Aim To assess whether ADHD symptoms and relational problems are associated with changes in entorhinal cortical thickness in very low birth weight (VLBW) adolescents.

Design/methods Fifty VLBW (birth weight ≤1500 g) and 57 term control adolescents were assessed at 14–15 years of age with: ADHD Rating Scale IV (mother report), Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ mother report), Child Behaviour Check List (CBCL mother report) and Autism Spectrum Screening Questionnaire (ASSQ). Entorhinal cortical thickness (mm) was obtained using an automated MRI segmentation technique (Freesurfer). Associations were analysed by linear regression, adjusted for age, gender and socioeconomic status, and corrected for multiple comparisons (Benjamini-Hochberg procedure).

Results VLBW adolescents had higher ADHD and ASSQ scores than controls. On MRI, they had thinner entorhinal cortex compared to controls. Thinner entorhinal cortex was associated with higher ASSQ scores (Left: B=-0.946 (-1.517 to -0.374), p = 0.002; Right: B=-0.759 (-1.308 to -0.210), p = 0.008), and higher SDQ Peer Problems Scale scores (Right: B=-0.254 (-0.459 to -0.050), p = 0.016).

Conclusion Relational problems were associated with entorhinal cortical thinning in adolescents born preterm with VLBW, while associations were not found for ADHD symptoms. The different association in the two symptom groups with the entorhinal cortex might help to identify deviant neural structures and their relation to specific mental disorders.

PO-0006 WITHDRAWN

PO-0007 KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDE OF ADOLESCENTS TOWARDS HIV/AIDS—A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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Introduction Adolescents form a sizeable portion of the Indian population. In India, AIDS prevention and control efforts remained largely concentrated on groups already practising high-risk behaviour (like CSWs, iv drug abusers, etc.). Thus other potential groups like older school children, adolescents and younger adults, who because of their vulnerability deserve simultaneous attention, continue to remain a low priority.

Methods The present study was carried out to assess the level of awareness among school and college going students between the ages of 14–19 years about HIV/AIDS in Assam, India. 500 adolescents were given a pretested questionnaire and requested to fill it up and return within half an hour. The data was analysed manually using tally mark method and also subjected to Chi Square test of independent analysis and proportion test wherever needed.

Results The main source of HIV/AIDS awareness was media with very little information obtained from parents and teachers, representing that matters pertaining to sex, sexuality and reproduction still continue to be a taboo in our society. Misbeliefs on the modes of transmission of the disease like through handshake, kissing, use of fomites was close to 30%.

There is also a minor discrepancy between knowledge and attitude. Though majority of the study population had a good knowledge of HIV/AIDS, a substantial portion (20–30%) demonstrated negative attitude towards HIV/AIDS victim.

Conclusion A more appropriate programme based on behavioural science is desirable to lessen discrepancies between knowledge and desirable attitude along with implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness programme in schools, colleges and community.

PO-0008 PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS IN A 4 MONTH OLD WITH NO RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS

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Background Fever of unknown (FUO) origin often presents a unique diagnostic challenge to the paediatrician. We present a unique case of a 4 month old boy with fever for 1 month, who after extensive work up was diagnosed with pulmonary tuberculosis and Severe Combined Immunodeficiency (SCID).

Case Report Our case is a 4 month old, Sudanese boy, residing in Qatar, who presented to our hospital with fever for two weeks. He remained febrile in the hospital for two weeks,
PO-0009 INCREASED PNEUMOCOCCUS RESISTANCE TO ANTIBIOTICS AND DIFFICULTIES REGARDING THERAPEUTIC OPTIONS

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BACKGROUND During childhood pneumococcus (S.pneumoniae) is identified not only in nasopharynx (carriers), but also as etiological agent in conjunctivitis, respiratory airways infections, meningitis etc. Choosing the optimal therapy is difficult due to prolonged time necessary to antibiotic sensitivity test (AST) achievement, difficulty to perform it and pneumococcus strains growing resistance. In Romania vaccination against S.pneumoniae is not offered in routine immunisation program.

AIMS 1. To analyse resistance spectrum for S.pneumoniae strains; 2. Establishing empirical therapeutic decisions according to pneumococcus resistance profile in our county.

METHODS During October 2011–January 2014, there were performed AST for S.pneumoniae using Vitek AST-P576 cards. Samples origin10 nasal secretions, 21 conjunctival secretions, 12 ear samples, 4 hemocultures, 1 cerebrospinal fluid sample, 1 urine culture. Correlated with minimal inhibitory concentration to penicillin, strains were divided into: sensitive, intermediate, resistant (penicillin resistant pneumococcus-PRP). Authors took also into consideration for AST: Amoxicillin (AMX), Cefotaxime (CTX), Ceftriaxone (CRO), Eritromicine (E), Levofloxacain (L), Vancomycin (VA), Trimethoprim-Sulfamethoxazole (SXT). Results Among 51 validated AST, authors noticed: 58.8% Penicillin resistance (30 PRP strains); 43.7% AMX resistance; 38 E resistant strains (82.6%); 74.5% SXT resistance; for CRO resistance reached 33.3%; 21.5% CTX resistance. All strains were sensitive for L, VA.

CONCLUSIONS 1. Authors observed increased resistance to penicillin, E and STX in our county; 2. Therapeutic options are limited in S.pneumoniae infection; 3. According to resistance pattern, authors restrict use of macrolides and STX in otitis media (most frequent etiological agent is S.pneumoniae); 4. In severe infections, therapeutic choices are CTX, CRO, VA; 5. Implementation of educational measures is important in order to avoid antibiotic overuse.