**Introduction** The effect of this deletion has an impact on development of various organs and glands. 16p13.3 microdeletion is a rare genetic condition with a variable phenotype spectrum. RBFOX1 [RNA binding protein] located on chromosome 16p13.3, is one of the three members in Fox gene family encoding splicing factors. We would like to present this case report to elucidate the association of this alteration with hypothyroidism and epileptic seizures as only one case of this association has been reported in the literature.

**Case report** An 8 year old boy presented with recurrent afebrile, unproked seizures and behaviour difficulties. EEG was supportive for multifocal epilepsy. The MRI brain scan was normal. Blood results showed persistently high TSH levels and low free T4. Subsequent workup showed a high TPO level and the endocrine team made a diagnosis of autoimmune hypothyroidism. Genetics investigations showed that the patient had a 16p13.3 microdeletion. A similar genotype was noted in the mother though she was phenotypically normal.

**Discussion** RBFOX1 is an important splicing factor identified as a binding protein of ATXN2, suggesting a role in neurologic function. It is highly expressed in the brain, skeletal muscle, heart, other organs and glands. Any alteration with this specific locus is associated with variable phenotypes affecting various body systems. These include mental retardation, epilepsy, mental health disorders, congenital heart defects, obesity and diabetes along with other endocrine problems. The introduction of array comparative genomic hybridization (CGH) has provided the ability to map DNA copy number variations (CNVs) genome with high resolution. Only one patient with this CNV has been reported to have congenital hypothyroidism and associated epilepsy. In our patient though the CGH array has helped in mapping out the genetic defect however its role in hypothyroidism is yet to be established.

**Conclusion** Patients presenting with multiple system involvement, especially involving the endocrine system with associated developmental delay and neurobehavioral and neuropsychiatric problems should undergo CGH array analysis as part of their endocrine assessment. Moreover endocrinologists need to be aware of this copy number variation as it may have a huge impact on future pregnancies of the patient.

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**SCN1A-RELATED EPILEPSY: THREE DIFFERENT CASES AND A LITERATURE OVERVIEW**

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Among epilepsies caused by a single gene mutation, the sodium channel neuronal type 1α subunit (SCN1A) gene, encoding the voltage-gated sodium channel Na v 1.1, is the most frequently associated with epilepsy (Brunklau et al. 2014).

The mutations cause a spectrum of disease including genetic epilepsy with febrile seizures plus (GEFS+), Dravet syndrome or severe myoclonic epilepsy of infancy (SMEI), and borderline severe myoclonic epilepsy of infancy (SMEIB). We describe three children diagnosed with SCN1A-associated atypical epilepsy phenotypes whose treatment continues to be challenging. We report 3 children less than 12 months presenting with multiple pharmacoresistant seizure types proving diagnostic and clinical challenge. All present with a heterozygous sequence change identified in SCN1A gene.

As per McDonald and colleagues (2017), carbamazepine, oxcarbazepine, and lamotrigine may worsen focal seizures associated with SCN1A mutation, or have other adverse effects. Sodium valproate, stiripentol, and clobazam are thought to have the best impact on management of focal seizures such as those seen in Dravet syndrome. Carbamazepine was also seen to exacerbate seizures in GEFS+epilepsy positive for SCN1A mutation (Shi et al. 2016).

The establishment of the SCN1A variant database may aid further therapy development targeted to specific genetic mutations (Claes et al. 2009). Cannabidiol, ketogenic diet, fenfluramine therapies are novel therapies used in the treatment of this highly pharmaco resistant form of epilepsy. SCN1A-related epilepsy consists of a spectrum of disease that is still difficult to manage due to the different seizure types present and treatment resistance. This is certainly true of our three cases, all three are female children who presented in infancy and have suffered from an evolving clinical course. They are all being treated with stiripentol, however, have not achieved seizure control, and it will be vital to keep updated with ongoing research into newer therapies.