Background Disregulation of blood pressure (BP) and lipid metabolism is the basis of metabolic syndrome (MS), but interrelation of these MS components is not well studied today.

Aim To investigate influence of BP upon regulation of lipid metabolism in obese children.

Patients and Method 40 obese patients aged 10–16 years (13.4±0.27 y.o.) with high BP (HBP; 143.6±1.1/82.4±2.9 mm) – 1st group. 40 obese patients with normal BP (118.2±1.0/69±0.8 mm, p<0.01) – comparison group (2nd group). Examination included BP measurement and analysis of lipid profile.

Results Dyslipidemia in 1st group was significantly more frequent than in 2nd group: 85% versus 67.5% (p<0.01). Comparison of lipid spectrum showed that different disorders of lipid metabolism were more frequent and more significant in 1st group in comparison with 2nd: hypertriglyceridemia – 57.5% versus 22.5% (p<0.01); increased index of atherogenicity – 75% versus 60% (p<0.01); decreased HDL-C – 37.5% versus 10% (p<0.01) and 0.91±0.01 mmol/l versus 0.63±0.02 mmol/l (p<0.05); increased LDL-C – 45.0% versus 20% and 3.72±0.11 mmol/l versus 3.32±0.14 mmol/l (p<0.01); increased index of atherogeneity – 75% versus 60% (p<0.01, 3.93±0.1) versus 3.12±0.1 (p<0.01).

Conclusion Arterial hypertension in obese children was associated with more frequent and significant disorders of lipid metabolism. So, arterial hypertension in obese children should be estimated as an additional risk factor of atherogenicity.

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE VITAMIN D SUPPLY IN POLISH CHILDREN AT THE AGE OF 9-12 YEARS - MULTICENTRE RESEARCH

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Introduction It is universally known that the systemic deficiency of vitamin D may hamper the correct peak bone mass acquisition.

Aim The aim of the study was to determine the vitamin D supply in schoolchildren in Poland.

Patients and methods The study comprised 6 research centers from Poland. The healthy schoolchildren at the age of 9–11.99 were examined. In every child the liver metabolite of vitamin D was detected twice: after the winter and summer. The serum was analysed with the immunochemiluminescence method. The sufficient 25 OHD serum concentration was recognized at range of 20–100 ng/ml.

Results The 715 of children were examined. The greatest vitamin D shortages were observed in Szczecin and Białystok – in 95% and in 90% children. In Katowice and Lublin the lower concentration was detected in 89% and 88% of children and in Łódź and Poznań in 77% and 74%. The results of the 25OHD improved considerably after the summer. The greatest shortages were obtained in Poznań and Szczecin – in 52.9% and 42.1%. In Łódź the decreased concentration was observed in 41.5% of children. The lowest shortages were revealed in Lublin, Białystok and Katowice- in 28%, 26.3% and 26.3%.

Conclusions 1. The lower concentration of vitamin D in as many children indicates on adverse diet and climatic conditions. 2. The results of this study confirm the necessity of the prophylaxis of vitamin D deficiency in schoolchildren in Poland. 3. The considerable improvement of the 25OHD serum concentration after the summer may provide favourable influence of the sunlight.

EXCESSIVE FLUORIDE INTAKE IS ASSOCIATED WITH HYPERPARATHYROIDISM AND HYPOTHYROIDISM IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENT, JEDDAH-SAUDI ARABIA

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Background Exposure to Fluoride (F) has increased significantly, so that individuals may be consuming more than recommended. Reported effects of excessive intake include reduced serum free thyroxine (FT4), triiodothyronine (FT3), calcium and increased parathyroid hormone (PTH) concentration.

Objective To investigate the prevalence of excessive Fluoride intake in apparently healthy children and adolescents, and explore its association changes in thyroid and parathyroid function in Jeddah-Saudi Arabia.

Methods 145 apparently healthy children and adolescents were recruited. 60 individuals satisfied selection criteria, and agreed to be enrolled. Subjects were examined dentally and clinically. Weights and heights were measured to calculate body mass index. Dental hygiene practices and fluoride intakes were recorded using recall method and food frequency questionnaires. Blood samples were obtained for the estimation of free thyroxine, triiodothyronine, thyroid stimulating hormone, Parathyroid hormone, calcium and phosphate. Fluoride was estimated in a samples of drinking water, beverages, and fasting urine of subjects. Total Fluoride intakes were calculated and used to subdivided groups into high and low or optimal intake subgroups.

Results Excessive Fluoride intake was identified among 36.7% of the individuals.

Calculated intake correlated with urinary excretion (r = 0.54, p=0.0003).

Significantly higher mean thyroid stimulating hormone and Parathyroid hormone and lower mean of free thyroxine, triiodothyronine, calcium and phosphate were found in various high intake subgroups, with some subjects having abnormal values.

Conclusion Excessive F intake is common, and is associated with hyperparathyroidism and hypothyroidism in studied population.

MINERAL PROFILE OF PNEUMOCOCCAL DISEASES IN THE CHILDREN

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Background and Aims A mineral homeostases is asostitation of processes of sorption, distributing, and elimination of mineral composition. Mineral matters play an important role in maintenance of acid-basic balance, osmolality, participate in the function of many enzymic systems, assists development of inflammatory process.

Methods Focus group included 21 children, aged 11.1±0.95 with community-acquired pneumonia, Pneumonia lower lobes acuta (PLA) in which was identifyac S.Pneumonia.

Result In the majority of cases the results of physical examination were satisfactory. The level of zinc in blood plasma of PA patients were 0.68±0.17 mg/kg/l, 0.67±0.03 mg/kg/l in urine, copper – 0.42±0.05 mg/kg/l, iron- 0.75±0.4 mg/kg/l in blood, 0.36±0.02 mg/kg/l in urine, iron- 0.75±0.4 mg/kg/l in blood plasma, 23.48±1.75 mg/kg/l in urine, phosphorus – 473.10±11.25 mg/kg/l in blood, calcium – 312.50±11.84 mg/kg/l in urine, iodine – 70.23±5.81 mg/kg/l in blood plasma, 60.19±1.21 mg/kg/l in urine. There were a positive correlation with the levels of Fe/Cu of blood serum (r=0.64). With the level of calcium ratio of Fe/Cu had a
significant negative correlation ($r = -0.87$). Increase of Cu, Fe levels in the patients with PA were identifiable in the prevalence cases.

**Conclusions** Microelement status of patients with pneumonia is characterized by synergistic correlation between Fe and Cu ($r = 0.64$), and reverse dependence between Ca and Fe/Cu ($r = -0.87$). Increase of Cu, Fe levels. Our dates show the dynamics of development of inflammatory process in Lung and possible role of violations of microelement status of child in pathology of diseases of breathing organs.

**Method** Oral glycine in a dose of 250 mg/kg/day, divided in two doses.

**Results** After 12 months, we found some improvement in concentration, socialization, perception and autonomy. No evolution of speech. The creatine peak was slightly better than before (5 to 8 mm). Urine creatine level reduces from 24427 to 10994 μmol/mmol creatinine.

**Discussion** We believe that the clinical and analytic evolutions are associated with increase creatine peak level secondary to oral glycine. Glycine, because of is inhibitory action over the neurotransmitters, in research studies has shown that helps improve memory retrieval loss in those patients that suffer from a wide variety of sleep-depriving conditions, including schizophrenia, Parkinson and Huntington diseases. He also has a sedative effect and is used in attention-deficit, by reducing the excitability of nerves cells. Glycine is useful in patients with CTD and should be encouraged to use because has no side effect and can improve some behaviours disturbances that is common in this disease.