of AT-TPO varied within the norm with a prevalence of in the normal thyroid parenchyma children group and indicated the potential threat of thyroid pathology developing in this group and violation of the processes of iodine oxidation. The values of TCG, T3 in both groups tended to be lower bound when the level T4 corresponded to the upper value of the reference values. The minimum thyroid deficiency was observed in the children thyroid gland hyperplasia, in particular, the TSH level ranged from 2.5 to 4.0MU/l, the TTG/FT4 index ranged from 0.19 to 0.29.

Conclusion Recommended the appointment of correction with iodine-selenium supplementation in the children with thyroid gland morphometric changes, which identified risk factors on endemic goiter and minimal thyroid failure

P307 DISSEMINATION OF GOOD PRACTICE: AN ITALIAN PROJECT TO CONTRAST CYBERBULLYING

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Introduction The way children use the Internet and mobile technologies has changed in the last few years according to the Digital Agenda for Europe. The growing phenomenon of cyberbullying is among the risks associated with the increasing Internet use. Methods of access and use by teenagers are highly important factors in assessing those risks.

Materials and methods In order to fight cyberbullying we have developed a strategy with the approval of the Department of Medical and Surgical Sciences of the Magna Graecia University of Catanzaro consisting in three phases: a) Data collection and review b) Critical analysis c) Dissemination.

a) We expanded our previous study (2017) with a new cluster; a questionnaire specifically developed to investigate cyberbullying and cyber-grooming among the teenage population. This new cluster, proposed by the 'Cyber Expert' program created by the Spanish Policia Nacional, is structured to gauge the students' awareness and knowledge of what cyberbullying is. We submitted this updated survey to students of the Liceo Scientifico 'G. Keplero' in Rome, while also inviting them to provide their feedback on the study itself.

b) We reviewed and published the questionnaire as a preprint. The data we gathered strongly hinted at the need for surveys and informational material to use language and concepts adolescents could relate to.

c) In order to disseminate our results we will create programs focused on and carefully tuned to our reference population (teenagers) i.e. teacher workshops, informational posters, and extracurricular activities.

Results We were happy to find unexpected feedback; students were interested in the results of our survey. Both teachers (60%) and students (80%) showed a significant amount of interest in being advised on the outcome. Although the same sample population had been subject to several other questionnaires in the same timeframe, they only showed interest in following up on our results.

Conclusions Moving forward, we are now thinking of ways to share our results with the school community and start the third phase of the program. The next phase will focus on creating posters and informational materials on the most relevant points, as well as organizing teacher workshops in order to raise awareness on relevant topics.

P308 AETIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF PERMANENT CHILDHOOD HEARING IMPAIRMENT DIAGNOSED BY UNIVERSAL NEW-BORN HEARING SCREENING IN A PERIPHERAL IRISH HOSPITAL

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Background and Aims The Universal New-Born Hearing Screening program (UNHS) was introduced in Cavan General Hospital in 2012. It aimed to identify newborns with Permanent Childhood Hearing Impairment (PCHI) and initiate early medical and educational interventions. In Ireland, PCHI affects 1–2 per 1,000 births and these children require a paediatric aetiological assessment. Our study aims to review the results of the aetiological assessments completed by paediatricians after identification by the UNHS of all infants with PCHI in our hospital. Currently, we use the British Association of Audiovestibular Physicians (BAAP) guidelines 2015 to aid our assessment.

Methods A retrospective chart review was carried out of patients with confirmed PCHI identified by the UNHS over a four-year period from October 2012 to November 2016. Data such as audiological diagnosis, investigations, and final aetiological diagnosis were recorded.

Results In total, 12 patients were identified (6 Male: 6 Female). On average, 3 cases per year of PCHI were diagnosed, which is in keeping with the birthrate in Cavan (~2,000 per year).

Abstract P308 Table 1 Audiological Diagnosis

	Mild (20–40dB)	Moderate (40–70dB)	Severe/Profound (>70dB)	Total
Unilateral	1	1	3	5
Bilateral	2	2	3	7
Total	3	3	6	12

In our cohort, bilateral hearing loss (n=7) was more common than unilateral (n=5). In terms of severity, severe/profound hearing impairment (n=6) was the commonest level of PCHI diagnosed.

Of the 12 patients identified, 3 were not assessed due to emigration and parental refusal. Of the 9 patients remaining, 7 were fully diagnosed (78%) and 2 are still undergoing