Materials and Methods 141 surgical procedures were performed on children 3 – 16 years old in 2006–2016. The purpose of surgery was eliminating the instability of hip (GMFCS 1–3) and relieving pain (GMFCS 4–5).

Triple pelvic osteotomy (TPO) was performed in 5 cases on 5 patients 6–15 years old; TPO combined with varus-detorsion femoral osteotomy (VDFO) – in 8 cases on 6 patients 7–11 years old. TPO, shortening VDFO and open head reduction were performed in 6 cases on 5 patients 7–13 years old who had hip dislocations.

VDFO combined with Salter's pelvic osteotomy were performed in 4 cases (4–6 years old).

Adductor myotomy was performed in 99 cases (43 patients bilaterally), it was combined with other soft tissue releases in the lower limbs in 32 cases.

Results Hip stabilization was achieved in all cases using TPO and TPO combined with

VDFO. Reoperation was necessary in 3 cases after VDFO. The best results after the soft tissue releases were obtained when the Reimer's migration index was <30%, although in some cases joint stabilization was achieved after the migration index was > 80%. For this group of patients femoral osteotomy was required in 12 cases, femoral and pelvic osteotomies – in 3 cases.

Conclusions Individual approach with a clear understanding goals of hip surgery and adherence to the principle 'one-stage and multilevel correction' are necessary in the treatment of children with CP.

When the Reimer's migration index is <30% the soft tissues release can provide hip stability, in the most severe cases combination of pelvic and femur osteotomies leads to a better result.

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PHOSPHATE: THE FORGOTTEN BROTHER – A CASE OF HYPOPHOSPHATAEMIC RICKETS

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Background Hypophosphataemic rickets is a rare metabolic bone disease. The X-linked [PHEX mutation] is the commonest variant [incidence of 1:20,000 newborns] and results in persistent elevation in Fibroblast Growth Factor (FGF)-23 levels which cause increased urinary phosphate excretion and corresponding hypophosphataemia. The phenotype is of bowed legs, short stature, reduced mobility and dental abscesses. Until recently, the standard of care was replacement of phosphate and activated vitamin D but novel anti-FGF-23 Ab [Burosumab] has improved quality of life and long-term outcomes for patients.

Case Description An 18 month-old boy in good general health, presented with pronounced bowing of his legs since weight-bearing had commenced, associated with reduced growth velocity, flat feet and unsteady gait. Biochemistry was normal apart from low phosphate and raised alkaline phosphatase. Plain radiograph of the lower limbs demonstrated fraying of the distal medial 1/3rd of the metaphyses of the femora and tibiae bilaterally. This characteristic appearance led to suspicion of hypophosphataemic rickets confirmed by elevated FGF-23 levels and genetic confirmation of a *de novo* mutation in the PHEX gene.

This patient was initiated on oral phosphate and one-alpha vitamin D replacement resulting in healing of rickets and improvement of growth. However, his fatigue remains evident and is associated with poor exercise tolerance and persistence dental issues. Intervention of physiotherapy [posture and strengthening] and orthopaedics [epiphysiodesis] have improved gait, straightening of legs and growth. However, patients in the UK have demonstrated normalisation of biochemistry, improvement of muscle strength and improved long-term mobility with weekly subcutaneous Burosumab injections which is awaiting approval in Ireland.

Discussion/Learning Points Rickets in Caucasian children in Ireland is usually genetic in origin.

Prompt identification of cause allows for early intervention and reduced skeletal deformity. Burosumab [anti-FGF23], the first approved targeted medication for X-linked hypo-phosphataemic rickets was FDA approved in 2018 and is awaiting approval in Ireland. Patients in clinical trials have demonstrated normalisation of biochemistry, improved muscle strength and long-term mobility with weekly subcutaneous Burosumab injections. In future it is expected targeted therapy in conjunction with continued multi-disciplinary involvement will have a major impact on morbidity in patients living with X-linked Hypophosphataemic Rickets.

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HYPERCALCAEMIA IN A CHILD

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Introduction Hypercalcaemia is an infrequent finding in children. In adults, causes are most often malignancy or primary hyperparathyroidism. In childhood the aetiologies are diverse, may be age specific and many have an underlying genetic basis.

Presentation Hypercalcaemia may be found as an incidental finding with no associated clinical features. When clinical features are present there has usually been an insidious onset over a few weeks. Most frequent findings are lethargy, hypotonia, anorexia, weight loss or failure to thrive, polydipsia, polyuria, vomiting, bone pain, constipation and abdominal pain. In severe cases, renal failure, pancreatitis and reduced consciousness may occur. Drug history must include enquiry regarding intake of alternative medicines. It is important to ascertain whether other family members have had hypercalcaemia, renal stones, parathyroidectomy or features of multiple endocrine neoplasia syndromes. Examination should assess the degree of dehydration, look for features of malignancy bone pain or vertebral fractures and the presence of a rash. Evidence of dysmorphism or skeletal disproportion should also be sought.

Case report 15 months old girl was reviewed in Paediatrics outpatient with mild gross motor delay, fussy eating, constipation, intermittent episodes of screaming and poor sleep pattern. Serum Calcium was noted to be elevated at 2.81, repeat few weeks later remained same. Further workup was done. Bone profile normal, PTH normal, Vitamin D increase risk of inadequacy. Metabolic workup normal. She was commenced on IV fluids and oral Furosemide to bring Calcium down and later discharged home on oral Furosemide and low Calcium diet. Urinary Calcium was noted to be low. Father's results