timeframes. Similar expression method was applied to hippocampi obtained from children with MTLE and normal controls.

**Results** The expression pattern for the miR-124, miR-134 and miR-9 nearly showed the same dynamics in the three stages of MTLE development to be upregulated in the acute and chronic stages and nearly equal to the control in the latent stage, they upregulated also in the children with MTLE.

**Conclusions** The significant upregulation for the brain specific miR-124, miR-134 and miR-9 in the seizures related stages and children suggested that both can be a potential targets for anti-convulsant drugs in the epileptic developing brains.

**PO-0850** RESTING STATE NETWORKS IN PRETERM INFANTS WITH AND WITHOUT INTRAUTERINE GROWTH RESTRICTION

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**Background and aims** Prematurity and intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) is associated with deviations of the developmental trajectory of the brain. We aimed to examine resting state networks (RSNs) in preterm infants with and without IUGR during natural sleep at 12 months.

**Methods** We included 30 preterm infants (<34 weeks) without focal brain lesions (12 with IUGR and 18 appropriate for gestational age) and 20 born-term infants that were scanned at 12 months during natural sleep. Structural and functional MRI was acquired in a 3T scanner. To account for head movement we performed frame censoring of the data. RSNs were computed using the MELODIE module (FSL software). Dual regression analysis was used to query between-group differences in RSNs.

**Results** Overall, the degree of movement on functional data was small. In the group we identified nine RSNs encompassing bilaterally the primary visual cortex, auditory cortex, sensori-motor cortex, lateral parietal cortex, precuneus, frontal and a sub-cortical network. Preterm infants had a more prominent cerebellar network compared to term infants. The three groups showed a fragmented default-mode network. No significant differences were found between groups.

**Conclusions** The spatial patterns of the RSNs observed in preterm and term infants corresponded closely to those observed in adults. These findings may suggest that IUGR and prematurity does not interfere with the normal process of functional brain network development at 12 months of age. The fact that we could not find differences in RSNs does not rule out that alterations could occur later in development.

**PO-0852** WITHDRAWN

**PO-0853** QUALITY OF LIFE IN CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AND ADHD BEFORE AND AFTER ADMINISTRATION OF TREATMENT

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**Background and aims** Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and cerebral palsy (CP) are chronic diseases with major impact on quality of life (QoL) of children and their families. The goal of the study was to analyse the influence of pharmacologic treatment concerning the expression of satisfaction as key concept in the areas of life, compared to overall QoL and overall satisfaction on QoL.

**Methods** The scores assigned to the satisfaction in each area of life were statistically analysed with Wilcoxon test. For correlation analysis of the satisfaction in each area of life with overall QoL and overall satisfaction on QoL, non-parametric Spearman test was applied. The version addressed to the main caregiver of the child with disability was used.

**Results** Wilcoxon statistic Z, applied to the comparison between the two time points of the scores for satisfaction in each area of life, resulted in associated statistical significance (p < 0.01) for all the areas for both CP and ADHD groups, for the difference between the two time points – before and after treatment.

**Conclusions** Pharmacologic treatment intervention influenced by a significant improvement the satisfaction in all area of life...