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Refractory rickets secondary to distal renal tubular acidosis: A rare case report.

Gajanan Yelme

Shri Balaji Institute of medical science and research, India

Type I (distal) renal tubular acidosis (RTA) is a disorder associated with inability of distal tubule to secrete H⁺ ion which causes hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis. It is also characterized by an abnormal increase in urine pH, reduced urinary excretion of ammonium and bicarbonate ions, and mild or no deterioration in renal function. The children suffering from rickets secondary to distal RTA may not respond to usual doses of calcium and Vitamin D. Thorough workup and cautious management is required in these cases. Here we present a case of 2-year-old male child who presented to us with pneumonia, failure to thrive, developmental delay, features of rickets, nephrocalcinosis and acidosis. The patient was diagnosed as refractory rickets and managed for the same.

Key words : Rickets , Distal renal tubular acidosis , hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis

gajuyelme@gmail.com

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