but we observed slightly higher (by about 15-20%) levels of myostatin and irisin in vegetarians.

Our results show that a well-planned vegetarian diet with proper dairy and egg intake does not lead to changes in bone mass in prepubertal children.

However, children following a vegetarian diet had a higher rate of bone turnover and subtle changes in serum myokine levels.

DETERMINANTS OF ENERGY UNDER-REPORTING IN RURAL ADOLESCENTS

Lyubov Ryckova*, Olga Dolgikh, Anna Pogodina, Zhanna Ajurova, Tatyana Astakhova.

Scientific Centre for Family Health and Human Reproduction Problems

To assess the extent of under-reporting (UR) in rural adolescents and investigate associated covariates.

A total of 150 adolescents aged 11–17 years were included. Food intake was reported in a 3 d diet record. Socio-economic status, sedentary behaviour and physical activity were collected by questionnaires. Weight height and waist circumference were measured. A body mass index (BMI) was calculated.

Plausibility cut-offs for reported energy intake as a percentage of predicted energy requirements were used to identify under-reporters.

Multivariate logistic regressions investigated the associations between UR and covariates.

The percentages of under- and over-reporters of energy intake were 35.3% and 3.3% respectively. Energy intake was under-reported more in older adolescents and boys. In multivariate analysis UR was associated with BMI and waist circumference Z-scores (OR 1.7 [95% CI 1.1-2.4] and OR 1.5 [95% CI 1.1-2.2] respectively) and participation in sports groups (OR 2.5 [95% CI 1.1-5.4]).

In conclusion, in rural sample under-reporters differ from plausible reporters in several characteristics related to age, sex, weight status and organized physical activity. Therefore, it is important to consider this differential UR bias when investigating diet–disease associations in adolescents.

TRANSITORY APLASTIC ANAEMIA FOLLOWING ACUTE AUTOIMMUNE HEPATITIS IN A YOUNG BOY

Matija Baković*, Vanja Ille, Matea Kovačić, Nedo Marčinković, Ana Petrović Gložić, Jadranka Kelečić, Goran Telovčić, Mima Natalija Anićić, Lana Omerza, Irena Senečić Cala, Duška Tježić Dinković, Jurica Vuković. University Hospital Center Zagreb

Introduction Acute hepatitis associated aplastic anemia (AHAAA) is a rare condition in which acute hepatitis is complicated by development of aplastic anemia. It is more common in young males, and presents with pancytopenia 2-3 months after an episode of acute hepatitis.

The etiology of hepatitis mostly remains unknown and it is thought that aplastic anemia is caused by immune dysregulation provoked by perhaps infection triggered cytokine production that injures hematopoetic stem cells. Options for treating severe AHAAA are bone marrow transplantation or immunosuppressive therapy (corticosteroids, cyclosporin A, antithymocyte globulin, antilymphocyte globulin).

CASE REPORT We present a case of a previously healthy 10-year old boy, admitted due to sudden onset of jaundice and nausea. Laboratory results showed highly elevated aminotransferase (AST 2089 U/L, ALT 3228 U/L), conjugated hyperbilirubinemia (total bilirubin 391 umol/L, conjugated 302 umol/L) and initially preserved synthetic liver function. Extensive workup excluded infectious, toxic and metabolic causes. Hypergammaglobulinemia was not present, but anti smooth muscle antibodies were positive in two consecutive testing (1:20). Liver biopsy showed unspecific mixed type acute inflammation. In the next few days he developed liver failure (INR 2.6) so immunosuppressive therapy for autoimmune hepatitis (AIH) was initiated (corticosteroids and azathioprine), together with symptomatic therapy (fresh frozen plasma). Due to potential adverse toxic effect (decreased activity of the enzyme thiopurinmethyltransferase) azathioprin was changed to mycophenolate mofetil. In the following weeks patient’s synthetic liver function completely recovered and aminotransferase and bilirubin levels improved. Six weeks after initial onset of his symptoms patient developed severe thrombocytopenia and leukopenia followed by mild anaemia. Bone biopsy showed hypoplastic to aplastic bone marrow. Screening for opportunistic pathogens revealed positive Pneumocystis carinii, and also CMV and VZV reactivation so treatment with trimethoprim-sulfametoxazole and valganciclovir was started together with antifungal therapy for oral candidiasis. He also required repeated platelet transfusions. After two months his bone marrow started showing signs of recovery and he was discharged from hospital. At last follow up, his leukocyte counts was 4.3 x 109/L, hemoglobin 142 g/L and platelet count 57 x 109/L.

Discussion Our patient followed the typical presentation of AHAAA described in the scarce literature. The notable aspect of our case is potentially spontaneous recovery of bone marrow aplasia without the need for bone marrow transplantation. Mycophenolate mofetil might be viable therapeutic step in treatment for this type of disease.
Further Treatment Physical examination revealed tenderness and muscle rigidity in epigastrium. Microperforation was not radiologically confirmed (2x X-Ray, Abdomen CT). PPI, TPN, Nasogastric aspiration and Antibiotics (Co-Amoxiclav changed into Piperacillin/tazobactam because of WBC and CRP elevation) were ordered. Bradycardia after central venous catheter insertion was periodically observed (treated with Theophylline and Atropine). After 2 weeks oral nutrition was gradually included. No changes in duodenal bulb and proper healing pyloric ulcer were discovered in control endoscopy (after 4 weeks).

Discussion
1. Time of PPI Treatment. Our patient was treated for 8 weeks.
2. Surgical treatment was avoided.
3. Possibly early endoscopic intervention might have been considered (no experience).

**THE PREVALENCE OF FUNCTIONAL DISEASES OF THE GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT IN CHILDREN OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE LIVING IN THE BELGOROD REGION (RUSSIAN FEDERATION)**


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Goal To study the prevalence of functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract in children of the first year of life living in the Belgorod region, according to the questionnaire data.

Methods We conducted a survey by questioning 348 women with children aged 1 year to 4 years. All children were born full-term. The ratio of boys to girls was 1: 1 (47.7%/166 boys and 52.3%/ 182 girls).

Results According to the questionnaire, gastroenterological complaints were found in 82.8%/ 288 children. Most often among functional disorders were detected regurgitation syndrome (18.3%/64), infantile colic (74.4%/259) and constipation (33%/115). In 25.9% cases children had two or more functional complaints, more commonly infantile colic plus constipation.

Among the factors predisposing to the development of functional disorders of the gastrointestinal tract, the following were identified: aggravated pregnancy (31.3%) and childbirth (operative delivery – 25.3%), features of the feeding (early termination of breastfeeding up to 3 months of life in 29.8%), antibiotic therapy in the first months of life in 23.6%.

For medical attention/treatment applied 56.25% parents of children with functional disorders, 67.2% parents of children with infantile colic and 57.4% with constipation.

The use of diet in treatment of functional disorders was most effective in patients with regurgitation syndrome (57%) and constipation (41.7%), while in the case of intestinal colic – only in 31.7% of cases.

Conclusion Based on a questionnaire survey of 384 parents of children with infantile colic. The diet was effective in most cases of functional gastrointestinal disorders except in cases of infantile colic.

**NEW NAME, NEW CRITERIA, OLD DISEASE: PAEDIATRIC INTESTINAL PSEUDO OBSTRUCTION (PIPO)**

Ana Mocić Pavić*, Zinjka Mišak, Ivana Trivić, Marko Mesić, Kristina Baraba Dekanić, Sanja Kolaček, Iva Hojsak. Children’s Hospital Zagreb

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Introduction Pediatric intestinal pseudoobstruction (PIPO) is a rare and complex gastrointestinal motility disorder affecting mainly the small intestine and the colon resulting in intestinal failure.

Due to severe and recurrent episodes of pseudo-obstruction, children are unable to meet their nutritional needs enterally and might even need parental nutritional support. In 2018, diagnostic criteria were proposed by the European Society for Pediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition with a goal to improve diagnosis, management and treatment while decreasing morbidity and mortality in these patients.

Case Report We present a case of female infant who was referred to the tertiary center for further medical evaluation due to recurrent abdominal distention and subileus at the age of 6 months. Prenatally, the child was diagnosed with megacystis, later evaluated as hypotonic urinary bladder without vesicourethral reflux and with normal renal function. At four months, she experienced the first intestinal obstruction characterized with severe abdominal distention, stool absence and inability to tolerate enteral feeds. Mechanical obstruction was excluded by radiologic studies. Therefore she was transferred to our center for further diagnostic work-up. In accordance to the guidelines, in our center, rectal biopsy was performed to exclude Hirschsprung’s disease. During initial evaluation, the patient experienced a new episode of distention and not tolerating oral feeds.

Radiologic images during the episode showed distended bowel loops throughout the abdomen (Figure 1). She was treated by withholding enteral feed, intravenous fluids and prokinetics. Because of the progressive course of the distension she underwent exploratory laparotomy with formation of decompressive ileostomy at the age of 7 months (Figure 2).

Full thickness biopsy were also performed at various site of small and large intestine and showed histological elements of intestinal neuronal dysplasia.

In her further clinical course she experienced 3 more episodes treated conservatively, she was not able to tolerate full enteral feeds so we initiated parenteral nutrition to maintain adequate growth.

In accordance with disease course so far, our patient met 2 out of 4 listed criteria for pediatric pseudointestinal obstruction, persistently dilated loops of small intestine with air fluid and inability to maintain adequate nutrition and growth via enteral feed.

Conclusion To conclude, we present a difficult case of PIPO, with early onset of abdominal distention, need for parenteral nutrition, and bladder involvement with uncertain prognosis.

Nevertheless, early recognition of disorder leads to optimal management including formation of venting stoma, prevention of unnecessary repeated surgeries and better nutritional management.