over the posterior regions but no epileptiform features. At most recent follow up review in outpatients at 5 months of age the patient is neurodevelopmentally normal with no notable sequelae from the significant episode of parvovirus meningoencephalitis.

Conclusion HPeV causes a wide spectrum of diseases ranging from mild respiratory illnesses to severe life-threatening myocarditis and meningitis. Clinical symptoms, which are related to genotype and patient age, vary hugely. It is especially important to recognise HPeV (serotype 3), as it has the potential for significantly poor neurodevelopmental outcomes due to associated white matter changes (1). Prognosis must be guarded as, although it is a benign virus in the majority of cases, there are some important sequelae that parents need to be counselled about and clinical follow-up is essential to assess for any adverse neurodevelopmental outcomes.

REFERENCES
portrayal of unhealthy food types during this period. Future work in this area should fully explore the influence of screen time on food choice and nutritional intake of children.

P511 PARENTAL KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDELINES AND LEVELS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY IN CHILDREN
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Introduction Childhood obesity is a risk factor for developing metabolic syndromes, with these patients five times as likely to develop type 2 diabetes compared to those without metabolic syndromes. Significant contributors to obesity include decreased physical activity, poor diet, and sedentary behaviours, especially television viewing. Current guidelines recommend no more than 2-hours non-educational screen-time per day.

Aims Examining parental knowledge regarding exercise guidelines, the portrayal of exercise on television and to ascertain self-reporting of physical activity and any relevant barriers.

Methods Cross-sectional survey on parents of children aged 4–16 years old, presenting to University Hospital Limerick, October-April, 2018. Surveys regarding television viewing and perceptions of television portrayal of exercise. Data analysed on SPSS.

Results Sixty parents completed the surveys and the majority of were aware that 60 minutes is the recommended guideline (50%), despite a wide answer range (20–240 min). Most parents believed dancing was the most common exercise depicted on television (40%). 60% of children met activity guidelines during weekdays, with this increasing to 75% at weekends. Two-thirds of parents surveyed were not concerned regarding their child’s activity levels. Commonly reported barriers to exercise were time involved and cost.

Conclusions Results showed parents were aware of physical activity guidelines and of exercise portrayal on television. Self-reporting indicated two-thirds of children were meeting minimum recommended activity guidelines during the week. Results show that despite parental knowledge regarding guidelines, many children do not meet recommendations, which is associated with increased sedentary television viewing. Future work in this area should fully explore mechanisms underpinning reduced activity and relevant interventions.

P513 PREVALENCE OF HOSPITAL-ACQUIRED MALNUTRITION IN CHILDREN AT A TUNISIAN TERTIARY REFERRAL HOSPITAL
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Introduction Hospital-acquired malnutrition (HAM) occurs as a result of reduction in food intake and an increased calorie requirement resulting from high catabolic state induced by the disease. The prevalence of HAM is underestimated, mainly in the pediatric population.

Objectives This study aimed to investigate the prevalence and risk factors of hospital-acquired malnutrition in Tunisian children.

Methods Prospective, descriptive and analytical study, including all children over 28 days of age hospitalized for at least 48 hours in the pediatric department ‘C’ of BECHIR HAMZA Children’s Hospital from April 2018 to September 2018, was conducted. Children with dehydration or edematous syndrome were excluded from the study. The prevalence of HAM was estimated by a 25% decrease in z-score BMI (body mass