

Material and Method It was a cross-sectional study. Research was conducted at Department of Pediatric Medicine, The Children's Hospital and University of Child Health Sciences Lahore. Duration of study was 6 months. This study involved 100 children of both genders aged between 6–59 months. These children were assessed for severe acute malnutrition which was labeled positive on weight for height <-3 and mid upper arm circumference <115 mm (figure 1). The outcome variable was agreement which was labeled if both the WHZ and MUAC were positive or negative for severe acute malnutrition. A written informed consent was obtained from parents of every child.

Results The mean age of the children was 18.3 ± 13.2 months. There were 55 (55.0%) boys and 45 (45.0%) girls with a male to female ratio of 1.2:1. Severe acute malnutrition was diagnosed in 53 (53.0%) children on either WHZ or MUAC or both. Both the WHZ and MUAC agreed on the presence or absence of severe acute malnutrition in 65 (65.0%) children. There was fair agreement between WHZ and MUAC on severe acute malnutrition ($\kappa=0.236$; $p\text{-value}=0.018$). Similar agreement was noticed across various subgroups of children based on age and gender.

Conclusions In the present study, there was significant agreement between weight for height and mid upper arm circumference in the diagnosis of severe acute malnutrition in children aged between 6 to 59 months which along with ease of measurement in outpatient department advocates the preferred use of mid upper arm circumference in the evaluation of such children in future clinical practice.

OP-048 METABOLIC-ASSOCIATED FATTY LIVER DISEASE FACTORS IN OBESE CHILDREN

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Aim The metabolic-associated fatty liver disease (MAFLD), earlier called nonalcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD), is known like common reason of liver pathology in adolescents. The prevalence of MAFLD and risk factors associated with this condition in Ukrainian children are not clear. The aim of the research was to study the prevalence and patient associated risk factors of MAFLD in Ukrainian children

Material and Method A retrospective and prospective research conducted in 2020–2023. It included 202 children aged 9 to 18 years with overweight and obesity. Inclusion criteria were: body mass index (BMI) – >85 th percentile for age/sex, age of children ≥ 9 years till < 18 years, absence of other causes of fatty liver disease (infectious, endocrine, genetic, immune, iatrogenic). We provided questioning, physical examination, laboratory evaluation (fasting lipid panel, liver functional test, HbA1c, vitamin D level). The screening diagnostic criteria for MAFLD was elevated level of alanine aminotransferase (ALT) >80 U/l that last longer than 3 months.

Results The 32% of children in the cohort were overweight, the 51% - obese, 27% - severe obese. The 52% – were boys. MAFLD was confirmed in 19% of children. No one had any clinical presentation of advanced chronic liver disease. It was shown that MAFLD was associated with such factors: intrauterine growth retardation (IUGR) (3,39; 1,02–11,37), formula feeding (2,96; 1,36–6,44), male sex (2,33; 1,10–4,93), vitamin

D deficiency (2,87; 1,16–7,12), prediabetes/diabetes (3,48; 1,68–7,20).

Conclusions Prevalence of MAFLD in cohort of children with overweight and obesity was 19%. The study showed that IUGR, formula feeding, male sex, vitamin D deficiency, prediabetes/diabetes were associated with presence of MAFLD and can be supposed like risk factors of this disease.

OP-049 NUMBER OF STOOLS, RISK FACTORS AND MANIFESTATIONS OF FUNCTIONAL CONSTIPATION

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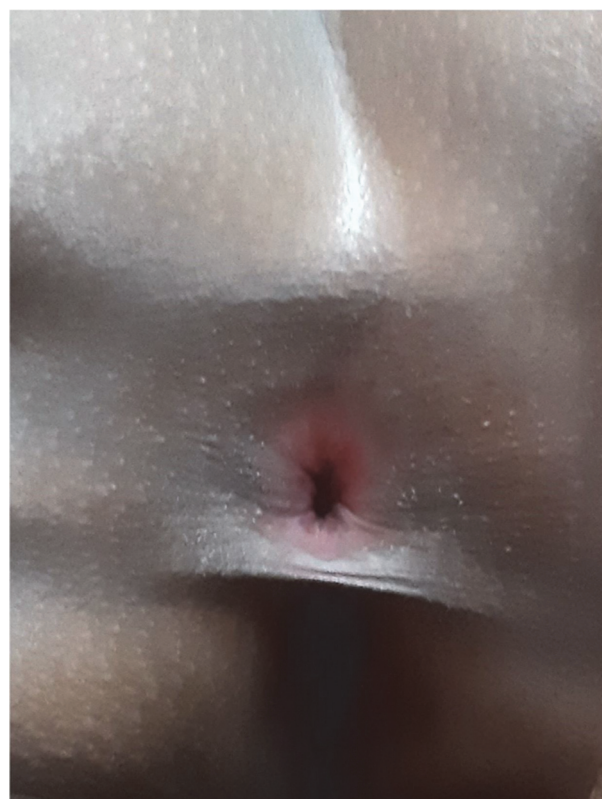
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Aim Constipation is a common problem prevalent in all age groups of children throughout the world. 95% children have functional constipation (FC). Children with dyssynergic defaecation have stool retention paving way for frequent stools and in slow transit constipation stools are soft. This study aims to find out 1) whether children with FC can pass more than one soft stools per day 2) the risk factors and manifestations of FC

Material and Method This prospective observational study done with 511 pediatric outpatients 0–4 yrs (159), 4–10 yrs (257) and >10 yrs (95) table 1 without chronic medical

Abstract OP-049 Table 1 Age group and number of children

Age Group	0–4 Years	4–10 Years	>10 Years
Total No = 511	159	257	95



Abstract OP-049 Figure 1 Perianal fissure