Conclusions Children with SN, present a patient history with a higher incidence of gestational-perinatal problems, genetic disorders and congenital heart diseases, thus presenting LD, PD, a variety of behavioral and developmental disorders, with notable example the impaired hand dominance, mainly ambidexterity.

Aims Medical advances and improved neonatal care have led to increased survival of children with complex healthcare needs. The aim of this literature review was to explore what is known about the psychological impact on parents of caring for children with complex healthcare needs across North America and Europe, and more specifically within Ireland.

Methods A comprehensive search of the literature published within the last ten years was performed using PubMed and PsycINFO databases. Ten papers, consisting of qualitative studies and meta-analyses, which varied in sample size and methodology, were selected for detailed review.

Results Recent publications emphasise that caring for a child with complex care needs has a significant negative impact on the psychological wellbeing of parents. Several qualitative studies have shown that caregivers of children with life-limiting illness are up to twice as likely to report higher levels of parenting stress and depressive symptoms than parents of healthy children. The literature suggests that women experience greater parenting stress in caring for severely ill children than men, with one study noting an increase in maternal sick leave for psychological distress. However, women were more likely to report being the predominant caregiver, which could account for this discrepancy. Social isolation was a recurring factor contributing to the perceived burden of stress experienced by caregivers. Similar themes were evident across North America and Europe publications. We noted a paucity of research in the Irish context.

Conclusion Further research is needed to evaluate the psychological impact of caring for a child with complex healthcare needs and to guide management and prevention of parental stress and psychological illness, particularly in Ireland. Additional studies are needed to determine if increased social support reduces psychological stress and to investigate the effects of parental stress on disease progression in children with complex healthcare needs.

P412 THE AGONY OF THE CHILD WITH COMPLEXITY: EXPLORING THE PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT ON PARENTS CAREING FOR CHILDREN WITH COMPLEX HEALTHCARE NEEDS

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P413 THE USE OF CEREBROLYSIN IN PERVERSIVE DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS

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P424 A RARE CASE OF HYPERMETHIONINÆMIC ENCEPHALOPATHY IN AN INFANT WITH CLASSICAL HOMOCYSTINURIA

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Introduction Classical Homocystinuria is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by profound cystathionine β-synthase (CBS) deficiency. CBS deficiency is a disorder of metabolism of methionine leading to accumulation of homocysteine in both blood and urine. Clinical manifestations include lens dislocation, developmental delay, skeletal anomalies and thromboembolism. Treatment is lifelong and may include pyridoxine and specialised diet; medications such as betaine may also be considered as an adjunctive treatment. Betaine functions by