OR13-06
BACKGROUND: Fracture events in older adults are important opportunities for secondary prevention. In response to national (HEDIS) quality metrics in 2008, our medical group implemented a fracture prevention program, identifying women age ≥65y who experienced a fracture and targeting them for osteoporosis screening or treatment within six months. In 2015, we added an outreach program for “high-risk secondary fracture prevention” targeting women age 60-85y and men age 70-85y for osteoporosis therapy within 6 months after a hip, pelvic, humerus, wrist or vertebral fracture. This study examines whether targeting “high-risk fracture” in women and men results in higher treatment rates following a non-vertebral major osteoporotic fracture.

METHODS: This retrospective study was conducted using data from women age 60-85y and men age 70-85y who experienced a fracture of the hip, humerus, and wrist in 2013-2014 (Cohort 1, the era of our HEDIS-only program) or 2015-2016 (Cohort 2, the era of our added “high-risk secondary fracture prevention” program). We excluded patients with primary bone disorders or metastatic cancer and those with osteoporosis treatment in the year prior to fracture. Osteoporosis drug therapy (oral/IV bisphosphonates, denosumab, raloxifene or teriparatide) initiated within six months after the fracture date was assessed. Differences between groups were compared using the chi-squared test, and multivariable logistic regression was used to examine predictors of treatment.

RESULTS: There were 5727 (Cohort 1) and 6469 (Cohort 2) adults identified with hip, humerus, or wrist fracture (high risk fracture). Wrist fracture was the most prevalent fracture in women and hip fracture the most prevalent in men. Osteoporosis treatment initiation within 6 months of the fracture date was achieved for 38% of women and 13% of men in Cohort 1 and 37% of women and 25% of men in Cohort 2. Among women age 60-64, treatment increased from 14% (Cohort 1) to 25% (Cohort 2). Overall, fracture in the later era (2015-2016) was associated with a slightly lower odds of post fracture treatment initiation (adjusted odds ratio OR 0.8, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.7-0.9) in women 65-85y; however, a much higher odds of treatment was seen (OR 2.3, 95% CI 1.9-2.9) for men 70-85y. Older age, hip fracture, and past osteoporosis therapy were also associated with greater odds of treatment within 6 months.

CONCLUSION: Targeted high-risk fracture intervention resulted in a 2-fold increase in osteoporosis treatment after major non-vertebral osteoporotic fracture in men 70-85y and women 60-64y, the demographic subgroups not previously targeted by HEDIS-based intervention. However, treatment of fractures in women already targeted by HEDIS-based intervention did not increase. Future studies should address potential barriers to treatment and assess the impact of added high-risk fracture outreach on adherence to therapy.
1) the adult endocrinologist should carefully read paediatricians’ letters and check whether action is required (i.e. check whether an appointment is requested)
2) the paediatrician should ascertain whether the appointment is really made and received by the patient
3) the patients and/or caregivers should be instructed to alarm the hospital when they do not receive the appointment.
These actions require relatively little effort and may prevent the part of drop-outs that is caused by logistic failures.

Pediatric Endocrinology

PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINE CASE REPORTS I

Twins with a Homozygous Variant of ARNT2, This Is a Known Saudi Mutation (KSM) of Webb- Dattani Syndrome
Abdullah Abdulrahman Aljasser, MD.
Prince Sultan Military Medical City, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia.

SAT-062
Webb-Dattani syndrome (WEDAS) is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by mutation in the ARNT2 gene characterized by frontotemporal hypoplasia, globally delayed development, and pituitary and hypothalamic insufficiency. The condition is reported to be associated with consanguinity and with Saudi Arabian ancestry. We presented twin baby girls with developmental delay seizures, and microcephaly. They have also hypopituitarism in the form of diabetes insipidus and hypocortisolism. also they have cortical blindness. Their brain MRI shows brain atrophic changes and delayed myelination thin corpus callosum, and small pituitary gland ad absence posterior high signal spot and pituitary stalk. Genetic testing by Exome sequencing was done and it shows A homozygous variant of ARNT2 (ARNT2:NM_014862:exon3:c.147-1G>A). One of this twin her condition deteriorated with uncontrolled seizures and spasticity and died at age 22 months. Conclusion: we report another cases of the ARNT2 mutation in a Saudi family illustrating the disease of webb-dattani Syndrome with seizures and hypopituitarism and severe visual impairment and global developmental delayment.

Tumor Biology

TUMOR BIOLOGY: GENERAL, TUMORIGENESIS, PROGRESSION, AND METASTASIS

The Secretory Vesicle Membrane Protein, CYB561, Promotes the Growth and Metastatic Potential of Castration-Resistant Neuroendocrine Prostate Cancer
Kevin Christian V. Olarte, M.Sc., Pia D. Bagamasbad, PhD.
National Institute of Molecular Biology and Biotechnology, University of the Philippines Diliman, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines.

SAT-132
An increase in the population of neuroendocrine (NE) differentiated (NED) cells and their secretory products are closely correlated with prostate cancer (PCa) resistance to existing therapies and eventual progression to castration-resistant PCa (CRPC). It is hypothesized that NED cells secrete neuropeptides that support tumor growth and induce aggressiveness of adjacent proliferating tumor cells through a paracrine mechanism. A gene that is constitutively expressed in secretory vesicles of NE cells, and has been previously found to be highly expressed in CRPC and cancer of several tissues is Cytochrome b561 (CYB561). The CYB561 gene encodes a secretory vesicle transmembrane protein that primarily functions in the regeneration of ascorbic acid, a necessary step in the ω-aminidation activation process in the biosynthesis of most neuropeptides. The CYB561 protein also exhibits ferrireductase activity and may contribute in regulating iron transport and metabolism, which are two other pathways often dysregulated in cancer. These findings led us to hypothesize that CYB561 may be a key player in the NE differentiation process that drives the progression of prostate cancers into the more aggressive NE subtype. In our study, we found that CYB561 expression is higher in metastatic and NE PCa (NEPC) models compared to normal prostate epithelia, and that its expression is not affected by androgen treatment or steroid deprivation. Lentiviral-mediated knockdown of CYB561 in the NEPC cell line, PC-3, decreased the expression of genes involved in NE differentiation and labile iron pool storage, decreased cell proliferation, reduced cell survival in a colony formation assay, and slowed down cell migration in a wound-healing assay. Treatment of normal prostate epithelial cells, PNT1A, with conditioned media from CYB561 knockdown PC-3 cells led to a decrease in proliferation rate when compared to treatment of PNT1A cells with media from CYB561 expressing (control) PC-3 cells. Taken together, our findings demonstrate the role of CYB561 in supporting the growth and metastatic potential of NEPC cells, and highlights the potential use of CYB561 as a therapeutic target and biomarker that can be used to identify more aggressive disease.

Pediatric Endocrinology

PEDIATRIC ENDOCRINE CASE REPORTS II

A Case of Growth Hormone Deficiency in Sturge-Weber Syndrome
Jeongju Hwang, MD, Jeesuk Yu, MD, PhD.
Dankook University Hospital, Dankook University College of Medicine, Cheonan, Korea, Republic of.

MON-077
Introduction: Sturge-Weber syndrome (SWS) is a congenital neurocutaneous disorder characterized by a port wine stain on the skin in the distribution of the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve (vascular malformation of skin), glaucoma, and leptomeningeal angiomas. Central nervous system abnormalities may increase the risk of hypothalamic-pituitary dysfunction. One previous study showed that SWS patients had higher prevalence of growth hormone deficiency than the general population although the etiology is unclear. This case report describes a patient who was initially diagnosed with SWS and later confirmed with complete growth hormone deficiency.
Case: A 7-year-and-11-month-old boy who had been diagnosed with SWS visited a tertiary center for the