

4.0±3.8 years, 57,4% were male and a past history of allergy or immunodeficiency was reported in 26.7%. The most frequent clinical manifestations were mucocutaneous (51.6%), followed by cardiovascular (14.4%) and gastrointestinal (12.2%). The drugs most often implicated were antibiotics (40.3%), especially vancomycin (19.7%) and amoxicillin-clavulanate (18.4%), followed by chemotherapeutic agents (8.0%), vaccines (6.9%) and steroids (5.9%). Intravenous administration was associated with 54,3% of ADR and the time from first drug administration to ADR was > 48 hours in 51.6%. The reactions were mild in 83.5%, but 3 cases required admission to ICU, with one fatality. Only 14 children (7.4%) were referred to a consultation for follow-up.

Conclusions: Our data showed a low incidence of ADR compared to recent prospective studies, but the type of reactions and drugs involved were similar. It is necessary to alert health professionals to occurrence of ADR in order to implement their coding and reporting to the authorities.

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THE ROLE OF PSIDII GUAVA LEAF EXTRACT TO INCREASE PLATELET LEVEL IN DENGUE VIRUS INFECTION

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Background: The pathogenesis of DHF is still unknown; ADE & virulency of dengue virus caused plasma leakage thrombocytopenia and haemorrhagic clinical manifestation of DHF cases; resuscitation fluid and increasing thrombocyte to prevent severity of Dengue Haemorrhagic cases.

The aim of study: To find the role of Psiidii guava leaf extract liquid in DHF cases.

Material & method: The study had been done at Dr. Soetomo hospital Surabaya, Hasan Sadikin hospital Bandung, and Dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo hospital Jakarta, on January 31, 2007 to February 01, 2008; 93 cases DHF were recruiting for study; 54 DHF cases grade 1 & 2 as study group. And 39 DHF cases grade 1 & 2 as control; study group

got resuscitation fluid and Psiidii guava leaf extract liquid. Control group got resuscitation fluid and placebo. All cases were followed everyday until discharge by paediatrician in charge.

Based on increasing thrombocyte number, 54 cases of study showed $86,47 \pm 86,23$ and 93 cases of control group showed $32.807 \pm 67,56$ and based on grade of thrombocyte number 40 cases of study group showed increasing number of thrombocyte, and 7 decrease. 23 control groups were increase and 15 control group were decrease. The result showed significant differences $p < 0,010$.

Conclusion: Psiidii guava leaf extract could significantly increase thrombocyte in DHF cases.

Keyword: Dengue virus, ADE, thrombocyt, DHF & Psiidii guava leaf extract liquid

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MATERNAL BETAMETHASON ADMINISTRATION IS AN INDICATOR BUT NOT AN INDEPENDENT RISK FACTOR FOR RAISED 17-HYDROXYPROGESTERONE AT NEONATAL SCREENING

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Introduction: Prenatal maternal betamethason administration to induce lung maturation might subsequently interfere with neonatal screening of congenital adrenal hyperplasia (CAH). We therefore evaluated the impact of prenatal betamethason and other risk factors on 17-hydroxyprogesterone (17-OHP) in filter-paper blood.

Methods: Retrospective collection of clinical characteristics (birth weight, gestational age, small for gestational age, prenatal betamethason, day of sampling, duration respiratory support) in neonates admitted in a single NICU and with an increased 17-OHP (>30umol/L) at initial screening that turned out to be false positive. Data reported by median and range or incidence. Clinical characteristics were compared with individual 17-OHP (correlation, Mann Withney U, multiple regression).

Results: In 91 (median 73, range 31-463 umol/L) cases, BW, GA, SGA, prenatal betamethason, day