Fluorescence in situ hybridization study that revealed a deletion on chromosome 22q11.2 zone. Therapy with calcium was undertaken at first by intravenous infusion and orally afterwards; high levels of calcium were needed to normalize serum calcium.

Molecular evaluation of the parents showed no deletion in the 22q11.2 zone, allowing for the diagnosis of a de novo deletion in the index case.

The importance of this report relies on the fact that the patient, despite clinical suspicions of VCFS, remained asymptomatic until late childhood, presenting with no renal dysfunction, immunological abnormalities or cardiac malformations.

Considering this hypothesis and making an early diagnosis is important both for implementing timely clinical evaluation and dietary supplementation if needed and for family planning.

Abstract 665 Figure 1

Consistent with RA. She received prompt intravenous antibiotic therapy with no clinical improvement. Only repeated accurate physical examinations, with early appreciation of subsequent clinical findings consistent with KD, allowed for early diagnosis and proper treatment with intravenous immunoglobulin. In literature sixteen cases of KD mimicking RA have been reported. Fever and deep neck infection like symptoms were the only clinical findings at admission in 14 (87.5%) children. All children had a neck CT scan performed showing findings suggestive of RA. All children were promptly started intravenous antibiotic therapy without clinical improvement. Only repeated accurate T scan findings were necessary for intravenous antibiotic therapy.

Conclusion. Early diagnosis of KD is pivotal for preventing cardiac complications, as well as avoiding the risk associated to unnecessary surgical intervention.

Kawasaki disease (KD) is an acute self-limiting vasculitis of childhood of unknown etiology. We report the case of a patient with KD whose initial presentation mimicked a retropharyngeal abscess (RA) and review the literature on this topic. Our child, a 4 year old girl, presented with fever (< 24 hours) and clinical, laboratory and MRI findings.

Background and Aims Few studies are available on pulmonary function abnormalities in children with diabetes with controversial results. Spirometric abnormalities and reduction of lung diffusing capacity for carbon monoxide (DLCO) have been reported.

A cross sectional study was designed to assess whether children and adolescents with type 1 diabetes have pulmonary dysfunction.