

The presentation will highlight some of the recent clinical data from leading clinicians In chelation therapy from several parts of the world and the lessons that can be learned from their experience and work for the benefit to optimize the treatment of thalassemia major patients in our population.

21) Contamination of baby milk "The Chinese story"

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Infant formula industry is an 8-10 billion dollar per year business. Across the globe, huge advertising budgets are spent to convince women that it is better and more convenient to bottle feed their babies.

Advantages of breast milk over formula milk have been extensively studied, however in this paper issues of contamination will be explored.

Although mother milk may contain more dioxins, PCB,s,and organochlorine pesticides than infant formula, health concerns for milk formula may include the risk of contaminated water, potential contaminants in bottles and nipples, and contaminants in the formula itself.

In most parts of the world, water is polluted with microorganisms, chlorine byproducts, weed killers, insecticides, solvents, lead ,and arsenic.

Formula itself may have contaminants introduced in the manufacturing process such as broken glass fragments, Salmonella, fungal toxins that may cause cancer. Again metals like Aluminum, manganese, cadmium had been detected.

The list also includes high level of plant derived estrogens or genetically modified organisms, antibiotic residues, diesel fuel from trucks and several pollutants from packing.

Is the plastic baby bottle safe? which type of plastic is safe? Is bottled water safe?

Most recent issue of infant formula safety is that "Chinese baby milk formula is contaminated with melamine". What is melamine and why milk is contaminated? What other baby food products imported may be contaminated? Can we test our products for pollutants including melamine?

The presentation will cover all issues related to milk formula safety.

22) Blood lead level among school children, a developed method for blood lead measurement

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Abstract

Lead and it's compounds are used as additives to several products such as gasoline and paints. Lead has a toxic effect especially on brain and nervous system. Almost no published work has been found providing information about blood lead levels in children of Palestine. And thus the present work was carried out.

An improved (ASV/HDME) method for determination of lead in whole blood by anodic stripping voltametry (ASV) using hanging dropped mercary electrode "HDME" has been developed with a special reagent at An-Najah N, University laboratory.

A total of 518 sample from 10th grade students of Jenin district, the samples have been analyzed using the mentioned improved method>

The geometric mean of blood levels was 87.75 µg/L, a variation in the geometric mean of blood lead level was noticed with respect to students place of residence;(Camp student 119.43 µg/L), (City students 92.41µg/L), (Yammon village students 77.65 µg/L). also a variation appeared with respect to

