Introduction Renal connective tissue, characterised by the presence of loose ligaments throughout the body. This condition affects the joints throughout the body and is a generalised hypermobility, occurs in about 5% of the population and can be genetically conditioned.
Objective To examine the incidence of renal connective tissue and their representation by age and sex, the applied treatment and the need for hospitalisation.
Methods and materials Our target group were patients aged 10–14 years, who are treated in the Department of Children Health Care, Health Centre Novi Sad in period (2011 to 2013), And used data from the Health patient records, on which was conducted retrospective-prospective study.
Results After examining the medical records, we came up with the following data: 463 (59.28%) males and 764 (62.31) females, in which it was manifested weak connective tissue with various spectrum disorders and distinctive bluish whites.
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-0081 PITUITARY STALK INTERRUPTION SYNDROME: CLINICAL, RADIOLOGIC AND THERAPEUTIC PARTICULARITY

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Background Patients with congenital hypopituitarism might have the classic triad of pituitary stalk interruption syndrome (PSIS), which consists of: an interrupted or thin pituitarys talk, 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 and polyuria-polydipsia syndrome in one case.

A complete growth hormone deficiency was confirmed in four cases, one was complicated with central hypothyroidism and one was accompanied by central adrenocortical hypofunction.

The last patient present only central diabetes insipidus.

Hypothalamo-pituitary MRI was performed in all of the patients showed one or more elements of the classic triad.

A causative mutation was studied in two patients. None HESX1 or LHX4 mutations was found.
Conclusion The PSIS is relatively frequent. The outcome is progressive evolution towards panhypopituitarism. The treatment consists in hormone replacement therapy.

PO-0082 ELEVATED BLOOD PRESSURE IN EMIRATI ADOLESCENTS: ROLE OF OBESITY?

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Objectives Although obesity is fast increasing, there are few data on the prevalence of high-normal or elevated blood pressure in United Arab Emirates.
Methods We conducted a school-based survey of a representative sample of youth (n = 1524) aged 12 to 18 years in Al Ain, UAE. BP measurements were made with a manual sphygmomanometer by trained nurses. Additional measures included height, weight, and abdominal circumference. BMI ≥85th and ≥95th percentiles were used to define overweight and obesity according to the 2000 CDC growth charts. The prevalence of 'high normal' and 'elevated' BP was assessed by comparing the subjects' SBP and DBP with age-, gender-, and height-specific 90th and 95th percentile reference values from the US National High Blood Pressure Education Program. Metabolic syndrome was defined using International Diabetes Federation guidelines.
Results A high proportion of Emirati adolescents (21%) were obese compared to their non-local counterparts (16%). Off the study adolescents 6% had elevated blood pressure. A high proportion (19.1%) of obese children had elevated blood pressure compared to those who were overweight (4.8%) and normal (2.1%). Prevalence of metabolic syndrome was high (42%) among obese compared to their counterparts with overweight (14%) and normal weight (5%).
Conclusion The present findings emphasise the importance of the prevention of obesity in order to prevent future cardiovascular related problem such as hypertension.

PO-0083 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN 25 HYDROXY VITAMIN D AND OBESITY IN 2–7 YEARS OLD CHILDREN REFERRED TO A PAEDIATRIC HOSPITAL IN IRAN

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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 material 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