and development, hypotonia, intellectual disability and seizures. Its frequency is estimated at 1/20000 to 1/50000 births with a female predilection. It’s due to a genetic material deletion near the short arm of chromosome 4 (4p-). Through this case report we aim to remind the mains and associated features of this rare disorder as well as its management.

**Methods** We report the case of male newborn with a Wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome.

**Results** A full term newborn was born by c-section indicated for a severe growth restriction. Birth weight was 1850 g, length was 45 cm and head circumference was 30.5 cm. Clinical examination at birth noted an important hypotonia, cyanosis with no associated signs of respiratory distress, distinctive facial features including a broad and flat nasal bridge, a high forehead, widely spaced eyes with iridian coloboma, poorly provided eyebrows, poorly formed ears with a pre-tragic fistula, micrognathia, thin lips and posterior cleft palate associated to a spina bifida occulta, posterior hypospadias, testicular ectopia and mottled skin. Echocardiography showed a type interruption of the aortic arch. The ultrasound examination of brain and abdomen was normal. The genetic tests concluded to a wolf-Hirschhorn syndrome with a (4p) deletion. The boy died at the age of one month due to a severe bronchiolitis. Parental genetic tests are planned.

**Conclusion** Wolf-Hirschhorn is a rare genetic disorder. It may be inherited but generally it occurs as a random event. Its outcome depends on associated malformations especially congenital heart disease. We insist on the importance of genetic counseling and antenatal diagnosis when index cases are registered.

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**HYPERTENSION AND ACCESSORY RENAL ARTERIES**

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**Introduction** Arterial hypertension is a major risk factor for cardiovascular, cerebrovascular and renal morbidity and mortality. Renovascular disease is the third most common cause of hypertension in children after coarctation of the aorta and parenchymal renal disease. The spectrum of renovascular diseases in children is very broad compared to adults. Besides fibromuscular dysplasia and renal artery stenosis as the main causes, narrow/hypoplastic accessory renal artery or multiple accessory renal artery or multiple renal arteries could also be involved in ischemic nephropathy.

**Case report** We describe the case of a 15-year-old girl who presented with palpitations, chest pain and headache. The physical examination revealed a high blood pressure (over the 99th percentile for age, gender and height). She had insignifcant personal and family medical history regarding the cardiovascular risk factors. Laboratory analysis and relevant radiological evaluation were obtained in order to determine the etiology for suspected secondary hypertension. Direct plasmatic renin, plasmatic aldosterone, urinary catecholamines, plasmatic metanephrines, vanilmandelic acid, thyroid function tests were all within normal limits. In order to rule out possible renal artery stenosis, CT angiography of the renal artery was performed, surprisingly demonstrating a small caliber (hypoplastic) accessory right superior renal artery.

Accessory renal artery stenosis/hypoplastic is a possible etiology for secondary hypertension, presumptively leading to renin secretion by the underperfused kidney.

**Conclusion** Physicians should be alert to the possibility of the causal role of accessory renal arteries in patients with severe and difficult to manage hypertension. For several reasons this possibility may be greater in children.

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**CELIAC DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH DEPRESSION IN ADOLESCENTS**

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**Introduction** Celiac disease is an immune-mediated systemic disorder elicited by gluten which causes malabsorption and small-bowel mucosal inflammation in genetically susceptible...