national A-T clinic in Nottingham. Here we present the results of the observational study of AFP levels.

**Methods** Patients’ paper and electronic clinical records were reviewed from 2006–2019 and data extracted. AFP levels of A-T patients who had a malignancy were compared with those who did not have any malignancy.

**Results** Data were available for 77 patients age: 0.9 to 17.2 years; 38 (49.4%) females. Six (7.8%) had a malignancy. AFP measurements (n=215) ranged from 4 to 1107 kU/L (normal range 0–10 kU/L). Mean AFP in those with a malignancy was 329.9 kU/L (range 6–541; SD 197.6) which was significantly higher than in those without malignancy at 228.8 kU/L (range 4–1107; SD 191.9, p 0.014).

**Conclusions** The AFP levels were significantly higher in those with a malignancy than in those without malignancy. However, 70/71 children without malignancy had AFP levels in the tumour marker range. Time trend analysis is required to investigate if serial AFP measurements might be an early indicator of malignancy in A-T.

**British Association for Paediatric Nephrology**

**358 HEALTH-RELATED QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH NEPHROTIC SYNDROME: A PRELIMINARY REPORT**

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**Background** Nephrotic Syndrome (NS) is the commonest chronic glomerular disease of childhood. A majority (70–80%) have relapsing disease persisting throughout childhood. Any chronic childhood disease causes psychosocial impact and behavioural difficulties that have implications for the mental health, social and personality development of the child.

**Objectives** To assess the quality of life (QOL) in children with NS compared to a matched healthy control group.

**Methods** A case-control study was conducted in the nephrology clinic, Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children Colombo to assess the quality of life (QOL) in children with NS compared to a matched healthy control group. A self-administered multidimensional questionnaire of Paediatric Quality of Life Inventory 4 (PedsQL) was used to collect data. The tool evaluates the QOL in four domains: physical, emotional, social and school functioning. The mean PedsQL scores were found to be lower in cases compared to healthy controls (71.33 vs 82.62, p=0.04, p<0.05). There were significantly lower scores in physical (65.14 vs 85.93, p=0.01, p<0.05) and social (77.19 vs 84.56, p=0.04, p<0.05) domains.

**Conclusions** The mean PedsQL scores in all domains were lower in children with nephrotic syndrome with a significant difference in the physical domain. Hypertension was an independent risk factor associated with lower quality of life.