that may be associated with significant mortality (IFA alone did not detect 2/3 of the cases).

857

CHARACTERISTICS OF BRONCHIOLITIS CARE EPISODES IN AN INTEGRATED HEALTH CARE DELIVERY SYSTEM

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Background: Bronchiolitis is common in children < 2 years. No previous studies have combined electronic outpatient, emergency department (ED), and inpatient data to define a care episode and measure total utilization during the course of illness.

Objective: We describe bronchiolitis episodes by chronological and gestational age (GA) in a large multi-ethnic cohort.

Design/methods: Retrospective study involving 125,031 infants ≥32 weeks GA. We defined an episode as a time period that: 1) included ICD-9 codes for bronchiolitis, 2) a bronchiolitis-related code 2 days prior and 3) ended with a bronchiolitis code followed by 14 clear days.

Results: We identified 18,401 infants who had a care episode of bronchiolitis in the first two years (14.7%). These 18,401 infants had 21,789 episodes. Most (59.6%) episodes involved only a single outpatient or ED encounter. Approximately 8,663 care episodes were longer than 1 day with a mean duration of 7.05.8(SD) days and a median of 5.0 days. Rate and mean duration of episodes varied by GA from 23% and 4.5±5.5 days for babies born at 32-33 weeks to 13.6% and 3.2±4.5 days for babies born at 40 weeks. For infants < 6 months the proportion of episodes including a hospitalization was 11.7%; this proportion was 6% for infants aged 6 to 24 months.

Conclusions: The rate of bronchiolitis is high during the first two years, but most care episodes involve a single encounter. Younger GA is associated with increasing frequency and duration of bronchiolitis episodes suggesting more severe disease.

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858

FINDINGS OF NEONATAL HERPES SIMPLEX VIRUS (HSV) INFECTIONS IN INFANTS ADMITTED TO A LEVEL III NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT (NICU)

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Background and aims: The incidence of congenital HSV infection in some referral centers could be higher than reported. The purpose of this study is to describe the frequency and the most common findings in neonates treated for HSV in a level III NICU.

Methods: We reviewed the records of 547 infants of less than 28 days of life treated for suspected HSV during a 5 years period.

Results: 77 Patients were diagnosed with HSV. The most common type was CNS (73%) skin eye mouth (13%) disseminated (6.5%) and undetermined (7.8%). Seizure was the most frequent presentation. HSV was detected by PCR, cultures or DFA in 17 patients (22%). The most common findings are summarized in table 1.

Findings	Number of Patients	Percentage of patients treated for HSV infection
Seizures	41	53.2
Abnormal brain imaging	29	37.6
Abnormal EEG	21	27.3
Maternal history of HSV	19	24.6
Fever	19	24.6
CSF abnormalities	15	19.5
Positive cultures	14	18.2
Positive CSF PCR	5	6
Positive DFA	5	6

[Frequency of Findings]

Conclusions: The Frequency of neonatal HSV and the presentation of CNS disease in our referral center is higher than previously reported. A high index of suspicion is required to diagnose this disease promptly.