

were detected in bone marrow aspiration material. Liver fibrosis was detected on workup. The diagnosis was established as GD, using enzyme studies. Molecular investigation of the patient showed homozygosity for a double mutation [H255Q; D409H]. Enzyme replacement therapy was initiated and was given twice in total. The patient died as a result of portal hypertension and gastrointestinal bleeding at age 8 months. We report the first Turkish patient to have a homozygous double mutation [H255Q; D409H]. Apart from other cases with the same mutation, our patient's neurological involvement was minimal to none, while gastrointestinal pathology (liver fibrosis) was the main factor for deterioration and death.

## 24. Lysosomal disorders: others

### A-024

#### A novel mutation described in a Turkish patient with infantile neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses

Kiykim E<sup>1</sup>, Aktuglu Zeybek C<sup>1</sup>, Gunes S<sup>1</sup>, Zubarioglu T<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Div Metab Dis, Cerr Univ Hosp, Istanbul, Turkey

Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses are a heterogeneous group of neurodegenerative disorders which are autosomal recessively inherited and characterized by the intracellular accumulation of autofluorescent lipopigments in neurons and other tissues such as retina of the eye. Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses are characterized by progressive loss of acquired functions, intellectual disability, myoclonic epilepsy and decline in motor skills. A two year old girl was the first living child of consanguineous parents presented to our clinic with restlessness. Her development had been appropriate until the end of the first year of her life. At first she had an ataxic gait and then she completely lost her ability to walk at the age of 18 months. On physical examination she was conscious; she had significant truncal hypotonia and severe hypertonia in her extremities. Deep tendon reflexes were increased. She did not have a social smile or follow with her eyes. There was no organomegaly. Magnetic resonance imaging of the brain revealed diffuse cerebral atrophy and corpus callosum agenesis. Neuronal ceroid lipofuscinoses was considered as diagnosis, and mutation analysis revealed a novel mutation in the PPT1 gene (p.P238Cfs\*56, c.712\_713delCC).

## 29. Miscellaneous

### A-025

#### Functional independence of Taiwanese children with Down syndrome

Lin H Y<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Lin S P<sup>1,2</sup>, Chuang C K<sup>2</sup>, Chen Y J<sup>2</sup>, Tu R Y<sup>2</sup>, Chen M R<sup>1,2</sup>, Niu D M<sup>3,4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Mackay Medical College, New Taipei City, Taiwan, <sup>2</sup>Mackay Memorial Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan, <sup>3</sup>National Yang-Ming University, Taipei, Taiwan, <sup>4</sup>Taipei Veterans General Hospital, Taipei, Taiwan

**Background:** Information regarding the functional strengths and weaknesses of children with Down syndrome is important for early intervention programs, agencies providing family support, and educational services. **Methods:** We used the Functional Independence Measure for Children (WeeFIM) questionnaire on parents or caregivers of 166 Taiwanese children with Down syndrome to assess their functional skills (101 males and 65 females; median age, 12.7 years; age range, 3.2 to 19.1 years).

**Results:** The mean total WeeFIM score was 101.2 out of a potential score of 126. One hundred and fifty-four children (93 %) were identified with full trisomy 21, 7 with mosaicism (4 %), and 5 with the translocation type (3 %). The mean total WeeFIM score of each type was 100.6, 111.9, and 102.4, respectively ( $p > 0.05$ ). The mean scores for three domains (self-care, mobility, and cognition) were 45 (maximum 56), 33 (maximum 35), and 23 (maximum 35), respectively. Performance was strongest in the mobility domain, but weakest in the cognition domain. The total WeeFIM scores and 18 sub-scores for these three domains all positively correlated with age ( $p < 0.05$ ).

**Conclusions:** The WeeFIM questionnaire may be useful for the monitoring of long-term response to interventions in these children, as well as in subjects with developmental disabilities.

### A-026

#### A child with combined chromosomal abnormality, mitochondrial dysfunction and disordered cobalamin metabolism

Kvitchataya N N<sup>1</sup>, Grechanina Y B<sup>1</sup>, Yanovska A A<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kharkiv Specialized Medical Genetic Cent, Kharkiv, Ukraine

**Background:** Mitochondrial dysfunction manifests with multiorganic disorders mainly affecting CNS, heart, liver, and muscles.

**Case report:** 4 month-old child. Development delay: weakly holds her head, lethargy, mild paratrofia. History: first days of life - lethargy, dyspnea, diffuse hypotonia and hyporeflexia. No sucking reflexes. Ultrasound: increased echodensity of the brain, subependymal cyst on the left side 2 mm; operating oval window, open ductus arteriosus. Elevated echodensity of the liver, metabolic nephropathy. Intensive therapy was provided. Hypotension, developmental delay; hydrocephalic syndrome. Tendon reflexes were average on hands, on knees were torpid. Electromyography at age 3 months: upper limb muscle function reduced due to nerve damage along trunks of the brachial plexus, decreased muscle contraction of the hip; central type hypertonicity. Neurosonography - expanded external cerebrospinal fluid spaces. Karyotype: 47,XX, +mar. In blood: lactate ↑2.69 mmol/l, ↑LDH 545.68U/L, ↓creatinine 22.14μmol/L. Gas chromatography of urine: modified Krebs cycle metabolites; ketosis, ↓ Vit B2, B5, B12. Metabolic therapy - ubiquinone, carnitine, vitamins. General condition improved.

**Diagnosis:** chromosomal abnormality (marker chromosome), mitochondrial dysfunction, metabolic cobalamin disorder.

**Conclusion:** combination of chromosome pathology with metabolic disorders. We need to investigate chromosomal aberrations of metabolic status to choose adequate therapy.

### A-027

#### Diagnosis of familial mediterranean fever masked by symptoms of chronic pancreatitis

Vasylieva O V<sup>1</sup>, Katsapov D V<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kharkiv National Medical University, Kharkiv, Ukraine

Familial mediterranean fever (FMF) is the most common hereditary periodic fever syndrome in populations of Mediterranean origin (Arabs, Turks, Jews, Lebanese, Greeks, etc.). The frequency of heterozygous carriers of MEFV, responsible for the development of FMF, is more than 1/5 of the total population. Case report: 22-year-old Lebanese student of Kharkiv National Medical University complained of acute pain in mesogastrium, nausea and fatigue. Similar episodes had occurred two years earlier, and the diagnosis of chronic pancreatitis was made. Given the cyclical nature of pain and the Mediterranean origin of the patient, molecular genetic testing was performed, by a combination of restriction fragment length analysis and allele-specific hybridization methods (Tibnin Governmental Hospital). The patient is compound heterozygous