Methods: During August and October 2009, Samples of umbilical cord blood was collected from 200 full term newborns (89 males and 111 females) to be used to determine lipid profile levels: The analysis was performed using Selectra 2 auto analyzer (vital scientific, spankeren, Netherlands). Total cholesterol (TC) and triglycerides(TG) levels were assayed with a sensitivity of 5 mg/dl using enzymatic colorimetric tests with cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase and glycerol phosphateoxidase respectively (ParsAzmon kits, Iran). High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-c) was measured after precipitation of the Apo lipoproteins with phosphotungistic acid. Low density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-c) was calculated from serum TC, TG and HDL-c using Fried Wald formula. It was not calculated when TG concentrations were more than 400 mg/dl. and Non-HDL cholesterol was calculated.

Results: Mean TC: 74.58, Mean TGs: 96.59, Mean HDL-C:28.68, Mean LDL-C: 29.25 and Mean Non-HDL cholesterol: 45.90. Biochemical factors which been studied had not significantly difference between genders.

Conclusions: Our findings show that cord blood TGs level in neonates of our center are higher than other countries that have been studied previously, no significant difference be observed in others biochemical factors. More detail researches of predisposing factors of cardiovascular system in Iranian population is highly suggested.

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NEURO-PSYCHOMOTOR DEVELOPMENT IN CHILDREN WITH CONGENITAL HYPOTHYROIDISM

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Aims: Neuro-psychomotor development follows different evolutionary phases that successive one another with different phases in each child. The achievement of a normal psycho-intellectual development is the main goal of the treatment of Congenital hypothyroidism(CH).

The objective of our study was to evaluate the neuro-psychomotor development and intellectual ability in a group of 127 (74F, 53M) children with permanent CH.

Methods: CH children have carried out: 62.2% assessment of Global Functioning, with analysis of functional acquisitions; 34.6% test with Brunet-Lezine test in order to evaluate the quotient of motor skills, correlated to chronological age; 33.8% a proper reagent Level for assessing the standard of their Intellectual

Results: 7,6% of children that had assessment of Global Functioning showed an initial slowing of the neuro-muscular development that was confirmed in 2.5% of this children. To the children that had valuation with Brunet-Lezine test 2.3% had moderate delay and 2.3% mild delay; this date was confirmed in 2.3% of children. 4.6% of children had mild delay at the valuation with reactive intellectual level, confirmed in all children. There was no difference between genders.

Conclusions: Most of our patients presented psychomotor and intellectual development in the normal range, only 7.8% of CH children had initial inadequate levels of development (mild or moderate) that was confirmed, at follow-up, only in 3.9% of children, all mild delay. These data represent the clear advantage given by early diagnosis and subsequent therapy in children with CH, which ensures complete somatic and neuro-psychic-motor development of the children with this endocrine disorder.

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PRESENTATION, CLINICAL AND GENETIC OUTCOMES IN A SERIES OF INFANTS WITH CONGENITAL HYPERINSULINISM

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Background & aims: Congenital hyperinsulinism (CHI) is a rare condition but a significant cause of recurrent hypoglycaemia in infancy and childhood. Prompt recognition and appropriate management is