

Table 3: Group IIa- Mainly NS gp. (i.e other fluid made < 50% of total) – 15 patients

	Mean			P value	Remarks
	Before	After	Difference		
Na	138.71	142.73	-4.02	0.1348	
K	3.99	3.64	0.347	0.213	
Ur	7.17	6.86	0.313	0.911	
Cr	58	59.13	-1.13	0.906	
Cl	103.31	108.92	-5.62	0.0063	
pH	7.19	7.30	-0.1173	0.193	
HCO <sub>3</sub>	NA	NA	NA	NA	Not enough no:
BE	-7.43	-5.91	-1.52	0.3899	
Lac	2.86	2.68	0.180	0.827	
Alb	35.67	32.40	3.27	0.2298	
Hb	12.31	10.79	1.52	0.0878	
PCV	0.345	0.306	0.3915	0.054	

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## 1205

### RISK FACTORS OF CHILD ABUSE IN UKRAINE

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**Background and aims:** In this abstract, data are presented on the key Child Abuse risk factors associated with social and economic position of the family and with peculiarities of the personality of parents and children. Also indicated was the level of Child Abuse awareness in the community, i.e. whether any campaigns or messages to “reduce the risks of Child Abuse” were available at the time of the survey.

**Methods:** Using a standardised protocol, families and children were interviewed according to the corresponding questionnaire. Data entry and descriptive analysis were undertaken with Epi Info. To evaluate the relative risk, the univariate and multivariate logistic regression analysis were used and its interpretation was expressed in odds ratios (OR) with confidence interval (CI) of 95%.

**Results:** Risk factors associated with social and economic position of the family include unemployment of parents (OR=11,8), economic losses (OR=9,1), poor housing conditions (OR=7,2), incomplete family (OR=5,2), low maternal income (OR=3,9), absence of a constant place of residence

(OR=3,5) and social isolation (OR=2,0). Among the risk factors of Child Abuse associated with peculiarities of the personality of parents there are intergenerational transfer of violence (OR=39,8), alcoholism and addiction (OR=31,4), conflicting and violent relations between the family members (OR=17,5). The risk factors associated with the personality of a child include the peculiarities of the child’s behaviour, - hyperactivity, impulsiveness,

aggressiveness, -(OR=5,2), the disturbance of “attachments” formation in the child to the mother (OR=3,8), children-invalids (OR=3,3) and premature children (OR=2,1).

**Conclusions:** The practical recommendations directed on elimination of the risk factors for the Child Abuse prevention.

## 1206

### ARE ELBW INFANTS AT RISK FOR DEVELOPING ATYPICAL METABOLIC SYNDROME?

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**Background:** Childhood metabolic syndrome increases the risk of cardiovascular complications in adulthood. Being born small for gestational age is an important risk factor of adulthood metabolic syndrome, however it is unclear whether ELBW children are also at increased risk for metabolic syndrome.

**Aim:** Assessment of lipid metabolism in preschool ELBW infants in correlation with obesity and hypertension.

**Material and methods:** 40 ELBW children (mean birthweight 869g (SD:121), mean gestational age 27.6 weeks (SD: 1.9)) were evaluated at 6.7 years (range 6.3-7.4 years). Anthropometry, serum triglyceride (TG), LDL and HDL cholesterol levels, IGF-1 serum levels and 24-hour ambulatory blood pressure measurements were performed.

**Results:** TG  $\geq$  1.1 mmol/l was found in 16 infants (40%) and HDL cholesterol levels  $<$  1.3 mmol/l in 10 (25%). Combined lipid abnormalities were detected in 6 (15%) children. Systolic blood pressure above the 90<sup>th</sup> percentile was found in 10 children, and