

# Pædiatri i Danmark

1908-2022



- *”Børnelæger er typisk den bløde mand med interesse for frimærkesamling af sjældne syndromer og diagnoser”*

fra Karsten Kaas Ibsen, ”Børnelæger i 100 år”, 2008





# Danmarks første børnehospital 1850



# Danmarks første børnelæger

**Svenn Monrad, (1867-1945)**



**Harald Hirschprung, (1830-1916)**



# En "kort" historie

- Julemærket 1904-1911

Tuberkulose

- Julemærket 1912-1939

Underernærede

- Julemærket 1940-1975

Vanskelige børn

- Julemærket 1976-

Overvægtige børn





# Nedslag 1: The Kennedy incidents, 1963



**Kurt von Neergaard**  
1887-1947

**1929**

- Surface tension as a force counteracting the first breath of the newly born baby should be investigated further

**1947**

**Peter Gruenwald**

- Resistance to aeration is due to surface tension. No idea about von Neergaard's experiments

**1950s**

Canada

England

USA



**Charles Macklin**  
1883-1959



**Richard Pattle**  
1918 - 1980



**John Clements**  
1923 -

**Effects of nerve gases on lungs**

Bubbles covered by a substance from the lining layers in the lung

## ***Kennedy Baby Dies At Boston Hospital; President at Hand***

**By The Associated Press**

**BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 9—  
The new baby boy of President and Mrs. Kennedy died**



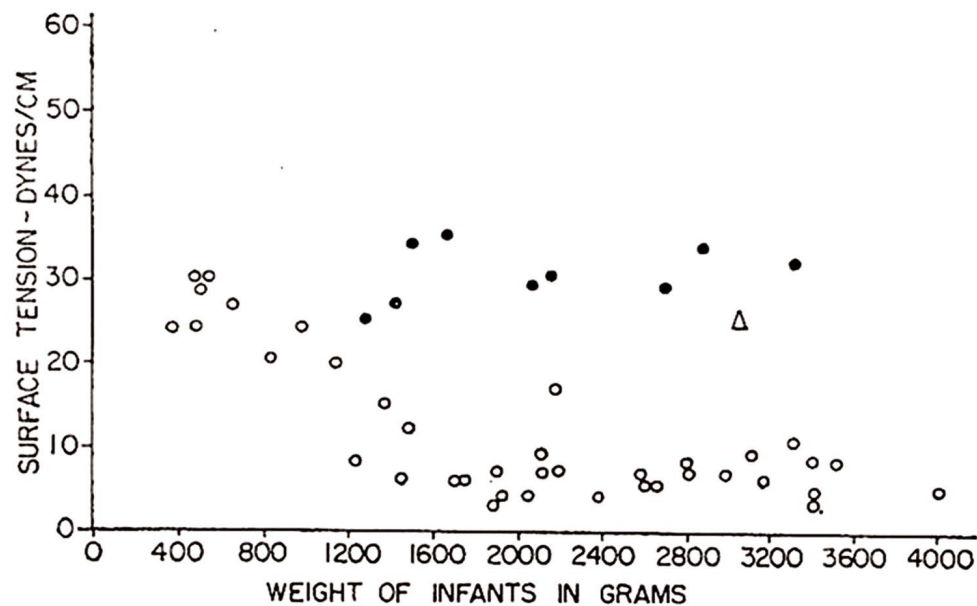


Fig. 3.—Lowest surface tension measured on compression of the surface. Open circles=infants dying from causes other than hyaline membrane disease. Closed circles=infants dying with hyaline membrane disease. Triangle=stillborn infant of a diabetic mother.



Mary Avery

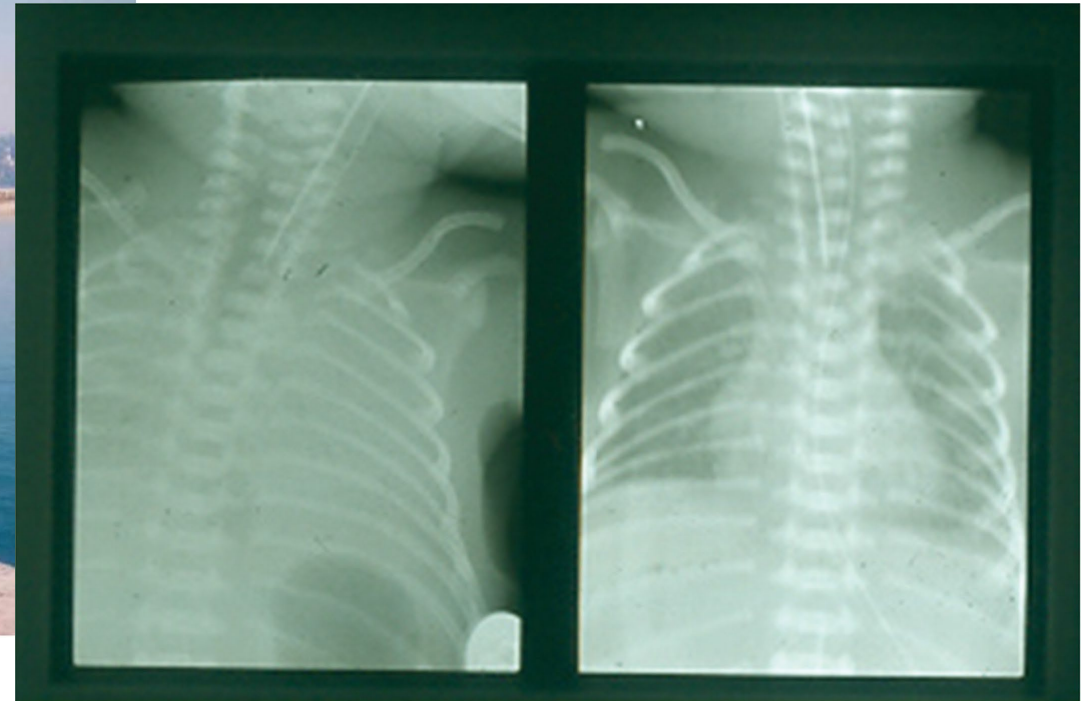
1927 - 2011

Avery ME, Mead J: Am J Dis Child 1959;97:517-523



# Bengt Robertson and Tore Curstedt

Curstedt – Robertson SURfactant



**Chest Radiograph – Before and After Surfactant Administration**





# Nedslag 2: Nordisk samarbejde.

Leukemia (2018) 32, 606–615

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[www.nature.com/leu](http://www.nature.com/leu)

## ORIGINAL ARTICLE

### Results of NOPHO ALL2008 treatment for patients aged 1–45 years with acute lymphoblastic leukemia

N Toft<sup>1,2</sup>, H Birgens<sup>1</sup>, J Abrahamsson<sup>3</sup>, L Griškevičius<sup>4</sup>, H Hallböök<sup>5</sup>, M Heyman<sup>6</sup>, TW Klausen<sup>1</sup>, ÓG Jónsson<sup>7</sup>, K Palk<sup>8</sup>, K Pruunsild<sup>9</sup>, P Quist-Paulsen<sup>10</sup>, G Vaitkeviciene<sup>11</sup>, K Vettenranta<sup>12</sup>, A Åsberg<sup>13</sup>, TL Frandsen<sup>14</sup>, HV Marquart<sup>15</sup>, HO Madsen<sup>15</sup>, U Norén-Nyström<sup>16</sup> and K Schmiegelow<sup>14,17</sup>

Adults with acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL) do worse than children. From 7/2008 to 12/2014, Nordic and Baltic centers treated 1509 consecutive patients aged 1–45 years with Philadelphia chromosome-negative ALL according to the NOPHO ALL2008 without cranial irradiation. Overall, 1022 patients were of age 1–9 years (A), 266 were 10–17 years (B) and 221 were 18–45 years (C). Sixteen patients (three adults) died during induction. All others achieved remission after induction or 1–3 intensive blocks. Subsequently, 45 patients (12 adults) died, 122 patients relapsed (32 adults) with a median time to relapse of 1.6 years and 13 (no adult) developed a second malignancy. Median follow-up time was 4.6 years. Among the three age groups, older patients more often had higher risk ALL due to T-ALL (32%/25%/9%,  $P < 0.001$ ), *KMT2A* rearrangements (6%/5%/3%,  $P < 0.001$ ) and higher day 29 residual leukemia for B-lineage ( $P < 0.001$ ), but not T-ALL ( $P = 0.53$ ). Event-free survival rates (pEFS<sub>5y</sub>) were  $89 \pm 1\%$  (A),  $80 \pm 3\%$  (B) and  $74 \pm 4\%$  (C) with significant differences only for non-high risk groups. Except for thrombosis, pancreatitis and osteonecrosis, the risk of 19 specified toxicities was not enhanced by age above 10 years. In conclusion, a pediatric-based protocol is tolerable and effective for young adults, despite their increased frequency of higher risk features.

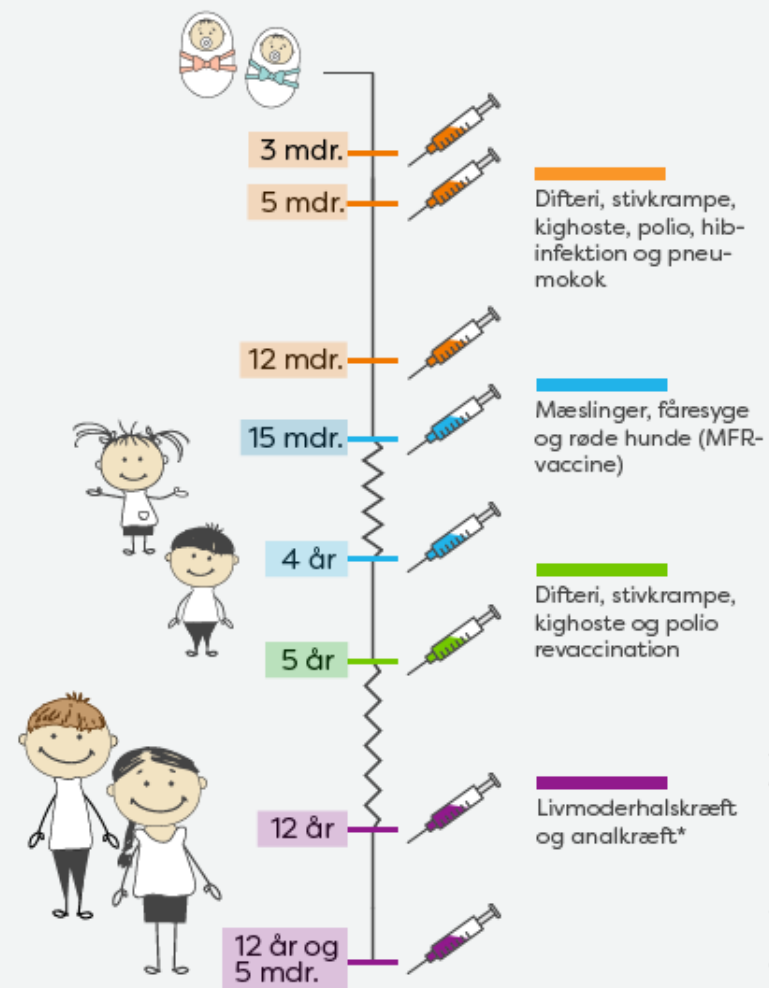
Leukemia (2018) 32, 606–615; doi:10.1038/leu.2017.265



# Nedslag 3: Vaccine



## Det danske børnevaccinationsprogram



\* Der skal gå mindst 5 måneder og max. 13 måneder ml. 1. og 2. vaccination.



## FULL TEXT ARTICLE



# The effects of the national HPV vaccination programme in England, UK, on cervical cancer and grade 3 cervical intraepithelial neoplasia incidence: a register-based observational study

Milena Falcaro PhD, Alejandra Castañón PhD, Busani Ndlela PhD, Marta Checchi MSc, Kate Soldan PhD, Jamie Lopez-Bernal PhD, Lucy Elliss-Brookes BSc and Peter Sasieni Prof

Lancet, The, 2021-12-04, Volume 398, Issue 10316, Pages 2084-2092, Copyright © 2021

## Summary

## Background

Human papillomavirus (HPV) immunisation with a bivalent vaccine (Cervarix) was introduced in England, UK, in Sept 1, 2008: routine vaccination was offered to girls aged 12–13 years with a catch-up programme for females aged 14–18 years in 2008–10. We quantified the early effect of this immunisation programme on cervical cancer and cervical carcinoma in situ, namely grade 3 cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN3), registrations.

## THE LANCET

"The COVID-19 pandemic not only revealed and exploited gaps in current disease detection, alert, and response mechanisms, but also plainly showed that a reset of the global health and health security system as a whole is required."



Lancet, The

Volume 398, Issue 10316

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# Fremtiden





# Fremtiden

- Følg Julemærket. Flere livsstilssygdomme hos børn



Flere og yngre immature børn overlever



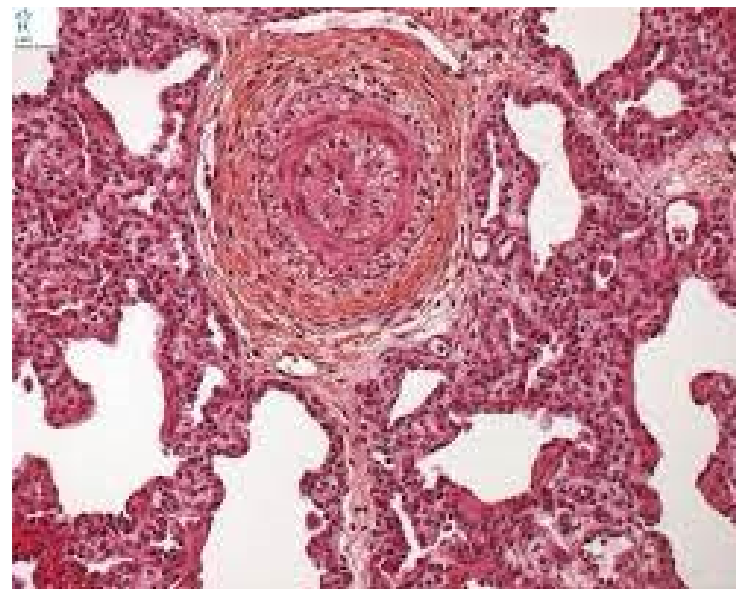
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Følg Julemærket. Flere livsstilssygdomme hos børn

Flere og yngre immature børn overlever



## Neonatal sygdom gemmer måske på kronisk sygdom



# Karsten Kaas Ibsen, Dr. Med.

- 1802: Verdens første børnehospital i Paris
- 1850: Danmarks første børnehospital
- 1854: S. Engelsted, Behandlingsmuligheder for tuberkulose
- 1879: Dronning Louises hospital
- 1899: Odense børneafdeling, 10 senge
- 1902: Kysthospitalet Juelsminde, 52 pladser
- 1902: S. Monrad, "Pædiatriske foreæsninger og studier."
- 1904: Verdens første julemærke, Tuberkoleramte
- 1908: Dansk pædiatrisk selskab oprettes
- 1908: Lovtillæg sikre børneafdeling på Rigshospitalet
- 1912-1939: Julemærker, Underernærde børn
- 1940-1975: Julemærker, Vanskelige børn
- 1950: Pædiatrisk endokrinologisk klinik, Oluf Andersen
- 1954: SALK Poliovaccine
- 1957: Sabbin Poliovaccine
- 1959: Surfactant introduceres
- 1963: PKU-test introduceres
- 1965: Neonatal Intensive Care Unit
- 1975: Stort set alle leukæmibørn dør.
- 1976-: julemærker, Overvægtige børn
- 1977: Kopper udryddet globalt
- 1980: Hiv/AIDS introduceres
- 1985: HiB vaccine introduceres
- 1987: MFR vaccine introduceres
- 1993: Polio udryddes i den vestlige verden
- 2008: Stort set alle leukæmibørn overlever

