(CF) using their narratives, of social life, careers, illness and the health service. Their stories and the challenges they have faced within the clinical area can enable health professionals to enhance practice in regards to their specific care.

Aim of the study: To explore the transition from child to young adult for individuals with CF and interpret this using their personal stories .

Methods: The methodology undertaken has drawn upon the values of social phenomenological which enable a balance to be drawn between the person and society.

Methods: I used individual life story interviews (McAdams 2001) which were semi-structured the participants were 2 young men and 6 young women from the age of 16 to 23 yrs. Narrative analysis was used to explore the findings.

Results: The topics which arose from life stories including family, school, relationships, work, and the impact of the illness (Kehily 2007).

Conclusion / discussion: Themes identified were Transition from: Child to Adult /Dependency to Independency and Back to Dependency /Wellness to Illness/ Service User Child to Service User Adult and these were discussed in the light of the specific issues of transition for young people with CF as they strive for independence.

Practical relevance: Specific skills are required to support young people with CF as they transfer to adult services and beyond.

Research implications: Future research required to explore a larger cohort of young people with life limiting illness.

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MOTHER'S REPORTED CHILD ABUSE IN A MEGA CITY OF A DEVELOPING COUNTRY

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Objectives: Child abuse is one of the major public health problems worldwide. This study was aimed to assess the proportion of child abuse and to identify factors associated with child abuse as reported by mothers in Karachi, Pakistan.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted in primary care clinics affiliated with a tertiary care

teaching hospital of private sector in Karachi, Pakistan. After taking consent, 412 mothers were interviewed by trained data collectors. Pre-tested questionnaire was used consisting of: socio-demographics, mother's marital life satisfaction, mother's perception about home environment and violence against herself and her children. Multivariate analysis was calculated to identify independent factors associated with child abuse.

Results: Over one-quarter (25.5%) of children were abused physically and 17.9% abused psychologically. In all, 32.5% of children had experienced at least one or the other form of abuse. Abuse was reported more among children whose mothers had no/ less years of schooling ($p=0.02$), father being smoker ($p=0.04$), mother being violated ($p< 0.001$), mother being not satisfied with her marital life ($p< 0.001$), mother being reported home environment as stressful ($p=0.02$) and child being a female ($p< 0.001$). In final multivariate analysis, factors found to be independently associated with child abuse were mothers who were violence by their husband (AOR=4.2; 95% CI: 2.2-7.9) and child being female (AOR=8.7; 95% CI: 4.5-16.8).

Conclusion: This study revealed that one-third of the children were physically and/ or psychologically abused. Further studies are required to explore this important health issue in more detail.

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PERSISTENCE OF MALNUTRITION IN SCHOOL CHILDREN IN URBAN-RURAL REGION OF THE SOUTH OF SÃO PAULO CITY

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Objective: To examine in a sample of students from a region of low socioeconomic status, the persistence of nutritional deficit.

Method: Cross-sectional study of 1761 schoolchildren between 6 and 10 years from three schools in Parelheiros. Were assessed by z scores of weight for age and height for age, according to World Health Organization The variables studied were: gender, age, grade and school year. We used the chi-square to relate the nutritional deficit with the variables.

Results: Of 1761 children studied 8.5% were malnourished according to z score P / E, 21.6%, according to E / I. The analysis of z score P / E revealed that 58.4% were male and 66.7% female. The mean age was 8.9 years. The z score of E / I 53.4% were male and 56.5% female. The risk of malnutrition was higher among boys: 59.7% for the index P / E and 53.9% for E / I. There was no statistically significant difference between the schools, gender and school year. Among nutritional status, period ($P < 0.0001$) and students grade ($p = 0.0105$), we observed statistical significance.

Conclusion: Malnutrition is still continuing between the low-income population and males had a higher percentage of malnutrition. From the analysis in the region, one can consider that the nutritional assessment of school - the anthropometric technique in particular - is an extremely important tool for understanding the dynamics of child nutrition and development.

1428

LITERATURE REVIEW ON LEAD POISONING

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The adverse affects of high blood levels of lead are well established. There is now data emerging which looks at lower blood levels of lead associated with poor cognition and other developmental concerns. The authors undertook a literature review to examine the causal effect of low lead level and impaired cognitive function. The plausibility of including lead screening as part of developmental delay workup in Ireland is also explored. This review concludes that there is an adverse relationship between increasing level of lead and cognition. Children with developmental delay would be at an increased risk to the cognitive impairment associated with low levels of lead. Given that there are preventative and therapeutic options to minimise the effects of lead, we argue that this group of children should be routinely screened for lead. Currently there is lack of prevalence data in Ireland. The authors are working in conjunction with British Paediatric Surveillance Unit Project to undertake active surveillance of lead poisoning in Ireland.

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CORRELATION BETWEEN INTRADELTOID INJECTION AND DELTOID FIBROSIS

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Aim: To investigate a correlation between intradeltoid injection and deltoid fibrosis (DF)

Material and methods: A case-control study based on a community population was conducted. Cases included patients from 1-20 years of age suffering from DF in three communes. The diagnosis criteria included 293 children. Controls included healthy individuals matched with cases by age and sex. Two controls were selected for one case.

Results: There is an evident correlation between injection of antibiotic into Deltoid muscle and DF with $OR = 27.2$; $P < 0.001$. The degree of correlation decreased with an increase in age $OR = 3.8$; $P < 0.001$ when antibiotic injection was done in newborn period, $OR = 2.1$, $p < 0.01$ in children from 1 month to 5 years old.

There was also correlation between intradeltoid injection of vitamins and antalgic drugs with $OR = 6.2$, $p < 0.01$. However there was no correlation between intradeltoid injection of vaccine and DF with $OR = 0.19$, $P > 0.05$

Conclusion: There is an evident correlation between intradeltoid injection of antibiotics and other drugs and DF, especially when the injection was given in newborns.

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PSYCHOSOCIAL TREATMENT FOR DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS OF SPEECH AND LANGUAGE AND DEVELOPMENTAL DISORDERS OF SCHOLASTIC SKILLS: EVIDENCE AND CARE ORGANIZATION.

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Objectives: To summarize scientific evidence for individual psychosocial treatment of developmental