

factors had an effect too while 72% of them thought religious reasons also had a role.

Conclusions

According to this study overall awareness of mothers regarding the GMD milestones and the stimulation manoeuvres were found to be low.

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Prevalence of self-medicating practices of oral allopathic medicine among mothers of children under 12 years of age and associated factors: A study done in a Teaching Hospital in Sri Lanka

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Introduction and objectives

The aim of the study was to identify the prevalence of self-medication of oral allopathic medication and associated factors among mothers of children less than 12 years attending a hospital outpatient department in Colombo.

Method

A descriptive cross sectional study was carried among mothers who have children under 12 years of age who attended the Out Patient Department of Colombo South Teaching Hospital during March to April 2014. Data was collected by an interviewer administered questionnaire and analyzed using SPSS 15.0.

Results

Majority (85.1%) were between 25-44 years and mean age of mother was 33.1 (SD= 6.7). Most of them (86.9%) were Sinhalese, 73.7% were only educated up to O/Ls and 64% were housewives. There were more female children (54%) and nearly half were between 1-4 years of age. Majority (N= 331, 95%) self-

medicated their children. Paracetamol was the commonly used drug. 37.7% (n=132) self-medicated their children with drugs other than Paracetamol. Salbutamol, Amoxicillin, and Chlorphineramine were among them. Self-medication had a statistically significant association with mother's higher education level (P=0.011) and unemployment (P=0.005); father's higher education level (P=0.007) and higher occupational category (P=0.02); having an older child (P=0.004) and high parity (P=0.033). Significant proportion of mothers had obtained antibiotics from a pharmacy without prescription.

Conclusions

Considerable proportion of mothers self-medicate their children in urban population. Risk of misusing over the counter medication and obtain them without prescriptions were high.

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Rare incidence of hemolytic disease of newborn by a Rh group subtype, E-antibody: a case report

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Introduction

Prior exposure is a must for development RH antibodies due to RH incompatibility. With anti D immunization haemolytic disease of new born (HND) due to Rh D incompatibility has declined globally. The E-antibody causing HND is rare.

Case report

4 days old term baby boy was admitted to the Special Care Baby Unit, District General Hospital, Matale with jaundice. He was delivered by an elective caesarian section. Investigations revealed: Serum bilirubin 252.9 µmol/l with indirect fraction of 251.1 mg/dl, Haemoglobin 20.6 g/dl, Retic count 2%,