ACT and leg-ACT was 78% ± 12 [95% CI, 73–83] and group 2: 85% ± 10 [95% CI, 81–89]. ACT activity threshold setting did not have an impact on the results.
Conclusions ACT recording, a few days after birth, is not a reliable method for sleep pattern studies in preterm and term neonates.

Nephrology

PS-234 ADVANCED OXIDATION PROTEIN PRODUCTS IN CHILDREN WITH NEPHROTIC SYNDROME

[1]N Revenco, [1]A Ciuntu, [2]J Bernic. *[1]Pediatrics, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Moldova; [2]Pediatric Surgery, State Medical and Pharmaceutical University "Nicolae Testemitanu", Chisinau, Moldova*

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Background and aims Advanced oxidation protein products (AOPP) represent an exquisite marker of oxidative stress, their role in the pathophysiology of chronic renal failure might be of great importance. The aim of the study was to determine serum and urinary levels of AOPP in children with nephrotic syndrome (NS).
Methods The study included 40 children, aged 12 to 18 years, of whom 25 were diagnosed with acute NS, 8 children with chronic NS and 7 children with chronic kidney disease (CKD) stage 3–5. The control group consisted of 20 healthy children. Assessment of the serum and urinary excretion of AOPP was based on spectrophotometric detection method (Kalousova M. *et al*., 2002).
Results Serum AOPP level in children with acute NS constituted 24,40 ± 4,27 mM/l compared to controls (36,91 ± 3,86 mM/l), however urinary excretion of AOPP was significantly higher (31,1 ± 4,6 mM/l vs. 12,14 ± 2,7 mM/l in controls; $p < 0,05$). In the group of children with chronic NS serum and urinary levels were higher but not significantly as compared to controls (54,70 ± 7,6 mM/l and 22,46 ± 3,2 mM/l, accordingly; $p > 0,05$). A remarkable increase of the serum excretion of AOPP in CKD stage 3–5 was noted (130,5 ± 22,83 mM/l; $p < 0,05$).
Conclusions The determination of AOPP in serum and urine is a reliable marker to estimate the degree of oxidant mediated protein damage in patients with nephrotic syndrome and to assess the progression of chronic kidney disease.

PS-235 THE EFFECTS OF RESPONSE GENE TO COMPLEMENT 32 AS A NEW BIOMARKER IN CHILDREN WITH ACUTE KIDNEY INJURY

[1]HJ Liu, [1]YL Shen, [1]L Sun, [1]XY Kuang, [2]RF Zhang, [3]H Zhang, [2]XB Li, [1]WY Huang. *[1]Nephrology and Rheumatology, Shanghai Children's Hospital Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China; [2]Cardiothoracic Surgery, Shanghai Children's Hospital Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China; [3]Clinical Laboratories, Shanghai Children's Hospital Shanghai Jiaotong University, Shanghai, China*

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Background and aims To investigate the new biomarkers of acute kidney injury, as well as to conform the values of response gene to complement-32 (RGC-32) protein for early diagnosis of acute kidney injury in children who had undergone cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB).
Methods 67 patients accepted CPB assigned to acute kidneyinjury group (AKI group) or non-acute kidney injury group (non-AKI group). Serum samples were taken regularly after CPB 30 min, 2 h, 4 h, 24 h, 48 h and 72 h for serumRGC-32, creatinine (Scr) and Cystatin C (CysC) measurement.
Results The incidence of AKI was 34%, including 15 cases with Risk stage AKI, 4 cases with Injury stage AKI, 3 cases with Failure stage AKI, 1 cases with Loss stage AKI. The values for sensitivity of serum RGC-32 after CPB 30 min, 2 h and 4 h as 0.914, 0.824, 0.824 and the values for specificity of serum RGC-32 as 0.619, 0.667, 0.810, respectively.
Conclusion In this study, our results first identify that possibly the sensitivity of serum RGC-32 for detecting AKI are much higher than that of Scr and serum CysC in children who had accepted CPB, and that RGC-32 may be a new biomarker for early detection of AKI. However, the conclusion needs to be further elucidated.

PS-236 ADVANCED GLYCATION END PRODUCTS AND CARDIOVASCULAR AND RENAL PARAMETERS IN CHILDREN WITH CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE

[1]S Gréteau, [2]A Doyon, [3]B Llanas, [3]P Barat, [3]J Harambat. *[1]Pédiatrie, Centre Hospitalier de Pau, PAU, France; [2]Pédiatrie, Université d'Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany; [3]Endocrinologie et Néphrologie Pédiatrique, Centre Hospitalier Universitaire, Bordeaux, France*

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Introduction Advanced glycation end products (AGE) are increased in many tissues during ageing. AGE are involved in cellular and endothelial damage in diabetes, chronic kidney disease (CKD) and cardiovascular disease. Increased levels, measured by skin autofluorescence (AF), are associated with the risk of cardiovascular events in adult patients with end- stage CKD. A high level of AF is a marker of progression of chronic kidney disease in adults with CKD at stage 3. We estimated the accumulation of tissue AGEs and looked for correlations of skin AF with markers of cardiovascular risk and progression of renal disease in children with CKD over a 2 years period.
Methods A cross-sectional pilot study compared 14 children with stage 3–5 CKD with a control group of children with the same age. We analysed associations between skin AF and markers of cardiovascular function, and with the progression of CKD.
Results The skin AF values were significantly higher ($p < 0.01$) in CKD children than in controls. In CKD children, skin AF was significantly associated with intima-media thickness of the common carotid artery ($p = 0.01$) and showed a trend with ambulatory blood pressure over 24 h ($p = 0.06$). Finally, skin AF was associated with changes in the glomerular filtration rate after 2 years of follow-up ($p = 0.03$).
Conclusion Noninvasive measurement of tissue accumulation of AGE by skin AF could be, in a near future, a useful tool in the assessment of cardiovascular risk and progression of chronic kidney disease in children with renal impairment.

PS-237 CONTRAST-ENHANCED VOIDING UROSONOGRAPHY WITH A SECOND-GENERATION ULTRASOUND CONTRAST AGENT FOR DIAGNOSIS OF VESICOURETERIC REFLUX IN 1350 CHILDREN: THE EXPERIENCE OF A SINGLE CENTRE

[1]F Papadopoulou, [2]A Ntoulia, [2]K Darge. *[1]Ultrasound, Pediatric Ultrasound Center, Thessaloniki, Greece; [2]Radiology, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Philadelphia, USA*

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