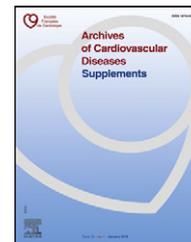




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## Posters

Affichés les Jeudi 12 et Vendredi 13 septembre

P1

### Health-related quality of life correlates with time in therapeutic range in children under anticoagulants with INR self-monitoring



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**Background** In paediatrics, managing oral anticoagulant therapy with vitamin K antagonists (VKA) remains challenging. This study aimed to assess the correlation between time in therapeutic range (TTR) and quality of life (QoL) in children participating in a non-selective INR self-monitoring VKA-educational program.

**Methods** Children aged from 2 to 18 years under VKA therapy were eligible for this prospective multicentre study. Clinical and demographic data were collected. Health-related QoL was assessed using the PedsQL 4.0 questionnaire. Correlations between QoL scores and TTR were measured.

**Results** A total of 121 children were included in the study (mean age  $9.6 \pm 4.9$  years old). Cardiac conditions represented the predominant indication for VKA. The mean TTR was  $0.78 \pm 0.15$ , overall, and  $0.76 \pm 0.24$  over the 3-month period before QoL assessment. The mean total QoL score was  $76.2 \pm 18$  in self-reports,  $71.4 \pm 22$  in mother-reports, and  $73.5 \pm 19$  in father-reports. The TTR correlated with the total QoL scores, in self-reports ( $r=0.22$ ,  $P=0.04$ ), mother-reports ( $r=0.23$ ,  $P=0.02$ ), and father-reports

( $r=0.28$ ,  $P=0.02$ ). The TTR predominantly correlated with school functioning in self-reports ( $r=0.38$ ,  $P=0.002$ ) and mother-reports ( $r=0.40$ ,  $P<0.01$ ), and with physical functioning in father-reports ( $r=0.28$ ,  $P=0.02$ ).

**Conclusion** TTR correlated with QoL in children participating in a non-selective INR self-monitoring VKA-educational program. Regular assessment of QoL in patient education programs participates in understanding the concerns and needs of patients.

**Keywords** Vitamin K antagonists; VKA-educational program; Quality of life; TTR; paediatrics; Cardiac heart disease

**Disclosure of interest** The authors declare that they have no competing interest.

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P2

### Hepatopathy associated with the total cavo-pulmonary connection (Fontan intervention)



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Total cavo-pulmonary connection or Fontan procedure has revolutionized the prognosis of patients with single-ventricle congenital heart disease. Nevertheless, the increase of the central venous pressure (CVP) that it induces seems to lead to hepatic fibrosis or even cirrhosis [1]. Several cases of hepatocarcinoma (HCC) have been described. There is so far no way to assess the fibrosis with non-invasive method [2]. The prevalence and contributing factors of this life-threatening complication are not well defined.

The objective of our study was to evaluate the prevalence and associated factors with cirrhosis in a cohort of patients undergoing Fontan surgery.

Between October 2016 and March 2019, we prospectively evaluated the clinical, biological, radiological and histological hepatologic characteristics of the patients followed at the University Hospital of Tours, and collected the haemodynamic data evaluated in the early postoperative period. Different parameters were compared between groups with and without cirrhosis (METAVIR F4).