(mean age of onset = 5.21 days). Imaging identified stroke in 6 cases, subrenal aorta thrombosis in one case. We identified one case of protein S deficiency, 4 cases of isolated factor V Leiden mutation, one case of isolated hyperhomocysteinemia and one case of combined factor V Leiden and hyperhomocysteinemia. The last one was presented with multiple cerebral and abdominal thrombosis. Family screening was performed in 3 cases. Treatment was based on Fresh frozen plasma transfusion in newborn who had severe protein C deficiency. None of our patients was treated with thrombolysis. During follow-up, there was no recurrence of thrombotic events. Three patients had neurological deficit. Two newborns died of disseminated intravascular coagulation.

**Conclusions** Thrombotic disorders at an early age should lead to performing thrombophilia testing. Family screening is essential to detect asymptomatic deficiency. Clinical features and treatment depend on thrombosis localization and extension.

**References**