

POSTER PRESENTATION

Open Access

# A multicenter study of endocrine abnormalities in septo-optic dysplasia (SOD) in Asean countries

Suttipong Wacharasindhu<sup>1\*</sup>, Pattareeya Yottasan<sup>1</sup>, Somchit Jaruratanasirikul<sup>1</sup>, Ouyporn Panamonta<sup>1</sup>, Kevallee Unachak<sup>1</sup>, Aman Pulungan<sup>2</sup>, Muhammad Faizi<sup>2</sup>, Nur Rochmah<sup>2</sup>, Susana Campos<sup>3</sup>, SiokSoan Chan Cua<sup>3</sup>, Fatimah Binti Harun<sup>4</sup>, Muhammad Yazid Jalaludin<sup>4</sup>, Vu Chi Dung Noi tiet<sup>5</sup>

From 8th APPEs Biennial Scientific Meeting  
Darwin, Australia. 29 October – 1 November 2014

## Background

Septo-optic dysplasia (SOD) is a heterogeneous malformation condition consisting of optic nerve hypoplasia, various types of forebrain defects and hormonal deficiencies. This study aims to expand knowledge about endocrine abnormalities in patients with SOD in ASEAN countries.

## Material and method

Forty-eight patients (27 male, 21 female) who has been diagnosed as having SOD in ASEAN countries were clinically reviewed from medical records.

## Results

Clinical manifestations and endocrine abnormalities of the patients are shown in Table 1.

## Conclusion

This multicenter and multinational study shows that about 20-35 % of SOD patients have endocrine abnormalities. Hypothyroidism and GH insufficiency are the most common endocrine problems associated with this condition.

**Table 1 Clinical manifestation of SOD patients**

Clinical manifestation		Clinical manifestation	
Age at presentation (months) mean ± SD	33 ± 39 months (range 20 - 178)	MRI findings	Absence of septum pellucidum(%) 62
Ht SDS, mean ± SD	-0.97 ± 1.97		Pituitary hypoplasia (%) 33
Wt SDS, mean ± SD	0.02 ± 2.35		Abnormal of corpus callosum (%) 16
Eye presentation	Nystagmus (%) 54	Endocrine abnormalities	Cortical dysplasia (%) 8
	Squint (%) 3		Hypothyroid (%) 35
	Poor vision (%) 35		GH insufficiency (%) 29
Delayed development (%)	16.2		Delayed/arrested puberty/suspected HG (%) 23
Seizure (%)	7.9		Cortical insufficiency (%) 17
Hypoglycemia (%)	8.1		Diabetes insipidus (%) 19
Neonatal jaundice (%)	2.7	Eye examination	Unilat ON hypoplasia 13
Undescended testes (%) (boys)	5.4		Bilat ON hypoplasia 84
Micropenis (%) (boys)	21		Microcornea 3

HG = Hypogonadism, ON = Optic nerve

<sup>1</sup>A ASEAN Study group, Thailand

Full list of author information is available at the end of the article

**Authors' details**

<sup>1</sup>A ASEAN Study group, Thailand. <sup>2</sup>A ASEAN Study group, Indonesia.

<sup>3</sup>A ASEAN Study group, Philippines. <sup>4</sup>A ASEAN Study group, Malaysia.

<sup>5</sup>A ASEAN Study group, Vietnam.

Published: 28 April 2015

doi:10.1186/1687-9856-2015-S1-P85

**Cite this article as:** Wacharasindhu *et al.*: A multicenter study of endocrine abnormalities in septo-optic dysplasia (SOD) in Asean countries. *International Journal of Pediatric Endocrinology* 2015 2015 (Suppl 1):P85.

**Submit your next manuscript to BioMed Central  
and take full advantage of:**

- Convenient online submission
- Thorough peer review
- No space constraints or color figure charges
- Immediate publication on acceptance
- Inclusion in PubMed, CAS, Scopus and Google Scholar
- Research which is freely available for redistribution

Submit your manuscript at  
[www.biomedcentral.com/submit](http://www.biomedcentral.com/submit)

