Sleep disturbances are frequently seen in the epileptic patients. This may be because of either own epilepsy, or by chance, or because of the antiepileptics used. We tried to figure out the effects of epilepsy and antiepileptic drugs on the sleep structure.

**Methods**

We questioned 35 epileptic patients, who are followed up by Medical Faculty of Trakya University, Department of Pediatrics, Division Pediatric Neurology, and their 35 healthy siblings with Pediatric Sleep Questionnaires which were filled up by patients’ families. Patients’ structures of sleep were evaluated by asking the following questions regarding behaviours in night sleep and daytime sleep, behaviours in daytime, attention deficit disorder with hyperactivity.

**Results**

We have ascertained that totally questionnaire points of epileptic children’s behavioural problems, sleep-related behavioral disorders, breathe problems, frequency rate of wake up at nights, sweating during sleep, long lasting fall a sleep time, difficulty on fall asleep, nightmare problems, feeling weary after sleep, somnambulism scores were higher than the ones of their healthy siblings. Also as the epileptic group were evaluated according to their antiepileptic treatments.

**Conclusions**

Sleep disturbances frequently faces in the epileptic facts and there are few studies about this issue. As indicated in our study, sleep structure is not normal in epileptic patients eventhough seizures are under control by treatment. The evaluation of sleep disturbances should be the main part of further treatment of epileptic patients.

**Abstracts**

**1820 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OBJECTIVE SLEEP PATTERN IN SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN LIVING IN TEHRAN CITY**

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**Objectives**

Our objective was to identify factors associated with sleep pattern in school age children living in Tehran city.

**Study Design**

This was a cross-sectional study of 6–9 year olds children (n=270), who recruited by multistage sampling among primary school in Tehran city. Sleep pattern and efficiency was measured for 7 consecutive days using Actigraph accelerometer. Height and weight were directly measured using standardized equipment. Other factors including age, gender, history of preterm birth, birth weight, playing video game, watching TV, family income and parental educational level gathered by standard questionnaire.

**Results**

7days and weekdays sleep duration was significantly shorter (p<0.05) in older children while there was not the same for weekend sleep duration. After adjusting for age we found no significant associations between measured factors and sleep pattern. There was no significant gender difference for sleep pattern, but girls had better (p<0.05) sleep efficiency during 7 days and weekdays compared to boys.

**Conclusions**

Sleep efficiency showed an inverse correlation with sleep duration. No significant relationship was found between sleep efficiency during 7 days, weekdays and weekend with the personal and the environmental factors.