Conclusions Epoprostenol as the sole anti-haemostatic agent for CRRT increases mean filter life, decreases bleeding risk without increasing risk of hypotension, platelet transfusion or mortality.

O-202 PHTHALATE EXPOSURE AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: THE POLISH MOTHER AND CHILD COHORT STUDY

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Background Widespread phthalate exposure has prompted investigations concerning their potential adverse health effects. The objective of this study was to evaluate the impact of pre and early postnatal phthalate exposure on child psychomotor development based on the data from the prospective Polish Mother and Child Cohort Study (REPRO PL).

Methods Phthalate exposure was determined by measuring 11 phthalate metabolites (MEP, MiBP, MnBP, 3OH-MnBP, MBzP, MEHP, 5OH-MEHP, 5oxo-MEHP, 7OH-MiNP, 7oxo-MiNP, MnOP) in the urine collected from mothers during pregnancy after adjustment for gestational age, birth weight and breastfeeding status. Child psychomotor developmental was assessed at the 2nd year of age by Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development.

Results Child motor development was inversely associated with maternal MEP concentration at 14 gestational weeks (p = 0.019) and at delivery (p = 0.03). Higher postnatal phthalate exposure was associated with lower performance in the Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development, but the results were not consistent across all sub-scales.

Conclusions The study findings add further support to the possibility that prenatal phthalate exposure may be detrimental to early postnatal motor development. Further investigations are needed to explore the mechanisms underlying this association.

O-203 TRIPLE-BLIND, RANDOMISED CONTROLLED TRIAL ON THE USE OF FENUGREEK (TRIGONELLA FOENUM-GRAECUM L) FOR AUGMENTATION OF BREASTMILK VOLUME AMONG POSTPARTUM MOTHERS

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Objective To determine the efficacy of Fenugreek supplementation on the breastmilk production of mothers on postpartum days 1 to 5.

Methods Postpartum mothers aged 18 years and above at a tertiary private hospital were eligible to participate in this randomised, triple-blind, placebo-controlled study. Randomization was computer-generated and allocation was concealed. Mothers were randomised to receive 9 capsules of 610 mg Fenugreek seeds or placebo and were instructed to take 3 capsules, 3 times per day for 5 days. Mothers recorded the time and volume of expressed breastmilk. The contents of the capsules were unknown to the investigator, participants and study personnel. Statistical analyses used were T-test and Chi-square. A p-value of <0.05 was considered significant.

Results Sixty mothers were randomised to receive Fenugreek (n = 30) or placebo (n = 30). Twenty-four were excluded due to non-compliance leaving 36 mothers included in the analysis. There was a significant difference in the mean volume production (ml/hr) in favour of the Fenugreek group on days 1 to 5 (Day1: 9.49 ± 5.43 vs 5.23 ± 5.48, p = 0.0125; Day5: 25.06 ± 12.61 vs 13.78 ± 8.57, p = 0.0046). Side effects noted were maple-like smell of urine, breast tenderness, hunger and headache but none reported any serious adverse event. Respondents were satisfied to extremely satisfied with the intake of study intervention.

Conclusion Fenugreek significantly increases the breastmilk volume produced by mothers on post-partum days 1 to 5 compared to placebo. There were no reported serious adverse events in both groups. Overall, mothers are satisfied with the intake of Fenugreek.