



8th European Congress for Integrative Medicine

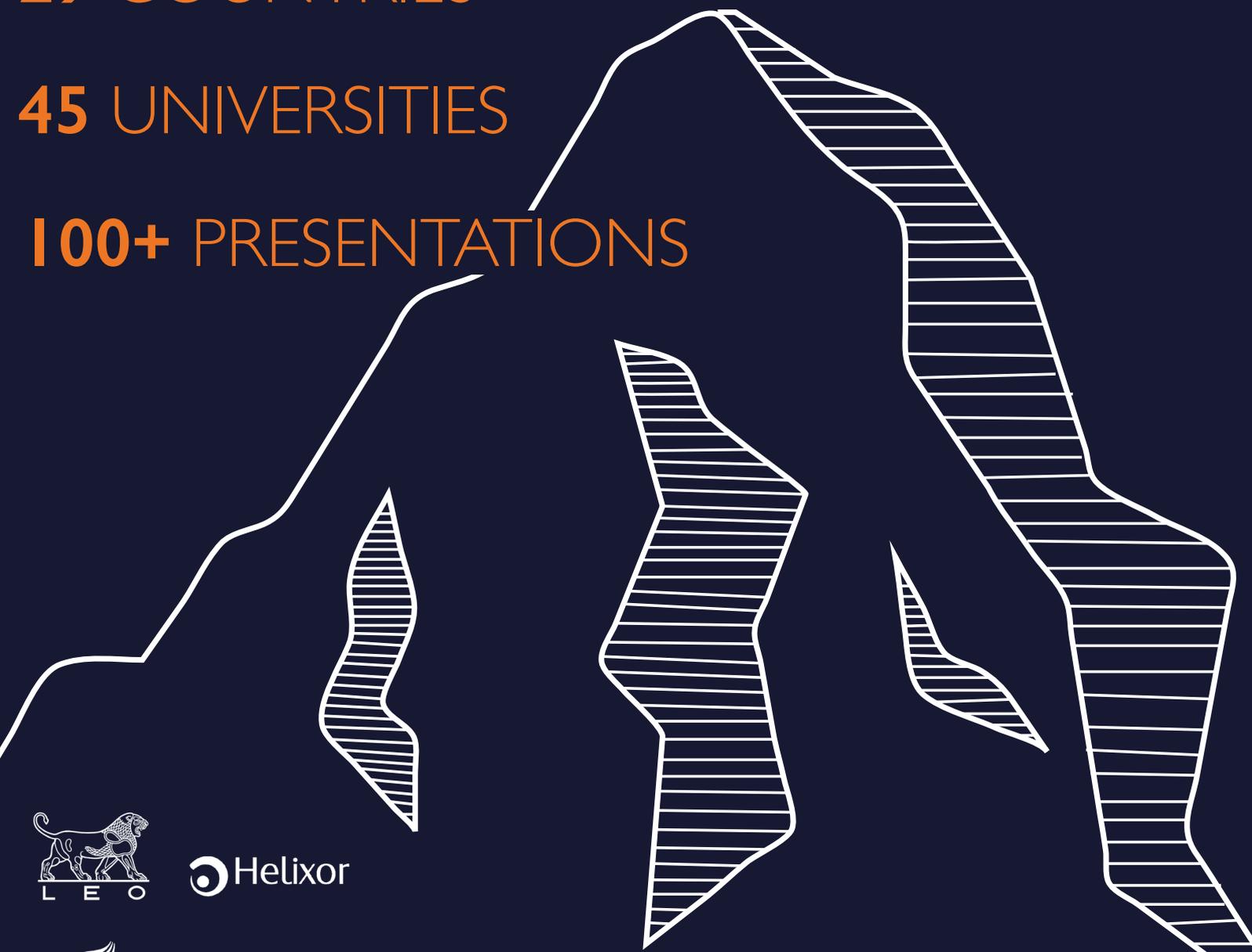
ECIM 2015 GLOBAL SUMMIT

26-27 September Greater Copenhagen, Helsingør

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100+ PRESENTATIONS



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Social networks and social media in the choice of complementary medicine for children

Trapani G., Macrì F., Zanino L., Careddu D., Gandus S., Mele M.A., Mariotti I., Romeo L., Supino C., Trapani B.M., Salvioli G.P.

Keywords: Social Network and Media, Families, Complementary Medicine.

Introduction: Study Group Complementary Medicine - Italian Society of Paediatrics (GSMC-SIP) evaluate how families use social networks (SN) and social media (SM) to choose the Complementary Medicine (CAM) in the treatment of acute and chronic diseases of their children.

Methods: Anonymous questionnaire given to the families who choose CAM from January to July 2015.

Results May 2015. Questionnaires 262, from all over Italy. Of families, 64.7% resort to CAM for acute illnesses, 35.35% for chronic diseases. The Web is used from 42.2% to look for advice on CAM, 23.2% looking for information, not advice, 34.6% do not use it. The most used SN is Facebook 33.7%, the SM Internet sites 70,3%, Forum 41,3%.

To seek advice and treatment with CAM 57,9% of families use the SN and SM "sometimes", 32.2% "often", 9.9% "always". Assessment of information obtained: Too generic or dangerous 56.8%, Soon reliable 14.1%, trustworthy 29.1%. Found the information, speaks with a doctor 88.7%, with friends 32.0%, with relatives 22.1%. The answers found on the Web are considered: easily accessible 47.9%, to get a generic quick answer 44.4%, not useful because you can not verify the source 41.4%, dangerous because they create anxiety 33 , 7%.

Conclusions. For families who use CAM, Web is a source of information, but treatment decisions are made according to the indication of the Pediatrician. This is different from the literature.

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Herbal treatment of the respiratory tract infections in pediatrics

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Keywords: respiratory tract infections, herbal treatment

Introduction: The extract obtained from the roots of the plant *Pelargonium sidoides* (EPs[®] 7630), the active ingredient in medicinal products widespread in Europe and in many other countries around the world, is indicated for the treatment of acute respiratory tract infections.

Method: This is an evaluation of literature and clinical data on the use of EPs[®] 7630 in children clinical data available from 1 years of age on.

Results: The efficacy and safety of EPs[®] 7630 were evaluated both in adults and children. A review of published randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trials shows that EPs[®] 7630 is effective in the treatment of respiratory tract infections.

As shown in preclinical studies, EPs[®]7630 has a multifactorial mode of action and its effectiveness is based on antiviral, antibacterial, immunomodulatory as well as secretomotor properties.

The extract was shown to be efficacious in improving symptoms in acute respiratory tract infections such as acute bronchitis (adults and children), tonsillopharyngitis (children) and rhinosinusitis (adults). Furthermore, a clinical study suggests a beneficial effect in the prevention of asthma attacks in children. The use of medicinal products containing EPs[®] 7630 may be helpful to limit the phenomenon of antibiotic overuse in uncomplicated respiratory infections which are caused predominantly by viruses, especially in children.

Conclusion: EPs[®] 7630 is efficacious and safe for the treatment of acute respiratory tract infections including children from the age of one year.

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