

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.

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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