

THYROTOXICOSIS IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENTS



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Background

There are many aspects of the child thyrotoxicosis similar as in adult but there are also particular characteristics.

Thyrotoxicosis is rare in childhood and in majority is about Grave's Disease.

Objectives

The analysis of the signs and symptoms that occur most often in the manifestation of the disease.

The influence of hyperthyroidism on the development of stature - weight and the mental development of the child.

The evaluation of the therapeutic efficacy depending on the chosen method.

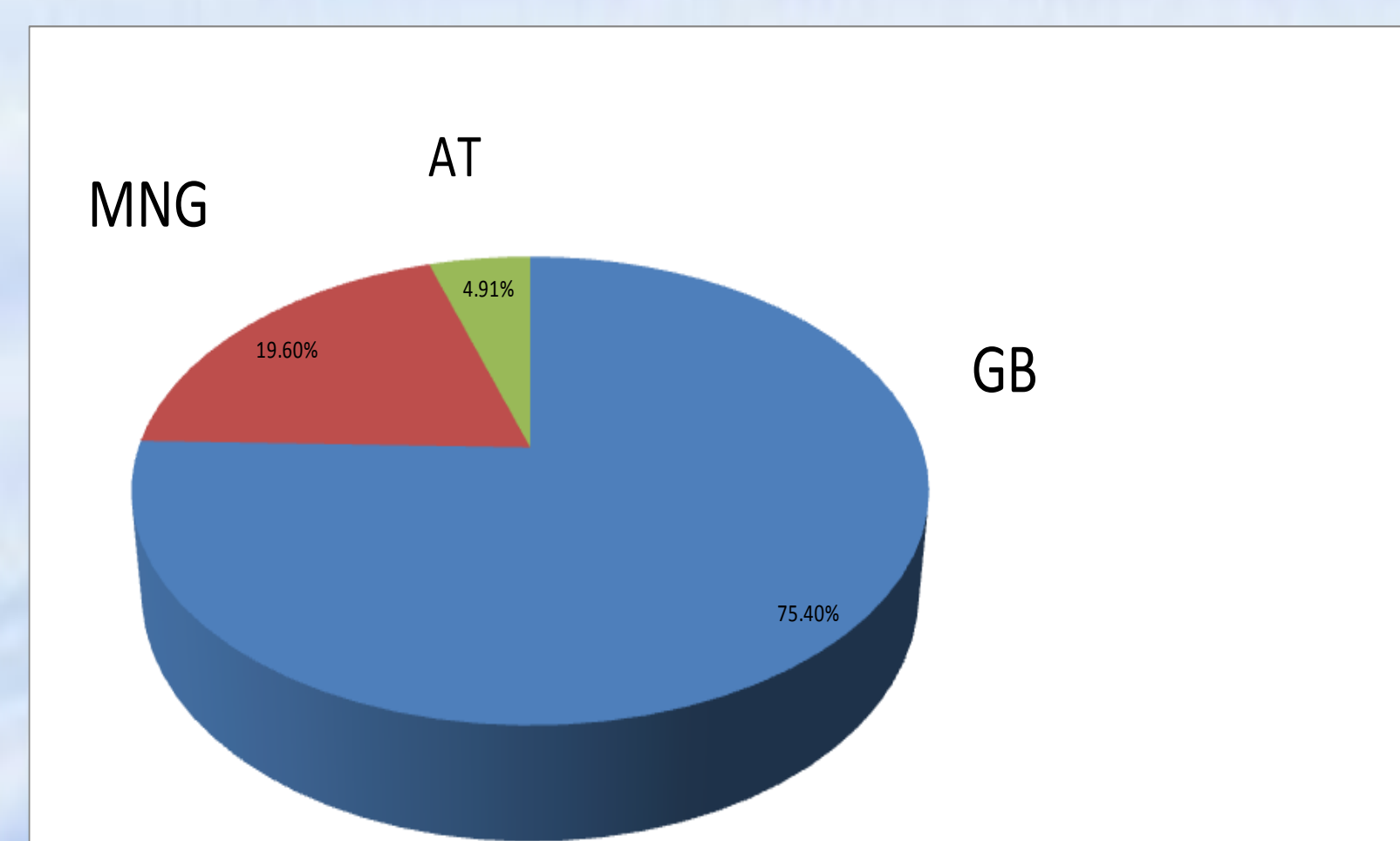
Methods

- 61 patients with ages between 9 and 19 years that were admitted for hyperthyroidism in our department for 19 years (1995-2014)
- The diagnosis was sustained by clinical signs, hormonal profile, and ultrasound and scintigraphy exam.
- Treatment with radioactive iodine is very effective reaching euthyroidy but it couldn't be performed in our Department, which is why statistics are lacking in this regard

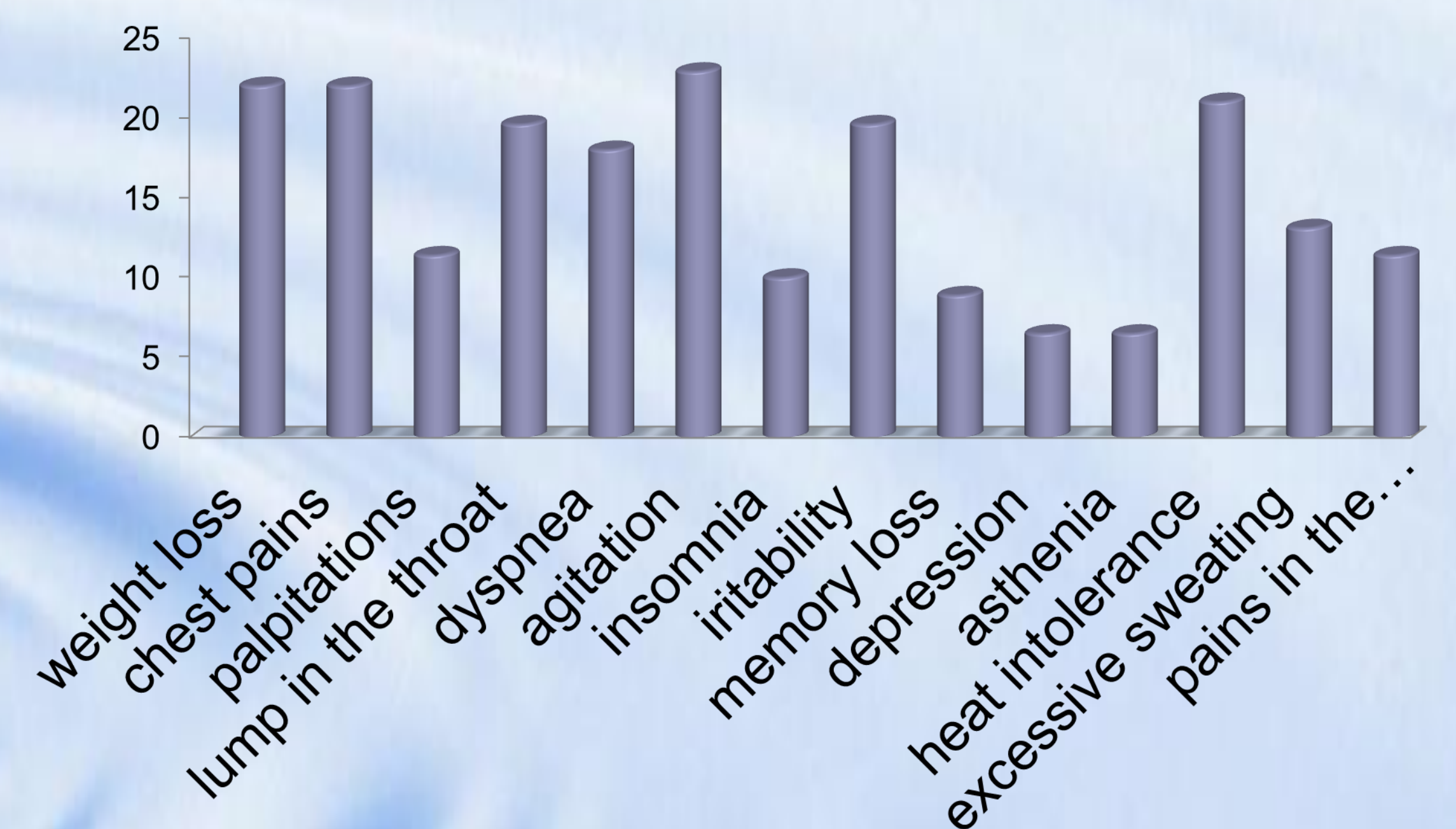
Results

Age and sex distribution of the disease

sex	GD	MNG	AT	total
F	41	7	3	51
M	5	5	-	10
Total	46	12	3	61



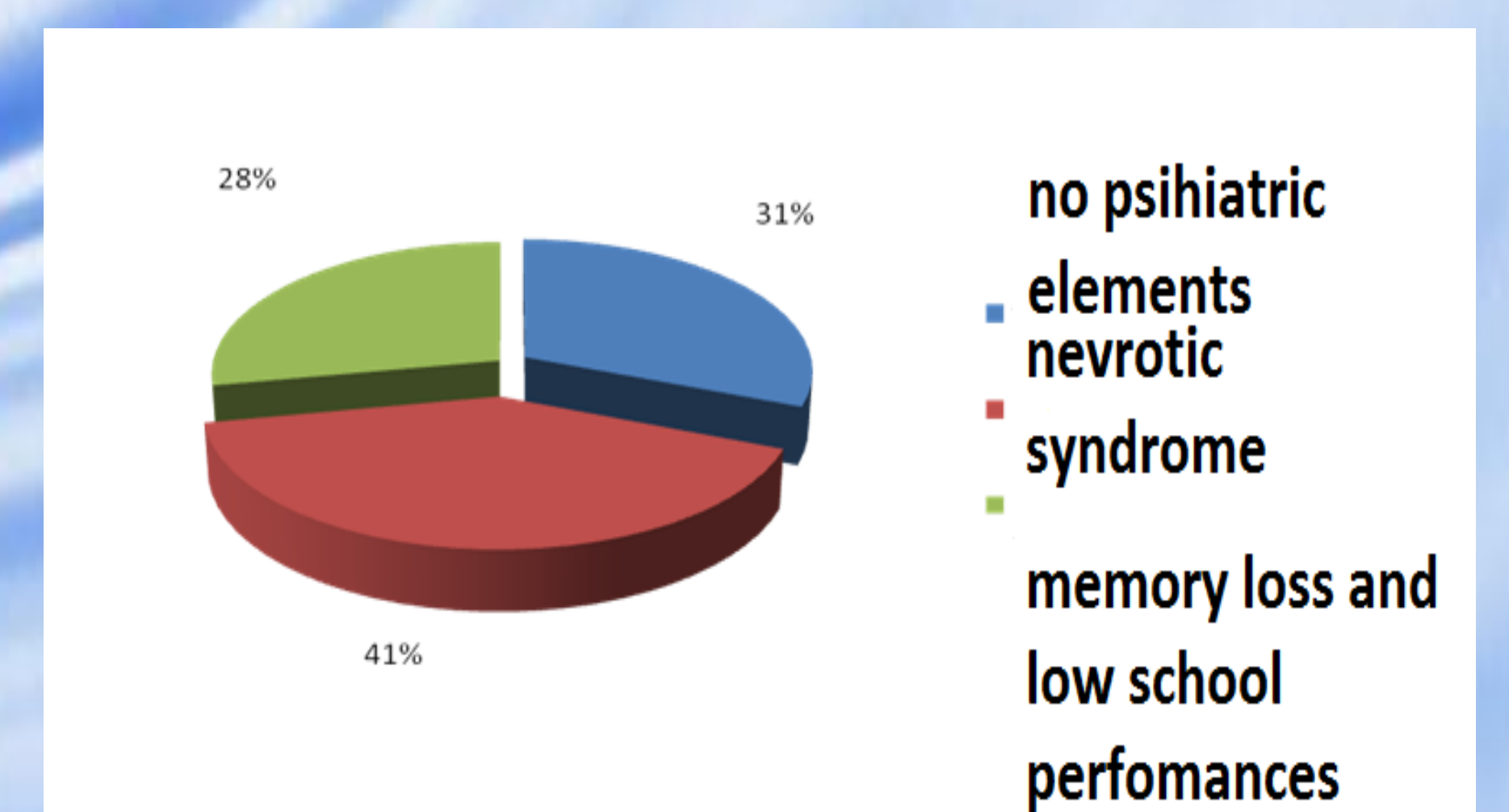
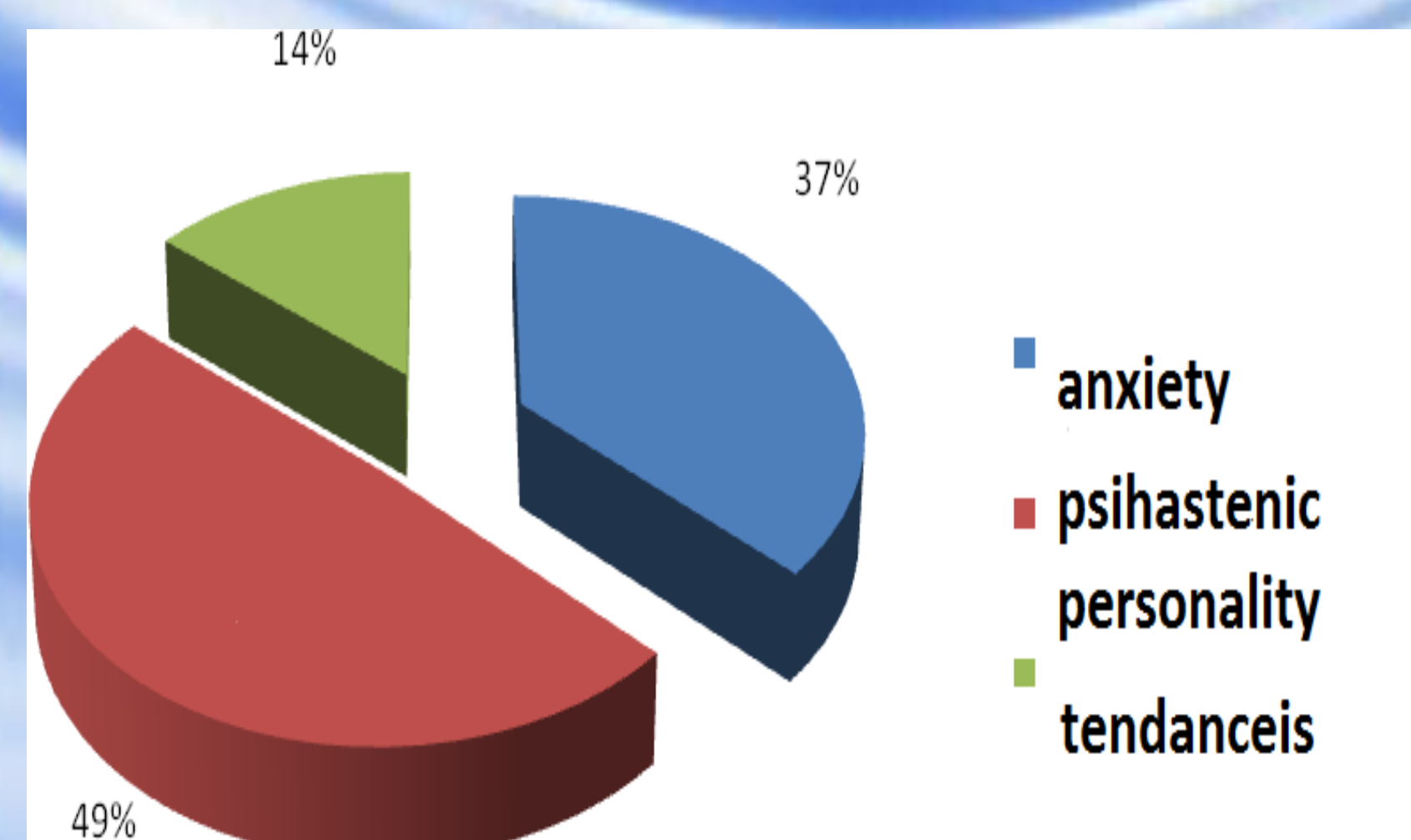
Distribution of specific signs and symptoms



Height distribution

-1 DS	6	9.8%
(-1 DS) – (+ 1DS)	29	47.54%
+ 1 DS	13	21.31%
+2 DS	9	14%
+ 3 DS	4	6.5%

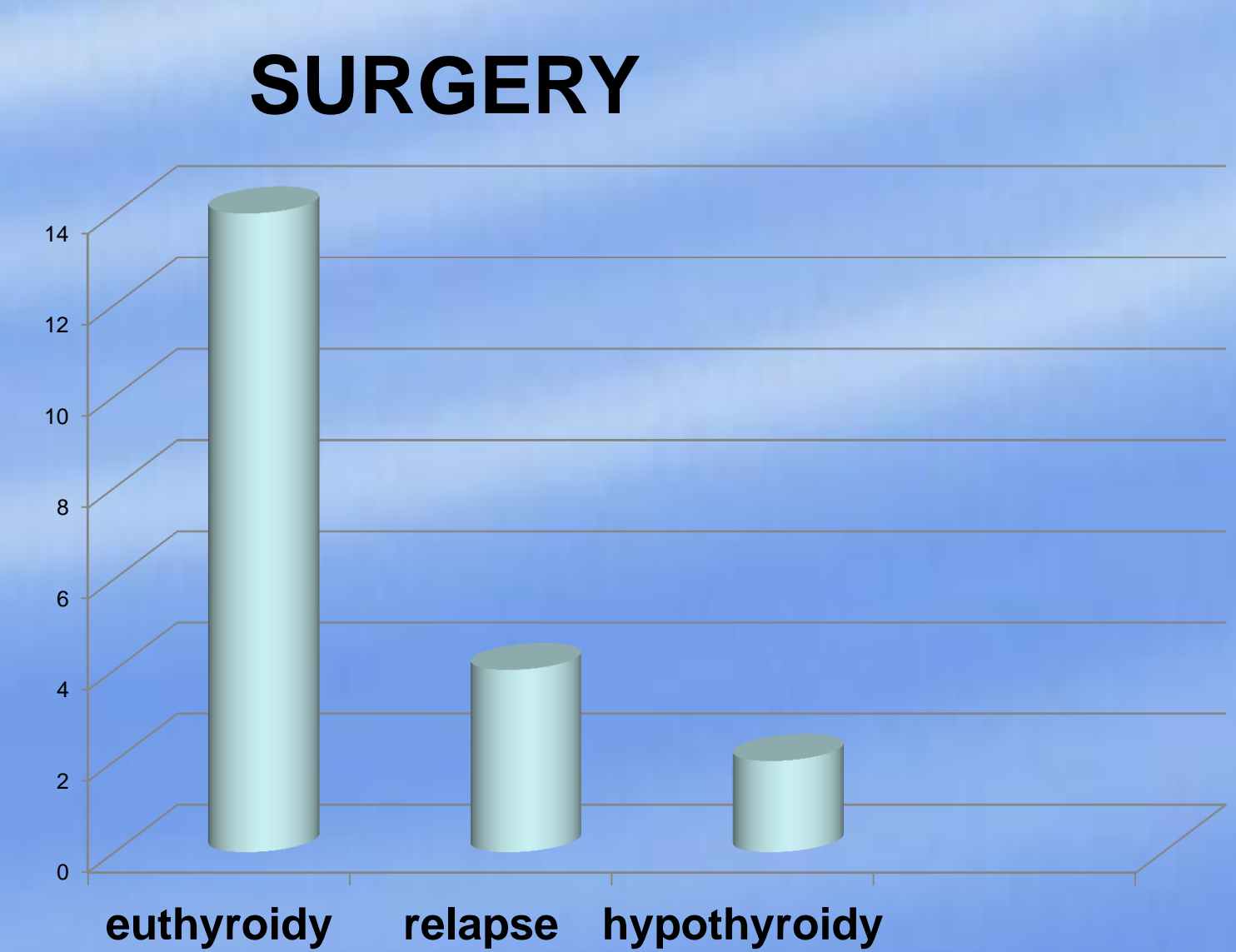
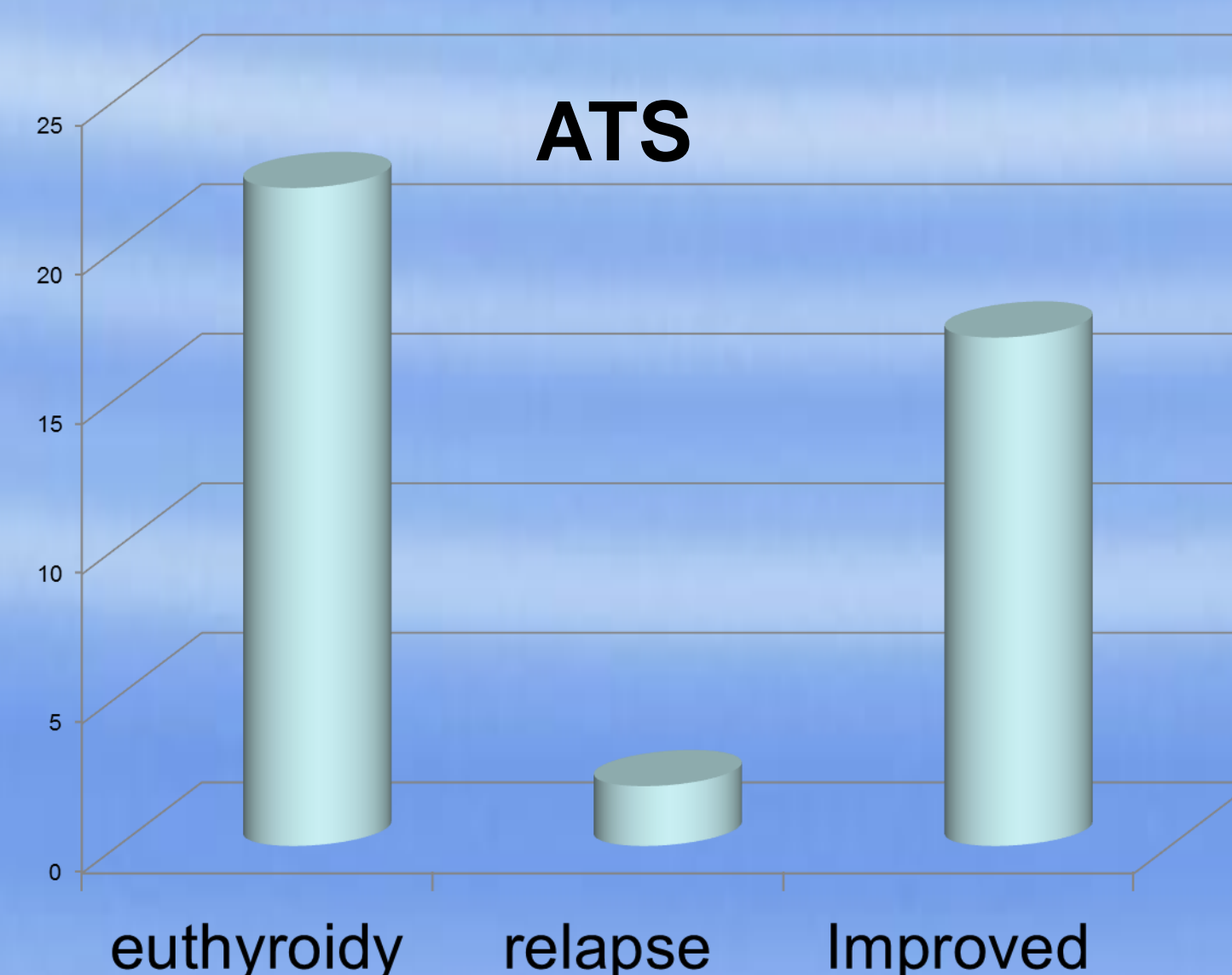
Psychiatric and psychological exam



Treatment

	GD	MNG	Toxic adenoma
ATS	39 -63.93%	2 - 3.2%	-
Surgery	7 - 11,4%	10-16.39%	3 - 4.91%
Total	46- 75.40%	12-19.67%	3 -4.91%

Evolution under the chosen treatment



Conclusion

- Graves Disease is by far the most common form of hyperthyroidism in children.
- First-line therapy in hyperthyroidism in children and adolescents is represented by ATS (70%), with satisfactory results, only 4 patients showing relapse.
- Surgical treatment was applied to 32 % of patients.
- Psychological and psychiatric examinations revealed a high proportion of patients with anxiety and emotional liability and nevrotic syndrome.