her genetic potential (mother’s height 159.5 cm, father’s height 176 cm, mid parental height 162.5 cm).

Conclusion Topical ocular administration of corticosteroid preparations, although rarely, may lead to the development of IAI. Growth suppression due to corticosteroid administration may occur in children without other symptoms of Cushing syndrome. Growth monitoring is required in all children receiving long-term topical corticosteroid therapy, and discontinuation of therapy should be gradual due to the possibility of developing of an adrenal crisis.

46,XY DISORDER OF SEX DEVELOPMENT – PARTIAL GONADAL DYSGENESIS – CASE REPORT


Introduction 46, XY partial gonadal dysgenesis (PGD) is a disorder of sex development characterised by an incomplete testicular development (dysembryogenetic gonad) which results in incomplete virilisation of external genitalia in utero and partial involution of Müllerian ducts in individuals whose karyotype is 46,XY.

Case Report A 14-year old girl was admitted due to primary amenorrhea. A physical examination showed: BW 66 kg (88. c.), BH 156.7 cm (22.c.), BMI 24.9 kg/m2 (94.c.), axillary ph and sclerosis of tubules, with hyperplasia of Leydig cells tubules with the absence of germinative cells, single cell atrophy and clusters of incompletely developed convoluted seminiferous ductules of the testis; there was no tumour tissue. Karyotype –

Discussion Patients with 46, XY PGD generally have their initiation.

Discussed

46,XY dupl(X)(p11.4p22.1). Oestrogen substitution was low AMH (<0.21 nmol/L) and normal androstenedione (4.3 nmol/L) and 17-OHP (2.1 nmol/L). Karyotype was

Introduction 46, XY partial gonadal dysgenesis (PGD) is a dis-

hCG administration. Pelvic MRI showed no uterus, gonads and the need of prophylactic gonadectomy.

PREOCIOUS PUBERTY CAUSED BY GERM CELL TUMOR OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM – CASE REPORT

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We present a boy with peripheral precocious puberty caused by germ cell tumor of the central nervous system. Our patient presented at the age of 10.5 years with accelerated growth and progressive virilization in the preceding 6 months (he gained about 11 cm in height, his muscle mass increased significantly, accelerated genital development was noticed, as well as acne occurrence and greasy hair). There were no headaches or visual disturbances, and he did not complain of frequent urination. Physical examination: BW 52 kg (96th ct.), BH 152 cm (93rd ct.), prominent muscles, genitals stage 4 on Tanner scale. Laboratory findings: increased concentrations of hCG (811 IU/L; ref. <5) and total testosterone (82.2 nmol/L; ref. 0.8-1.3), normal concentrations of alpha-fetoprotein, DHEAS, androstenedione and 17-OHP, immeasurably low concentrations of LH and FSH. Bone age assessment by Greulich-Pyle atlas was 13.5 years. Brain MRI: expansive lesion in the pineal region with radio-morphological characteristics of non-germinomatous germ cell tumor (NGGCT) – choriocarcinoma (according to laboratory findings). After chemo and radiotherapy remnants of the tumor were surgically removed (histopathology of previously irradiated tissue was noninformativ). Most cases of precocious puberty are seen in girls, in whom it is usually idiopathic. In boys, however, it is often caused by an underlying disease which is why it should always be taken seriously and investigated in a timely manner.

VAN WYK-GRUMBACH SYNDROME – A RARE MANIFESTATION OF UNTREATED PRIMARY HYPOTHYROIDISM

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Introduction Hypothyroidism in children causes growth retardation and delayed puberty, but in some cases long-lasting and severe, untreated primary hypothyroidism can cause precocious puberty and hyperprolactinemia with or without galactorrhoea – Van Wyk-Grumbach syndrome (VWGS). It is hypothesized that ‘hormonal overlap’ of TSH and gonadotropins who

Arch Dis Child 2021;106(Suppl 2):A1–A218 A93