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Re-evaluation of Congenital Hypothyroidism

I read with much interest the work done by Nair, *et al*. [1] in evaluating children with congenital hypothyroidism and the effect of stopping/withholding thyroxine by 3 years of age. I would like to highlight that with a smaller sample and nonnormal distribution of data, reporting of medians may be more relevant, as in the case of age at diagnosis. In addition, since repeated measurements of TSH, T4 and T3 were available, repeated measures analysis of variance (RMANOVA), would have been a more appropriate test to be used. If the

assumption of fixed interval between repeated measures is violated or differences are non-normal, Friedman test may be applied. The conclusions drawn that permanent and transient hypothyroidism had significantly different TSH values to begin with and different dosing requirements of thyroxine may still be valid and biologically plausible.

P Ramesh Menon and K Rajmohan

Department of Pediatrics, Government TD Medical College, Alappuzha, Kerala, India. rpmpgi@gmail.com

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Esophageal Diverticulum: An Unusual Cause of Recurrent Vomiting and Dysphagia

Symptomatic esophageal diverticula are rare in infants and children [1]. We report a 6-year-old boy with esophageal diverticulum who presented to us with dysphagia, frequent vomiting, and chest pain since one year of age, mimicking a simple gastroesophageal reflux.

On physical examination, his growth was normal. A barium esophagram showed a sac-shaped esophageal diverticulum arising from the left side of the lower third of the esophagus (*Fig* 1). Esophagoscopy demonstrated a broad-based esopha-



FIG. 1 The barium esophagram showed one diverticulum (arrow) arising from the left side of the lower third of the esophagus.