data were analysed through content analysis by doing category, code and prepare theme.

Result and discussion After receiving family therapy and education, parents are able to gain a good knowledge about their child’s condition. They also learned how to make their child able in doing functional activities such as self care, study and play activities by using structured home environment with daily visual schedule, some sorts of sensory stimulation, visual timing, using sign of toilet, dining, kitchen etc. Through doing these activities with family members, their children are able to learn about timing of doing things, sequence and steps of doing activities.

Conclusion Parents find it helpful to create a friendly environment for their children at home by family therapy and education.

**1249 DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME OF EXTREME PRETERM INFANTS AT 2 YEARS; HAS THE OUTCOME CHANGED OVER LAST FEW YEARS?**
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0 Narayan. Paediatrics, Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington, UK

**Background and Aims** Extremely low and very low gestational age (ELGA and VLGA) constitutes a risk factor for development even in absence of cerebral damage, as an immature central nervous system is exposed to invasive and inadequate stimulation. Different developmental trajectories emerged in relation to GA, with poorer developmental outcomes and higher rates of impairment in ELGAs and few mild impairments in VLGAs.

**Method** A retrospective Audit was done. All new-borns at Princess Royal University Hospital, Orpington, UK (< 30+0) between Jan 2008–Dec 2009 were included.

The parameters were as follows:

- Gender
- Gestation
- Significant Neonatal intervention
- Referred by hospital for dev asses or not
- Assessed by community Paediatricians or not
- Assessed at 2 years or not (H/C)
- Referred to portage services or not if delay
- Development delay if any
- Outcome documented or not

**Results** Total no of cases:

- 2008: 26
- 2009: 23
- Total: 49
- 47 eligible (as 2 had died)
- 10 (from out of borough or moved out so not followed up) so 37 eligible
- 29/37 (78%) followed up

**Delay**

- Severe 6 (21%)
- Mild 9 (31%)
- No delay 14 (48%)

These results are very similar to EPICure studies done in 2006.

**Conclusions** Children born prematurely still have a higher chance of physical impairment, 3–5 times higher rate of cognitive deficits at 6 years, 2–3 times higher risk of psychiatric diagnosis at 11–12 years. (EPICure)

To have the best possible outcome of these children one should follow them in a multidisciplinary team possibly in an integrated care pathway.

**1250 DELUSIONAL IDEATION IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD IS ASSOCIATED WITH GREY AND WHITE MATTER ALTERATIONS IN ADOLESCENCE**
doii:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1250

AK Kalpakidou, MP Allin, M Walshe, KW Nam, PK McGuire, L Rifkin, RM Murray, C Nosarti. Department of Psychosis Studies, Institute of Psychiatry, King’s College London, London, UK

**Background and Aims** Several studies have described an association between very preterm birth and psychiatric problems later in life. We aimed to investigate whether young adults who were born very preterm (VPT) (< 33 gestational weeks) are at increased risk of experiencing non-clinical psychotic symptoms compared to controls (e.g., delusional ideation) and whether such symptoms are associated with altered brain maturation.

**Methods** Sixty-four VPT born individuals and 39 controls (mean age 20 years) completed the Peters’ Delusional Inventory, which measures psychosis proneness in the general population. Structural MRI data collected at age 15 years were used to investigated possible anatomical correlates of psychosis proneness, by subdividing the sample according to high (>8; VPT: 40.6%; controls: 18.7%) and low (<8) PDI scores.

**Results** The groups did not differ in PDI scores (χ² = 0.67, p = 0.41). High PDI scores at 20 years were associated with structural brain alterations at 15 years. In controls, those with high PDI scores showed decreased grey matter volume in parahippocampal and middle occipital gyri and decreased white matter volume in inferior temporal gyrus and precuneus. In VPT-born individuals grey matter volume decreases were observed in those with high PDI scores in superior/medial frontal and middle temporal gyri and white matter volume decreases in insula.

**Conclusions** High PDI scores in early adulthood are associated with region-specific structural brain alterations in mid-adolescence. Fronto-temporal alterations observed in the VPT group may reflect the neurodevelopmental vulnerability of this network, which has been implicated in the pathophysiology of delusions in psychosis.

**1251 NEURODEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES AND MENTAL HEALTH IN EXTREME PRETERM CHILDREN. A NATIONAL POPULATION BASED STUDY**
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1SK Elgen, 1KT Leversen, 1JH Grundt, 1J Hurum, 2AB Sundy, 1IB Elgen, 2KT Leversen, 3JH Grundt, 3J Hurum, 3AB Sundby, 1IB Elgen, 2KT Leversen. 1Department of Clinical Medicine, Pediatrics, University of Bergen; 2Department of Pediatrics, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen; 3Department of Pediatrics, Haukeland University Hospital, Bergen, Norway

**Objective** To compare mental health at 5 years in children born extremely preterm with a reference group, and assess associations between neurodevelopmental disabilities and mental health within the preterm group.

**Design** In a national Norwegian cohort with gestational age (GA) 22–27 weeks or birthweight 500–999g mental health was assessed with The Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), cognitive function with the Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence-Revised (WPPSI-R), motor function with the Movement Assessment Battery for children (ABC-test) and severity of cerebral palsy (CP) with the Gross Motor Function Classification for CP (GMFCS). Neurodevelopmental disabilities (NDD) were described as mild and moderate/severe. SDQ of the preterm children was compared with that of an unselected reference group. SDQ sub-scores ≥90th percentile of the reference group were defined as a mental health problem and a Total Difficulties Score ≥90th percentile (TDS90) as suggestive of psychiatric disorder.

**Results** Of 372 eligible preterm children parents completed SDQ for 255 (69%), 97 (38%) had TDS90 compared to 116 (11%) of the...
Preterm children experience a high prevalence of long-term serious cognitive deficits. Fetuses of 23 weeks of gestational age are now viable. Subsequent physiological stress can seriously disrupt the maturational processes that lay down this architecture. The ensuing abnormalities in brain may then contribute to the long term cognitive deficits. We aimed to measure regional brain volumes on the magnetic resonance imaging of prematurely born 9-year-old children and group matched term children. Nineteen nine year old preterm children and 21 term children recruited for the study. All subjects went under the volumetric magnetic resonance imaging. In the neurocognitive assessment, it was observed that preterm children had impairments in visuospatial functioning, three-dimensional thought ability, data processing and learning speed, executive function, complicated executive attention, perseveration, working memory, abstract thinking, installation replacement, focused attention. Volumes of cerebellum, right and left caudate nucleus, right and left putamen, right and left globus pallidus. Right and left hippocampus and corpus callosum were significantly smaller in preterm children. There was a correlation between cerebellar volume and executive function, harmony in social life, importance given to action skills, time in event processing, three dimensional thinking and verbal IQ scores.

Our data indicate that preterm birth is associated with region-specific, long term reductions in brain volume, in turn lead to poorer cognitive outcome.