Objective

- To improve counselling and follow-up in gastroschisis, by determining parent-reported motor function, cognition, health status, quality of life and behavior in school-aged children.

Methods

- All caregivers of children treated for gastroschisis in 2000-2012.
- Motor function (MABC-2 Checklist) was compared with Dutch reference data; we compared cognition (PedsPCF), health status (PedsQL), quality of life (DUX-25) and behavior (SDQ) with those of controls (2 per child) matched for age, gender and maternal education level.

Results

- Of 77 eligible participants, 31 (40%) returned the questionnaires.
- Median age: 9 years (range 4-16)

Conclusions

- Parent-reported motor function, health status, overall quality of life and behavior were comparable to those of healthy children.
- Cognitive problems were significantly more frequent in children with gastroschisis.
- Those with intestinal failure were more likely to have cognitive problems.