and there are few longitudinal studies that have used a comprehensive neuropsychological test battery. Aim of study was to look at how young adults born SGA perform on a variety of neuropsychological tests, and to see whether they have problems of specific or general origin.

**Methods** Population-based follow-up study at age 19 of 59 term-born SGA (birth weight<10th centile, mean: 2915g) and 81 controls (birth weight>10th centile, mean: 3707g). One participant in the SGA group had cerebral palsy and was excluded from analysis.

A standardized neuropsychological test battery was used to assess several functions: memory, language, attention, executive functions and visual-motor integration.

**Results** The SGA-group performed significantly poorer than controls (p<0.01) on several tests. These were tests assessing memory; (Wechsler memory scale-III; auditory immediate memory and mental control), attention (Trail making test), executive functions (Design fluency) and visual-motor-integration (Motor coordination test). The groups did not differ in visual memory tasks, long term memory, language functions and several other attention/executive tasks.

**Conclusions** Our results suggest that young adults born SGA have specific neuropsychological difficulties, especially problems with auditory learning, eye-hand-coordination, and they are slower at performing and initiating tasks compared to controls. This might further indicate that children born SGA can be in need of special education in school.

**Abstract 241**

**USING THE AGES AND STAGES QUESTIONNAIRE TO CAPTURE PATTERNS OF RISK FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY IN CANADIAN CHILDREN BORN LATE PRETERM**

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**Background and aims** Nearly three quarters of preterm infants are 34 to 36 weeks gestational age (GA), or late preterm (LPT). LPT children are at significantly greater risk for neurological, language and communication delays, social and emotional problems, and attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder than children born full term. Developmental screening and early intervention may mitigate these risks. Little is known about early patterns of risk across developmental domains in the LPT group as this grouping has been consistently defined only recently. The purpose of this study was to describe patterns of development in Canadian children born LPT.

**Methods** Mothers of 61 LPT infants (57% male) completed the Ages and Stages Questionnaire 3rd edition (ASQ-3) when their child was 4, 8 and 18 months corrected age. The 30-item ASQ-3 assesses several functions: memory, language, attention, executive functions and visual-motor integration.

**Results** In this study we found that 57% of 63 kindergarten preschoolers and all the ones in Foster-Care had at least one problem. The most problematic item at the kindergarten preschoolers was Personal-Social sector, and at the Foster-Care children was Communication. The highest percentage (75%) of delays of psychometric parameters was found at children whose fathers' SES belong to class VII (semiroutine occupations).

**Conclusions** A significant number of preschoolers and all institutionalized children at Vlora-Albania have abnormal psychometric parameters. A better quality of care and play environment leads to less delays at psychomotor development.

**Abstract 242**

**SENSORY PROCESSING OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: UNITING EVIDENCE AND PRACTICE**

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**Background** Sensory processing function is the child’s ability to register, modulate and discriminate between different sensory information arising from the body (e.g. tactile and vestibular sense) and those received from the environment (vision, auditory and gustatory senses). Individuals with autism commonly experience sensory processing difficulties, which can impact upon functional performance in activities of daily living.

**Aim** To investigate the sensory processing patterns of children with autism.

**Methods** 15 children aged between 4 to 10 years old (Average 6.9 years) who were diagnosed with autism were included in the study.