perfusion, has a potent anti-inflammatory effect and reduces oxidative stress. Furthermore, HBOT mobilize stem cells from bone marrow to the central nervous system.

**Objective:** To assess of Hyperbaric oxygen therapy (HBOT) for treatment of Autism spectrum disorders (ASD). Methodology: This is a prospective study that was conducted on 50 autistic children (fulfilling the DSM V criteria). After history taking and clinical examination, Childhood autism rating scales (CARS) and Autism treatment evaluation checklist (ATEC) were done before and after 20-40 sessions of HBOT. Twelve patients underwent MRI perfusion of the brain before and after HBOT sessions for assessment of cerebral perfusion.

**Results:** Significant improvement was observed in all the ATEC subscales, the total ATEC score and in the CARS scores ($p < 0.0001$). The average improvement was 23.2% and 14% respectively. There was no statistically significant difference between patients less or more than years old as regard per cent of improvement in CARS or ATEC after treatment $P = 0.450$. And there was a positive correlation between number of sessions and the per cent of change in the total ATEC and CARS post HBOT ($p = 0.015$) and ($p = 0.002$) respectively. Regarding MRI perfusion of the brain there was a significant increase in ratio of Regional Cerebral Blood Flow (rCBF) to white matter after HBOT ($P < 0.05$).

**Conclusion:** HBOT is an effective modality for treatment in autistic patients. More studies are needed to confirm this findings.

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**The psychological status of bed wetting Egyptian children before and after treatment**

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**Background:** Nocturnal enuresis is a common troubling problem for children and their families.

**Aim:** To evaluate the impact of bed wetting and its treatment on children’s Psychological status of Egyptian children Material and Methods: This prospective comparative randomized study was conducted on 230 children between aged 5-12 years old with significant Primary mono symptomatic Nocturnal enuresis (PMNE). All children underwent history taking, thorough physical examination, IQ testing and keep a strict urinary chart. They were evaluated before and after treatment with the Anxiety scale [Pediatric Symptom Checklist (PSC)] and the depression scale [Children’s depression inventory (CDI)]. They were divided according to treatment modality into 6 groups (behavioral therapy alone or enuresis alarm, desmopressin, antidepressants, selective or non-selective anti-muscarinic blockers in addition to behavioral modifications).

**Results:** At baseline, patients showed significantly elevated scores in both anxiety and depression scores. 44.2%, 9.1% and 10% suffered from severe, moderate and mild anxiety respectively. While, 24.8%, 21.8% and 21.1% suffered from severe, moderate and mild depression respectively. Our patients showed significantly lower mean anxiety and depression scores in both anxiety and depression scores. 44.2%, 9.1% and 10% suffered from severe, moderate and mild anxiety respectively. While, 24.8%, 21.8% and 21.1% suffered from severe, moderate and mild depression respectively. Our patients showed significantly lower mean anxiety and depression scores after as compared to before treatment. Also, there was a non-significant difference between groups receiving different modalities of therapy in the improvement of the mean anxiety or depression score. When correlating the improvement with the response to therapy (total or partial response), age or sex of the patients.

**Conclusion:** Bedwetting directly affects children’s psychological wellbeing and improves with any modality of treatment regardless of the response.

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**Serotonergic 5-HT1B receptor gene polymorphism in a sample of Egyptian children with attention deficit hyperactive disorder**

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**Background:** Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common neurodevelopmental disorder that affects approximately 5% to 10% of young people worldwide. Although still controversial, genetic factors have been suggested as the underlying etiology.

**Aim:** To study the association between the Serotonergic gene 5-HT1B polymorphism G861C allele and the development of ADHD in a sample of Egyptian children. We also aimed to perform a genotype-phenotype correlation among the ADHD spectrum disorder.

**Methods:** This case-control study included fifty patients with ADHD who were recruited from the Child an Adolescent, Psychiatry clinic, Children hospital - Ain Shams University, Cairo, Egypt. In addition to fifty controls of matched age and sex. Children with ADHD fulfilled DSM (V) criteria for ADHD syndrome and were further evaluated by Conner’s parent rating scale. All patients and controls underwent thorough history taking, complete physical examination, IQ assessment using the Arabic version of Wechsler intelligence scale for children (WISC) and Genotyping to detect 5-HT1B the allelic polymorphism G861C.

**Results:** There was a tendency of G allele to segregate in homozygosity (58%) than C allele (4%) with more prevalence of G allele among patients group (75%). Similarly, in the control group, there was a tendency of G allele to segregate in homozygosity (60%). The C allele appeared only in heterozygous state (20%) with more prevalence of G allele (80%). These mild differences between patients and control did not reach statistical significance ($p > 0.05$). Also, there was no statistically significant difference between the homozygous and heterozygous ADHD patients, nor the ADHD patients with privilege of either C or G alleles in relation to the ADHD genotypes as regard the inattentive, hyperactive-impulsive or total ADHD index phenotype of when measured by the Conner’s parents rating scale or as regards the Wechsler intelligence scale.

**Conclusion:** This study revealed that the association between 5HT1B polymorphic locus G861C and this particular sample of Egyptian ADHD patients did not reach statistically significant values. And there was also no genotype-phenotype statistically significant correlations regarding the severity of symptoms. Larger studies are needed to reach a definitive Conclusion.

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**Serum cystatin C as an early predictor of acute kidney injury in preterm neonates with respiratory distress syndrome**

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**Objectives:** To determine whether serum cystatin C (sCysC) on day 3 of life (D3) can early predict acute kidney injury (AKI) in preterm neonates with respiratory distress syndrome (RDS).