The trend of the last 10 years of phenylketonuria in Lorestan province

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Introduction: Phenylketonuria is one of the most common metabolic disease that can lead to mental retardation. In the first days of life detection can help prevent complications of the disease. This study aimed to determine the incidence of phenylketonuria in the province was conducted during 94-1385.

Method: This is an observational study that includes all cases of disease identified during March 1385 to March 1394, respectively. The data records were collected. Czech variables entered in the list extract data including gender, year and month of birth, city of residence, parental education, parental occupation, parental kinship, genetic counseling and screening, respectively. Recorded data after completing the software Stata-12 were analyzed and analyzed. Descriptive statistics were used to determine the demographic characteristics of the patients.

Findings: During 94-1385 were identified 67 infants with Phenylketonuria and 9/1 of live births was estimated at 10,000. The highest incidence rate of 3.86 per 10,000 live births in the year 1393 was. Nour city of Borujerd city, with an incidence of 5.7 in 10,000 maximum and minimum incidence rate was 0.53 per 10,000 among the 67 patients, 41 patients (61%) were female and 26 (39%) were male. His parents are consanguineous in 82% of patients, about 92 percent of parents of children with genetic counseling had done .

Conclusion: Screening, particularly in babies whose parents are being related to each other can be a key step in the prevention of this disease. Parental awareness on the advice of Genetics and screening in newborns can be used as a public health intervention is important.

Keywords: phenylketonuria , Lorestan province