Abstracts

Titles and abstracts of identified records were assessed independently by two reviewers. Full texts of all potentially relevant papers were retrieved. Two reviewers assessed each full text and reasons for exclusion were recorded. Differences in opinions were resolved by a third reviewer.

Methodological quality was assessed by two reviewers independently as low, medium or high in terms of trustworthiness and reliability of findings. This was done using criteria developed by the EPPI-Centre. Full texts will be opened in NVivo and analysed using thematic synthesis, as described by Thomas and Harden (2008). The certainty of review findings will be assessed using the Confidence in the Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative Research (CERQual) approach.

Results 19 230 records were identified for title and abstract screening. 284 full-texts were screened, with 30 included in the final sample.

Conclusion This review is due for completion in June 2017. Findings will inform development of an adolescent weight management intervention in Coventry, West Midlands.

To date, no systematic review has focused on adolescent views of weight management interventions. The views of adolescents should be taken as a starting point when planning future initiatives.

P94 ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN MATERNAL PREGNANCY, ETHNIC VARIATION IN CLUSTERING OF ADOLESCENT HEALTH RISK BEHAVIOURS: LATENT CLASS ANALYSIS

Background South Asians have an increased risk of stroke and coronary heart disease (CHD) compared to white European populations. High blood pressure (BP) is an important risk factor for CHD and higher diastolic BP has previously been reported in both South Asian adults and children. Our aim was to examine whether maternal pregnancy, social and lifestyle characteristics are associated with BP at age 4/5 and contribute to these differences.

Methods Born in Bradford is a prospective study of children born to 12 453 mothers between 2007 and 2010 in Bradford, UK. All mothers completed an oral glucose tolerance test in pregnancy and provided detailed social and lifestyle data. We present data from 2129 White British and 2528 Pakistani mother/offspring pairs from the Born in Bradford study. Associations of BMI, gestational diabetes, smoking in pregnancy, maternal hypertension (HDP), fasting and post load glucose, maternal obesity were strongly associated with higher systolic and diastolic BP at age 4/5 were examined. We adjusted our results for sex and age at BP measurement.

Results Pakistani children had lower systolic (mean difference –0.16 95% CI –0.79, 0.47) but higher diastolic (mean difference 1.38 95% CI 0.74, 2.03) compared to White British children. In Pakistani children maternal BMI and HDP were strongly associated with higher systolic and diastolic BP but the effect was minimal and weak in White British children. Associations of maternal glucose and BP were consistent with the null hypothesis in both groups. Smoking and education were not associated with BP in either group.

Conclusion Ethnic differences in systolic and diastolic BP are present in children at age 4/5. Consistent with findings in adults, Pakistani origin children have on average lower systolic and higher diastolic BP compared to White British children. Maternal BMI and HDP influence BP in Pakistani children but have minimal effect in White British children. These results suggest a role for some maternal pregnancy and lifestyle exposures in ethnic differences in systolic and diastolic BP at age 4/5.