Conclusions The outcome measure showed a significant and sustained improvement. At the end of the study period, 63.2% of 16- and 17-year-olds had an appropriately actioned CP-IS check in ED, up from 1.8%.

Some inaccurate recordings were picked up via the balancing measure. This appeared to have resolved by the end of the study period.

Paediatric Mental Health Association

PREVALENCE OF ADVERSE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES (ACE) AMONG A GROUP OF LOOKED-AFTER CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FROM A NORTH-WEST LOCAL AUTHORITY

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Background The UK Department of Health has produced guidance on the statutory health assessment required for identifying and managing their health needs. It is well known that Children and young people (CYP) under public care are at increased risk of both mental and physical health needs compared to those living within their birth families. There are many factors known to influence the high vulnerabilities of looked after CYP to high levels of morbidities. There is a significant higher risks of exposure to adverse traumatic experiences compared with the normal childhood population. Socio-economic deprivation and attachment difficulties in LACYP are known to significantly contribute to their development including impaired speech, language and communication (SLC) skills, which often remain largely undetected in 60% to 80% of cases.

It emphasises the need for comprehensive assessment and provision of early integrated care for LAC of all ages, working across a wide range of setting and involving multi-agency collaborations between the schools, social care, healthcare and the voluntary sectors.

It is recommended that every LACYP should be offered comprehensive multidisciplinary assessments to help identify the impact of biological, psychological and social factors on their individuality.

British Paediatric Neurology Association

PARENTAL PERSPECTIVE: ‘GOOGLE’ DIAGNOSIS OF GENETICALLY WILLIAM-LIKE SYNDROME (MICRODELETION OF CHROMOSOME 7Q11.23)

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Background Genetic diagnosis has been increasingly made every day as part of investigation in childhood illness or neuromedical assessment. At its current stage, the genetic testing was more educational or scientific purposes only and parent need to understand this before agreeing to it. We interviewed the parents of a 10-year-old boy who had had genetic testing and misunderstood it with a well-known diagnosis of William’s syndrome due to ‘google’ research.

Objectives Nil

Methods Case Report 10 years old boy who is known to our services for multiple clinical needs. He was first diagnosed with epilepsy at the age of 3 and required antiepileptic medication. Several years later, he was referred to paediatric community