lack of professionals and specialised centers. In the future we should strive for opening free counselling (paediatricians, educational rehabilitator, speech therapist and psychologists) for parents with doubts at primary health centers.

488 CAN BENIGN AFEBRILE CONVULSIONS ASSOCIATED WITH MILD GASTROENTERITIS BE PREVENTED BY VACCINATION?

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Convulsions during mild viral gastroenteritis (CwG) represent an entity of benign afebrile seizures occurring in children worldwide. Recent reports have shown that after the introduction of RV vaccine the incidence of RV-associated CwG decreased.

Our aim was to evaluate the demographic, electroclinical characteristics and outcome of CwG in children hospitalized in 6 Croatian centers in the period from 2008 to 2018.

This is a multicentre prospective study that included 40 patients hospitalized for CwG (male to female ratio 25:15). We collected medical records including data on gender, personal, family history of epileptic seizures, age on the time of first seizure, clinical type, duration and frequency of seizures, postictal/interictal electroencephalographic (EEG) features, anti-epileptic therapy and the results of laboratory analysis (including stool specimens for virus antigens and bacterial stool specimen culture) and brain imaging. Patients follow up was performed in six-months intervals during the first two years and later at intervals of 12-18 months.

Seizure types were classified using most current revised ILAE terminology.

The median age of children at the time of CwG onset was 15.5 months (range: 1 month to 6 years). Rotavirus was the most common cause of diarrhoea (85%). Seizures most frequently occurred (45%) on the third day of the gastrointestinal symptoms. Generalized seizures (90%) were the most common clinical presentation. In a half of patients, the seizures came in clusters.

The attacks usually lasted for less than five minutes (85%). In about half of the patients seizures ceased spontaneously and usually lasted less than five minutes (85%). Abnormal EEG was reported in 6 of 40 patients with CwG (15%). Long-term antiepileptic therapy (phenobarbitone and valproic acid) was prescribed in 12/40 patients (30%) for 1-24 months. During the follow-up period (median duration 44.5 months) of 37 children with CwG, two children (5.4%) had recurrence of CwG, two patients had febrile seizures and two children developed epilepsy.

Afebrile CwG represent a quite clearly defined clinical condition with good prognosis and with normal psychomotor development in most children. In a small number of cases, the risk of recurrence of CwG may exist, with the risk of the onset of febrile seizures and the development of epilepsy.

Considering RV as the most common causative agent of diarrhoea associated with convulsions, universal vaccination with RV vaccines should reduce the incidence of morbidity

from RV disease and consequently reduce the occurrence of its complications – CwG.

489 PEDIATRIC PRIMARY HEALTH CARE IN EARTHQUAKE-AFFECTED AREAS OF SISAK-MOSLAVINA COUNTY DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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Aim To present the organization of pediatric primary health care in Sisak-Moslavina County in the complex conditions of lack of staff, facilities, and equipment after the earthquake during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Background The COVID-19 pandemic spread to Croatia on February 25, 2020, which required a change in the organization of health care institutions and the provision of health services with as few contacts as possible between staff and patients. Besides, Sisak-Moslavina County on December 29, 2020 hit by a strong earthquake that destroyed most of the facilities of the health care system. The pandemic and earthquake have affected adversely the physical, mental, and social well-being of children and their families.

Results In 2020 749 newborns were born in the Sisak maternity hospital, and about 13,000 children live in the earthquake-affected area. Primary pediatric care covers 8,348 children up to 14 years of age, of which 4,736 children up to 7 years of age are cared for by 7 primary pediatric teams. Out of 4 pediatric outpatient clinics (covered by 3 pediatric teams) in Sisak caring for 5,140 children, two work in containers, and one is dislocated in the suburbs of Sisak. From Glina, the primary pediatric outpatient office caring for 1,247 children was moved to Topusko. In the Petrinja area, two primary pediatric teams are working at the same location as before the earthquake and caring for a total of 1,961 children. Thanks to the UNICEF Office for Croatia and the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Croatia, containers, and the most necessary equipment for pediatric teams were acquired. The salutogenic approach to the health of families and children was maintained in an emergency, which included breastfeeding support, continued implementation of pediatric preventive health care measures, including vaccination, care for vulnerable groups of children with disabilities and socially deprived children, and intersectoral cooperation.

Conclusions It is needed to increase awareness of the community that delivering pediatric health care in emergencies is essential and could be realized if the appropriate number of health care teams is available. Ensuring spatial and all other conditions for their work should be the highest priority in restoration after the earthquake.

490 THE SHORT-TERM EFFECTS OF STRUCTURED EDUCATION ON BREAST-FEEDING IN A SAMPLE OF STUDENTS FROM BJELOVAR

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