ABSTRACT FROM CURRENT LITERATURE

Diagnostic Accuracy of Indian Scale for Assessment of Autism (ISAA) in Children Aged 2-9 Years

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Objective: To determine the diagnostic accuracy of Indian Scale for Assessment of Autism (ISAA) in children aged 2-9 year at high risk of autism, and to ascertain the level of agreement with Childhood Autism Rating Scale (CARS).

Design: Diagnostic Accuracy study

Setting: Tertiary-level hospital.

Participants: Children aged between 2 and 9 year and considered to be at a high risk for autism (delayed development, and age-inappropriate cognition, speech, social interaction, behavior or play) were recruited. Those with diagnosed Hearing impairment, Cerebral palsy, Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or Pervasive developmental disorders (PDD) were excluded.

Methods: Eligible children underwent a comprehensive assessment by an expert. The study group comprising of PDD, Global developmental delay (GDD) or Intellectual disability was administered ISAA by an investigator after one week. Both evaluators were blinded. ISAA results were compared to the Expert's diagnosis and CARS scores.

Results: Out of 102 eligible children, 90 formed the study group (63 males, mean age 4.5y). ISAA had a sensitivity 93.3, specificity of 97.4, positive and negative likelihood ratios 85.7 and 98.7 and positive and negative predictive values of 35.5 and 0.08, respectively. Reliability was good and validity sub-optimal (r low, in 4/6 domains). The optimal threshold point demarcating Autism from 'No autism' according to Receiver Operating Characteristic curve was ISAA score of 70. Level of agreement with CARS measured by Kappa coefficient was low (0.14).

Conclusions: The role of ISAA in 3-9 year old children at high risk for Autism is limited to identifying and certifying Autism at ISAA score of 70. It requires re-examination in 2-3 year olds.

Kawasaki Disease with Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia

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Background: Association of autoimmune haemolytic anaemia has been seldom reported with Kawasaki disease. Case characteristics: A 7-month-old boy, presented with prolonged fever, erythematous rash, severe pallor and hepatosplenomegaly.

Observations: Positive Direct Coombs test and coronary artery aneurysm on echocardiography. He was managed with steroids along with intravenous immunoglobulins and aspirin.

Outcome: Early identification of the condition helped in the management.

Message: Patients of autoimmune hemolytic anemia with unusual features such as prolonged fever, skin rash, and mixed antibody response in Coombs test should be evaluated for underlying Kawasaki disease as a possible etiology.

Nocturnal Enuresis among Nigerian Children and its Association with Sleep, Behavior and School Performance

Ou anyanwu, Rc Ibekwe, Ml Orji

Objective: To study the association of nocturnal enuresis with sleep, behavior and school performance.
Methods: Hospital-based, cross-sectional descriptive study of 216 children (e"6-year-old) using structured questionnaire and behavioral tools.

Results: Prevalence of enuresis was 37.0%. Nocturnal enuresis was significantly associated with abnormal behaviour ($P=0.049$) and poor sleep hygiene ($P<0.05$). School performance was not associated with enuresis.

Conclusion: Children with nocturnal enuresis were at an increased risk of behavioral problems and poor sleep hygiene.