Methods: 53 ADHD children were divided into three subgroups, including 18 ADHD-Combined type(ADHD-C), 20 ADHD-Predominantly inattention type(ADHD-I) and 15 ADHD-Predominantly hyperactive-impulsive type (ADHD-HI), and 18 normal controls were recruited. Blood was taken to measure the serum levels of SF, BP and hemoglobin.

Results:

1. The levels of serum ferritin in ADHD subtype groups were lower than those in control group ($P < 0.05$), and the levels of serum ferritin in ADHD-I were obviously lower than those in ADHD-C and ADHD-HI.

2. There were no significant differences in the levels of blood lead among the three subtypes of ADHD and control group ($p > 0.05$)

3. There were no significant differences in the levels of hemoglobin among the three subtypes of ADHD and control group ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The serum ferritin Levels of ADHD children are lower than those of normal children, especially in the subgroup of ADHD-I.

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SLEEP DISORDERS IN DEVELOPMENTALLY DISABLED CHILDREN - LITERATURE REVIEW

O. Ahmaren, E. Neary, F. Sharif

Department for Paediatrics, Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar, Ireland

Aim: To find evidence for an association between sleep disorders and neurobehavioral and neurocognitive conditions of children.

Methods: Extensive review of a broad range of psychiatric and neurodevelopment disorders taken by way of literature review to include original research articles, review articles, case series, special articles, reviews and short commentaries.

Results/Conclusions: Debilitating childhood developmental disorders are common. Associated demanding mannerisms are common, including sleep problems. This in turn is then linked to daytime performance issues, reduced developmental and academic growth, and considerable familial psychopathology. Social and behavioural measures have, to a degree, reformed management; nevertheless, a lot of children continue to have sleep-

related disorders. For that reason contemporary medications have an important complementary role in addition to psychosomatic, educational and social strategies. This literature review looks into the substantiation of the occurrence and severity of sleep problems in children with severe neurodevelopmental disorders. We also looked into the probable advantages of using medication, mainly focussing on the significance of melatonin as a sleep inducer.

The broad range of psychiatric and neurodevelopment disorders taken in this extensive literature review include original research articles, review articles, case series, special articles, reviews and short commentaries. These articles provide evidence for an association between sleep disorders and neurobehavioral and neurocognitive conditions of children.

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MALE VS FEMALE: STRUCTURAL SUSCEPTIBILITY TO NEUROINFLAMMATION.

A.M.H. Young¹, S.J. Powis²

¹School of Clinical Medicine, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, ²Bute Medical School, University of St Andrews, St Andrews, UK

Introduction: A causation model for Autistic Spectrum Disorder (ASD) has not yet been firmly established. Characterised by a triad of impairments in social skills, verbal communication and behaviour, the condition has been heavily linked to the male sex with some studies suggesting that the ratio is as high as 4:1. Here we analyse the structure of unaffected male and female brains demonstrating how their differences could be key to understanding the pathological mechanism underpinning the disorder.

Methods: Using ICD-10 and DSM-IV classifications we review the diagnostic characteristics which compound the condition and confirm the functional centres where these problems arise.

Results: We have been able to review the current understanding of brain mapping and demonstrate that the female brain has a more robust network in the functional areas associated with autism and can therefore provide some resistance to the neuroinflammatory component of the condition.

Conclusions: This series of data has demonstrated that the male brain may be more susceptible to