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Organism	No (%)	Resistance pattern		
Staphylococcus aureus	459 (44.8)	283/444 (63.7%) methicillin		
Coagulase-negative Staphylococcus	254 (24.8)	168/234 (71.8%) methicillin		
Enterococcus species	73 (7.1)	19/70 (27.1%) vancomycin		
Escherichia coli	47 (4.6)	14/42 (33.3%) 3rd generation cephalosporines		
Acinetobacter species	45 (4.4)	17/44 (38.6%) meropenem		
Klebsiella species	39 (3.8)	3/33 (9.1%) 3rd generation cephalosporines		
Enterobacter species	36 (3.5)	5/29 (17.2%) 3 rd generation cephalosporines		

TABLE I ORGANISM FROM BLOOD CULTURE IN PEDIATRIC SEPSIS AND THEIR RESISTANCE PATTERN

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Prevalence of Congenital Hypothyroidism in Northern Border Region of Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

This retrospective study was done to assess the prevalence of congenital hypothyroidism among children born in Arar city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during years 2008 to 2014. Data were collected from newborns registry in Central hospital. The prevalence of congenital hypothyroidism was 2.6 per 10,000 live births with no gender difference.

Keywords: Neonate, Newborn screening, Prevalence, Thyroid disorders.

Congenital hypothyroidism (CH), occurring in approximately 1:2000 to 1:4000 newborns [1], is one of the most common preventable causes of intellectual disability [2]. Screening programs for CH have been developed in many countries [3]. There are three screening methods used including primary thyroid-stimulating hormone (TSH) with backup thyroxin (T4), primary T4 with backup TSH, and combined TSH plus T4 method. Primary TSH with backup T4 is more sensitive while primary T4 with backup TSH is more specific in detecting CH [4].

This retrospective study was done to assess the prevalence of congenital hypothyroidism among children born in Arar Central Hospital, Arar city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia between 2008 and 2014. We analyzed records from 19,013 deliveries and 18,989 screened newborns. Blood samples were collected on filter paper from newborns on the fifth day after delivery, and tested for both TSH and T4. The cut-off value for TSH was 10 mU/L.

The prevalence of hypothyroidism among newborns for the whole observation period 2008 to 2014 was 3.1 per 10,000 in males and 2.1 per 10,000 in females, and the total prevalence was 2.6 per 10,000 (0.03%) (*Table I*).

The incidence of congenital hypothyroidism in our area is similar to that reported in other countries [5], but lower than that reported in Najran, a southern province of

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Saudi Arabia, where the incidence has been reported to be 1 in 1400 [6]. Other studies in the country reported an incidence of 1 in 2500 to 1 in 3500.

In conclusion, the prevalence of congenital hypothyroidism in Arar City, Saudi Arabia for the observation period between 2008 to 2014 was 2.6 per 10,000 (0.03%) with no gender differences.

Contributions: All authors were involved in conceptualizing the study and acquisition/analysis of data. SAA, SHA and AAB drafted the manuscript, which was critically revised by HTM and AMA.

Funding: Deanship of scientific research, Northern Borders University, Arar city, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. *Competing interest*: None stated.

Shehab A Alenazi, Sawsan H Abdalla, #Hassan T Mohamed, ^{\$}Amer A Balla and ^{\$}Abdelrahman M Abukanna

From Department of Pediatrics and ^{\$}Internal Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Northern Border University and [#]Maternity and Pediatrics Hospital Ministry of Health, Arar, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). *amaabukanna63@hotmail.com

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 TABLE I
 DETAILS
 OF
 NEWBORNS
 SCREENED
 FOR

 HYPOTHYROIDISM

Year	Number of deliveries	Sex		Number of screened newborns	Newborn with positive screening	
		Males	Females		Males	Females
2008	2562	1323	1239	2560	1	
2009	2473	1264	1209	2470		1
2010	2622	1327	1295	2618		1
2011	2587	1265	1322	2585	1	
2012	2864	1453	1411	2860		
2013	2912	1498	1414	2908		
2014	2993	1530	1463	2988	1	
Total	19013	9660	9353	18989	3	2

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