless steel. Therefore, to protect our readers we will publish the journal only electronically during the outbreak.

The famous statement “children are not small adults” is a valid true for corona virus 2 infection (COVID-19). The scientists accepted that pediatric cases of COVID-19 infection are typically mild, but based on analysis of clinical, laboratory, and chest CT features of pediatric inpatients, underlying coinfections may be more common in children than in adults. The findings point toward a need for early suspicion of COVID-19 infection in children with mild symptoms and performing of chest CT with corresponding pathogen detection.

Research on infection is never outdated in Medicine and Pediatrics as well. So, in this issue our readers will find an opportunity to read about ratio of monocytes to lymphocytes in peripheral blood in children with active tuberculosis and community-acquired pediatric urinary tract infections caused by *Morganella Morganii*. Apart from these specific infections, the readers can learn about use of microarray methods for rapid detection of specific gram negative microorganisms causing bloodstream infections in children.

Investigations and researchs on endocrine problems in children is one of the main topics in this issue. The readers can update their knowledge by reading original research articles for physical activity and body mass index in children with Down syndrome; serum bone alkaline phosphatase and growth hormone levels in children with Amelogenesis Imperfecta.

Moreover, we would like to recommend our readers to spend a time for Neonatology and Hematology researches about neurodevelopmental outcome of severe neonatal hemolytic and non-hemolytic hyperbilirubinemia, neonatal pneumothorax and hyponatremia in children with acute lymphoblastic leukemia.

Another feature of this issue is that some different topics such as relationship of chronic spontaneous urticaria with anxiety and depression in children; health complaints of school children in Turkey; the role of second dose antivenom in scorpion stings and the effect of pinna position on body temperature measurements were also discussed.

We look forward to accepting your future papers for our next issues.

We believe that solidarity, support and hope will help scientists, physicians, nurses etc. to overcome the pandemic conditions.

Stay healthy,

Dr. Sema Kalkan Uçar