

intensity of pain and (iii) explore associations with medical, parental and socioeconomic factors.

Methods The study was cross-sectional. Participants were parents of non-verbal CP outpatients at University Malaya Medical Centre, Kuala Lumpur and two centres in the surrounding area. Patients were aged 2–19 years. Written informed consent was obtained. The Caregiver Priorities and Child Health Index of Life with Disabilities (CPCHILD©) Questionnaire and a separate proforma were utilised for assessment of frequency and intensity of pain during the preceding 4 weeks. Parental psychosocial well being was assessed via the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale (DASS-21) and the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS).

Results The response rate was 94%, including 104 children (54 boys, 50 girls). The majority (51%) had GMFCS level V and 65% had spastic quadriplegia. Reported pain was 65%. The most frequent and intense pain was during physiotherapy. Nineteen (18%) reported that their children experienced pain >1 time per day and 10% reported daily pain. Severe pain was reported by 17%. There were no significant factors associated with frequency of pain. Older children ($p < 0.05$), those with spastic quadriplegia ($p < 0.05$) and poorer quality of life ($p < 0.05$) had more intense pain. GMFCS level, gender, co-morbidities, parental psychosocial scores, parental education and income were not significant modifying factors of intensity of pain.

Conclusion Recognition of pain in non-verbal CP patients is crucial for holistic management.

PO-0841 WITHDRAWN

PO-0842 OPTIMAL EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN YOUNG CHILDREN: THE ROLE OF PARENTS AND PAEDIATRICIANS

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Background Parents and paediatricians in partnership have a unique role in influencing the emotional development of young children. The opportunity presents when parents consult paediatricians about their child's behaviour or developmental problems.

Discussion Infants and young children learn by interacting with and reacting to their environment. Early relationships with their parents foster feelings of trust and security, which influences their relationships with others as they develop and mature.

Paediatricians, through their knowledge of child development, are in a unique position to influence and guide parents in early child-rearing practices. They do newborn examinations and they assess young children through various stages of early development, preschool and school entry. They are often the point of contact in later transition periods such as high school entry and adolescence, particularly when behaviour becomes challenging.

The presentation will touch on theories of development, early experiences, resilience and cultural factors that influence emotional development. It will provide a clinician's perspective on the management of behaviour difficulties and the partnership with parents in order to facilitate optimal emotional development in young children.

Conclusion Paediatricians have an opportunity to influence healthy and positive relationships between parents and their young children that will allow children to develop to the best of their ability and become responsible members of society in the long-term.

PO-0843 EFFECT OF CEREBRAL PALSIED CHILDRENS' SITTING POSTURE ON MOTHERS' QUALITY OF LIFE

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The aim of this study was to investigate the relation between sitting posture of diplegic spastic cerebral palsied children and the quality of life of their mothers. Twenty two children with the diagnosis of diplegic spastic cerebral palsy and their mothers were included in the study. The functional level of children were classified according to the Gross Motor Function Classification System (GMFMCs). Sitting Assessment Scale (SAS) was used to evaluate sitting posture. Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) was used to assess the quality of life of mothers. Spearman correlation analysis was used to investigate the relation between sitting posture of children and quality of life of mothers. The mean age of children and mothers were 6.3 ± 4.6 years, 35.7 ± 8.6 years, respectively. The median GMFMCs level was 4. The mean SAS score was 13.2 ± 3.4 in children and, mean NHP score was 164.2 ± 106.7 in mothers. There was a significant correlation between SAS score and NHP score ($\rho = -0.622$, $p < 0.05$). Proper sitting posture is important for feeding, carrying and caring of a child. Improvements in sitting posture of children with cerebral palsy may have favourable effects on mothers' and caregivers' quality of life.

PO-0844 ASYMMETRICAL INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION AND LANGUAGE: WHY IS THIS IMPORTANT?

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Neurodevelopmental outcome of children born after asymmetrical IUGR is impaired in great amounts of cases. Long term consequences of IUGR deserve special attention, because they could cause poorer cognitive and language abilities, learning difficulties and lower academic level achievement.

There is a small number of data related to language development of children born after IUGR. With regard to the Croatian language there was no research on morphological knowledge for this children, although it is known that linguistic knowledge is important for reading, writing and later school success.

Therefore the goal of this paper is to determine the level of language knowledge, especially morphological knowledge and the correlation between morphological and other linguistic variables in 40 children born after IUGR and their control peers. At the time of examination all 80 children were aged between six and seven years, average cognitive abilities.

Results showed statistically significant differences between children born after IUGR and their control peers on all language tasks, particularly in morphological items: children born after IUGR were significantly poorer. There was significantly higher correlation between morphological abilities and other language