P-002 - METABOLIC CHARACTERIZATION OF THE POPULATION WHO ASSIST SOME DISABILITY ATTENTION CENTERS OF THE CITY OF CALI AND AREAS OF INFLUENCE

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INTRODUCTION: Inborn errors of metabolism (IMD) are biochemical alterations of genetic origin due to errors in the structure or function of protein molecules. The majority of these EIM give rise to diseases that produce alterations in the physical, mental and other structural anomalies that affect the good functioning of the individual. In Colombia, to date there is not an expanded screening program for Congenital Metabolism Diseases that allows an early diagnosis of these diseases, for this reason those affected are not identified in a timely manner, suffering the serious consequences of the disease. OBJECTIVE: Metabolically characterize the population that attends disability care centers of the City of Cali and areas of influence. METHODOLOGY: descriptive, observational, non-experimental, prevalence study, in 1000 patients of all ages, attending different disability care centers of the municipality. The presence of EIM was determined through biochemical tests (amino acids, carbohydrates and mucopolysaccharides) and data analysis and statistical tests were performed. RESULTS: 22.6% of the patients were positive for any of the tests carried out in the screening; of these patients, 88 were female and 138 male, with ages between 0 months and 66 years. In the amino acid analysis, 165 patients had positive results for this test (16.5%): 34% were positive for the Dinitrofenilhidracin + Ferric chloride test, 19% positive for Dinitrofenilhidracina test and 15% positive for Ferric Chloride. Also 11% of the 1000 patients analyzed were positive for the analysis of carbohydrates by the Benedict test and 1.8% of the patients had a positive result in the analysis of mucopolysaccharides: 15 patients tested positive for cetyl pyridium chloride, 1 for acid albumin and 2 for both tests. CONCLUSION: A positive result in one or several diagnostic tests indicates that there is a probability that the patient has a metabolic disease. Early diagnosis and appropriate and timely treatment of these diseases in the city could allow patients to lead a better quality of life, reducing the consequences and damage to organs and systems, which impacts the morbidity and mortality attributed to this cause.