PO-0816 TEMPERAMENT IN VERY PRETERM INFANTS AT 2-YEARS CORRECTED AGE: VALIDATION OF THE INFANT CHARACTERISTIC QUESTIONNAIRE IN THE ITALIAN ACTION COHORT

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Background and aims Temperament in very preterm infants (VPI) has been rarely studied. We used a short version of the Bates Infant Characteristic Questionnaire (ICQ) to explore maternal reported child difficultness in an area-based cohort of Italian VPI.

Methods Study population included 1196 infants (response rate 85%). A medical examination was carried out to assess infants' health and presence of disabilities. A postal maternal questionnaire was used to measure development and temperament. We used the sections corresponding to 'Fussy-difficult' and 'Unadaptable', with 12 items rated on a 7-point Likert-type scale. Higher scores indicate more problematic temperament. Statistical analysis included factor analysis and calculation of Cronbach alpha. To assess validity, comparisons with sleep and eating problems reported by mothers independently from ICQ were carried out.

Results For this study only singletons born from Italian mothers were considered (n. 586); 55% were males, and 21% were below 28 weeks gestation. Forty infants (7%) had at least one severe disability. Mean ICQ score was 34.1 (SD 10.1), and median 33 (range 13–69). Factor loadings were comparable to the original English version, and internal consistency was satisfactory (alpha 0.88 for fussy-difficult and 0.71 for Unadaptable). Infants with difficulties getting to sleep, frequent night awakenings, and 'picky eaters' had significantly higher ICQ scores (p values <0.01).

Conclusion The short version of the ICQ may represent a quick and easily administered tool for the identification of difficult temperament traits in clinical and research settings.

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PO-0817 MEASURING BEHAVIOURAL PROBLEMS IN VERY PRETERM CHILDREN: COMPARISON OF SDQ AND CBCL RESULTS IN THE ITALIAN ACTION COHORT

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Background and aims Very preterm children have increased risk of behavioural problems. Easily administered valid screening tests are required for epidemiological studies. This study aims at exploring the relation between the Child Behaviour Checklist (CBCL) and the shorter Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) in a subsample of the Italian area-based ACTION cohort followed up to school age.

Methods The ACTION follow-up study uses the SDQ parent version to assess the emotional and behavioural problems of children born <32 weeks gestation and survived to school age. For the purposes of the study, a subsample (n.223) of the cohort recruited in Lazio region was administered both SDQ and CBCL, parent-reported. We computed Spearman's rho coefficients to carry out correlation analyses. The K-Cohen Test was used to measure agreement SDQ and CBCL instruments

Results 121 children were males (54.3%). 44 (19.7%) were <28 weeks gestation. Seven had cerebral palsy, 4 were blind or almost blind, and 9 used hearing aids.

According to CBCL, 20 children (9%) had significant and 18 (8.1%) borderline difficulties. SDQ identified as pathological 14 children (6.3%), while 13 were classified as borderline (5.8%). Overall agreement was 86.1% (Kappa 0.47, $p < 0.0001$).

Spearman's rho was 0.63 for emotional/internalising problems, 0.61 for behavioural/externalising, and 0.74 for total problems. All values were statistically significant ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusions Correlation and inter-rater agreement between the two instruments are good. Overall, however, SDQ appeared more conservative in the identification of children with problems.

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PO-0818 A CASE SERIES STUDY ON CLINICAL PROFILE OF CHILDREN WITH NEUROCUTANEOUS SYNDROMES

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Introduction Neurocutaneous syndromes (NCS) are a heterogenous group of disorders characterised by abnormalities of both the integument and central nervous system that are believed to originate from a defect in differentiation of the primitive ectoderm. Cutaneous manifestations usually appear early in life and progress with time, but neurological features generally present at a later age.

Aim To study the clinical profile of children with neurocutaneous syndromes and their various symptomatology, the seizure types and the response to treatment.

Subjects and methods A retrospective crosssectional study was conducted in the Department of Paediatrics, Pushpagiri Medical College Hospital, Tiruvalla, during the period from January 2013 to June 2013. Children between the age group 0 and 15 years were included in the study on the basis of standard diagnostic criteria for different NCS. Investigations done were CT, MRI, EEG,and skin biopsy for appropriate cases

Results The study population comprised of 10 children (5 boys, 5 girls). The various forms of NCS observed were Sturge Weber syndrome (SWS) – 4 Neurofibromatosis (NF1)- 2, Hypomelanosis of Ito (HOI) – 2, Tuberous sclerosis complex (TSC) – 1, and Incontinentia pigmenti (IP) – 1. A total of 8 children (80%) presented with neurological symptoms and the remaining 2 (20%) presented with cutaneous symptoms of which 1 was found to have learning disability on evaluation. The neurological problems were,70% had seizures of which100% were SWS and TSC, 50% were HOI and NF1. 72% had generalised tonic clonic seizures (GTCS) and 28% had focal seizures. The child with TSC showed refractory epilepsy. Developmental delay was detected in 50% of cases and maximum delay was seen in HOI. Family history of