INTRODUCTION:
Hypocalcemia is a common metabolic disorder in the neonatal unit and could have severe clinical implications.

METHODS:
The aim of this study is to collect and analyze the different etiologies of this disorder and its management.

RESULTS

1. Characteristics of the study population

2. Clinical manifestations of hypocalcemia

3. Etiology:

4. Management

Mean plasma Calcium at diagnosis:
- Total Ca 6.8mg/dL [5.4-7.5)
- Ca ion= 0.77mmol/L [0.6-0.9]

Mean time to recover from hypocalcemia: 5.9 days [1-20]

CONCLUSIONS
- The most common etiology of hypocalcemia in our sample is the deficiency of vitamin D, being in most cases associated with other pathologies.
- Symptomatic patients had severe vitamin D deficiencies.
-Transient hypoparathyroidism may aggravate the clinical manifestations of vitamin D deficiency, it may difficult to diagnose it, and could lengthen the time to recover from hypocalcemia.
- The concentrations and recovery time of calcemia vary depending on the cause (no statistically significant results).
- Would be required a screening for vitamin D levels in pregnant patients with risk factors (dark skin and little sun exposure) and supplement them if necessary, to prevent possible neonatal complications.