P318

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A CONSTIPATION PAMPHLET IN IMPROVING OUTCOMES AMONG PEDIATRIC PATIENTS WITH FUNCTIONAL CONSTIPATION: A SINGLE-BLINDED RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

Erin Cathrina Tayag-Lacsina*, Rebecca Castro, Portia Monreal, Caroline Castro. *University of Santo Tomas Hospital, Manila, Philippines*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.667

Background and relevance Constipation is distressful to the patient, parents and pediatrician. The ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN have recommended therapy for functional constipation, however, studies have shown that constipation is still prevalent among children and accounts for at least 3% of visits to the general pediatric clinic and as much as 30% of visits to the pediatric gastroenterologist. The use of a 'Constipation Pamphlet' may be effective in alleviating symptoms and recurrence of constipation.

Objective To determine the effectiveness of 'Constipation Pamphlet' in improving outcomes among children with functional constipation.

Methods Patients include 2 to 18 years old, fulfilling the ROME IV Criteria for functional constipation, or with Blethyn grade 2 or 3 on abdominal radiograph, seen at the University of Santo Tomas Hospital. The Control Group was given the recommendations of ESPGHAN/NASPGHAN in the management of functional constipation; the Experimental Group was given a 'Constipation Pamphlet', which in addition to the above recommendations, the following were recorded daily in a stool calendar: consumption of fruits, vegetables, and water; bowel movement, stool consistency; and laxative intake. Both groups were followed-up every 2 weeks, and outcomes were assessed after 8 weeks.

Results There were a total of 90 patients. All patients had less than 3 bowel movements per week (100%), painful bowel movement, and hard stools (93.33%). Abdominal radiograph revealed fecal stasis (73.33%). More consumption of fruits, vegetables and water was noted in the Experimental Group ($P<0.001$, $P<0.001$, and $P=0.007$); Regular daily bowel movement and normal stool consistency of Bristol type 4–5 was observed in the Experimental Group ($P=0.009$, $P<0.001$); Acceptable toilet habits were established by the 4th week ($P=0.002$) and maintained in the Experimental Group ($P=0.015$). A greater proportion of patients in the Experimental Group ceased lactulose intake by the 4th week ($P=0.045$) in contrast to the Control Group which continued until the 8th week of the study period. The Experimental Group were already symptom-free by the 2nd week, and sustained up to the end of the 8th week ($P<0.001$).

Conclusion The use of a 'Constipation Pamphlet' is effective in alleviating symptoms and preventing recurrences of constipation among pediatric patients.

P319

THE UNEXPECTED „TROUBLEMAKER‘ – BEHAVIOURAL CHANGES IN CHILDREN WITH COW'S MILK PROTEIN ALLERGY

¹Dominika Lendvai-Emmert*, ²Vanessza Emmert, ¹Katalin Fusz, ¹Viktória Prémusz, ²Gergely Tóth. *¹University of Pécs, Pécs, Hungary; ²Erzsébet Teaching Hospital and Rehabilitation Institute, Sopron, Hungary*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.668

Introduction The most common food allergy in children is cow's milk protein allergy, and the clinical manifestations of the entity are very diverse.

Beside the organic symptoms of milk protein allergy, behavioural problems often occur in these children: the parents describe problems with attention, increased impulsivity and sleeping disorder; the biological background of these symptoms is not fully understood at the moment. The aim of our human research is to examine the psychological aspects induced by these proteins.

Methods Participants of the study were children above 3 years of age, with suggested symptoms of cow's milk protein allergy ($n=43$). The location of the study was the Paediatric Gastroenterology Department of the Balassa János County Teaching Hospital. The parents of the involved children were asked to fill in a self-edited questionnaire, which contained questions about sociodemographical and health status, as well as features about behaviour (according to DSM-5 symptoms-checklist about attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder). The evaluation of the questionnaires were performed with SPSS statistical program.

Results Examining the entire research population ($n=43$, mean age: 7.88 years, 41.9% female) the score received according to the ADHD symptoms-checklist before the diet (6.88, SD: 4.43) showed significant decrease after 3 months of the elimination diet (4.48, SD: 3.69, $p=0.001$). The above mentioned score of the children with sleeping disorder ($n=13$, 10.62, SD: 4.23) also represented a significant reduction after 3 months of the diet (6.69, SD: 4.59, $p=0.009$).

Discussion According to our results it is found that psychological symptoms (attention deficit, hyperactivity, sleeping disorder) can be induced by cow's milk protein allergy, but a significant improvement in these symptoms – beside the somatic symptoms – can only be achieved with a strict elimination diet.

P320

DEMOGRAPHIC RESULTS REGARDING PEPTIC ULCER DISEASE IN CHILDREN

Ancuta Lupu*, Ingrith Miron, Vasile Valeriu Lupu. *Grigore T. Popa University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Iasi, Romania*

10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.669

Background Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) in children is reported worldwide, but it is rarer than in adults. The causes of PUD in the pediatric age are: *Helicobacter pylori* (*H. pylori*), non-steroidal anti-inflammatory agents (NSAIDs), steroids, immunosuppressive drugs and stressful events.

Material and methods A group of 1757 children, admitted in a pediatric gastroenterology regional center in Northeast Romania performed upper digestive endoscopy and underwent gastric biopsy for *H. pylori* infection.

Results Out of the 1757 children, gastroduodenal ulcer was present in 32 cases (1,82%). Out of the 32 patients, 17 had gastric ulcer and 15 duodenal ulcer. Regarding gender, there was equal distribution, 16 patients (50% cases) were male and 16 female. Regarding the place of origin, higher frequency was observed in children with gastroduodenal ulcer from the rural area 68,75% (22 cases out of 32), compared with the children from urban area 31,25% (10 cases out of 32). The median age of diagnose for gastroduodenal ulcer was 13,19 +3,477 SD. Out of 17 cases of gastric ulcer, in 5 cases (29,41%) *H. pylori* infection was present. Regarding duodenal