also at 2 weeks from injury compared with healthy control children.

Methods Whole blood was sampled from children with mild TBI within 24 hours of injury and at two weeks from injury and compared to healthy paediatric controls at baseline. RNA was isolated and cDNA was synthesized. Gene Expression of NLRP3 and IL1β via rtPCR was recorded in 22 patients and 5 controls at baseline and 15 patients at 2 weeks. The Post Concussive Symptom Inventory was administered at 2 weeks. A change from pre-injury baseline was recorded.

Results Inflammasome was upregulated via NLRP3 expression in children with TBI compared to controls across groups however this did not correlate with symptoms at 2 weeks. Higher IL-1β transcription levels at presentation were positively correlated by Pearson correlation (ρ = 0.029) with higher symptom scores at 2 weeks.

Conclusion Inflammation is altered in TBI compared to controls The NLRP3 component of inflammasome while elevated does not correlate with symptom burden. IL=1 β gene transcription does. IL-1 β holds promise in predicting symptom burden following mTBI. Selective inhibition of systemic inflammation targeting the inflammasome may have a future immunomodulatory role as a target in treating mTBI.

Results This study reports the result of the validation process. In total there were 132 participants. Content validity was achieved by the nominal group technique. In this study, technology-enhanced quality of life questionnaire (EITVAQ) is a feasible tool, having a high satisfaction rate of 78%, a response rate of 76.5% and an average completion time of 4 mins and 26 seconds. EITVAQ had a score of 0.92 (Cronbach Alpha). When comparing with the control, the two lowest scores were the social and emotional aspect. All participants who participated in the TELP managed to complete the task learning the skills of creating a music video.

Conclusion EITVAQ, an interactive and child-friendly tool to assess quality of life is now validated. It aims to be used widely among children with hydrocephalus, providing a baseline assessment to allow us to understand more about a child’s quality of life from their own perspective. This study concludes that technology has a huge potential in helping children with hydrocephalus and various neuro-disability to integrate into society.

GP125 MY LIFE, MY VOICE: TECHNOLOGY-ENHANCED QUALITY OF LIFE ASSESSMENT TOOL FOR CHILDREN WITH HYDROCEPHALUS

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Background To date, children with hydrocephalus continue to have a considerable long-term outcome. However, current literature on health-related quality of life (HRQOL) among children with hydrocephalus are limited. This serves a call for research to validate a suitable HRQOL for children with hydrocephalus measuring the physical, emotional, social and cognitive well-being.

Objective To validate a technology-enhanced quality of life questionnaire (EITVAQ) as an effective assessment tool measuring the current well-being of a child with hydrocephalus (child-centred).

To adopt a technology-enhanced quality of life assessment tool (EITVAQ) into a phone/tablet application to gain widespread usage.

To explore the use of technology to increase the learning potential and obtaining a new skill among children with hydrocephalus.

Methods This is a prospective study which took place since January 2018 to January 2019.

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Results This study reports the result of the validation process. In total there were 132 participants. Content validity was achieved by the nominal group technique. In this study, technology-enhanced quality of life questionnaire (EITVAQ) is a feasible tool, having a high satisfaction rate of 78%, a response rate of 76.5% and an average completion time of 4 mins and 26 seconds. EITVAQ had a score of 0.92 (Cronbach Alpha). When comparing with the control, the two lowest scores were the social and emotional aspect. All participants who participated in the TELP managed to complete the task learning the skills of creating a music video.