has been previously reported in the past. Detection of a high rate and variability of ETAs associated with CH necessitates a vigilant clinical and diagnostic approach to all babies with CH.

**SPECIFICITY OF MEDULLAR THYROID CANCER IN SIIP’S AND GORLIN’S MEN SYNDROMES IN PEDIATRIC PATIENTS (8 CASES)**

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**Methods** 31325 thyroid patients were operated in the St.-Petersburg Center of Endocrine Surgery and Oncology during 1974 – 2015. Among them 18 (0.06%) cases of MEN were detected, including 8 (0.02%) children. The diagnosis of MEN-2 was confirmed by genetic investigation in all 8 children (3 girls, 5 boys) 4–18 years old. Genetic research confirmed syndrome in 7 children, syndrome – in 1 girl 10 years old.

**Results and discussion** The reason for examination of 6 children was MEN identified in adult family members operated on for medullary carcinoma. In 2 cases genetic study was conducted after detection of medullary cancer in pediatric patients. Three patients operated on in childhood belonged to the same family, 5 members of which had syndrome MEH-2a in three generations. Multifocal medullary thyroid cancer with cervical metastases was detected in a girl with MEN-2b. Before surgery, 4 (50%) children did not have manifestations of medullary cancer. Microcarcinoma identified intraoperatively in 1 boy. Increase of the calcitonin levels and thyroid nodules were diagnosed in 4 cases. All 8 patients underwent thyroidectomy, in 7 cases – with central lymphadenectomy. Lateral lymphadenectomy was performed in 2 cases, including 1 Gorlin’s syndrome (RET p.M918T). Histological examination showed normal thyroid in 2 children, C-cell hyperplasia – in 1, medullary cancer – in 5. Multifocal medullary thyroid cancer T4N1B1M1 was revealed in the patient with MEN-2b. She was operated on 3 times for relapses lymphatic node metastases removing. Medullary thyroid carcinoma and Parathyroid adenoma together were removed in 1 child.

Follow-up results were search in all our pediatric patients operated on during 1989 – 2018 years. All patients are alive. Only in one case we observed hypercalcytoninemia up to 1000 pg/ml after 3 repeated operation on the neck and bayside adenectomies.

**Conclusion** Thyroidectomy had prophylactic character only in 3 children 4–10 years old. Early thyroidectomy (under 5 years old) has prevented the development of medullary thyroid cancer in children and adolescent.

**P288 WHEN LESS IS MORE: A CASE OF ADRENAL SUPPRESSION SECONDARY TO TOPICAL CORTICOSTEROID OVERUSE**

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**Background** Atopic dermatitis (Eczema) is a common chronic remittent inflammatory skin condition. Emollients and topical corticosteroids are the mainstay of treatment and are widely prescribed. This report underlines the danger of combining prescribed and homeopathic treatments and the importance of monitoring steroid prescribing.