

Journal of Advanced Pediatrics and Child Health

Volume - 8, Issue - 1

Case Report

Published Date:- 2025-04-29

[Invasive *Magnusiomyces Capitatus* Infection in a Patient Followed for Acute Myeloblastic Leukemia: A Case Report](#)

Magnusiomyces capitatus is a rare cause of invasive fungal infection in immuno-compromised patients. We report the case of magnusiomyces infection of the central nervous system, the lungs and sinus with a palatal lesion, in a patient treated for acute myeloid leukemia. While *Magnusiomyces* infections pose diagnostic and therapeutic challenges, a comprehensive understanding of their epidemiology, clinical manifestations, and microbiological aspects is essential to guide effective management. The patient improved under antifungal treatments despite a reduced sensitivity of the different antifungals to the antifungogram. The important delays between chemotherapy cycles and its reduced intensity due to the *Magnusiomyces* infection has made managing the anticancer treatment more challenging.

Research Article

Published Date:- 2025-04-03

[Caregivers' Nutritional Awareness and its Impact on Pediatric Health Outcomes: A Study at Wad-Albasheir Health Center, Sudan](#)

Background: Nutritional awareness among caregivers plays a crucial role in ensuring optimal pediatric health and development. This study assesses the level of nutritional awareness among caregivers and examines its association with demographic factors.

Objectives: This study aimed to assess the knowledge and awareness of caregivers regarding dietary advice and complementary feeding for children under five years at Wad-Albasheir Family Health Center, Um-Bada locality.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among caregivers in selected healthcare facilities. Data were collected using a structured questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS version 23. Descriptive statistics and chi-square tests were used to evaluate associations between variables.

Results: The majority of caregivers demonstrated moderate awareness (60%), while 22.5% had low awareness and 17.5% had high awareness. A significant association was observed between education level and awareness ($p < 0.05$). Employment status also influenced awareness levels, with employed caregivers showing higher knowledge scores.

Conclusion: Nutritional awareness is a key determinant of pediatric health. Strengthening educational programs targeting caregivers can improve child nutrition outcomes.

Research Article

Published Date:- 2025-04-03

[Comparison of Body Fat Percentage and BMI in Pre-hypertensive and Hypertensive Female College Students of West Tripura](#)

Background: Obesity is a significant health risk linked to hypertension and heart-related disorders in adolescents, impacting their future well-being . Since, the present work is to determine the body constitute including percentage of body fat correlates with cholesterol level which associate with Body Mass Index.

Methods: This cross-sectional work was held in 120 college girls aged 19-23 years of Bhavan's Tripura College of Science and Technology, Anandanagar at West Tripura. Anthropometric measurements such as standing height, body weight, sub scapular and triceps skinfolds, waist & hip circumference were collected. These records were used to calculate Body Fat Percentage (%BF) and Fat Mass (FM). Waist and Hip ratio (WHR) and Body Mass Index (BMI). FM, %BF and biochemical studies such as serum cholesterol level were also used to measures the body fat composition.

Results: According to the present study, 53.33% of girls have a normal BMI, 8.83% are underweight, 31.67% are overweight, and 6.67% are obese. WHR results indicate that 54.17% of participants are classified as obese and 45.83% as non-obese. Out of 114 (95%) girls with normal cholesterol levels of 16 (13.33%) students are pre-hypertensive and 10 (8.33%) students are hypertensive. Out of 38 overweight and 8 obese students 13.34% are in pre or hypertensive. Based on WHR, 65 (54.17%) female students are obese; out of 65 obese students, 12 (10%) and 7 (5.83%) female students are pre-hypertensive and hypertensive, respectively and this value is statistically significant (p value < 0.05). Out of 55 (45.83%) no-obese students 8 (6.67%) girls are pre-hypertensive and 5 (6.67%) girls are hypertensive. According to BMI female students who are overweight or obese (5%) also have excessive blood cholesterol.

Conclusion: This study expressed clear evidence of correlation in BMI, serum cholesterol level and Hypertension. These results are important for epidemiological studies to identify the cardiovascular risk in obese adults and help to solve a health problem of present Youngers in their future life. This study serves as an early health warning for female college students.
