



RARE CAUSE OF SHORT STATURE - CASE REPORT

Paediatrics

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KEYWORDS

BACKGROUND: Isolated growth hormone deficiency is a condition caused by a severe shortage or absence of growth hormone experiencing failure to grow at expected rate and have unusually short stature usually apparent by early childhood. Growth hormone deficiency can either be congenital or acquired. Incidence is around 1 in 4000 to 1 in 10000. Isolated growth hormone deficiency usually occurs as a result of certain gene mutations. There are three specific gene mutations that can cause isolated GHD. They include: GHI, GHRHR, or BTK genes.

Case report

A 11yr old male child 3rd born to 2° consanguineous marriage brought to hospital with chief complaint of not gaining in height according to his age. Child was born by normal vaginal delivery at term with birth weight of 2.7 kg (50th centile) and length 47cm (50th centile) and no NICU admissions. Child has normal increase in height till 3yrs of age from then no gain in height. No similar complaints in family. Nutrition history and developmental history normal and developmental age is appropriate to chronological age. Child studying 6th class now. Intelligence normal.

On general examination Low set ears, depressed nasal bridge, long philtrum present.

Anthropometry:

	Observed	Expected	Inference
Weight	15 kg	35 kg	
Height	102cm	142cm	

Upper segment/lower segment ratio Normal

Midparent height = 163.5 cm

Target height = 164

According to IAP growth chart for boys (5-18yrs) CA > WA > HA > BA

WEIGHT AGE 4 ½ YRS

HEIGHT AGE 4 YRS

BONE AGE 3 YRS

DENTITION DELAYED

SMR STAGE 1. Head circumference normal.

Systemic examination normal.



Figure 1. X RAY LEFT WRIST JOINT – ONLY 2 CARPAL BONES PRESENT BONE AGE 3 YEARS.

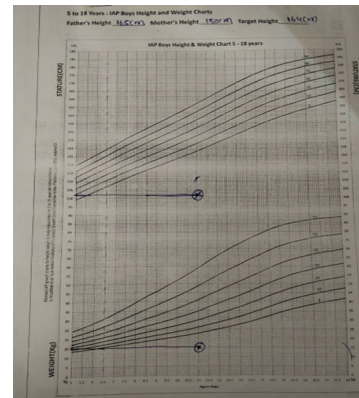


Figure 2. Iap Growth chart 5-18 years for boys. Both weight and height are below 3rd centile.

INVESTIGATIONS:

CBC, Serum calcium, blood glucose normal, immunoglobulin levels normal. Thyroid profile, Vitamin D, ALP, PTH, ABG, serum cortisol – Normal. MRI brain normal. GH 0.112 ng/ml (low) IGF 1.18 ng/dl (30-300 ng/dl) suggestive of isolated growth hormone deficiency.

Treatment: sub cutaneous Inj. HUMAN Recombinant Growth factor started.

DISCUSSION.

Isolated growth hormone deficiency can be categorized into four groups which are differentiated based on how severe the condition is, the genes involved and the inheritance pattern of the disease. Type Ia is the most severe form CAUSED BY absent GH and evident in infancy. Type IB produces very low levels of GH characterized by short stature not as severe as in type IA, apparent in early to mid-childhood.

Type II has very low levels of GH characterized by short stature not as severe as in type IA, apparent in early to mid-childhood.

Type 3 is similar to type 2 but also has decreased immunity.

CONCLUSION:

Whenever a child presented with short stature for a long duration in early or mid-childhood, growth hormone deficiency must be ruled out. Besides short stature, these children have other comorbidities; hence, timely diagnosis and treatment are important.

REFERENCES:

- 1) Nelson Textbook of Paediatrics- 20th edition.
- 2) IAP text book of paediatric endocrinology.