or syndromal anomalies, risks of very preterm birth (ORs 22.1 and 18.6, respectively) and of extremely preterm birth (ORs 37.6 and 31.5, respectively) were much higher.

Conclusions: Congenital anomalies are associated with increased risk of preterm birth. Congenital anomalies of the central nervous system and chromosomal or syndromal anomalies are important risk factors for preterm birth.

458

RISK FACTORS FOR CONGENITAL ANOMALIES IN THE NETHERLANDS

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Objectives: To determine the relation between several potential risk factors and the risk of having a newborn with one or more congenital anomalies.

Participants: Data on 1,594,380 registered newborns from the Netherlands Perinatal Registry database were analysed. Logistic regression models were used to estimate the risk of having a newborn with anomalies.

Results: All studied risk factors were significantly related to the risk of having a newborn with anomalies. The highest adjusted risks were observed for pre-existing maternal diabetes (OR=2.0) and maternal epilepsy (OR=2.1). For maternal diabetes the risk was especially elevated in the cardiovascular system and for maternal epilepsy in the central nervous system. High maternal age, IVF/ICSI pregnancy, male gender and plurality were also strongly related to the risk of having a newborn with anomalies. The PARs were especially high for male gender, primiparity, high maternal age and non-Western ethnicity (respectively 18.4, 5.0, 2.5 and 1.7). The PARs for maternal diabetes, epilepsy and IVF/ICSI were very small as the prevalence of these risk factors in the general population is very low. In total 30% of the registered anomalies could be ascribed to the studied risk factors.

Conclusions: Strategies for primary prevention of congenital anomalies should focus on different risk factors depending on the approach used. For a high-risk group approach existing maternal morbidity such as diabetes and epilepsy are important factors. For a public health approach, however, factors such as

high maternal age, primiparity and ethnicity are more important to focus on, for example in preconception counselling.

459

HEALTH RELATED QUALITY LIFE IN 7-YEAR-OLD CHILDREN BORN VERY PRETERM OR WITH VERY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

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Background and aims: Neuromotor, intellectual and behavioural developmental disabilities increase with lower gestational age (GA). The aim of this study is quantify the effect of prematurity and other determinants (biomedical, developmental and social) on health-related quality (HRQoL).

Methods: Follow-up study with prospective data collection from birth up to age 7 in children born < 32 weeks gestational age (VP) or < 1500 g (VLBW) discharged. Standardized developmental assessment was performed at age 2, 4 and 7. HRQoL was assessed at 7 by proxy with KIDSCREEN-10, that provides a global index score (0-100) and category thresholds by domain. 169 infants were enrolled. Non responders (39%) showed more favourable neonatal characteristics than responders (e.g. respectively, GA 29.9 vs. 29.0). **Results:** 102 children were included in the analysis (32% with GA< 28 and 46%>29). Low QoL (score< under the first quartile) was associated with neonatal characteristics: BW< 750g [odds ratio (95CI) 3.6 (1.1-11)], GA< 28weeks [2.2 (0.9-5.2)], multiplicity [2.9 (1.2-6.9)]; and with outcomes at 7 years [adjusted for GA and multiplicity, for both p< 0.05 in all the following models]: intellectual impairment [3.4(1.1-11)], behavioural disability [2.7(1.0-7.8)], communication disability [3.4(1.1-10)], visual aids [2.9(1.1-8.0)], non-mainstream schooling [4.7(1.6-13)]. Children born small for gestational age, with abnormal neonatal ultrasound findings, or classified as cerebral palsy, did not show an increased risk of low QoL at 7 years.

Conclusions: This study suggests that lower gestational age, multiplicity and some developmental disabilities, but not CP, reduce, consistent and independently, parents-reported QoL of school-age children born VP or with VLBW.