syndrome that has attracted a great deal of attention because of an uneven neurolinguistic profile characterized by relative strengths in language, facial processing, and social cognition in the context of poorer spatial cognition, planning, and problem solving. WS has also been used as evidence for the existence of dissociations within subsystems of the language module itself. It has been reported that individuals with WS perform better on grammatical versus lexical tasks and on regular versus irregular forms.

OBJECTIVE: This study addressed 2 main questions: (1) Do individuals with WS show differences between language and cognition? (2) Do individuals with WS perform differently across tasks that tap different aspects of language?

METHODS: We investigated nonverbal and verbal abilities of 20 Greek-speaking children with WS (aged 6–18 years with molecular definition of chromosome 7 deletions) and compared their performance to a group of 20 normal children aged 4 to 10 years. The 2 groups were matched on language ability (comprehension and expression) through the Diagnostic Verbal IQ Test. Verbal ability was measured by 3 experimental linguistic measures that assessed comprehension of pronouns and production of verbs and nouns.

RESULTS: Nonverbal IQ was low and ranged from 40 to 68 points. Those in the WS group, as a whole, showed unimpaired performance on pronouns but faced difficulties in using verbs and nouns. Great variation in performance was evident, which highlights the heterogeneity of the group. A subgroup of individuals with WS showed clear dissociations between language and cognition and within language.

CONCLUSIONS: Our results indicate that (1) there is a clear dissociation between language and cognition and (2) children with WS show strengths on some aspects of their linguistic development.

A NORMAL LIFE WITH AN UNHEALTHY BODY: SELF-IDENTITY IN ADOLESCENTS GROWING UP WITH CHRONIC ILLNESS

Submitted by AnneLoes Van Staa

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INTRODUCTION: Chronic illness is often described in terms of biographic disruption. However, for those growing up with congenital disorders, an unhealthy body is the norm. An important developmental task in adolescence is the formation of self-identity. How does a chronic disorder influence the development of self-identity in adolescents?

OBJECTIVE: Our aim was to investigate attitudes and preferences of adolescents living with chronic disorders.

METHODS: A qualitative study was conducted by using semistructured interviews that focused on daily life issues. The sample consisted of 31 adolescents (aged 12–19 years) with various chronic disorders who were randomly selected from the patient database of Erasmus Medical Center-Agia Sophia Children's Hospital. Data analysis was performed by using a qualitative analysis computer program (ATLAS.ti, Berlin, Germany).

RESULTS: For most adolescents with chronic disorders, living with illness is "normal." By comparing themselves with healthy peers, they recurrently stress their own normality. They strongly agreed with the statement, "I am like everyone else, my illness is something extra." Therefore, disclosure of health problems remains a sensitive issue, and contact with fellow patients is not often sought. Most held optimistic views about their futures, and only a minority told problematic accounts of the acceptance of their dysfunctional bodies.

CONCLUSIONS: Normalization of an unhealthy childhood seems to be an important strategy in identity-forming in adolescents. It may be interpreted as denial, but adolescents consider denial to be "dangerous" and "stupid." We view normalization as a strategy to accept reality while preventing illness to dominate their life: "I try not to think about it, not because it scares me, but because it's there."

Endocrinology

LYMPHOCYTES IN PERIPHERAL BLOOD AND THYROID TISSUE IN CHILDREN WITH GRAVES' DISEASE

Submitted by Iwona Ben-Skowronek

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OBJECTIVE: Our goal was to analyze interactions of lymphocytes in peripheral blood and thyroid tissue in children with Graves' disease (GD).

METHODS: The prospective study concerned 15 children affected with GD and 15 healthy children. The levels of autoantibodies against thyrotropin receptor, thyroid peroxidase, and thyroglobulin were assayed. Monoclonal antibodies (Ortho Diagnostic Systems, Raritan, NJ) were used to define peripheral blood lymphocyte subsets and analyzed by using a flow cytometer. After thyroidectomy, thyroid specimens were stained

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