

Results reported 62% victims, 11% bullies and 27% expectators. 8% from Teachers demonstrated confusion to identify bullying and the one's involved on the situation. Bullying happens in private and public schools in similar intensity. It's more reported in children, than adolescents and the verbal teasing is the frequented form of victimization, followed by physical aggressions. According to gender, girls also reported bullying, but it's in a hidden form. 4 months post-treatment, changes were seen in resilience acquisition, bullying reduction and differences based on gender.

Bullying is a pervasive, serious problem. These research findings must be disseminated to practitioners, schools and students to help victims coping with bullying. For those who are not naturally resilient, it's necessary to teach competencies associated with resilience.

443 AGGRESSIVE AND AND SELF-HARM BEHAVIORS IN ADOLESCENTS: THE ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0443

¹P Velotti, ²R Castellano, ¹D Cavanna. ¹Department of Educational Sciences, University of Genoa, Genoa; ²Institute of Psychoanalytic Self Psychology and Relational Psychoanalysis, Roma, Italy

Introduction The ability to regulate emotions has been identified as a protective factor associated with a reduced risk behaviors (Schneider and Caffray, 2000). Studies show that adolescents experience more frequent and intense emotions than individuals younger or older, and that at this stage of the life cycle greatly increases the incidence of conduct disorders. However, most research on emotion regulation has focused on children, while less attention was paid to early adolescence (Eisenberg & Morris, 2002). A better understanding of the emotional development would allow a better understanding of individual differences in regulation and behavior in this period of greatest risk.

Method The sample consisted of 740 adolescents aged between 13 and 19 years (mean age = 16.70, SD=0.91). For participants, attending secondary schools, are administered the following instruments: a) Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS: Giromini, Velotti, et al. 2012), a tool that examines the overall difficulty in regulating emotions through the evaluation of six factors; Aggression Questionnaire (AQ: Fossati et al., 2009) an instrument that measures hostility and aggression through five scales and Risk-Taking and Self-Harm Inventory for Adolescents (RTSHIA: Vrouva, Fonagy, Fearon, Roussow, 2010), a self-report measure designed to assess adolescent RT and SH in community and clinical settings.

Results Preliminary results show the presence of correlations between specific difficulties in emotion regulation, hostility, risk taking and self-harm behaviour, allowing a discussion about the role of emotional regulation in this particular phase of the life cycle.

444 SEXING, FRAPING AND HYPER-TWEETING - WHAT SHOULD PAEDIATRICIANS BE DOING TO HELP?

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0444

¹NN Onugha, ²F Finlay. ¹Child Health Department; ²Community Child Health, Royal United Hospital, Bath, UK

Unwanted sexual solicitation, online harassment, cyber-bullying and depression are all associated risks of social media to adolescents. More than a fifth of teenagers log on to a social media site at least ten times a day, 75% own mobile phones and of these, 25% use them for social media, 54% for texting and 24% for instant messaging. Adolescents often lack awareness of 'the digital footprint'; posting inappropriate messages, private and/or explicit pictures and videos and failing to recognise that 'what goes online, stays online'. Clinicians often see the consequences of these actions, for example, sexual abuse following meeting "friends" online, self harm following cyber-bullying and near-miss suicides following activities like "the choking game" viewed online.

Yet not all social media is bad. Professionals are in a key position to sign-post useful information and health advice via social media; promoting a healthy lifestyle, a balanced diet and sexual health screening.

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) has published policy statements highlighting the impact of mass media and calling for media education to be a key goal for paediatricians. Professionals can provide anticipatory guidance to families, promoting wise-media choices as well as discussing the potential hazards. The AAP have developed a 'Media History form' to facilitate discussion.

We believe that professionals need to work together to ensure that adolescents can enjoy the benefits offered by social media while minimising the risks - how can we best achieve this?

445 THE RANGING NEW FEATURES AS A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO CONSTRUCT NEW PROBIOTIC CONSORTIUM FORMULAS

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0445

V Lakhtin, M Lakhtin, Y Belikova, Y Agapova, Y Kulakova, S Afanasiev, V Aleshkin. G.N. Gabrichevsky Research Institute for Epidemiology & Microbiology, Moscow, Russia

Background Probiotic human bacterial mixtures constructed are important for health [1]. The aim was to develop new perspective variants of the known Russian mixed probiotic "Acilact" (*Lactobacillus* strains NK1+K₈III₂₄+100_{ash}; all strains of human origin) using approach of ranging new parameters of cultural fluids, their fractions and components.

Methods The system of at least 32 parameters was ordered as decreased/increased sequences of 4 members (Acilact and its strains) depending on any selected parameter. The cases of leadership (inverted or not in the sequence) of Acilact or strain(s) are considered as technological advantages of consortium or strain(s).

Results and discussion Among high molecular mass components (at least 30 kD), protein fractions, lectin systems, protease system, oxidase-reductase system, biosurfactants, intrinsic fluorophores containing protein and non-protein components, and activities against eukaryotic human pathogens were evaluated as perspective new features and criteria for construction of new system probiotics of differentially directed action. Non-linear proportional contributions of ingredient strains into final properties of Acilact were observed. Strains as dominant leaders in some features revealed in Acilact can be detected. Examples of significantly new advantages of ingredient strain(s) or Acilact are presented. The net of ordered ranges allows additional control of the results.

Conclusion The approach developed can help in constructing qualitatively new effective and directed mixed extended probiotics based on traditionally used probiotic bacterial industrial strains.

Reference [1]. V.V. Pospelova. Thesis (MD) [Microbial biological preparations for correction of intestinal bacteriocenoses, their designing and using (in Russian)]. Moscow. 1979.

446 BRONCHIAL ASTHMA AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AJMAN, UAE

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0446

¹LJ John, ¹M Arifulla, ²J Sreedharan. ¹Pharmacology; ²Research Division, Gulf Medical University, Ajman, United Arab Emirates

Background and Aims Prevalence of wheezing and allergies among the Arab countries are on a rise due to urbanization resulting in substantial environmental changes. Prevalence of wheezing is about 14% among school children but data on adolescents in the Gulf region is lacking. This study aimed to assess the prevalence of wheezing and bronchial asthma among undergraduate students of Gulf Medical University.

Methods Cross-sectional study was conducted among undergraduate students of Gulf Medical University using a self administered questionnaire as research instrument for data collection. The demographic data and the wheezing and bronchial asthma characteristics, family history was collected and analyzed using SPSS version 19. Chi square test used to test association between variables.

Results A total of 255 students were included; of which 71 (27.8%) had wheezing (Females were 66% and males 34%); Wheezing was more prevalent among African (18%) and Pakistani (16%) nationals. Of 71 students, 41 (57.7%) students experienced 1–3 episodes in last one year, 13 (18.3%) had episodes limiting their speech. Exercise induced wheezing was experienced by 62 (24.3%) participants. The wheezing episodes were most frequent in January and March ($p < 0.05$). Positive family history of wheezing was reported by 29 (40.8%) students. 40.8% students reported that wheezing interfered with their daily and extra-curricular activities. Of the total, 31 (12.2%) students gave history of bronchial asthma of which 16 (50%) had a positive family history of bronchial asthma.

Conclusions Overall higher proportion of students had wheezing symptoms especially among the African students. Strong family history was also noted both wheezing and bronchial asthma.

447 A STUDY OF INFLUENCE OF RELATIONSHIP ON LIFE STYLE AND MENTAL HEALTH OF ADOLESCENT

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0447

M Sharma. *NPSF, WHO, Bikaner, India*

Adolescent period when teen having impact of broken relationship, which affects teens ability to function in life.

Aims & objectives:

1. To study influence of relationship and explore possible causes and solutions to this problem
2. To highlight the importance of impact of relationship on life style and mental health of teens.

Material and method Study done in two Private coaching institute.

250 children of age group 15 to 20 years from two renowned institutes with their parents were interviewed with the help of a pre-set questionnaire. The questions were aimed at knowing the life style and impact of relationship on these children. From this information various problems in each child were identified and then analyzed.

Observations Total number of children was 250, 140 were girls and rest 110 boys. age from 15 to 20 years. 30% of joint family, 45% nuclear family and 25%, 10% broken home Impact on mental health 50%, Social withdrawal 25% Refusal to go to school 25% Poor study behavior and skills 10%, disruptive behavior in classroom 12%, school performance dropping 30%, emotionally unstable behavior 10%, 20% Poor hygiene and grooming 15% Involved in reckless activities 15% Using alcohol or other drugs 10% Skipping school 10% violent behavior.

Conclusion The study clearly bring out that, there is strong influence & impact on the mental health and social development and life style of children Broken relationship having strong impact on mental health, this can be controlled timely by parents with trust and open communication and adolescent counseling.

448 EXUBERANT BILATERAL INGUINAL LYMPHADENOPATHIES: LESS TYPICAL MANIFESTATION OF CAT SCRATCH DISEASE

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0448

¹C Patraquim, ¹Mi Alves, ¹A Antunes, ¹T Pontes, ¹S Martins, ^{1,2}H Antunes. ¹Hospital de Braga, Braga; ²Instituto de Ciências da Vida e da Saúde (ICVS), Escola de Ciências da Saúde da Universidade do Minho, Laboratório Associado ICVS/3B's, Braga/Guimarães, Portugal

Introduction Cat scratch disease (CSD) is caused by *Bartonella henselae* (BH). Regional lymphadenopathy, located to the neck and/or axilla, is the hallmark of CSD.

Case Description A 17-year-old girl presented with a painful right inguinal swelling for the past 3 weeks. Cited contact with small cats. Presented objectively bilateral inguinal lymph node swelling of hard-elastic consistency, 2cm diameter each, barely mobile, with overlying cutaneous inflammatory signs. There were no other palpable lymph nodes, hepatosplenomegaly, lower limbs' abrasions, or perineal abnormalities. C-reactive protein: 43.40mg/L (N:<2.9mg/L). Inguinal ultrasound suggested cellulite with reactive adenitis. The hypothesis of bacterial abscess or BH infection were most probable, however, other diagnoses were considered such as sexually transmitted disease, tuberculosis lymphadenitis or, eventually, lymphoma.

She was hospitalized with (i.v.) intravenous flucloxacillin. Abdominopelvic ultrasound, chest radiograph, and infectious serologies were normal. BH serology remained in progress during hospitalization. Elevation of erythrocyte sedimentation rate (75mm/h). Tuberculin test was negative.

CSD was believed to be the most probable diagnosis, despite the aspect and location of lymphadenopathies, and i.v. clarithromycin was initiated. Aspirative puncture of the enlarged inguinal lymph nodes was performed, exteriorizing a purulent material. BH serology for IgM and IgG was positive. Cytology showed acute inflammatory process with suppuration, and microbiological test was sterile. Searching for bacterial DNA was positive for BH. A month later, she had right inguinal suppuration, and reduction of the lymph nodes size and tenderness.

Discussion The exuberant bilateral lymphadenopathies in less typical location were important confounding factors that led to complementary exams in an usually benign disease.

449 PREVALENCE OF ALLERGY AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, AJMAN, UAE

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0449

¹LJ John, ²M Arifulla, ²J Sreedharan. ¹Pharmacology; ²Gulf Medical University, Ajman, United Arab Emirates

Background and Aims Urbanization and globalization in UAE has resulted in drastic environmental changes and increase in allergens present in the environment and also the prevalence of allergies. Hence, this study aimed to assess the prevalence of allergies among undergraduate students of Gulf Medical University.

Methods This cross-sectional survey was carried out among undergraduate students of Gulf Medical University. A self administered questionnaire was used as research instrument for data collection. The demographic data and allergy characteristics were collected and analyzed using SPSS version 19. Descriptive and analytic statistics were performed.

Results A total of 255 students were included (31% males, 69% females). The commonest allergies among university students were allergic rhinitis 120 (47%); allergic conjunctivitis 104 (40.8%), atopic dermatitis 89 (34.9%) and bronchial asthma 31 (12.2%) in the rank order. Positive family history of allergies was reported by 62 (24.3%) for atopic dermatitis, 39 (15.3%) for allergic rhinitis and 33 (12.9%) for allergic conjunctivitis. The allergies were common among Pakistani and African nationals. Allergic rhinitis was also frequent among Emiratis. Allergies were common during months of January and December. Allergies associated with pollen, food and drug were less frequent. The distribution of allergies based on gender revealed female preponderance in all the types of allergy. Students with allergies reported interference with their daily activities, academic activities, social and extra-curricular activities.

Conclusions Overall higher prevalence of allergies noted among students especially the African and Pakistani students. Adequate