Abstracts

Conclusions: GBD more often manifested in late puberty regardless of gender. More pronounced features of laboratory thyrotoxicosis in boys can say about late diagnostic. Normalization of free T4 was after 6 months treatment in 66.7% children.

**658** CONGENITAL ANOMALIES IN INFANTS WITH CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM IN QAZVIN, IRAN

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Background and Aims: In the last decade a high frequency of extrathyroidal congenital anomalies has been reported in infants with congenital hypothyroidism detected by neonatal screening. Approximately 10% of infants with congenital hypothyroidism have associated congenital anomalies. Cardiac anomalies are most common, but anomalies of the nervous system and eye have also been reported. The main objective of this study was identification of associated disorders in patients with congenital hypothyroidism.

Methods: This descriptive study was performed on newborns with congenital hypothyroidism that had been diagnosed by screening in Qazvin province of Iran from 1385 to 1390. Variables were analyzed by Chi-square test.

Results: In the screening 287 newborns with congenital hypothyroidism were diagnosed –122 female (42.2%), 66 (12.5%) of 287 patients had congenital anomalies. 10 (3.5%) Down syndrome, 10 (3.5%) cardiovascular anomalies, 9 (3.1%) hearing disorder, 2 (0.7%) eye disorder, 2 (0.7%) metabolic disease, 2 (0.7%) disorder of face and ear, 2 (0.7%) CNS disorder, one (0.3%) CAH, one (0.3%) panhypopituitism and one (0.3%) pseudohypoparathyroidism were diagnosed.

Conclusions: With respect to the association of congenital anomalies with congenital hypothyroidism, every newborn with congenital hypothyroidism should be carefully examined for cardiovascular disorders and other related anomalies.

**659** HYPOPARATHYROIDISM AND PSEUDO-HYPOPARATHYROIDISM: ABOUT 9 CASES

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Introduction: Hypoparathyroidism (HP) is an uncommon disorder of calcium metabolism characterized by hypocalcemia and hyperphosphatemia due to impaired parathyroid hormone (PTH) secretion. The pseudo-hypoparathyroidism (PHP) is characterized by a high level of PTH due to peripheral PTH resistance.

Objective: Describe clinical, biochemical, radiological profile, treatment and outcome in 9 patients with HP and PHP seen over a period of 24 years.

Methods: This study was performed in the pediatric department of Sfax during 24 years (from January 1988 to April 2012). The diagnosis of HP and PHP was based on demonstration of hypocalcemia, hyperphosphatemia with low or elevated PTH, respectively.

Results: During the period of study, 9 children having HP or PHP were admitted. There were 5 girls and 4 boys. The mean age at presentation was 44 months (15 days–10 years). The most common presenting manifestation was seizures (8 cases) followed by carpopedal spasm in one case. The mean serum calcium and inorganic phosphate concentrations were 1, 51 mmol/l and 3 mmol/l, A190 Arch Dis Child 2012;97(Suppl 2):A1–A539