



the constricting bands in some of the fingers. She was discharged from the hospital on day 24, and currently, at 3 months, she has a normal development and is followed by a multidisciplinary team that includes an orthopaedic surgeon (Figure).

Discussion: Amniotic band sequence is a poorly known entity that can severely affect an otherwise normally developed baby. Efforts should be made to both understand its risk factors in a way that can lead to its prevention and to make the earliest possible detection so proper management can be ensured. Serial ultrasound examination is crucial so that timely in utero lysis of constriction rings can be offered before severe vascular compromise to restore normal perfusion and prevent amputation.

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Poster Presentation

Topics: RARE DISEASES

Keywords: Gaucher disease, treatment

Different treatment outcomes in Gaucher disease type 1: case studies

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Background: The initial diagnosis of Gaucher disease (GD) is based on the β -glucosidase enzyme activity. However, similar levels of enzymes are not a predictor of treatment outcomes in different patients.

Case Presentation Summary: Patient A, male born in 2003, and patient B, a female born in 2004, diagnosed with GD type 1 (GD1) at the age of 1 year 9 months and 6 years, respectively, due to hepatosplenomegaly, anaemia, thrombocytopenia and ecchymoses. Enzyme testing revealed undetectable levels of β -glucosidase activity in both patients. DNA analysis showed two different mutations, one of which was homozygous G377S/G377S mutation. Both patients have been receiving imiglucerase 60 units/kg IV every other week. Patient A started his therapy at the age of 2 years 11 months while patient B – at 7,5 years. After treatment initiation, both patients displayed positive dynamics with significant improvement of laboratory haematological values, fading of hemorrhagic rashes. The spleen size was reduced by one third in patient A and returned to normal in-patient B. At age 9, patient A underwent an interruption in ERT that was followed by poor treatment compliance. The consequent period of irregular therapy received by patient A resulted in retardation of clinical and laboratory pictures. Patient B continued to display favourable

overall status. BMI, height and hematologic values are within the reference range. Liver and spleen sizes remained normal. Opposite to this, patient A had not demonstrated the reduction of spleen size. The patient developed spleen calcifications and osteoporosis of the hips. From 14 years of age patient's behaviour changed; he stopped talking, demonstrated autistic behaviour.

Learning Points Discussion: Two patients with GD1, who had undetectable enzyme levels, similar disease onset, and progression, display dramatic differences in treatment outcomes. Thorough evaluation brought to the assumption that treatment interruptions may lead to irreversible complications and affect the efficiency of the treatment. We conclude that discontinuation of ERT without medical reasons should be avoided because the beneficial clinical effects are soon lost when treatment is interrupted.

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Poster Presentation

Topics: PSYCHIATRY, PUBLIC HEALTH, COVID-19

Keywords: Covid 19, school, mental health, remote learning

Exploring the impact of school closures on the mental health of children in grades K-12 in the United States during the COVID-19 pandemic

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Background and Objectives: In March 2020, approximately 57 million children were affected by massive school closures in the wake of the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic. Many child advocates expressed concerns about the impact of physical school closures and transition to virtual learning on school-aged children's mental health and well-being, particularly those who utilized resources, such as counselling or special education, within the school system. This systematic review was done to identify a) the effect and impact of school closures on the mental health of children in grades K-12, if any, and b) to guide future research on the topic.

Methods: A systematic review focused on published articles addressing the effect that COVID-19 related school closures and transition to virtual learning had on school-aged children's and adolescents' mental health. Inclusion criteria included: human studies, scholarly papers, school-aged children, SARS-CoV-2 research, mental health impacts, an article written in English, and research-based in the United States. Exclusion criteria included: not human studies, studies not available in English, individuals over 18 years old, and SARS-CoV or MERS-CoV research. The search was conducted between March 20, 2021, and April 18, 2021. Articles were further screened utilizing the PRISMA flow diagram. Once screened, included articles were reviewed by one member of the research team and a PICO-style analysis was used for each article. After the initial review, a total of 11 articles were included in this systematic review.

Learning Points Discussion: We identified several areas of a child's life that school closures limited access to, such as reduced-cost meals, mental health services, and special education. Since the school closures and subsequent transition to online schooling, these resources became unavailable or limited by virtual technology. Children from lower socioeconomic backgrounds and marginalized communities were particularly vulnerable to negative mental health changes due to school closures and decreased access to school-based resources. These individuals belonging to a lower socioeconomic class are more likely to have inadequate computers to utilize in-home