

questionnaire. Different behavior of children has been evaluated: perfectionism, ambition, self-esteem, control of food portions eaten, stress-eating as well as paying attention to other's opinion and appearance.

Results Daughters of younger fathers significantly more often ate in response to worries or problems ($p=0.017$) and had poorer self-esteem compared to the daughters of older fathers ($p=0.0013$). The sons of fathers with higher education significantly more often pointed out slim figure as important ($p=0.0089$). Daughters of fathers with primary education often had low self-esteem compared to their friends ($p=0.014$).

Conclusions

1. The independent predictors of eating disorders father's age and education has been an important modifying factor. Children (especially daughters) of the young, uneducated fathers have more often shown abnormal behaviour and habits in nutrition, indicating anorexia.
2. Mother's age and education have not affected the eating disorders of their children.

460 ASSOCIATION BETWEEN OBESITY AND DEPRESSION IN EMIRATI ADOLESCENTS

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0460

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Background Overweight, obesity is rapidly increasing among children in United Arab Emirates (UAE). This study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression and its relation with obesity in adolescents.

Methods The study sample included 1018 adolescents (12–18 years) from a random sample of 8 schools out of 114 schools in Al Ain district of Abu Dhabi Emirate in UAE. We estimated self-reported symptoms of depression using the Arabic Beck's Depression Inventory (BDI). BMI $\geq 85^{\text{th}}$ and $\geq 95^{\text{th}}$ percentiles were used to define overweight and obesity according to the 2000 CDC growth charts.

Results The prevalence of depression according to the BDI (cut-offpoint:19) was 10.7%. Girls were more likely (OR=3.97, 95%CI: 1.11–14.23) to have depression (12.2%) compared to boys (7.0%). A high proportion of adolescents (33.8%) were overweight and obese. There was a significant ($p=0.047$) correlation between overweight and obesity and depression after adjustment for gender, age, ethnicity and income level.

Conclusion There is disparity in prevalence of depression by gender. There is significant correlation between overweight, obesity and depression irrespective of age, gender, ethnicity and income.

461 RADIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF CAPITAL REALIGNMENT SURGERY FOLLOWING SLIPPED CAPITAL FEMORAL EPIPHYSES (SCFE)

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0461

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Introduction The pinning in situ of slipped capital femoral epiphysis (SCFE) is the accepted gold standard treatment. However the resultant deformity from pinning of severe SCFE creates an altered femoral head-neck relationship. This contributing to femoroacetabular impingement and eventually the development of osteoarthroses.¹

The principal investigator has previously published on the use of two radiographic indices, alpha angle and displacement from Kleins line, surrogates of impingement, to evaluate the femoral head neck

relationship in mild to moderate grade severity SCFE's. treated by pinning in situ.²

Subcapital realignment surgery through surgical hip dislocation has been performed in moderate to severe SCFE in an attempt to restore femoral head neck geometry.³ We describe the use of the two previously recognised radiographic parameters in the setting of capital realignment for the treatment of severe SCFE.

Aims To assess the radiological outcomes; alpha angle, and displacement from Klein's line in patients having undergone capital realignment, compared with normative data.

Methods We retrospectively reviewed 11 patients (6 males, 5 females mean age 12.2 years with moderate to severe (1 moderate: 10 severe) SCFE having undergone capital realignment between 2009 and 2011.

Results Alpha angles restored to normal range in all patients. Klein's line offset was restored to positive displacement in 7 patients, with 3 patients noted to demonstrate a new radiographic finding termed pistol grip type deformity.

Discussion The radiographic parameters of alpha angle and Klein's line offset are useful in quantifying the restoration of proximal femoral anatomy following capital realignment.

462 CLASS III GYNecomASTIA IN PEDIATRIC AGE: A NEW MODIFIED SURGICAL TREATMENT

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0462

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Background Prepubertal gynecomastia is an extremely rare condition usually requiring surgical treatment, especially in case of class III gynecomastia. This study presents cases treated with a new surgical treatment.

Methods Five patients were treated at the Authors' Unit for class III gynecomastia between January 2010 and December 2011 using a modified technique of periareolar incision. Aesthetic results and possible complications of this technique were then observed.

Results All patients were properly treated without the need of further surgery for skin resection. One patient developed stroma, treated with suction; one patient showed hematoma, treated with hot packs for 3 weeks. All patients and their parents were satisfied of the aesthetic results obtained. All patients resumed sport activities 4 weeks after surgery. It was not possible to observe intraoperative complications.

Conclusion The technique used meets safety and efficacy standards for the treatment of this type of pediatric gynecomastia. It also offers the best possible aesthetic results with minimum complications which can be treated without the need of further surgery.

463 ISOLATED TORSION OF INFUNDIBULUM OF THE RIGHT FALLOPIAN TUBE IN A 12-YEAR-OLD GIRL

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.0463

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Introduction Isolated torsion of fallopian tube is a rare cause of acute abdominal pain. It can happen in different portions of the oviduct: in our patient a torsion at the level of the infundibulum occurred.

Case report A 12-year-old post-menarchal girl presented at our Pediatric Surgery Unit with a two days history of lower abdominal