of 12 M (3–84 M). Children with bloody diarrhoea acquired tolerance earlier, median age 8 M (5–23 M), than the group with cutaneous symptoms, median age 14 M (4–84 M), p = 0.005.

It's safe and beneficial, both for children and parents, to perform OFC from 6 to 12 M.

PO-0135  A PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE CONSUMPTION OF FRUIT DRINKS IN 1–5 YEAR OLDS IN THE NORTH EAST OF ENGLAND AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO PRESCHOOL OBESITY

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Background Sugar Sweetened Beverages contribute to obesity in older children but whether highly calorific Fruit Drinks (FD) contributes to preschool child obesity is unknown. We therefore quantified the beverage intake of preschool children and their parent’s knowledge of the sugar content.

Methods: Parents of children aged 1–5 years attending three North East England Acute and Outpatient Paediatric centres over six months completed questionnaires. Volume and types of beverages consumed, recommended daily intake (RDI) and parental knowledge of calorie content of three popular FDs were collected. FD calories, as a percentage of RDI, were calculated and compared with the child’s BMI.

Results 304 questionnaires were analysed. 61% reported daily FDs with 33% exceeding their RDI. 28% were overweight or obese with the proportion rising from 24% in the under twos to 31% in the older children. Mean FD calorie intake as% of RDI was 5.5% with no association to increased BMI (p = 0.32, Mann Whitney U). Children in the lower and higher BMI centiles constituted the largest groups drinking >10% Fruit Drink RDI. Parents (99%) had no knowledge of their child’s calorie intake or RDI with 76% unable to identify the highest calorie FD.

Conclusion No association between Fruit Drink intake and obesity was found.

61% of children drank Fruit Drink daily with 33% in excess of RDI.

Overweight and underweight children constituted the largest groups drinking >10% RDI of Fruit Drinks Parents were unaware of their children’s calorie intake, RDI or FD calorie content.

PO-0136  INCREASED RISK OF VITAMIN B12 NUTRITIONAL DEFICIENCY IN LONG-TERM TREATED PATIENTS WITH PHENYLKETONURIA AND HYPERFENYLALANINEMIA

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The aim of this study was to assess the prevalence of nutritional deficiency of vitamin B12 in long-term treated patients with phenylketonuria (PKU) and hyperphenylalaninemia (HPA), together with parameters of vitamin B12 and metabolic control.

Methods In 51 patients aged 3–48 years (28 children, 23 adults) was examined levels of active vitamin B12 in serum, folate concentration in blood, plasma homocysteine and methylmalonic acid concentrations in urine.

Results We found a statistically significant difference between the levels of folate in the blood among patients with PKU and HPA (p = 0.046, Mann Whitney U test). This difference was also statistically significant for adults with HPA and PKU (p = 0.004, Mann Whitney U test). There was a statistically significant difference in the proportion of normal homocysteine concentrations in plasma in the overall evaluation of both groups (p = 0.023, chi-square test). This difference was also statistically significant in adults with HPA and PKU (p = 0.032, chi-square test). In the group of adults we detected a statistically significant difference in the concentrations of active vitamin B12 in the blood as in the evaluation of the concentration and the proportion of patients with normal levels (p = 0.031, Mann Whitney U test, p = 0.006, chi-square test).

Conclusions In the analysed group of patients we demonstrated that our patients are at risk of vitamin B12 nutritional deficiency and the risk increases with age.

PO-0137  WITHDRAWN

PO-0138  STRESS INDUCED GASTROINTESTINAL BLEEDING IN A PAEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE UNIT: WHICH RISK FACTORS SHOULD NECESSITATE PHROPHILAXIS?

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Objective To determine the frequency and the risk factors of stress induced gastrointestinal bleeding (GIB) in critically ill children and to investigate the effect of prophylaxis.

Setting 14-bedded, tertiary care PICU

Methods Records of 182 children admitted consecutively from December 2012 to May 2013 were retrospectively reviewed. 136 patients were eligible. The age ranged from 40 days to 18 years. Diagnosis, demographic data, risk factors, administration of prophylaxis, drugs used in medication, presence and degree of GIB and complications were recorded.

Results The male-female ratio was 1.3. Mean age was 5.9. Mean PRISM III score was 12.2 and 49.3% had PRISM score ≥ 10. The most frequent diagnosis was infectious diseases. Sixty-one (44.9%) children received prophylaxis in which antacids was used in 28 (45.9%), sucralfate in 18 (28.5%), proton pump inhibitors (PPIs) in 51 (83.6%) and 5 (8.2%) received H2 receptor antagonist. The incidence of GIB was 15.4% (n = 21), in which 66.7% (n = 14) were mild, 23.8% (n = 5) were moderate, 4.8% (n = 1) was significant and 4.8% (n = 1) was massive. In children who received prophylaxis 17 (27.9%) cases developed GIB. Mechanical ventilation were found to be the only risk factor significantly associated with stress induced GIB. Also, mechanical ventilation and trauma was strongly significant (p <
Background and aims Wilson’s disease (WD) is a rare, inherited, genetic disorder of copper metabolism. Our aim is to determine common clinical presentations, laboratory findings, diagnostic methods and long term outcome in Egyptian patients.

Methods All medical records, between 2000 and 2010 in the paediatric hepatology department, were reviewed. Detailed follow-up data of the disease had been collected for each patient. Serum ceruloplasmin, liver function tests and other routine laboratory investigations. Slit lamp examination for Kayser Fleisher rings, urinary copper excretion and 24-hour urine for copper before and after penicillamine challenge were done. Percutaneous liver biopsy was also performed in most patients.

Results The most significant hepatic presentation was jaundice and Kayser Fleisher rings. The most significant laboratory findings were, copper excretion after challenge with depencillamine (1546.57 ± 99.55 μg/Dl) and decrease of mean ceruloplasmin concentration (13.8 ± 2.38 mg/dl) below 20 ug/dl. There were significant increase of albumin and significant improvement of prothrombin time after treatment.

Conclusion Kayser Fleisher rings, urinary copper excretion and low serum ceruloplasmin were considered sufficient to establish the diagnosis of WD. Liver biopsy may be needed for confirmation of the diagnosis and to assess the extent and severity of the disease.

PO-0141 OVERVIEW ON THE PHYSIOLOGY OF LONGITUDINAL INTESTINAL LENGTHENING AND TAILORING IN SHORT BOWEL SYNDROME

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Background Multidisciplinary treatment of short bowel syndrome (SBS) has been a success story for paediatric surgery. Longitudinal intestinal lengthening and tailoring (LILT) is the archetypal autologous gastrointestinal reconstruction procedure, but despite it being performed routinely in intestinal rehabilitation departments, the physiological basis behind it is poorly understood. We attempt to analyse the features that improve intestinal adaptation and offer a LILT theoretical model.

Methods Based on our clinical experience on 59 LILT procedures over 30 years, we set up a concise theoretical model that describes post-LILT bowel adaptation in a holistic way.

Results Intestinal adaptation is affected by many factors, including remaining bowel length, the presence of the ileocaecal valve and colon, underlying disease process, nutritional status, hepatic-biliary function, and bacterial flora. Lengthening techniques do not affect the absorptive surface, although changes in the microvilli have been observed in animal models. Dilated dymotile intestinal segments benefit from tapering because reduction in the intestinal lumen calibre allows better peristalsis, as demonstrated by improvements in intestinal transit time. Tapering also helps prevention of stasis and subsequent reduction of bacterial overgrowth. Additionally, reduction in bowel diameter decreases the volume to surface ratio, theoretically allowing for more effective contact of the chime with the absorptive surface.

Conclusions LILT has become an essential component in the management of SBS. The physiological principles described above provide a theoretical basis that explains the absorptive advantage offered by the LILT. Further research is necessary to quantify the effect of these procedures on the microscopic and hormonal levels.