

Conclusions. A significant correlation between the MTHFR gene heterozygote mutation status and the MTX non-responsiveness, as well as the side effects occurrence has been revealed. These preliminary results may suggest the need for an individual genetic examination before immunosuppressive treatment in JIA initiation.

Key words: methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase, methotrexate, arthritis, children

71. INTRODUCTION OF SOLID FOOD TO INFANTS: NEW PATTERNS OF PARENTING

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Introduction. The moment parents introduce solid food to their child is considered a fundamental step in a healthy development of an individual. Nevertheless, it remains a really controversial topic, making room for new theories and new patterns of parenting. This often leads to the idea that the previous models are harmful to children and have to be forbidden. At the same time the errors that can occur during this period of maximum impact on the child growth become evident not necessarily in the nearest future. These are especially prominent in childhood and adolescence, when the personality and discernment of the child develops in conjunction with their own food choices.

Aim of the study. The aim of this study was to identify what are the most common nutritional mistakes parents make, how this new parenting patterns have changed the way people feed their children and whether these new changes had a positive impact on child development or not.

Materials and methods. 257 parents from Romania have filled out an anonymous survey, that included 72 questions which included mainly the following topics: the optimal moment for starting solids, the most common signs infants present when they are ready to eat solids, the sources where parents find the information about child development from, types of solid foods infants should start with and the most common beliefs parents share about this process.

Results. From a total of 257 study participants, aged between 21 and 36, only 31,9 % believed that an infant is ready for solid food at around 6 months old, the other 23,7% consider that a child is to take solids later than 6 months and 44,4% believed they are ready way earlier than 6 months of age. The study also concluded that parents inform themselves from a wide variety of sources, but only a small percent of them go to pediatricians or use medically approved sources.

Conclusions. Our study showed that parents tend to use a wide variety of sources regarding children nutrition as primary, while disregarding medically approved information. The new parenting patterns promote self-thought child development, and unfortunately, this leads to an increased number of misinformed parents.

Key words: parents, infants, development patterns, solid food, diversification

72. APGAR SCORE AND NEONATAL MORTALITY IN A HOSPITAL LOCATED IN TRANSYLVANIA, ROMANIA

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Introduction. The Apgar score was developed in 1952 and used like a convenient method for reporting the status of the newborn infant immediately after birth. Despite the advent of modern