Diagnostic was suspected on hypotonia with poor suck in the neonatal period in the first case, hypotonia with history of feeding difficulty and psychomotor developmental delay in the second case and hyperphagia with obesity in the third case.

Physical exam showed facial dysmorphism in 1 case, bilateral cryptorchidism in the 3 cases and obesity (BMI = 34.3) in the third case.

Chromosome analysis with fluorescence in situ hybridization (FISH) confirmed the diagnosis with identification of the deletion 15q11.2 – q13 in the three cases.

The average retreat was 2 years; the evolution was marked by morbid obesity (BMI ≈ 57) with hypertension and psychiatric disturbance with hyperactivity in the third case and significant weight gain at the age of 10 months in the second case.

**Conclusion** Prader Willi must be suspected in all newborns with unexplained persistent hypotonia and confirmed by chromosome analysis. Early diagnosis is important to effective long-term management.
Objective To reprogramme the induced pluripotent stem (iPS) cells from Human umbilical cord mesenchymal cells (HuMSCs) and induce the iPS cells into germ cells by BMP4.

Methods OCT4, SOX2, Klf4, c-myc, Nanog, Lin28 were transfected into HuMSCs with lentivirus to reprogram HumSCs into iPS cells. Morphological observation, alkaline Phosphatase staining, karyotype analysis, RT-PCR, immunofluorescence staining, tumour formation in vivo and embryoid body formation in vitro were performed to examine the pluriotency of the iPS cells. Then we induced one of the iPS cells lines into germ cells by BMP4. Gene expression was measured by qRT-PCR at days 0, 3, 7, 10 and 14. Early-stage germ specific protein VASA and meiosis specific protein SYCP3 were assessed by immunofluorescence staining.

Result We obtained two iPS cell lines completely reprogrammed, HuMSC-iPS1 and HuMSC-iPS2. HuMSC-iPS1 expresses germ cell markers at undifferentiated stage. BMP4 can upregulate germ cell markers at different time points highly while the spontaneous differentiation just upregulate DPPA3, DAZL and VASA modestly at day 3. However, all of these genes were downregulated at day 14. VASA and SYCP3 immunofluorescence staining indicates there is a high VASA expression in BMP4 induced group in contrast to low expression in the spontaneous group at day 7. Meanwhile, there is a modest SYCP3 fluorescence in BMP4 induced group in contrast to no immunofluorescence in the spontaneous group.

Conclusion This system can reprogram HuMSCs into iPS cells effectively. The MSC-iPS1 can differentiate into early germ cells spontaneously while the germ cells induced by BMP4 can enter meiosis.

PO-0372 AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS: BIOCHEMICAL AND CLINICAL REVIEW OF A SERIES OF 4 CASES

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The clinical spectrum of Autoimmune hepatitis (AH) is very wide, ranging from asymptomatic individuals with abnormal liver function to those with fulminant liver failure. The objective of this study was to analyse the clinical presentation, biochemical and histological diagnosis of a number of cases of AH.

Methods between January-2006 and November-2013, we found 4 patients who were diagnosed AH.

Results The median age was 11.9 years (2-13), predominantly female (75%). The level of GOT and GPT were elevated, with a median of 259 IU (128-2451) and 309 IU (117-1449) respectively. The mean serum albumin was 3.9 ± 0.3 g/dl and the presence of IgG mean was 2391.5 ± 628. In all cases, the liver biopsy was performed to establish diagnosis. The anti-liver Kidney microsome type-1 (anti-LKM1) antibodies were present in all patients, and only in two of patients were found positive anti-smooth muscle (ASMA) antibodies. In 50% were positive for antinuclear (ANA). Among the associated comorbidities found a case of hypothyroidism and vitiligo. Note that two of the four cases correspond to the same family, where molecular genetic study was carried out, with both sisters carrying HLA haplotypes DRB1 07. DRB1 14/DQB1 02. DQB105. In the majority of patients had non-specific symptoms, and only one patient presented jaundiced with abdominal pain. At follow-up, all patients are alive and there were not progression to cirrhosis or fulminant liver failure.

Conclusion In our series, the autoimmune hepatitis was characterised predominant in female, with non-specific symptoms, had levels of transaminases elevated and associated with other autoimmune pathologies.

PO-0373 LEAD, MERCURY, CADMIUM LEVELS IN BREAST MILK AND INFANT HAIR IN THE LATE PERIOD OF LACTATION FROM ANKARA, TURKEY

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Aim Lead (Pb), mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd) are found widely in environment and stay in nature for a long time. These toxic chemicals have some hazardous effects on child health. The purpose of this study are to determine the levels of heavy metals (Pb, Hg, Cd) in breast milk and infant hair, related...