Results
Ages ranged from two to fifteen years, mean age of nine years. Two were exposed to lamotrigine along with valproate. Valproate dosages ranged from 500 mg to 1 gram twice a day. Only three mothers were counselled regarding potential side effects of valproate exposure antenatally. Dose was adjusted in four cases, increased on two occasions and decreased on two. Two children have been diagnosed with dyspraxia and dyslexia, one has ADHD and eight have autism. All have some form of developmental delay. Slight facial dysmorphism was noted in sixty percent of these children. Thirty percent children were breast fed for different duration, while mums remained on valproate. All were referred to Geneticist after taking their blood samples for microarray and fragile X, for the final diagnosis of foetal valproate syndrome. Conclusion
Valproate has a significant role in causing global developmental delay, autism and congenital malformation. There is an urgent need to take necessary actions in order to stop its use in women of childbearing age and especially in pregnancy.

REFERENCES

GP84
CONSTITUTIONAL FEATURES OF THE BLOOD CELLS COMPOSITION IN ADOLESCENT MALES
Erkudov Valery, Lytsev Sergey, Pugovkin Anderey*. Saint Petersburg State Pediatric Medical University, St. Petersburg, Russian Federation
10.1136/archdischild-2019-epa.150

Objective
The research was aimed at a comparative analysis of the cellular composition of blood in adolescent young males with different anthropometric characteristics.

Materials and methods
83 healthy young men (14–17 years) were examined by 12 anthropometric indicators with the subsequent determination of the somatotype. Along with the general indicators, the size of the chest, the thickness of the skin-fat folds, longitudinal and transverse dimensions of the limbs, the body mass index (BMI), etc. were evaluated. Also the blood cells count, estimation of hemoglobin, hematocrit, and anisocytosis were provided.

Results
All examined by anthropometric parameters were divided into leptosome (asthenic, 60%), mesosome (normostenic, 30%) and hypsosome (hyperstenic, 10%) somatotypes. Statistically significantly lower values of the number of erythrocytes, hemoglobin, hematocrit, platelets, as well as statistically significantly higher values of anisocytosis (RDW-CV and RDW-SD) in adolescents with leptosome were compared to the hyper- somome somatotype. Hypsosome somatotype with signs of obesity was characterized by thrombocytosis. Lepto- and mesosome somatotypes the number of thrombocytes in the blood was comparable with the normative.

Conclusions
The BMI and the studied somatotypes correlate differently with blood components – erythrocytes, platelets and blood clotting. Among the main reasons mechanisms of plastic metabolism are discussed.

Acknowledgments
Authors are grateful to Dr. A.Y. Volkov and Dr. O.I. Musaeva for technical assistance.
beyond’. It is recognised that the prevalence of children with life-limiting conditions (LLC) is increasing. In Ireland the majority of children with LLC are cared for by paediatricians working in hospitals with no direct access to specialist paediatric palliative care (PPC) services.

This study was part of a learning needs assessment of paediatrician’s training and experience in PPC.

**Methods** Consultants and Specialist Registrars in Paediatrics were approached by email and asked to complete a questionnaire regarding their learning needs in PPC. The Quality of Care Collaborative for Australia in PPC Project Research Study Group Learning Needs Assessment template was used with permission.

The questionnaire included both multiple choice and free-text questions. Quantitative data from the study has been reported elsewhere. Thematic analysis based on the approach of Braun and Clarke (2006) was used to analyse data provided in the free-text answers.

**Results** 114 paediatricians responded to the survey, 72 respondents (63%) provided free-text answers to the question ‘Reflecting on your most recent clinical interactions with children requiring palliative care support. What were the challenges?’

On analysis, three overarching themes emerged, ‘Best interests of the child’, ‘Inadequate training and confidence’ and ‘Co-ordinating care’.

‘Best interests of the child’ referred to the challenges experienced in ensuring that best interests of the child remain at the core of all decisions made when providing palliative care. This overarching theme included two sub-themes ‘Complex communication’ which referred to the challenges in managing parental expectations in increasingly technologically advanced healthcare systems and ‘First do no harm’ referring to the frequent ethical dilemmas that arise in PPC.

‘Inadequate adequate training and confidence’ referred to lack of specific education in complex symptom management and also to lack of familiarity with community-based healthcare services. The theme of ‘coordinating care’ encompassed the need to liaise with community services but also the need to provide holistic care to the whole family which may be unfamiliar paediatricians working in an acute hospital setting.

**Conclusion** This study explores the challenges experienced by paediatricians providing palliative care to children with LLCs. The themes provide insight into those experiences and provide valuable direction to support the development of future educational programmes in this important and rapidly evolving paediatric sub-specialty.