or DGM lesions (without CP). In the majority of children with isolated hemispheric haematomas outcome was consistently good.

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A CLOSER LOOK AT CRYPTOGENIC-ENCEPHALOPATHIES WITH DERANGED HEPATO-RENAL-MULTI- ORGANS-DYSFUNCTIONS CONSISTENT WITH REYES SYNDROME(RS) GUIDES SPECIFIC/INVASIVE INVESTIGATIONS/INTERVENTIONS AND FOLLOW UP.

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Background/Purpose: RS is a non-inflammatory-post-viral-acute-encephalopathy. It is likely that interactions with toxins-pollutants such as pesticides-solvents-drugs may be contributory in its propagation. Globally, the putative-association of Aspirin/NSAIDS/influenzae B/varicella/ARI/GET were suggested as the most plausible-event. Abnormal blood-ammonia- level may be absent. Some unusual/unexpected-complications were-described for RS.. Concerns of accompanying- bleeding- diathesis-precluding- biopic- studies-suggests that most diagnosis- were- made-postmortem, which- may-not-always be-achievable.

Methodology/cases: Algorithmic-certainty-classifiers-using-historical-clinical-radiological-pathological -biological-data-were-applied-to-suspected-RS-cases. Other- crucial information- were-gleaned. Cases-within-the-epidemiologic-range-of-interest- were -analyzed.

Results/Interventions: (n=76) had-suggestive-features. All cases had paracetamol, in addition in (n=11) an over- the-counter-cold-preparations-constituted-with-acetylsalicylate/ibu-profen. In (n=47) the-diagnosis-of-RS- were-determined-to-be- worthwhile. In (n=29), presumptive- RS- was-considered- plausible on the basis of the above-features consistently- with- the guide- of a raised-aspartate transaminase a mitochondrial enzyme, BUN/other relevant data. These cases were analyzed further. Most cases were under fives. Febrile-responses (n=29) were constant- feature, Seizures in (n=19), progressive-drowsiness (n=17) (n=17), Irritability (n=23), vomiting (n=14), abdominal pains (n=12) Bleeding diathesis (n=9), Cephalgia (n=6), Hepatosplenomegaly (n=), Leucopaenia

(n=2), polymorphonuclear leucocytosis (n=10) were the accompanying features. Class one -Conscious but lethargic and irritable (n=3) Class 2-Unconscious but responsive to stimuli (n=9) Class 3-Absolutely unconscious with decorticate posture (n=7) Class 4-Absolutely-unconscious with-decerebrate posture (n=6) Class 5-Absolutely- unconscious- with-flaccidity (n=4) In (n=18) ARI antecedents, where as (n=11) there were GET precedents, (n=29) had predominantly significant hepatic dysfunction, where as in (n=) there was an associated-renal dysfunction (n=5), haematuria (n=1) pulmonary-oedema (n=3), aspiration pneumonitis were demonstrated in (n=18), in (n=) severe MOD (n=5) Bleeding diathesis (n=3), Septic shock/bleeding diathesis (n=3) with demise (n=3) & (n=2) with cerebral morbidity were confined to classes 4&5.

Conclusions: This result suggests- that the supposedly low incidence of RS in settings where the level of aspirin use in common childhood illnesses is undetermined needs to be reappraised. Utmost management would imply a rational approach to a complex problem.

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“BIOPHYSICAL PROFILE OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN URBAN SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SOUTH INDIA”

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Objective: To Study the prevalence of Pre-hypertension & Hypertension and the relationship of Blood Pressure with variables like Age, Sex, Weight, Height, Body Mass Index (BMI), Socioeconomic status and Family history in Urban school children.

Design: Cross sectional study

Participants: 2500 children in the age group of 5 - 14 years, selected by systematic random sampling during March 2008 - June 2009

Results:

a) The Prevalence of Hypertension among children between 5 - 14 years was 7.2 % (6.6 % in Boys & 7.9 % in girls).

b) The Prevalence of Pre-hypertension was 4.7 % and was found to be twice in Boys (6.2%) as compared to that in Girls (3 %).