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EVALUATION OF THE VARUS-VALGUS KNEE IN A GROUP OF CALABRIAN CHILDREN

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Aims: In the early years of life, the angular deviation of knee causes anxiety in parents and alert to paediatricians. The problem is often an expression of physiological development of the lower limbs and correction occurs spontaneously. A small number of children has a true pathology, which can lead to functional problems, modification of the knee's axis and muscular-skeletal disorders.

We analyzed the prevalence of pathological forms of varus-valgus knee and their association with lower limb dysmetria and scoliotic attitude.

Methods: We evaluated radiographies of the lower limbs of 60 calabrian children; we analyzed mechanical axis of knee and articular spacing angles. We evaluated X-ray of the spine with study of Cobb's angle and gradient of the femoral head.

Results: 61.6% of children had a deflection angle of knee: 6.7% physiological varus and 28.3% physiological valgus, 8.3% pathological varus and 18.3% pathological valgus. Mechanical axis deviation was: +15.6° with articular spacing angle of +2.4° in pathological varus and +1.95° with articular spacing angle of -2.09° in pathological valgus. 15% of children had pathological deviation and femoral head dysmetria (p=0.003). 10% of children had association between pathological knee, dysmetria and scoliotic attitude, p=0.004.

Conclusions: We must pay attention, without alarm, to varus/valgus knee because probably it will be a physiological deviation.

In the pathological condition, it is important to consider the association with the limbs dysmetria that can lead to irreversible scoliotic postural deviation, if ignored for a long time. Unlikely early diagnosis and a subsequent correction of the defect could assure a good development of skeletal structure.

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FREQUENCIES AND MAIN CHARACTERISTICS OF CHOREA MINOR AT THE JUVENILES KEPUSKA, KELMENDI, HASANI, QOSAJ, RAMOSAJ, KEKA A. BATALLI

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Chorea minor is the delayed symptom of the rheumatic fever which is presented as consequence of the damages of the basal ganglions with beta hemolytic streptococcus. Clinically it is characterized with hyperkinetic syndromes, muscular hypotonic ataksy, uncoordinated and willingness movements that are provoked during the external attractions and get called during the winter time.

The purpose: The presentation of the frequencies and other characteristics of rheumatic fever at the juveniles.

The material and methods are as follows: 350 children were analyzed in the Pediatric Clinics in Prishtina from 1996-2009. This is a retrospective article, based on anamnesis, laboratory data, physical results, echocardiography, and EKG and heart radiography.

Results: out of 350 hospitalized children 53.1 % were male and 49.9 % were female. The most attached age was between 7-15 years, in 90 % of cases. The most dominated residence was village in 62 % of cases. Chorea minor dominated in 15.4% of cases in comparison with other major criteria. In most of the cases of Chorea minor dominated normal eritro sentimitacion. Out of 350 cases, in 90 % dominated first attack of rheumatic fever.

Conclusion: Each pediatric should treat properly the B hemolytic streptococcus infection.

Keywords: Chorea minor, rheumatic fever

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THE LIFE AND TRANSITIONAL EXPERIENCES OF EIGHT YOUNG PEOPLE WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS (CF)

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Introduction: This study explores transition into adulthood of young people with cystic fibrosis