A randomized trial of factor VIII and neutralizing antibodies in hemophilia a

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**Background:** Ain Shams hemophilia treatment center was established since 1974 with few hemophilia A children. The only available treatment was Cryo-precipitate. We publish in year 2000 very low tier of the neutralizing anti–factor VIII alloantibodies; possibly due to the strict use of the available Cryo. Four decades later; we started prophylaxis program for a selected group of compliant hemophilia A patients in a dose of 50 units/kg/week with good joint outcome. Five years later, the center joined the SIPPET trial.

**Methods:** SIPPET is a randomized trial to assess the incidence of factor VIII inhibitors among patients treated with plasma-derived factor VIII containing vWF factor or recombinant factor VIII. Forty-three child were enrolled from our center who met the eligibility criteria (age <6 years, severe hemophilia A, and no previous treatment with any factor VIII concentrate).

**Results:** 48 from our center out of 264 from all SIPPET patients underwent randomization and 43 were analyzed. High-titer inhibitors (≥5 Bethesda units) developed in 6 of the 22 patients treated with plasma-derived factor VIII (3 patients had high-titer inhibitors) and in 9 of the 21 patients treated with recombinant factor VIII (6 patients had high-titer inhibitors). The cumulative incidence of all inhibitors was 27.3% with plasma-derived factor VIII and 43.3% with recombinant factor VIII; the cumulative incidence of high-titer inhibitors was 14.1% and 28.6%, respectively. Recombinant factor VIII was associated with 97% higher incidence than plasma-derived factor VIII (hazard ratio, 1.97). Our Results were consistent and not different from the whole data.

**Conclusions:** Patients treated with plasma-derived factor VIII containing vWF had a lower incidence of inhibitors than those treated with recombinant factor VIII. (Clinical Trials gov number, NCT01064284).

Microalbuminuria in obese children and adolescents and the metabolic syndrome

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Insulin resistance is a common feature of childhood obesity and is considered to be an important link between adiposity and development of type 2 diabetes mellitus and cardiovascular disease. It is also a major contributing factor to renal injury. Microalbuminuria (albumin excretion 20-200 mg/min or 30-300 mg/gram creatinine) is now considered an early marker of renal damage in non-diabetic patients.

**Objectives:** to evaluate the association of obesity and microalbuminuria among obese subjects and its relation to metabolic syndrome components.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study was conducted on sixty-two obese children and adolescents randomly recruited from the Obesity Clinic, Pediatric Hospital, Ain-Shams University. Anthropometric data were collected, fasting serum insulin, glucose and serum lipid profile were measured. The homeostasis model assessment of insulin resistance (HOMA-IR) was used to calculate in vivo insulin resistance. Oral glucose tolerance test and urinary albumin concentrations were done.

**Results:** Microalbuminuria was detected in 18 cases (29%), metabolic syndrome in 4 cases (6.4%), impaired OGTT in 9.6%. Impaired fasting insulin and high serum insulin after 2 hours in OGTT in 3.2% of cases. Abnormal lipid profile was significantly associated with microalbuminuria.

**Conclusion:** Microalbuminuria is strongly associated with impaired fasting insulin, and abnormal lipid profile.

Pentoxifylline use for neuroprotection in neonates with hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy

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**Background:** Pentoxifylline has been used in neonates with diseases related to inflammation, free radical toxicity, or impaired microcirculation. It also showed neuroprotective effect in animal studies.

**Aim:** to study the short-term effects of pentoxifylline on clinical and oxidative stress in neonates with hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (HIE).

**Patients and Methods:** we conducted a prospective randomized control study on 20 neonates > 36 weeks gestation, diagnosed as HIE (12 sever and 8 moderate HIE). Neonates were...