

**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

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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

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**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

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**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