Background Patients with congenital hypopituitarism might have the classic triad of pituitary stalk interruption syndrome (PSIS), which consists of: an interrupted or thin pituitary stalk, an absent or ectopic posterior pituitary (EPP), and anterior pituitary hypoplasia or aplasia. The most remarkable clinical manifestations of patients with PSIS was growth retardation.

Objective To analyse the clinical, auxological and radiologic characteristics of the patients with PSIS to achieve better comprehension of this pathology.

Methods Data of patients with PSIS were retrospectively analysed for the clinical, laboratory and imaging features.

Results Five patients were included (4 girls and 1 boy). They are aged at the first clinical manifestation from 1 month to 3 years. The symptoms that led to the diagnosis were failure to thrive in four cases, one was complicated with central hypothyroidism and one was accompanied by central adrenocortical hypofunction.

Conclusion Poor connective tissue occurs before puberty and causes a wide spectrum of disorders: vision problems, curve the spine, frequent injuries of joints, constipation, prolapse of heart valves and other. There a way to cure, but rather to alleviate symptoms and to slow its progression, there are numerous events which may be unpleasant, and even that complicated.

PO-0083

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D AND OBESITY IN 2–7 YEARS OLD CHILDREN REFERRED TO A PAEDIATRIC HOSPITAL IN IRAN

S. Mohammad, R. Mortezaeezadeh, H. Zaei, M. Vakili. Pediatrics, Child and Neonatal Research Center GOUMS, Gorgan, Iran

Background In observational studies vitamin D was one of the factors associated with obesity.

Aims Determine the association between BMI and serum level of vit D in children from Taleghani hospital as outpatient in Iran.

Design This was a cross-sectional observational study on 215 children, 2 to 7 years old referred to hospital in winter2013.

Methods and design In cross sectional study, it was measured weight, height, waist circumference with identical instrument, Also determined BMI, Vitamin D level was performed on ELISA method.

Statistical analysis Vitamin D levels less than 20 nmol/L was considered as deficiency, 20–30 nmol/L as inadequate and equal to or greater than 30 nmol/L as sufficient.it was applied t-test, ANOVA, Pearson correlation coefficient at the significant level of 0.05, data were analysed by SPSS.

Results 125 children were male and the rest were females 184 children had vitamin D deficiency and only 31 cases had adequate level. The prevalence of obesity and overweight was considered as deficiency, 20–30 nmol/L as inadequate and equal to or greater than 30 nmol/L as sufficient.