

abilities in children born after IUGR. It seems that biological determinants may be the reason for that stronger dependence of morphological variables on other language abilities and for the formation of a compensatory language mechanisms. Children born after IUGR are risk for difficulties in reading and writing according to the structure of their linguistic knowledge: it is important for all professionals involved in follow-up process of this children.

PO-0845 ACUTE NECROTISING ENCEPHALOPATHY IN CHILDHOOD – EPIDEMIOLOGY, RADIOLOGICAL FINDINGS AND OUTCOMES

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Background and aims Acute necrotizing encephalopathy in childhood (ANEC) is a disease characterised by acute encephalopathy and radiological features of bilateral thalamic necrosis. Medium and long term morbidity is not well described. We describe the mortality and morbidity outcomes in our paediatric cohort with this disease.

Methods This is a retrospective ten-year series. Children aged one month to 18 years diagnosed with 'ANEC' were collated from Neurology and Radiology databases.

18 fulfilled clinical criteria of acute encephalopathy. All were scored with Mizuguchi's radiological checklist by two paediatric neurologists and one radiologist. 11 cases scored unlikely were excluded.

Data analysis focused on discharge and follow-up outcomes.

Results 7 patients were analysed. The median age was 3.7 years. All were previously well with normal development. All had impaired consciousness at presentation with preceding fever and prodrome. Typical radiology showed bilateral thalamic involvement with/without areas of haemorrhage and necrosis. Causative organisms included Influenza A H1N1, Human Herpes Virus 6 and Metapneumovirus. All were treated with steroids, immunoglobulin or both.

Outcomes were evaluated at discharge and follow-up and divided into good or poor (including death). One passed away from brainstem death. All had neurological deficit at discharge: 50% mildly affected; 50% severely affected. 00% in the former group restored normal neurological function on follow-up. In the latter, two responded well to rehabilitation but one remained severely impaired.

Conclusions ANE mortality at our institution is 14%. Morbidity of survivors at discharge is 100%. Long term follow up morbidity however, improves to 50% with half achieving normal neurological function at follow up.

PO-0846 TUMEFACTIVE DEMYELINATING LESIONS IN JUVENILE-ONSET MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS

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Background The pathogenesis of large demyelinating lesions is still controversial. Atypical tumefactive demyelinating lesions

(TDL) associated with acute inflammation, peri-lesional oedema and gadolinium ring enhancement are infrequently described in patients with juvenile-onset multiple sclerosis (MS).

Objective To describe the clinical, imaging and micro-structural metrics of TDLs and chronic MS lesions in patients with juvenile-onset MS.

Methods Ten patients diagnosed with MS were analysed for the presence of TDLs and chronic non enhancing MS lesions. The MS lesions were defined by a region of interest encircling the lesion centre on 2–3 consecutive slices. DTI images were acquired along 31 independent orientations using a single shot echo-planar imaging sequence.

Results Four patients with 6 TDL, developed acute neurological symptomatology. The two girls presented with acute ataxia and aphasia, and the two boys with severe ataxia. Three patients progressed rapidly to develop seizures, became stuporotic and were admitted to the paediatric intensive care unit. Brain MRI demonstrated six TDLs. Analysis of the whole group (10 patients) disclosed 21 chronic non enhancing lesions. Assessment of DTI metrics of TDL as compared to chronic MS lesions disclosed significant differences.

Conclusion TDL are a possible presentation of demyelinating disorders, posing a diagnostic and therapeutic dilemma towards neoplastic lesions. The micro-structural analysis of TDL suggests a severe tissue disruption probably due to the acute inflammatory process and oedema. Our analysis provides metrical tools that together with MR spectroscopy and perfusion may aid to identify accurately TDLs, potentially sparing young patients unnecessary and possibly debilitating brain biopsy.

PO-0847 WITHDRAWN

PO-0848 WITHDRAWN

PO-0849 EXPRESSION PATTERN OF BRAIN SPECIFIC MIR-124, MIR-134, AND MIR-9 IN AN IMMATURE RAT MODEL AND CHILDREN WITH MESIAL TEMPORAL LOBE EPILEPSY

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Background and aims Mesial temporal lobe epilepsy (MTLE) is a particularly devastating form of human epilepsy with significant incidence of medical intractability. MicroRNAs (miRs) are small, noncoding RNAs that regulate post-transcriptional expression of protein-coding mRNAs, which may have key roles in the pathogenesis of MTLE development. We aimed to detect the dynamic expression pattern of brain specific miR-124, miR-134 and miR-9 in the hippocampi of immature rats and children with MTLE.

Methods To study the dynamic expression pattern of brain specific miR-124, miR-134 and miR-9, we performed real-time quantitative PCR on the hippocampi of immature rats at 25 days of age. Expression was monitored in the acute, latent, and chronic stages of disease (2 h and 3 and 8 weeks after induction of lithium-pilocarpine status epilepticus, respectively), and in control hippocampal tissues corresponding to the same

timeframes. Similar expression method was applied to hippocampi obtained from children with MTLE and normal controls.

Results The expression pattern for the miR-124, miR-134 and miR-9 nearly showed the same dynamics in the three stages of MTLE development to be upregulated in the acute and chronic stages and nearly equal to the control in the latent stage, they upregulated also in the children with MTLE.

Conclusions The significant upregulation for the brain specific miR-124, miR-134 and miR-9 in the seizures related stages and children suggested that both can be a potential targets for anti-convulsant drugs in the epileptic developing brains.

PO-0850 RESTING STATE NETWORKS IN PRETERM INFANTS WITH AND WITHOUT INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION

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Background and aims Prematurity and intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is associated with deviations of the developmental trajectory of the brain. We aimed to examine resting state networks (RSNs) in preterm infants with and without IUGR during natural sleep at 12 months.

Methods We included 30 preterm infants (<34 weeks) without focal brain lesions (12 with IUGR and 18 appropriate for gestational age) and 20 born-term infants that were scanned at 12 months during natural sleep. Structural and functional MRI was acquired in a 3T scanner. To account for head movement we performed frame censoring of the data. RSNs were computed using the MELODIC module (FSL software). Dual regression analysis was used to query between-group differences in RSNs.

Results Overall, the degree of movement on functional data was small. In the group we identified nine RSNs encompassing bilaterally the primary visual cortex, auditory cortex, sensori-motor cortex, lateral parietal cortex, precuneus, frontal and a sub-cortical network. Preterm infants had a more prominent cerebellar network compared to term infants. The three groups showed a fragmented default-mode network. No significant differences were found between groups.

Conclusions The spatial patterns of the RSNs observed in preterm and term infants corresponded closely to those observed in adults. These findings may suggest that IUGR and prematurity does not interfere with the normal process of functional brain network development at 12 months of age. The fact that we could not find differences in RSNs does not rule out that alterations could occur later in development.

PO-0851 SLEEP ISSUES FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY: WHY ARE CHILDREN AND THEIR PARENTS AWAKE AT NIGHT? A PILOT STUDY

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Background and aims Children with cerebral palsy (CP) and their caregivers often report poor quality sleep. A proportion of sleep problems can be linked to physical care needs associated with CP; need for repositioning, pain and hygiene. Simple but effective changes can be made to care regimes that may reduce sleep disturbance. However, sleep issues and the subsequent sleep solutions are frequently overlooked. The aim of this pilot study is to identify why children with CP and their parents/caregivers are awake at night-time.

Methods Parents of children with severe CP aged between 6 and 10 years were asked to complete a Time Use Diary (TUD) of their child's night from 6 pm until 9 am for two nights.

Results Eight families returned the study documents, yielding a total of 16 nights of TUD data. Two children slept uninterrupted for both nights. Two children experienced 11 awakenings over the two nights. The remaining 4 children woke 0–2 times across both nights. Waking time ranged from 15 min to 4 h. Reasons for children waking included; need for repositioning or comforting, distress, pain, restlessness.

Conclusion Children with CP and their parents/caregivers wake often and for long periods overnight. The TUD provided rich data in regards to night time awakenings for children with CP and their parents. This data can be used to design sleep interventions to address problematic sleep for this cohort. This study needs to be refined and repeated on a larger scale in order to gain greater breadth of information and validity.

PO-0852 WITHDRAWN

PO-0853 QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AND ADHD BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF TREATMENT

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Background and aims Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and cerebral palsy (CP) are chronic diseases with major impact on quality of life (QoL) of children and their families. The goal of the study was to analyse the influence of pharmacologic treatment concerning the expression of satisfaction as key concept in the areas of life, compared to overall QoL and overall satisfaction on QoL.

Methods The scores assigned to the satisfaction in each area of life were statistically analysed with Wilcoxon test. For correlation analysis of the satisfaction in each area of life with overall QoL and overall satisfaction on QoL, non-parametric Spearman test was applied. Family Quality of Life Survey (FQOLS) - the version addressed to the main caregiver of the child with disability was used.

Results Wilcoxon statistic Z, applied to the comparison between the two time points of the scores for satisfaction in each area of life, resulted in associated statistical significance ($p < 0.01$) for all the areas for both CP and ADHD groups, for the difference between the two time points – before and after treatment.

Conclusions Pharmacologic treatment intervention influenced by a significant improvement the satisfaction in all area of life