**PIH8**

**THE ASSOCIATION OF EARLY EXPOSURE TO PHENOLS AND NEURO-BEHAVIOR DEVELOPMENT IN SCHOOL-AGED CHILDREN**

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OBJECTIVES: Neuro-behavior problems were found in an increasing number of children worldwide in recent one decade. Few studies showed that early exposure to environmental contaminants, which is transmitted from mothers’ exposure to these substances during pregnancy, can disrupt children’s development and their behaviors. Some studies have been done to find out the effect of phenols’ exposure in prenatal period on the development of neuro-behavior, but there has been no conclusive results yet. This study aims to explore the association of prenatal exposure to phenols (bisphenol A, nonylphenol, and octylphenol) and neuro-behavior development in school-aged children.

METHODS: We conducted a prospective Taiwana Pediatric Study in which 460 mother-child pairs were included. We analyzed the association between phenols concentration in umbilical cord blood and the scores of SNAP-IV, CBCL and SDQ rated by children’s caregivers when they were 7 years old. Finally, 149 child’s neuro-behavior development ratings scales were collected. We used Taiwan’s standard norm to interpret the original scores. As for correlation analysis, multiple linear regression was adopted to adjust the potential confounders, including maternal education years, family’s annual income, postnatal environmental to tobacco smoke exposure and gender.

RESULTS: The association of early exposure to phenols and neuro-behavior development in school-aged children was only significant in few domains. The level of BPA in umbilical cord blood was significantly correlated with the oppositional domain in SNAP-IV (r = -0.08, 95% confidence interval: β (-0.266; β -0.032), p = 0.0446). The level of octylphenol in umbilical cord blood was significantly correlated with the peer interaction domain in SDQ (r = 0.29, 95% confidence interval: β (0.17-0.5269); p = 0.0308).

CONCLUSIONS: This study shows that the association between prenatal exposure to phenols and neuro-behavior development in school-aged children is not significant in most domains of SNAP-IV, CBCL, and SDQ rating scales.

**PIH9**

**SOCIOECONOMIC BURDEN OF AUTISM IN CHILDREN IN GREECE**

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OBJECTIVES: Autism is a developmental disorder associated with high unmet needs and social costs to society. The objective of this study was to assess the socioeconomic impact of autism in children and their families in Attica region in Greece.

METHODS: A questionnaire was developed based on the international literature and was validated by Greek experts. It was administered to the parents of all children attending special schools, day centers or centers for special care arrangements in Attica, which accounts for approx. 50% of the Greek population. Data on direct medical costs (including hospital services, drugs, health professionals and alternative medical treatments), non-medical costs (including special education services and out of pocket expenditures) and indirect costs (including parental lost productivity and social benefits) were collected and analysis was processed in SPSS 7.1.

RESULTS: Of the 191 questionnaires administered, 70 were completed and 66 (94%) were included in the analysis. The total mean cost per autistic child living with parents was estimated at €4,311, €2,370 and €1,729 for direct medical, non-medical and indirect costs accounted for 45% (€1,940), 41% (€1,729) and 4% (€95) respectively. Key cost drivers were the social benefits, out-of-pocket non-medical expenses, special education services and parental productivity losses. 47% of the mean annual cost is incurred by families, while 53% (including disability allowances and lost productivity) were collected and analysis was processed in ETHZ.

CONCLUSIONS: To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study estimating the costs associated with delivering out-side health facility. Our aim was to evaluate mothers’ and their children’s level of knowledge regarding HPV, cervical cancer and the harm of cervical cancer prevention in South Africa.

METHODS: HPV Human papillomavirus (HPV) is the most common sexually transmitted pathogen of the 21st Century. Infection by the oncogenic HPV-types is responsible for the development of cervical cancer. Our aim was to evaluate mothers’ and their daughters’ level of knowledge regarding HPV, cervical cancer and their role in making decisions about cervical cancer prevention.

RESULTS: 81% of the respondents have participated in cervical cancer screening at least once in their lives. 94% of mothers and 69% of daughters. Average age at the first gynaecologic examination of the respondents was 19.5±3.41 years, for the daughters this age was 17.7±2.14 years. The average ages for the parents was 49.36 years. The average age of the respondents was 69.27 (SD = 7.74) years. More products were costed to males (56.47% of products). Most products were tabletted, followed by suspensions (2.85%). The average cost per product was R126.06 (SD = 57.8). The average cost of originator products was R166.02 compared to R107.86 for generic equivalents. Prescribing peaked in the winter months (May to August; 39.09% of products). Ten different dosage strengths and formulations were dispensed. The combination of 125 mg clavulanic acid and 875 mg amoxicillin in tablet form was the most frequently dispensed (59.94% of all products). One trade name product accounted for 31.29% of all co-amoxiclav products dispensed. The 62.5 mg clavulanic acid and 250 mg amoxicillin per 5 ml suspension was the most frequently dispensed suspension. Interestingly, most suspensions (81.24%) were dispensed to elderly patients (60 to 69 years). Only 9.92% of products were linked to ICD-10 codes. Of these, diseases of the respiratory system (J) were the most common (30.2%). One specific combination and trade name dominated dispensing. Generics were on average two-thirds of the cost of originator products.

**NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS – Clinical Outcomes Studies**

**PN1**

**INDIRECT COMPARISON OF ONABOTULINUM TOXIN vs. ORAL TRIPNTS FOR THE PHRYPHAXIS TREATMENT OF CHRONIC MIGRAINE**

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OBJECTIVES: To analyze the Treatment Discontinuations due to Adverse Effects (AE) of all intervention in the context of Randomized Controlled Trials on Chronic Migraine. We included all randomized controlled trials comparing Onabotulinum Toxin and Tripnts Method. Mixed Treatment Comparison, selecting as Effect Size source the Odd Ratios of treatment discontinuation due to drug adverse effects (AE).

RESULTS: There was a significant (p<0.05) difference in both interventions, favoring Onabotulinum Toxin. Being the most common AEs diarrhea, pain, constipation;