was found for intermediate levels of glucose intolerance, although the study was underpowered to assess this association.

**Conclusions:** Irrespective of the exposure measure and the confounders controlled for, diabetes was consistently found to be associated with an increased risk of TB. This study may underestimate the true association between the two diseases, due mainly to exposure misclassification, as only 24.8% of the sample took the OGTT. Due to the inclusion of “ever diagnosed” as opposed to incident TB cases, the direction of the association could not be reliably assessed and may operate in both directions. Some unmeasured factors may have attenuated or increased the relationship, although the majority of known confounders were controlled for. These results may be more generalisable to low TB prevalence populations than to populations where TB is endemic.

**Disability and capability**

### 065 THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN PARTICIPATION OF CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY AND THE PHYSICAL, SOCIAL AND ATTITUDBINAL ENVIRONMENT: A CROSS-SECTIONAL EUROPEAN STUDY

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doi:10.1136/jech.2009.096727m

**Background:** Both the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities affirm the right of children with disabilities to participate on an equal basis with others in family life, health maintenance, education, public life, recreational, leisure and sporting activities.

**Objective:** To assess, for children with cerebral palsy, the extent of availability of needed items in the physical, social and attitudinal environment and to evaluate how this is associated with the children’s participation in life situations.

**Design:** Following preliminary qualitative studies, the European Child Environment Questionnaire (ECEQ) was developed to record which items in the physical, social, and attitudinal environment of home, school, and community are available to children with disabilities. The ECEQ was administered to parents of children with cerebral palsy. Children’s participation was assessed using the Life-H questionnaire. The 60 items of ECEQ were grouped into domains using item response models. Structural equation modelling was used to relate the child’s participation to environmental factors, allowing for impairments, pain and socio-demographic characteristics.

**Setting:** Eight European regions with population registers of children with cerebral palsy; one further region recruited children from multiple sources.

**Participants:** 1174 children with cerebral palsy aged 8–12 years randomly selected from the population registers, 748 (65%) agreed to joined in the study, the further region recruited 75 children.

**Main Outcome Measures:** Children’s participation, assessed on 10 domains of the Life-H questionnaire.

**Results:** Children with pain and those with more severely impaired walking, fine motor skills, communication and intellectual abilities had lower participation across most domains, but the socio-demographic factors examined were not associated with participation. We identified nine domains describing the accessibility of the environment. All domains of both participation and environment showed significant (p<0.001) variation between regions. Results of the structural equation modelling will be presented.

**Conclusions:** Some European regions facilitate participation of children with cerebral palsy better than others and some regions have a more accessible environment than others, implying some countries could improve provision.

### 066 TWENTY-YEAR SURVIVAL OF CHILDREN BORN WITH CONGENITAL ANOMALIES: A POPULATION-BASED STUDY

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doi:10.1136/jech.2009.096727h

**Objective:** To estimate the survival, up to age 20 years, for a range of congenital anomaly groups and subtypes.

**Design:** Population-based registry (Northern Congenital Abnormality Survey, NorCAS).

**Setting:** The former Northern Region of England (the area extending from North Cumbria to the Tees area and up to the