As Klinefelter's is not commonly associated with severe learning disabilities, they were enrolled in the 100,000 genome project. Whole exome sequencing revealed a mutation involving the SOX5 gene on chromosome 12p12, which is associated with Lamb-Shaffer syndrome. Lamb-Shaffer syndrome is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterised by global developmental delay, learning disability, poor expressive speech and mild dysmorphic facial features (Nesbitt et al 2015). Less than 100 cases have been reported since the condition was first described in 2012.

This new genetic diagnosis has enabled the health care professionals and the parents to understand more about the clinical features, including what surveillance and investigations the patients may require based upon other reported cases with the same mutation.

For parents and patients, having a named diagnosis allows them to connect via support groups with other families who have been diagnosed with the same condition. Historically the 'diagnostic odyssey' in a child with a rare disease could continue for many years, with serial testing of different genes, often with no answers found for patients or their parents. Learning disability is genetically heterogeneous and has previously presented challenges for molecular diagnoses using traditional genetic testing methods. Next generation sequencing has made it possible to sequence millions of fragments of DNA simultaneously, enabling the sequencing of whole patient exomes as part of the 100,000 genome project. These patients are two of many new genetic diagnoses that are a result of the genome project, which are highlighting the utility of exome sequencing in clinically and genetically heterogeneous conditions such as learning disability.

In this unusual case these twins have two different genetic underlying conditions, which demonstrates the importance of investigating further possible causes when previous diagnoses do not explain the evolving clinical phenotype.

G68(P) ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

G69(P) PARENT-DELIVERED STRATEGIES TO IMPROVE EATING, DRINKING AND SWALLOWING DIFFICULTIES OF YOUNG CHILDREN WITH NEURODISABILITY: CURRENT PRACTICE AND FUTURE RESEARCH

^{1,2,3}J Parr, ^{1,2}L Pennington, ¹H Taylor, ⁴C Morris, ¹H McConachie, ^{1,5,6}J Cadwgan, ⁷D Sellers, ^{1,2}FEEDS co-investigators. ¹Population and Health Sciences Institute, Newcastle University, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; ²Great North Children's Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals NHS FT, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; ³Complex Neurodevelopmental Disorders Service, Cumbria, Northumberland, Tyne and Wear NHS FT, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK; ⁴Peninsula Cerebra Research Unit (PenCRU), University of Exeter, Exeter, UK; ⁵Evelina London Children's Hospital, Guys and St Thomas' NHS FT, King's Health Partners, London, UK; ⁶Kings College London, London, UK; ⁷Sussex Community NHS FT, Chailley Clinical Services, Sussex, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.51

Aims Eating, drinking and swallowing difficulties (EDSD) are common in young children with neurodisability. EDSD can be caused by physical and non-physical difficulties leading to inadequate calorie intake, affecting a child and parents everyday life. Guidance on how to address these difficulties is

lacking. We undertook a study to answer the question: What interventions, which could be delivered at home by parents, are available to improve eating in young children with neurodisability and are suitable for investigation in pragmatic trials?

Methods We undertook: 1. Updates of three systematic reviews, and a mapping review of the research evidence for interventions and outcome measures. 2. Two national parent and professional surveys: one about current professional practice and what is received by parents, and a Delphi survey to identify the most important outcomes. 3. Focus groups with parents, professionals and young people to discuss current practice and workshops identify future directions and research.

Results 951 parents and professionals participated. The limitations of the research evidence regarding interventions and tools to measure outcomes was identified. The survey showed a wide range of interventions are used in NHS practice – parents and professionals reported variability in provision. Nonetheless, parents and professionals considered many interventions were important, and led to change in EDSD. They identified 19 interventions as important to deliver when needed, and 10 outcomes that were most important to measure (including nutrition, growth, and health/safety); young people agreed these were important outcomes. Parents and professionals were positive about a proposed 'toolkit' of interventions that through shared decision making, could be offered by health professionals.

Conclusions The challenges for future clinical trials of a toolkit of interventions were evident (for example, the range of interventions that children in a comparator group might receive). Parents and professionals thought that implementation of the toolkit as part of usual practice would be a positive step. However, this would require the toolkit to be operationalised through further development – evaluation of its effectiveness could then be undertaken.

G70(P) NITROUS OXIDE ABUSE RESULTING IN SUB-ACUTE DEGENERATION OF THE SPINAL CORD – A CASE REPORT

RL Horner, A Shields, R Ramiah. *Paediatrics, University Hospital Coventry and Warwickshire, Coventry, UK*

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.52

A case report of a 15 year old boy presenting with a 3 week history of progressive ataxia and sensory loss. Examination revealed complete bilateral sensory loss from toes to mid-thigh and sensory loss in both little fingers. He admitted to heavy inhalational abuse of nitrous oxide and daily use of cannabis. No other medical problems and no family history of note. Blood tests revealed a normal total vitamin B12 level (247 ng/L), but raised methylmalonic acid (500 nmol/L) and reduced active vitamin B12 (30 pmol/L), this was indicative of an active vitamin B12 deficiency. An MRI demonstrated high signal changes in the posterior cord extending from C1 to the lower thoracic cord which was typical of sub-acute degeneration of the spinal cord. Vitamin B12 deficiency is known to cause sub-acute combined degeneration of the spinal cord. He was treated with daily vitamin B12 injections and showed some clinical recovery whilst an inpatient.

Conclusion Regular nitrous oxide abuse causes an active vitamin B12 deficiency; usually total vitamin B12 is normal and more sensitive markers including homocysteine, methylmalonic acid (MMA) and active vitamin B12 are needed for diagnosis. Nitrous oxide abuse is commonplace amongst teenagers and young adults, it is important that paediatricians are made aware of how commonly it is abused and the neurological consequences. Nitrous oxide is cheap and easy to obtain; particularly as it can be bought legally for whipping cream. Those abusing it regard nitrous oxide to be a safe legal high and a thorough drug history is needed to recognise abuse, consideration should also be made for patients requiring recurrent nitrous oxide for medical procedures and pain relief.

G71(P) ABSTRACT WITHDRAWN

G72(P) ANOTHER TUBE IN SCROTUM: AN UNUSUAL CAUSE OF HYDROCELE

¹L Rehman, ¹M Kamal, ²M Piracha, ²B Power, ³M Shahid. ¹Paediatric Emergency Department, Tallaght University Hospital, Dublin, Ireland; ²Paediatric Department, Letterkenny University Hospital, Letterkenny, Ireland; ³Paediatric Department, Portlincula University Hospital, Ballinasloe, Ireland

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.53

Aim To report a case of a child presented with unilateral scrotal pain and hydrocele.

Method 27 months old boy with known background of hydrocephalus, mild global delay and chromosomal deletions, had his VP shunt inserted 7 months ago. He presented in emergency department with one day history of vague symptoms of right scrotal pain and swelling. It was noticed by his mother while giving bath who also felt some tube like consistency in the upper part of right scrotum.

Physical Examination revealed a well looking boy who wasn't in any distress/pain with a CRT < 2 sec. His vitals were normal for his age.

Systemic examination was unremarkable apart from mild right sided hydrocele and coiled tube in the right scrotum. He was reviewed by surgical team to R/O right sided torsion. Impression was VP tube in Right Scrotum which was confirmed by x-ray pelvis. He was transferred to tertiary care surgical team for Elective hernioplasty.

Results VP shunt tip in scrotum is among rare complication of procedure as in our case.¹ Far end of tube in peritoneum goes in and out of scrotum via patent *processus vaginalis* and could be felt on examination.¹⁻²

Conclusion Surgical exploration and bilateral hernioplasty is mandatory to prevent testicular torsion and other potential complications.¹⁻³

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G73(P) NEUROCYSTICERCOSIS IN A 9 YEARS OLD GIRL WITH FIRST EPISODE OF FOCAL SEIZURES – A REPORT FROM DUBAI

K Gengaimuthu. Department of Paediatrics, International Modern Hospital, Dubai, UAE

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.54

Background 50% of afebrile epileptic seizures in children are symptomatic resulting from an underlying cause. Neurocysticercosis (NCC) accounts for more than 50% cases of partial epilepsy in some series. Reported cases of NCC are very rare in Gulf region as consumption of pig meat is restricted and slaughterhouses are effectively supervised. Herein we present a 9 years old girl with first episode of focal status epilepticus who was diagnosed as NCC and successfully managed in our hospital.

Case Report This 9 years old girl presented with focal tonic clonic seizures involving right upper limb and conjugate gaze deviation to right side at home and in another hospital many such episodes recurred despite IV diazepam and hence she was referred to us. Seizures were controlled with IV phenytoin infusion followed with oral oxcarbamazepine. Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) brain done at 15 hours post admission revealed a ring enhancing lesion on the left temporo-occipital lobe with surrounding edema that was consistent with neurocysticercosis. Electroencephalography (EEG) was abnormal with persistent delta range activity noted in the left occipito parietal region. She received a 21 days course of oral albendazole (25 mg/kg/day in 2 doses) under cover of steroids initially for 7 days. Follow up MRI scan 6 months later revealed resolution of edema and a significant decrease in the size of initial ring lesion. Her anticonvulsant therapy was discontinued after a year of uneventful follow up.

Discussion Neurocysticercosis is widely prevalent in many developing countries including India, Latin America, Sub Saharan Africa and South East Asian region. 10 – 20% of general population showed residual brain parenchymal lesions in CT imaging in Peru and Honduras. More than 5 million cases of preventable epilepsy worldwide are causally related to NCC. Albendazole treatment for 2 to 3 weeks was found to hasten the resolution of NCC and also achieve better seizure control. Ours is only the second reported case of NCC from this Gulf region, the previous one having been a 4 years old Indian girl with transient loss of vision (ictal amaurosis) due to a solitary occipital NCC.

G74(P) AUDIT OF PREGNANCY PREVENTION PROGRAMME (PPP) COMPLIANCE IN VALPROATE PRESCRIBING IN FEMALE PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS

¹A Barker, ¹S Daniels, ²P Harijan. ¹Paediatrics, Peterborough City Hospital, North West Anglia Trust, Peterborough, UK; ²Paediatric Neurology department, Addenbrookes, Cambridge University Hospital, Cambridge, UK

10.1136/archdischild-2020-rcpch.55

Introduction Taking valproate during pregnancy can cause serious birth defects, 1 out of 10 children will have physical defects and 3 to 4 out of 10 will have early developmental problems potentially leading to significant learning disabilities. In April 2018 the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) released guidelines stating, 'Valproate must no longer be prescribed to Women or girls of childbearing potential unless they are on the Pregnancy Prevention