OBJECTIVE To investigate the relationship between adipokines (visfatin, adiponectin) and 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D), and markers of insulin sensitivity in large for gestational age (LGA) infants.

Patients and Methods Forty LGA infants (25 LGA born to diabetic mothers and 15 LGA born to non-diabetic mothers) and 34 appropriate for gestational age (AGA) infants were recruited.

Results FGIR, QUICK-I, adiponectin and 25(OH)D levels were significantly lower in LGA with diabetic mother group than AGA and LGA with non-diabetic mother group. HOMA-IR, fasting insulin, adiponectin and 25(OH)D levels were significantly higher in LGA with diabetic mother group than AGA and LGA with non-diabetic mother group.

Conclusion Based on the findings of this study, visfatin, adiponectin and 25(OH)D levels can be used as specific markers for insulin sensitivity and may help advance new therapies for glucose intolerance spectrum.

Conclusions Abidec alone is effective treatment for infants with maternal vitamin D deficiency.

1350 LOW 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D LEVEL AND ADIPONECTIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH INSULIN SENSITIVITY IN LARGE GESTATIONAL AGE INFANTS doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1350

1F Cekmez, 2G Aydemir, 1S Aydınoz, 1O Pirgon, 1FA Genc, 1T Tunc, 1SU Sarici. Gülhane Asken Tip Akademisi, Ankara; 2GATA Haydarpasa Teaching Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

Results Of 176 potentially eligible infants 54 (GA 26.9±3.2 weeks, BW 970±34 g) met the criteria for inclusion. 26% of the cases vs. 3% of the controls were from communities north of the 55th latitude (p<0.05). Serum Ca levels were within the normal range, but serum P levels were subnormal. The most significant biochemical discriminator between the two groups was the serum ALP level.

Conclusions Our results suggest that geographic factors may be a surrogate marker for maternal factors contributing to the etiology of OP. Future prospective studies may be helpful to define this. Biochemical markers, excepting ALP, are not predictive for OP diagnosis.

1352 SURVEY OF MANAGEMENT OF NEONATAL HYPERGLYCAEMIA IN LEVEL 3 NEONATAL UNITS IN UK doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1352

1A Gupta, 2A Lakshmanan, 3C Hankurnar, 2S Janakiraman. 1Department of Paediatrics, University Hospital of North Tees, Stockton-on-Tees; 2Department of Paediatrics, Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, UK

Results We received responses from 51 units (81%). It showed that the 80% of units either follow local or regional guidelines and the majority (78.4%) now use gas machine for measuring blood glucose. We found there is quite a variation in definition of hyperglycaemia, modalities of management, insulin regimen and the endpoint of treatment.

Conclusions Management of neonatal hyperglycaemia is very unit dependant. We agree with other experts that large randomised trials in hyperglycaemic VLBW neonates that are powered on clinical outcomes are needed to determine whether and how the hyperglycaemia should be treated.

1353 INSULIN-TREATED HYPERGLYCAEMIA IS ASSOCIATED WITH LOWER AMINO ACID LEVELS IN VERY PRETERM INFANTS RECEIVING PARENTERAL NUTRITION doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1353

Abstract 1349 Table 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment with Abidec</th>
<th>Treatment with Cholecalciferol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth Weight (kilogram)</td>
<td>3.26 (2.25–5.01)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gestational Age (weeks)</td>
<td>39.5 (36–42)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial Vitamin D levels (ng/dl)</td>
<td>14.9 (13.1–54)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post Treatment Vitamin D levels</td>
<td>32.2 (11.6–44.1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time from birth to initial Vitamin D levels (days)</td>
<td>1 (0–69)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time between initial and post treatment Vitamin D levels (days)</td>
<td>49 (37–122)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Conclusions Abidec alone is effective treatment for infants with maternal vitamin D deficiency.

Abstracts

1350 LOW 25-HYDROXYVITAMIN D LEVEL AND ADIPONECTIN IS ASSOCIATED WITH INSULIN SENSITIVITY IN LARGE GESTATIONAL AGE INFANTS doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1350

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