AN AUDIT TO CHECK THE AWARENESS AMONG PAEDIATRIC NCHD ABOUT DOCUMENTATION OF CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT IN CLINIC LETTERS IN WEXFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Introduction Development is the period of physical, cognitive and social growth that begins at birth and continues through childhood. Between 1–3% of children suffer from global delay. Maximum development occurs in the first two of years of life. Early recognition of developmental issues is important to have a better outcome, appropriate referral and involvement of other services.

Aim Aims of the audit is to see the awareness among NCHD (non consultant hospital doctors) towards development assessment and documentation in clinical letters of patients coming to clinic from Jan 2018 to July 2018.

Methodology Retrospective audit was done from January 2018 to July 2018.

A Proforma was designed and random clinic letters of patients attending paediatric clinic were screened for documentation of all six areas of childhood development (gross motor, fine motor vision, hearing, speech and language and social) seen by NCHD.

Results
1. Total 70 patients were included in the audit.
2. 45 male and 55 female patients.
3. Age range varies from 3 months to 13 years.
4. 35 (50%) of the patients were below 5 years of age.
5. Childhood development was mentioned in 30(43%) of patients.
6. 40 (57%) patients have no records of being screened for appropriate age related developmental milestones.
7. Out of 70 only 6 patients (8%) have their proper documentation about the development indicating all six areas of development.
8. Regarding different areas of development documentation was as follows:
   - Gross motor 14(20%)
   - Fine motor 10(14%)
   - Vision 7(10%)
   - Hearing 6(8%)
   - Social 11(15%)

Conclusion Developmental assessment is a neglected area in general paediatrics clinic settings.

Outcome about the documentation of general paediatric development assessment was very poor as 57% of the patients have no records of any development assessment in clinic.

Recommendations
1. Awareness should be raised among NCHDs about the importance of developmental assessment in children coming to clinic.
2. A regular training session for new doctors about routine developmental screen at the start of rotation may be helpful.
3. There should be a brief developmental check list and clinic letter layout displayed in clinic area settings.
4. More opportunities should be given to NCHDs to attend developmental clinics

IMPACT OF CHRONIC PAIN ON ADOLESCENTS’ SCHOOL FUNCTIONING: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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Background Chronic pain that persists for more than three months and continues beyond the normal period of tissue healing is considered as a significant health problem among children. Chronic pain has a significant impact on children and adolescents’ daily activities. Importantly, school functioning including school attendance, academic achievement, perceptions of self and teacher towards academic competence, classroom attention, participation in school activities, and social functioning, appears to be influenced by paediatric chronic pain. It is therefore important to manage the pain of children and adolescents in the school settings in order to minimise impact on school functioning.

Objectve This aim of this review was to critically synthesise current empirical studies on the impact of chronic pain on adolescent school functioning.
adolescents’ school functioning and the pain management interventions in school settings for adolescents with chronic pain.

Methods A systematic review was conducted on school functioning in adolescents aged 13–18 years with chronic pain and pain management in the school setting. A comprehensive search of seven databases: Medline, CINAHL, PsyCINFO, ERIC, ScienLO, Cochrane Library, and EMBASE databases, was accomplished covering the period from January 1st, 1976 to December 31st, 2018.

Results The studies on the topic of school functioning reported that chronic pain has a significant influence on school attendance. Adolescents with chronic pain appear to miss more days than healthy peers. In addition, chronic pain among adolescents is associated with a sense of isolation. This population see themselves as different than their school classmates and peers. However, other studies indicate that chronic pain has no effect on adolescents’ academic competence. In order to overcome the struggles of adolescents with chronic pain face in the school settings, studies suggested that the medical team and family members should work in tandem with the teachers to enable an appropriate response to children’s chronic pain.

References
1. Partial 3p trisomy and different rearrangements involving chromosome 3 in the proposita’s family, De Pinto Neto et al, American Journal of Medical Genetics, 1980

Abstracts

P139 PARTIAL TRISOMY 3P – A CASE REPORT
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Introduction Partial trisomy 3p results from an unbalanced translocation or de novo duplication. Clinical features include of structural brain abnormalities, dysmorphic facies, congenital heart defects, learning disability and hypoplastic genitalia. We report the clinical manifestations of a case of partial trisomy 3p.

Case report The female proband, now 3 years and 9 months female was born to a 33 year old Caucasian mother with 2 neurodevelopmentally normal male children. Intrauterine growth restriction and microcephaly identified antenatally prompted investigation. Fetal MRI at 21 weeks gestation demonstrated dilatation of the occipital horn of the right lateral ventricle. Amniocentesis confirmed partial trisomy of chromosome 3.

The infant was born at term with no resuscitation or respiratory support required. Echocardiogram revealed a secundum atrial septal defect, muscular ventricular septal defect and a restrictive patent ductus arteriosus. Neonatal MRI demonstrated several structural abnormalities:

1. A parieto-occipital encephalocele measuring 2×3.7 cm containing brain tissue and cerebrospinal fluid
2. Dilation of the occipital horn
3. Bilateral atresia of lateral ventricles
4. Areas of cortical malformation
5. An abnormal corpus callosum

Abdominal and hip ultrasound examination were normal. The encephalocele was successfully repaired in the neonatal period. Post operative recovery was complicated by development of hydrocephalus requiring a ventriculo-peritoneal shunt. At 10 and 18 months the patient had seizures related to intercurrent illness and fever. She has never had an afebrile seizure.

At present this child is 3 years 9 months with global developmentally delay in all domains. She can walk unaided but has difficulty running. She can use stairs with support but has not progressed to cycling a tricycle. She is visually impaired secondary to a cortical impairment, requiring corrective lenses. She has bilateral sensorineural hearing loss with a cochlear implant. E has remained medically well to this point and has avoided hospital admissions. She requires intensive multidisciplinary involvement by community allied health professionals including physiotherapy, speech and language therapy and occupational therapy. Her parents hope she will be able to access mainstream education with support.

Given the rarity of her condition with few reported cases in the medical literature, her long term developmental outcome remains unclear.

REFERENCES
1. Partial 3p trisomy and different rearrangements involving chromosome 3 in the proposita’s family, De Pinto Neto et al, American Journal of Medical Genetics, 1980