Poster abstracts

LONG TERM NEURODEVELOPMENTAL OUTCOME OF PRETERM INFANTS WITH PERIVENTRICULAR-INTRAVENTRICULAR HAEMORRHAGE

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Background and aims To determine the neurodevelopmental morbidity of preterm infants with periventricular intraventricular haemorrhage, at the age of 4.

Methods The patients at the age of 4 were evaluated through neurologic examination and motor assessment by a paediatric neurologist and Denver II Developmental Screening Test by a psychologist. The results were compared with Denver II Developmental Screening Test results which had been made at 3–6 and 6–12 months.

Results The total study population consisted of 66 prematurely born children of less than 37 gestational age. When the cases with PVH-IIV were graded with the cranial neuroimaging findings, 62.1% were documented as grade I haemorrhage, 18% as grade II, 6% as grade III and 13.9% as grade IV. Patients with grade III-IV Periventricular Intraventricular Haemorrhage had significantly lower Denver II Developmental Screening Test results at the age of 4, compared with grade I-II Periventricular-Intraventricular Haemorrhage group. Similarly, ≤32 weeks patients had significantly lower Denver II Developmental Screening Test at the age of 4 when compared with >32 weeks patients.

Conclusions Children who were born ≤32 gestational weeks and/or patients with grade III-IV periventricular-intraventricular Haemorrhage have an increased risk of neurologic impairment. All premature infants should be evaluated by Denver II Developmental Screening Test in early childhood period of life.

SOCIAL COMMUNICATION QUESTIONNAIRE FACTOR STRUCTURE FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS SCREENED AS PART OF AN AUTISM PREVALENCE STUDY

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Background and aims Explore the factor structure of the Social Communication Questionnaire (SCQ: Rutter et al., 2003) for primary school children 6–11 years, 7951 screened as part of an autism prevalence study identified with diagnosed developmental disorders including Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs).

Methods The SCQ is a 40-item parent report questionnaire that asks about characteristic autistic behaviour. It is based on the Autism Diagnostic Interview – Revised (ADI-R: Lord et al, 1994) recommended cut off score for ASDs (>15). Sixty nine percent 5457 of parents completed the SCQ, 7% 411 were identified (males 294, 71%) with parent reported diagnosed developmental disorders: Speech and language 227, 55%; ADHD 64, 16%; ASDs 58, 14%; Dyspraxia 49, 12%; Downs Syndrome 8, 2% other diagnosis 5, 1%.

Results The optimal SCQ cut off score for differentiating ASDs from other developmental disorders was (>13) sensitivity 0.89, specificity 0.81, PPV 0.43, NPV 0.98. Principal Components Analysis revealed 4 factors explaining 49% of the total variance. First factor, 32%; 7 of 10 items, Reciprocal Social Interaction (RSI) ADI-R domain. Second factor 9%, 6 of 8 Restricted Repetitive Stereotyped Behaviour (RRSB) domains third and fourth factors each explaining 4% variation. Four of 6 item’s on the third factor (RSI) domain, 4 of 5 on the fourth ADI-R Communication domain.


Arch Dis Child first published as 10.1136/archdischild-2014-307384.1442 on 14 October 2014. Downloaded from http://adc.bmj.com/ on September 13, 2023 by guest. Protected by copyright.