Goal of the work: foal of our work is study of prevalence of food allergies and risk factors in children’s population in selected populations of Tbilisi, Batumi and Kutaisi-Tskaltubo.

Materials and methods: Studied population includes 2655 children (2010–2013) from 1-month to 14-year age. 1359 of them were girls and 1296 – boys (I group: children from 1 month to 6 years and II group – from 6 years to 14 years). At the first stage of epidemiological study, screening of 2665 children was conducted by means of the initial questionnaire filled in directly at a time of interviewing of the parents. Identification of the factors of causal significance was provided based on anamnesis data, comparison of general serum and specific IgE and in vivo allergologic diagnostics (prick-tests). Obtained data were statistically processed by means of SPSS/V12.5 software (Statistical Package for Social Sciences).

Results: Epidemiological studies showed that prevalence of food allergies in children’s population (7.5% - Tbilisi; 6.2% - Kutaisi-Tskaltubo; 4.3% - Adjara) was 18.04%. Average total IgE, in both cases, was 3–5 times higher than normal value and no statistically reliable difference between the groups was found ($p > 0.05$). Only 3.9 of children with food allergies had IgE within normal limits. High frequency of late diagnostics was established ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Thus, according to the obtained data, share of the manageable risk factors is high and this could provide basis for development of targeted and effective prevention measures for the children’s population. Food allergy is complex and versatile process requiring further study.

PO-0992 SOME BONE MARKERS AND SERUM VITAMIN D IN EPILEPTIC CHILDREN ON EPILEPTIC DRUGS

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Aim: To estimate serum vitamin D level and some biochemical markers of bone turnover in Egyptian children with epilepsy on antiepileptic drugs.

Methods: Case control cross sectional study was conducted on thirty children with epilepsy (19 males, and 11 females) on anti-convulsant therapy, divided into two subgroups according to mode of therapy: 15 under polytherapy (group I) 15 under monotherapy (group II). Twenty apparently healthy children were recruited as control group.

Results: Epileptic patients on polytherapy had highly significant low serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D level compared to those on monotherapy ($p < 0.001$) with highly significant differences between patients versus controls ($p < 0.001$). Over two thirds of patients 80% (24 /30) had low serum 25-OHD levels; 26.67% (8/30) had 25-hydroxyl vitamin D levels less than 20 ng/mL, and 53.33% (16/30) patients had 25-hydroxy vitamin D levels between 21 and less than 32 ng/mL. Differences between the cut-off categories were highly statistically significant for patients versus controls ($p < 0.001$), and among the polytherapy versus monotherapy subgroups ($p < 0.001$). Patients on polytherapy showed highly significant lower level of 25-hydroxyvitamin D compared to those on valproate alone, or carbamazepine alone ($F=32.345, p < 0.001$) by ANOVA.

Conclusion: Results revealed high risk of vitamin D deficiency in epileptic children on antiepileptic drugs especially those under long term polytherapy. Alterations of biochemical markers of bone formation suggest an accelerated skeletal turnover. Routine monitoring of serum 25-hydroxy vitamin D is recommended.

PO-0993A FATTY ACID BINDING PROTEINS AS AN UPRISING NON INVASIVE PREDICTOR OF GUT WALL INTEGRITY LOSS IN VIRAL GASTROENTERITIS

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Background and aim: Serum intestinal fatty acid binding proteins (I-FABPs) are cytosolic proteins mainly expressed in the intestinal villi which are affected early in viral gastroenteritis (GE).

PO-0993 EPIDEMIOLOGY OF DRUG OVERDOSE/PoISONING IN PAEDIATRIC POPULATION IN A SINGLE CENTRE OVER 2 YEAR PERIOD

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