About a case of Basedow-Graves' disease in a infant

A. Medjahdi, N. Berber "Nuclear Medicine"
Faculty of Medicine and Hospital of Tlemcen

Introduction
Graves' disease is a disease of the immune system, responsible for 95% of cases of hyperthyroidism in children. Fortunately, this disease is very rare at this age and only one child in 10 million is affected. Like most of thyroid dysfunction, Graves' disease is much more common in teenager’s age and it affects more girls than boys.

This is the Khadija 3 years and 5 months old girl, born and residing at Tlemcen admitted to our department for the exploration of a goiter.

Antecedents
Food habits: no goitrogenic substances, no drug taking,
No consanguinity concept
A paternal aunt who had a goiter

Clinic
The disorder onset was one year ago marked by
- a height and weight advance: + 1DS weight, height +3.2 DS
- BMI 13
- Tachycardia: FC 180 beats / min
- Asthenia, profuse sweating and irritability important
- A goiter
- Exophthalmos
- Bone age Advance to 5 years

Echographie
A thyroid gland size increased: inhomogeneous echogenicity and regular contours
Free vascular axis
Many bilateral cervical adenopathies of 4 to 20 mm

Biologie
TSH < 0.05 uU/ml (NI < 0.17)
T4 > 100 pmol/l (NI < 25)
anti Ac -thyroglobulines: 82 IU / ml,
TPOAb: 926 IU / ml +++,
anti-TRAK Ac: 32 U / L +++

Thyroide scintigraphy:
increased size uniform intense fixation, hyper goiter capturing evoking m. Basedow

Treatment
She’s receiving Propranolol 40 mg / jr
Eye protection by artificial tears
and Carbimazole 0.5mg / kg / day

Evolution 3 months
Weight gain of 2 kg
FC 120 beats / min
Cervical perimeter 22 cm
T4 28 pmol/l
TSH always <0.10 IU / l
TRAK 23 U / L decreased by almost a third

Conclusion:
Need to improve the therapeutic management, and identify the prognostic factors of the disease remission, which could help to better define the optimum period of medical treatment and precise when choos-