**Impact of -202 IGFBP-3 Promoter Polymorphism on Growth Responses in Korean Children with Idiopathic Short Stature**

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**Disclosure Statement**

Seung Yang, Kyung Hee Yi, Eun Young Kim and Il Tae Hwang have no relevant financial relationships to disclose or conflicts of interest to we solve.

**Introductions and Objectives**

Our previous study showed no correlation between -202 A/C IGFBP-3 promoter polymorphism and ∆height SDS in children with growth hormone deficiency. We investigated the influences of the -202 IGFBP-3 polymorphism on 1-year follow-up outcomes of GH treatment in Korean children with ISS.

**Methods**

Data was obtained from 81 children with idiopathic short stature (peak serum growth hormone (GH) ≥ 7.0 ng/mL by GH stimulation test with 2 different stimulants). They were treated with GH for at least 1 year between 2014 and 2016. 69 of them were analyzed polymorphism of -202 IGFBP-3 promoter region (A or C). Their height velocity during GH treatment, serum insulin-like growth factor-1 (IGF-1) and insulin-like growth factor binding protein-3 (IGFBP-3) concentrations before and after GH treatment, respectively. Children with chronic disease, known syndromic disease and small for gestational age (SGA).

**Results**

The results suggest that -202 IGFBP-3 promoter polymorphism may not be a major factor in GH treatment in Korean children with ISS.

**Conclusions**

The results suggest that -202 IGFBP-3 promoter polymorphism may not be a major factor in GH treatment in Korean children with ISS.