different between cases and controls (p > 0.05). Children with hypertension had significantly lower mean PedsQL score compared to children without hypertension (71.6 vs 82.14, 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.

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**Abstracts**

**British Association for Paediatric Nephrology**

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

1Randula Ranawaka, 1Panagoda Wethasinghage Prasad Chathurangana, 1Prasnjith Disanayake, 1Hasitha Liyanarachchi, 1Naranga Devanarayana, 1Shaman Rajindraji. 1Faculty of Medicine, University of Colombo; 2Faculty of Medicine, University of Kelaniya

Background Bladder dysfunction (BD) is a chronic nephro-urological condition, resulting from a multitude of aetiologies including posterior urethral valve (PUV), myelomeningocele (MMC), spina bifida, sacral agenesis and non-neurogenic neurogenic bladder. Any chronic childhood disease could trigger physical, emotional, social dysfunction and could also affect the educational performances leading to far-reaching consequences.

Objectives To assess the quality of life (QOL) in children with BD compared to age and sex-matched healthy control group.

Methods A case-control study was conducted in the nephrology and surgical clinics, Lady Ridgeway Hospital for Children Colombo. A validated 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, with higher PedsQL scores indicating a better QOL. Descriptive and analytical statistics were performed to compare scores. Possible predictors of poor outcome among the cases were assessed by both univariate and multivariate analysis.

Results A total of 17 cases and 26 controls aged 5–14 (9.11 ± 3.21) years and 5–13 (8.73±2.58) years, respectively, were included in the analysis. The cases comprised of 13 patients with posterior urethral valves (PUV), two patients with meningomyelocele and one patient each of spina bifida and sacral agenesis. The mean PedsQL 4.0 Generic Core Scale score was found to be lower in cases compared to healthy controls (71.33 vs 82.62) but there was no significant difference (p=.076). There was a significantly lower score in the physical domain (71.33 vs 82.62, p = 0.02, p<0.05). However, emotional (74.53 vs 79.00), social (74.00 vs 82.00) and school functioning (66.80 vs 79.50) functioning were lower, although lower, not significantly different between cases and controls (p > 0.05).

Conclusions The mean PedsQL scores in all domains were lower in children with bladder dysfunction with a significant difference in the physical domain.