had no significant changes in each group and between the two groups (trial: –0.29±0.9 vs. control: –0.95±1.1, p value >0.05). Height Velocity with age had a negative linear correlation and height Z score was positively related to the initial height and weight (p value < 0.05) in both groups.

**Conclusion** In CPP, adjuvant therapy with Vitamin A and iron in combination with GnRH agonist could be considered to improve height velocity.

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**IMAGE SYNDROME: FIRST NORTH AFRICAN DESCRIPTION**

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**Introduction** If the diagnosis of adrenal insufficiency (IS) with salt loss is quite common, some forms deserve particular attention.

**Description** A 40 days infant, twin born SGA is admitted for severe dehydration with impaired general condition. The physical examination found a right inguinal hernia and hypoplasias. No dysmorphism is highlighted.

The assessment carried orthopoglycemia with hypotonia and hyperkalemia. Rehydration with IV corticosteroid therapy is then initiated based hydrocortisone.

The association Inguinal Hernia-IS-Hypoplasias is a rare form of congenital deficiencies in adrenal enzymes. IMAGE syndrome associating intrauterine growth retardation (I), metaphyseal dysplasia (M), adrenal hypoplasia (A), genital abnormalities (Ge).

A radiograph of the members is requested and returns, at first, normal; but progressive dysplasia is noted after 1 year.

**Discussion** The causes of neonatal adrenal insufficiency are a heterogeneous group.

The sexual ambiguity, the association with clinical and laboratory diagnosis led to such a rare diagnosis. Genetic analysis was not yet performed.

The acronym IMAGE (OMIM 300290) was individualized in 1999 by Naughty & Al.

This condition can be added later by a dysplastic metaphysis, but the exact cause remains unknown In 2008, a Japanese team emphasized the radiological monitoring of these children.

**Conclusion** Advances in genetics still perplexing in some forms of neonatal IS, despite the role better and better established SF-1 gene DAX-1 & IMAGe syndrome is a perfect example: association of clinical and radiologic signs of unknown origin described in the five continents.

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**FIRST SEIZURE AS LATE PRESENTATION OF VELO-CARDIOFACIAL SYNDROME**

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Congenital hypoparathyroidism caused by Velo-Cardio-Facial Syndrome (VCFS) typically presents with hypocalcemia usually associated with other characteristic findings. It is most often diagnosed during the neonatal period.

We report the case of a boy who presented with symptomatic hypocalcemia (serum total calcium 5.1mg/dL; ionized calcium 0.65mmol/L) at 8 years of age; he had a history of velopharyngeal incompetence and late development with language impairment; at presentation, mild dysmorphic facial features were detected. The laboratory evaluation revealed parathormone (PTH) < 1.0 pg/ml. The presence of hypoparathyroidism suggested VCFS, confirmed by