Results The results of the study revealed four overarching themes of interest to the practitioners, namely 1) the purpose and use of the Griffiths Scales of Child Development; 2) domains, content, and structure of the Griffiths Scales of Child Development; 3) the psychometric properties, standardisation, and norms of the Griffiths Scales of Child Development; and 4) the merits, limitations, and improvements of the Griffiths Scales of Child Development. Based on the findings of this study, recommendations were made that can be used in the next revision of the Griffiths Scales of Child Development. These recommendations relate to psychometric properties, a specialised version for children with an autism spectrum disorder, school readiness elements, universality of the scales, administration time, diagnosis and screening, cost, specific items, and report writing.

Conclusion It is not sufficient simply to have an experience in order to learn. Without reflecting upon this experience, it may quickly be forgotten, or its learning potential lost. It is from the feelings and thoughts emerging from this reflection that generalisations or concepts can be generated, and it is generalisations that allow new situations to be tackled effectively Gibbs (1988). By creating a continuous feedback mechanism with practitioners around the world, a place for meaningful interdisciplinary reflection and collaboration is created and in so doing serves to advance the scope, quality and use of the test.

REFERENCES

Aims • The assessment of neurodevelopmental outcomes in preterm babies at the corrected gestational age of two years.
• To introduce and explore the feasibility of the use of Parent Report of Children’s Abilities-Revised (PARCA-R) as a standard tool for the first time in the region.

Methods A standardised questionnaire, PARCA-R was used to assess language and non-verbal cognitive development. PARCA-R (in English) was emailed to parents. Two follow-up phone calls were made to each parent(s). Parents of 24 preterm infants born in Mediclinic City Hospital, Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE) have responded. Additional neonatal data on was collected. This included birthweight, administration of antenatal steroids and/or magnesium sulfate, multiple pregnancies, intraventricular haemorrhage and chorioamnionitis.

Results Over one-third of the sample had at least one form of either language or non-verbal cognitive developmental delay. Four children had both forms of delay, three had non-verbal cognitive delay only, and two had language development delay only. There were more females with one or both forms of delay. The two-tailed Fischer Chi-square test was used, but no variables studied were statistically significant.

Conclusion About 30% of preterm born children encounter a variable degree of delay at the age of two years. The study has provided data on language and non-verbal cognitive outcomes for the first time in UAE and the region.

We recommend PARCA-R as a cost-effective time saving supplement to Dubai Health Authority’s developmental screening program, Baraem.

REFERENCES

Aims This study aims to draw a profile regarding the main causes of hospitalization for respiratory diseases in children under one year between the years 2016 and 2021, in Brazil, to identify possible temporal and age-related patterns of patients linked to the hospitalizations analyzed, to evaluate the possible differences between the hospitalization patterns of individuals younger than 01 year due to respiratory diseases, and to assess whether there was a change in the pattern of hospitalizations of individuals under one year of age due to respiratory causes from the beginning of 2020, in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Methods This is an ecological study of time series, based on the analysis of public domain data obtained from the Informational Unified Health System (DATASUS) platform and from the DATASUS pages related to Live Birth Information System (SINASC), and analyzed from of two programs, namely: TabWin™ and Microsoft Power BI™. Finally, the data was analyzed in Microsoft Power BI. The study universe included hospital admissions in the Unified Health System (SUS) throughout the Brazilian territory, between the years 2016-2021, in which patients were individuals younger than 01 (one) year and focusing on the cause of hospitalization being of respiratory origin. The International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) was used to do the analysis regarding the classification of diseases. The analyzed variables were the patient’s age, the patient’s age group, the patient’s race/color, the patient’s sex, the cause of hospitalization (from ICD-10 onwards), the day of admission, the mortality.

Results It was observed a reduction in hospitalizations for respiratory diseases from March 2020, the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, with hospitalizations for other causes remaining without major changes between 2016-2021 (figure 1). There was no significant variation over the years analyzed regarding the profile of hospitalized patients, analyzing age group, sex, and race/color. However, even though the number of hospitalizations decreased there was a proportional increase in the number of deaths (figure 2).