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.

**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 its 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.

**Conclusion** Mitochondrial cytopathies should be considered in patients with an unexplained combination of neuromuscular and/or nonneuromuscular symptoms, with a progressive course, even if oxphos studies are normal. Endocrinological changes are an important association of respiratory chain disorder and hormone screening must be included in all the patients with this metabolic disease.

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

**Discussion** Rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata is an rare autosomal recessive peroxisomal disease. The main features of the disease are shortening of the proximal long bones, punctate calcifications in the metaphysis and epiphysis of long bones and the thoracic and lumbar vertebrae, dysmorphic face, and severe growth retardation, whereas cervical spinal stenosis may also rarely be present. Imaging of the brain and spinal cord in patients with this disorder may aid prognosis and guide management decisions. We report the newborn diagnosed as rhizomelic chondrodysplasia punctata with cervical stenosis. As far as we know, our case is the first case of autosomal recessive form with a cervical spinal stenosis detected in the neonatal period.

**Results** 80 children detected. 22/30 male; 24/30 caucasians.

**Discussion** 20/30 diagnosed because of clinical symptoms, 2/20 since MS/MS newborn screening was performed. Mean age of clinical debut in intoxication type aminoacidopathies was 64.5 days (median 8 days). Most frequent symptoms were clouding of consciousness (9/20), convulsions (2/20) and apnoea (2/20). Laboratory results showed metabolic acidosis (6/20), hyperammonemia (8/20), coagulation defects (4/20) and hipoglycemia. Main complications were: shock (9/20), multiple organ failure (5/20), coagulopathy (4/20), brain injury (1/20), liver failure (1/20) and seizures (20/20). The final diagnosis was: 5 OTC-deficiency, 2 citrullinemia, 3 methylmalonic acidopathies (e.g. methylmalonic acidemia (MMA), 3 glutaric aciduria type 1, 2 homocystinuria, 2 methylcrotonylglycinuria, 1 hypermetioninemia and 1 maple syrup urine disease.

**Results** 14/16 cases had a complete response or improvement of their symptoms. Only (8/16) cases were treated by methylphenidate for is behaviors disturbances. Glycine can help inhibit the neurological symptoms. Glycine can 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.