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۸۸۷۳۹۱۴۰۰۲۱



## پری ناز علی زاده

فوق تخصص نوزادان

متولد: ۱۳۶۲/۸/۴

وضعیت تأهل: مجرد



## سوابق تحصیلی



### فوق تخصص - پزشکی

گرایش: طب نوزادی و پیرامون تولد

موسسه/دانشگاه: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی - دولتی

۱۳۹۷ - ۱۳۹۹

### دکتری تخصصی - پزشکی

گرایش: تخصص اطفال

موسسه/دانشگاه: دانشگاه علوم پزشکی شهید بهشتی - دولتی

۱۳۸۹ - ۱۳۹۲

### دکتری عمومی - پزشکی

گرایش: عمومی

موسسه/دانشگاه: دانشگاه آزاد اسلامی واحد تهران - آزاد

۱۳۸۱ - ۱۳۸۹

## سوابق شغلی



### پزشک ضریب کا

بیمارستان: امام خمینی فیروز کوه

آغاز همکاری از: ۱۳۹۲ - ۱۳۹۵

### وظایف و دستاوردها:

- برگزاری کلاس های آمادگی بورد برای رزیدنت های اطفال از سال ۹۲ تا کنون
- برگزاری کارگاه HBB برای همکاران پرستار دانشگاه علوم پزشکی اهواز سال ۱۳۹۷
- برگزاری کارگاه HBB برای همکاران اورژانس سراسر کشور سال ۱۳۹۸
- برگزاری کارگاه HBB در کنگره انجمن نوزادان ایران سال ۱۳۹۷-۱۳۹۸
- برگزاری کارگاه EPIQ برای همکاران پرستار بیمارستان طالقانی تهران سال ۱۳۹۸

### فوکال پوینت بیماری های غیرواگیر شبکه بهداشت شهرستان

#### فیروز کوه

مرکز درمانی: شبکه بهداشت شهرستان فیروزکوه

آغاز همکاری از: ۱۳۹۲ - ۱۳۹۵

## مهارت ها



مهارت استفاده از retinal camera



مربی کشوری (HBB) helping baby breath



از سال ۱۳۹۶

مربی کشوری احیا نوزاد از سال ۱۳۹۷



مربی کشوری EPIQ از سال ۱۳۹۶



(evidence based practice for improving)

دوره ها و گواهینامه ها 

دارنده گواهینامه کشوری Retcam جهت غربالگری  
رتینوپاتی نوزاد نارس

دارنده کارت بین المللی احیای نوزاد American  
Academy Of Pediatrics

دارنده گواهی نامه مربی گری احیای نوزاد

تاریخ : ۱۳۹۷

نماینده انجمن نوزادان ایران در کمیته کشوری کار درمانی

نوزاد

تاریخ : ۱۳۹۹

تحقیقات 

## abdominal neuroblastoma and early onset acinetobacter septicemia in newborn

ناشر : Iranian journal of neonatology

Background: Neonatal sepsis is a leading cause of mortality and morbidity in the first month of life. The underlying risk factors for early-onset infection (in the first ۳ days of life) are prematurity, low birth weight, maternal history of infection, difficult delivery, male gender, twin pregnancy, and congenital malformations. Acinetobacter is a nosocomial infection and rarely caused the early-onset-sepsis and meningitis. The most common neonatal tumor is neuroblastoma; however, it is not defined as a risk factor for early-onset sepsis. Case report: A ۱۳-day-old newborn female was referred to our hospital due to ventriculitis, persistent meningitis, and an abdominal mass. She was a term neonate delivered by cesarean section from a mother with a nearly normal pregnancy with no complications, such as chorioamnionitis, prolonged rupture of membrane, urinary tract infection, preeclampsia, and diabetes. A fetal abdominal mass was detected on the left kidney in prenatal sonography. The patient was admitted to the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit in the first minutes of life because of respiratory distress and cyanosis. Subsequently, mechanical ventilation, endotracheal surfactant instillation, and antibiotic therapy were prescribed. Due to the deterioration of the general condition, fever, seizure, and hematuria on the third day, sepsis workup and changing the antibiotics were performed. Blood culture and cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) were positive for Acinetobacter baumannii. Persistent positive CSF culture led to the diagnosis of ventriculitis which was confirmed by brain computed tomography scan (CTS) and ventricular tap. The condition of the patient got better after intraventricular amikacin injection in addition to intravenous colistin and piperacillin. Postnatal sonography and CTS confirmed the abdominal neuroblastoma. Chemotherapy was initiated after the complete treatment of sepsis, meningitis, and ventriculitis. This case report presents a term and female neonate with early-onset neonatal sepsis and meningitis, caused by an unusual microorganism, and a prenatal history of abdominal neuroblastoma. Conclusion: By this case report, the clinicians are suggested to consider the Acinetobacter baumannii as the cause of fulminant sepsis and meningitis in a term neonate with no underlying risk factors .for infection

لینک مربوطه :

[https://ijn.mums.ac.ir/article\\_16793.html](https://ijn.mums.ac.ir/article_16793.html)

## Caffeine Effect as Confounding Factor in Sepsis Diagnosis by Heart Rate Signal Processing

ناشر : Crescent Journal of Medical and Biological Sciences

**Abstract Objectives:** Apnea leads to respiratory arrest in premature infants, which decreases through the administration of caffeine by increasing the heart rate (HR). Nowadays, using electrocardiogram (ECG) signals, along with studying and comparing heart rate characteristics (HRC) in premature infants is considered as the most critical claim in the early detection of diseases, especially sepsis. Accordingly, this study investigated the effect of caffeine on HRC. **Materials and Methods:** To this end, the raw ECG data of infants were collected from the Akbarabadi neonatal intensive care unit section and then processed in time and statistical domain. Next, the effect of caffeine on their HRC was investigated, and finally, HRC signals were analyzed fifteen minutes before and immediately after caffeine administration. **Results:** Before caffeine administration, the probability distribution of inter-beat (RR) intervals and the probability distribution of the  $R2/R1$  ratio were close to the normal distribution. According to previous studies, the irregularity of the signal in the diagram of the beat to beat RR interval indicates the infant health. However, these diagrams showed an abnormal distribution, and a specific uniformity was observed in the RR interval diagram after the administration of caffeine. **Conclusions:** Based on the results of this study, changes in the infant's HRC and its pattern should be identified after drug administration in order to evaluate the status of newborns, primarily through new methods of sepsis prediction in preterm infants. Eventually, the findings of this study enable clinicians to consider the drug effect as a confounding factor with a specific pattern in the signal without disconnecting diagnostic devices from infants for drug administration. **Keywords:** Caffeine, Sepsis, Diagnoses, Signal processing

لینک مربوطه :

[http://www.cjmb.org/uploads/pdf/pdf\\_CJMB\\_462.pdf](http://www.cjmb.org/uploads/pdf/pdf_CJMB_462.pdf)

## Hyperglycemia in VLBW Infants; Incidence, Risk Factors and Outcome

ناشر : Archive of Iran Medicine

**Abstract BACKGROUND:** Neonatal hyperglycemia, which is relatively common in very low birth weight (VLBW) infants, is associated with increased risk of morbidity and mortality. **OBJECTIVE:** To study the incidence of neonatal hyperglycemia, associated risk factors and the outcome of it in VLBW infants hospitalized in a level III NICU in Tehran. **METHODS:** All VLBW newborns admitted to the NICU of Mahdih Hospital from April ۲۰۰۹ to March ۲۰۱۱ were considered eligible for this retrospective study. All relevant prenatal and perinatal data, as well as details of the hospital stay until discharge or death, were extracted from the case notes and analyzed. **RESULTS:** Hyperglycemia (blood sugar above ۱۵۰mg/dL) was observed in ۵۶% of the ۵۶۴ VLBW infants included in the study; ۴۸ infants (۲۱.۸%), had received insulin. Risk factors included: low gestational age, (OR = ۴.۰۷, ۹۵% CI = ۲.۰۹–۷.۹۳, P < ۰.۰۰۱), extremely low birth weight (ELBW), (OR = ۵.۹۷, ۹۵% CI = ۳.۷۷–۹.۴۴, P < ۰.۰۰۱), dopamine administration (OR = ۲.۱۹, ۹۵% CI = ۱.۳۲–۳.۶۵, P = ۰.۰۰۳), intralipid (OR = ۱.۵۲, ۹۵% CI = ۱.۰۴–۲.۲۲, P = ۰.۰۳), Low APGAR score at ۵ minutes (OR = ۴.۴۴, ۹۵% CI = ۲.۴۸–۷.۹۴, P < ۰.۰۰۱), RDS and its complications (OR = ۴.۲۵, ۹۵% CI = ۲.۵۵–۶.۹۳, P < ۰.۰۰۱) were independently associated with hyperglycemia. Other findings with hyperglycemia were: high incidence of IVH grade II (OR = ۲.۸۸, ۹۵% CI = ۱.۲۸–۶.۴۹, P = ۰.۰۱), hospital stay more than ۲۸ days in survivors, (OR = ۳.۵۶, ۹۵% CI = ۲.۰۲–۶.۲۵, P < ۰.۰۰۱) and more retinopathy of prematurity (ROP  $\leq$  stage II) in survivors (OR = ۱.۱۱–۳.۷۸, P = ۰.۰۲). **CONCLUSION:** Neonatal hyperglycemia developed in approximately one-third of our VLBW neonates. Relative prevalence and associated findings underscore the need for preventive measures and prompt management.

لینک مربوطه :

<http://www.aimjournal.ir/Article/663>

# A Comparison Between MRIT<sub>2</sub>\* and NT-ProBNP in Early Detection of Heart Diseases in Thalassemia Major Patients: A Cross-Sectional Study

ناشر : Indian Journal of Hematology and Blood Transfusion

One of the most common causes of mortality in major thalassemia is cardiac complications. Despite existence of several methods for diagnosis of cardiac complications in thalassemia, this sequel persists as a major problem in these patients. The aim of this study is to compare the level of serum NT-ProBNP and cardiac MRI T<sub>2</sub>\* in early detection and treatment of cardiac disorders in beta thalassemia major patients. ۳۵ major thalassemic patients on regular transfusion were selected in our center from ۲۰۱۳ to ۲۰۱۴. All of the patients were at least ۸ years old. NT-ProBNP and MRIT<sub>2</sub>\* analyses were carried out for these patients, and consequently the findings were compared together and analyzed. There is a strong correlation between NT-ProBNP and MRIT<sub>2</sub>\* (p value < ۰.۰۰۱) in early detection of cardiac disorders. NT-ProBNP is an important marker for diagnosis of cardiac complications before emergence of heart failure in thalassemic patients. Given the findings of this study, it is recommended that this marker be used on a regular basis for thalassemic patients on regular transfusion

## پروژه‌ها

بررسی ارتباط سن، جنس و شاخص توده بدنی با قطر داخلی کلدوک در مراجعه کنندگان به بخش سونوگرافی بیمارستان بوعلی تهران در طی سال های ۱۳۸۷ تا ۱۳۸۸

پایان نامه دوره پزشکی عمومی

مقایسه سطح سرمی NT-Pro BNP با یافته های قلبی در کودکان مبتلا به تالاسمی ماژور مراجعه کننده به درمانگاه تالاسمی بیمارستان مفید

پایان نامه دوره تخصص رشته اطفال

بررسی وضعیت احیا در اتاق زایمان بیمارستان آموزشی سراسر کشور

پایان نامه دوره فوق تخصصی طب نوزادی و پیرامون تولد

## افتخارات

شرکت در کنگره congenital CMV در کشور ایتالیا و ارائه پوستر در این کنگره ۲۰۱۹

شرکت در کنگره Hot topic in neonatology در سال ۲۰۱۷

شرکت در کنگره Hot topic in neonatology در سال ۲۰۱۸

شرکت در کنگره Hot topic in neonatology در سال ۲۰۱۹ و ارائه پوستر در این کنگره

پزشک نمونه شبکه بهداشت و درمان شهرستان فیروزکوه سال ۹۵

رتبه یک آزمون پره انترنی سال ۱۳۸۷

پذیرفته در آزمون مورد تخصصی رشته اطفال سال ۹۲ و جز ۱۰ درصد اول پذیرفته شدگان

رتبه یک کشوری مورد فوق تخصصی در رشته طب نوزادی و پیرامون تولد در سال ۹۹