The result cues that the improvement of autism-like after with the treatment of activating brain and opening orifices scalp acupuncture therapy, no matter age.3. Compared before and after treatment in therapy group, there have significant difference in Language score. The result cues that activating brain and opening orifices scalp acupuncture therapy can significantly improve language function in autism children.

Conclusions Activating brain and opening orifices scalp acupuncture therapy can significantly improve the therapeutic effect, be better to improve the autism-like of children and raise the IQ level and language ability.

1524 THE STUDY ON QUALITY OF LIFE OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1524

Z Liu. Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Centre of Nanhai Hospital for Women and Children, Affiliated to Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine Guangdong China, Foshan, China

Objective To study the quality of life of children with cerebral palsy.

Methods With the PedsQL4.0, 113 children with cerebral palsy were studied, and 52 children with common illness and 314 normal children were also studied and compared. With the PedsQL of school functioning, the children of these three groups who had been to school or kindergarten were also studied and compared.

Result The score of physiology functioning, communication functioning and total score of PedsQL in children with cerebral palsy were lower than those in the children with common illness and normal children. The difference has statistic significance. The score of emotional functioning in children with cerebral palsy was only lower than that in the normal children, the difference has statistic significance. The score of school functioning in children with cerebral palsy was significant lower than that in children with common illness and normal children ($P < 0.01$).

Conclusion The quality of life of children with cerebral palsy is much lower than children with common illness and normal children. The illness has sever effect on the school functioning of children with cerebral palsy. Therefore, the whole improve of quality of life is the goal for the rehabilitation of children with cerebral palsy.

1525 MEASUREMENTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1525

Z Liu. Cerebral Palsy Rehabilitation Centre of Nanhai Hospital for Women and Children, Affiliated to Guangzhou University of Chinese Medicine Guangdong China, Foshan, China

Aim The purpose of this article is to detect common measurements of quality of life (QOL) for children with cerebral palsy (CP).

Method To review literatures which attempted to assess QOL in individuals with CP in MEDLINE.

Result Five measurements met the inclusion criteria, including PedsQL Generic Core Scales and Cerebral Palsy Module, CHQ, KID-SCREEN, PODCI and CP-QOL.

Conclusion Five instruments consist of generic and condition-specific version. Considering development of children both self and proxy report are available. All have acceptable clinical utility. However, further study should be given to confirm their reliability and validity in assessing QOL of children with CP. There are some drawbacks using these instruments, including confusion of QOL, function and participation, failure to reflex real QOL for children, weak agreement between self and proxy report on social function and psychosocial domains.

1526 TREATING TYROSINEMIA TYPE 1: EXPERIENCE FROM KUWAIT

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1526

SA Sadeq, H Bin Nakhi, N Al Naqeeb. *Pediatrics, Adan Hospital, Kuwait, Kuwait*

Hereditary tyrosinemia type1 (HT1) is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by deficiency of fumarylacetoacetase. Untreated tyrosinemia type I usually presents either with severe liver involvement or later with liver dysfunction and renal tubular dysfunction associated with growth failure and rickets. Early diagnosis and prompt treatment is essential for an improved prognosis. Combined treatment with nitisinone (NBTC) and a low-tyrosine diet has resulted in a greater than 90% survival rate.

We are describing the presentation, management and follow up of 6 kuwaiti patients having (HT1). The index case was the product of consanguineous marriage male who presented at five months of age with bleeding due to hepatic failure was found to have rickets, was given a trial of rectal NBTC but died at age of 7 months. All following siblings were screened for (HT1). Three children (two males and one female) out of four were affected. The other index case was the product of consanguineous marriage, a female died at age of 6 months with hepatic failure. Her father was the youngest brother of the first index case. Latter on, these parents had another affected female who was diagnosed on birth based on family history. All the patients were kept on analogue X phen tyr meth free milk beside breast feeding. Once diagnosis was confirmed they were started on NTBC 1 mg/kg/day twice daily. They were monitored regularly by complete blood count, liver and renal functions, blood amino acids, urine succinylacetone, ultrasound, CT abdomen, echocardiography and slit-lamp examination of the eyes.

1527 SEIZURE WORSENING CAUSED BY LOW SERUM VALPROATE LEVELS FROM AN INTERACTION BETWEEN VALPROATE AND MEROPENEM

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1527

¹S Biçer, ¹GÇ Erdağ, ²C Kocaman, ¹T Giray, ¹D Çöl, ¹A Vitrinel, ¹Z Yalvaç. ¹Child Health and Diseases, Yeditepe Univ Medical Faculty; ²Child Neurology, Erdem Hospital, Istanbul, Turkey

Background Meropenem is a carbapenem antibiotic, has a broad spectrum of antimicrobial activity. Valproate is widely used in the treatment of epileptic seizures in children. In last years, low serum concentrations of valproate were reported in children and adults receiving concomitant administration with meropenem. We present an interaction of meropenem with valproate in an epileptic child, leading to seizure exacerbations owing to the rapidly-lowering of serum valproate concentration.

Case Report This report describes a 14-year-old epileptic girl inpatient who received concurrent treatment with meropenem and valproate for the treatment of lobar pneumonia, pleuresia and epilepsy, respectively. In this patient, an increase of seizure frequency and somnolence were observed after addition of meropenem on the treatment, and a rapid decline of valproate serum concentrations was observed after two dose meropenem. This event was the most likely cause of increased seizure frequency. The dosage of valproate was increased and meropenem was stopped. Two days later, the seizures stopped. Five days later, the serum valproate concentrations increased to three fold and four week later, they increase to therapeutic levels. The seizures were considered to be probably related to the concurrent administration of meropenem and valproate.

Conclusion To avoid drug interaction that reduces the serum concentration of valproate, meropenem should not be used in epileptic patients using valproate for the treatment of epilepsy. If concomitant administration is essential, serum valproate levels should be monitored frequently.