

Large cardiac rhabdomyoma in two infants; good response to medical management:

A brief report Chinawa JM 1*, Swati G 2 , Trivedi B 2 1 Department of Paediatrics, University of Nigeria/ University of Nigeria Teaching Hospital, Enugu State, Nigeria. 2 Fortis Hospital limited, Bhandup (West), Mumbai, India. *Email: josephat.chinawa@unn.edu.ng Background: Rhabdomyomas are rare tumours in children often associated with tuberous sclerosis. They are usually diagnosed during antenatal period as an incidental finding. Case presentation: The first case is a 2.5-month-old who was diagnosed to have rhabdomyomas at gestational age of 24 weeks. Electrocardiogram revealed left axis deviation and multiple premature atrial contractions. Echocardiography showed massive tumour occupying the right ventricular cavity. Tuberous sclerosis was seen on magnetic resonance imagery. He was commenced on Everolimus with obvious regression of tumour. The second case is an 8-month-old male who was referred to us for cardiac evaluation. Echocardiography showed two masses of rhabdomyoma. He was also placed on Everolimus but was lost to follow up. Conclusion: Rhabdomyomas are rare tumours of the heart which respond well to chemotherapy. Keywords: rhabdomyoma; tuberous sclerosis; everolimus; echocardiography

OCAR2 Primary hypertension among apparently healthy secondary school students in Osogbo, south-western Nigeria Kayode OV 1 , Oyedeji GA1 , Oninla SO1 , Okeniyi JAO2 Odeyemi OA1 , Adesokan FJ 1 1Department of Paediatrics, LAUTECH teaching hospital Osogbo, Osun state 2Department of Paediatrics, Obafemi Awolowo University Teaching Hospitals Complex, Ile Ife, Osun State *Email: medicoval@gmail.com Introduction and Objectives: Hypertension in young children is defined as systolic or diastolic blood pressure (BP) greater than or equal to the 95th percentile for a given age, gender or height on repeated BP measurements. Incidence of hypertension with its complications among young persons, is globally on the rise. The objective of the study was to determine the prevalence of primary hypertension among apparently healthy secondary students in Osogbo, Nigeria. Materials and methods: A school-based cross-sectional study involving 404 students selected from 6 different schools in Osogbo. Six BP measurements were taken at different visits using auscultation method after a negative urine dip stick test result in every subject. Anthropometry was also done while those with persistently elevated BP had electrocardiography, echocardiography and renal scans. Results: Of the 404 students studied, 14 students (3.5%) had hypertension while 25 (6.2%) had prehypertension. All students with elevated BP had normal renal scans. However, 7 (29%) of the 24 students who had echocardiography and electrocardiography done, had evidence of left ventricular hypertrophy. Conclusion: Hypertension with evidence of target organ damage exists among adolescents in Osogbo. All were due to primary hypertension. Keyword: Primary hypertension, Nigeria, Secondary School.