oduction: The Social Security Institute of Peru (EsSalud) in a pilot Newborn Screening (NBS) Program for congenital thyroidism and congenital adrenal hyperplasia at the Hospidgardo Rebagliati Martins of Lima in October 2002, spreadlationwide since January 2008. In the same year, screening henylketonuria and galactosemia began only at the Rebai Hospital and its affiliated medical centers, and expanded Lima medical centers in 2010. In September 2011 the NBS ram became nationwide and included four diseases: congehypothyroidism, galactosemia, phenylketonuria and congeadrenal hyperplasia, with a coverage of 100% of the insured lation. The samples are processed by the Mother-Child ratory at the Edgardo Rebagliati Martins Hospital. Our tive is to report the incidence of Phenylketonuria in the Per-1 Social Security during the period 2012-2014. **Material methods:** Phenylalanine levels in newborns were measured fluorescent method (UMTEST) in dried blood spots col-1 on filter paper. The cut point was phenylalanine >3mg/ >180 umol/L). A second assay was necessary to confirm osis in positive cases. **Results:** NBS was performed to a of 281,128 neonates with a coverage of 100%. A number 9 were identified as probable cases, and 8 were confirmed. ncidence of PKU in the period 2012-2014 in Social Secu-as 1 in 35,141 live births. The confirmed cases were from etropolitan Lima (3), other provinces of Lima (2), Cusco cayali (1) and Tumbes (1). **Conclusion:** The incidence ved in the Peruvian Social Security Institute (EsSalud) was 141 live births, which is less than that reported in the interal literature. This is the first report of PKU incidence in

4 - Phenylketonuria Newborn Screening erience In México Epidemiological rview

ález Guerrero, J.(1); Delgado González, E.(1); aga Torres, M.(1); Mendiola Ramirez, K.(1); Ferrer la, L.(1)

stituto Mexicano del Seguro Social, Coordinación de Atención il a la Salud en el Primer Nivel, México D.F., Mexico

luction: The neonatal screening to detect phenylketowas started in our institution in 2005. Approximately 00 newborns throughout the country are screened . Our neonatal screening program has a surveillance 1 (SIVE) that identifies areas of opportunity and it is able to all states. **Objective:** This study was done to te the coverage, index of suspicion, positive predictive cumulative incidence, opportunity of diagnosis and is of means for Phenylketonuria (PKU) patients ed during the period from 2005 to 2014. **Methodology:** sectional study. Cases were identified by fluorescence (UMTEST) in dried blood spots, collected on filter Probable cases were defined with Phe levels greater mg/dL (240 umol/L) and confirmed cases with Phe levels in plasma by high performance liquid chromatography greater than 7 mg /dL. Confirmed cases were identified as benign hyperphenylalaninemia (levels 2 to 7 mg/dl), mild PKU (> 7 to 20 mg/dl), moderate PKU (> 20 to 30 mg/dl) and severe PKU (> 30 mg/dl). We used the SPSS statistical package to obtain the epidemiological indexes. **Results and Discussion:** 4,348,721 screening tests were made, with average coverage of 94.2%. 201 probable cases were identified, with index of suspicion of 0.005; and 43 were confirmed (PPV: 20.48%), the cumulative incidence was 1: 101.133 live births. The diagnostic opportunity before 30 days was 23.3% and the date at which the final diagnosis was established was 52 days. Confirmed cases have only been reported in Aguascalientes. Baja California Sur, Chihuahua, México City, Guanajuato, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico State, Nayarit, Nuevo Leon, Tabasco, Veracruz and Zacatecas. HPA benign cases were 13.3%, mild PKU 26.67% moderate PKU 20% and severe PKU 40%. **Conclusions:** The incidence of phenylketonuria found in our institution in Mexico is lower than reported internationally; we observed higher prevalence of cases in Bajio states. It is necessary to maintain an active surveillance system to improve the opportunity of diagnosis and treatment of patients.

P055 - Hyperactivity: A Nearly Feature of Homocystinuria, Case Report

Porras, L.(1); Sierra-ramírez, A.(2); Silvestre, J.(3); Muñoz, N.(4)

(1): Clínica Comfamiliar Risaralda, Pereira, Colombia
(2): Colciencias
(3): Universidad de las Americas
(4): Metabolic Therapies

Inherited metabolic disorders comprehend a several diseases more commonly thoughtful in the setting of an acute illness with clinical decompensation. Howevèr they could have more insidiously presentation, with behavioral and psychiatric manifestations delaying the identification of the subjacent disorder. Homocystinuria is a chronic and disable illness, which classically has been taken into account their manifestations ophthalmologic, cardiologic and skeletal as marfanoid habit and in general its systemic commitment, neglecting behavioral and psychiatric manifestations, which could be the initial feature of this disorder. In this case report, we are going to describe two siblings diagnosed with homocystinuria, both patients with behavioral disturbances and academic concerns. Patient number one, she was referred to a medical examination because academic concerns, unnoticed the possible diagnoses of inherited metabolic disorder, despite that her parents were consanguineous and she had severe myopia. Only two years later, when she debuted with *ectopia lentis* the diagnoses was made, it showing as that this patients could be consulting for academic concerns without this kind of etiologies are taken into account. The diagnoses in patient number two is