Aim: Realizing the bullying in a school environment in one central Belgrade borough - Savski venac, trying to prevent it.

Methods: Realizing and analyzing the results of the survey that contained questions regarding bullying in a school environment. The survey covered 882 high school students in Savski venac (borough) - Belgrade.

Results and conclusions: The research showed that bullying happened among 39,6% of the young population. The bullying, no matter what kind of it, never happened to 60,4-95,1% of children. The most common form of bullying was in a form of quarrel try with friends 36,6%, it happened once 19,8%, 2-3 times 12,6%, and 4 or more times happened in 6% of situations. The most frequent bullying as a physical hurt happened in 95,1% of situations, of which once in 2% and in 0,9% two or more times. The frequent bullying was also in a form of mockery 36,8%, of which once in 17%, 2-3 times 10,8%, and over 4 times in 7,4%

86

NASAL CONTINUOUS AIRWAY PRESSURE VERSUS HELMET CONTINUOUS AIRWAY PRESSURE IN INFANTS WITH BRONCHIOLITIS: A CROSSOVER STUDY

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Objective: To compare the efficacy and safety of CPAP delivered by helmet interface (HI) and CPAP delivered by Infant-Flow® system (IF) with nasal prongs.

Methods: Prospective crossover study including infants < 3 months of age with refractory bronchiolitis. Patients with a modified Wood's clinical asthma score (M-WCAS) ≥ 4 or venous $\text{PCO}_2 \geq 60$ mmHg despite nebulized adrenalin were eligible. Infants were randomly allocated to receive CPAP by HI or IF during one hour, and then switched to the other CPAP system. Measurements were taken at baseline and after 60 and 120 minutes. After this period, CPAP was maintained with the system used in the second phase of the crossover period.

Results: Fifteen patients fulfilled inclusion criteria: 8 males, age 50.8 ± 15.7 (mean $\pm$ SD) days, weight 4.4 ± 0.7 kg. Nine infants received HI-CPAP in the first crossover phase and 6 received IF-CPAP initially. Baseline mean values were: M-WCAS 4.6 ± 1 points; venous PCO_2 57 ± 10.4 mmHg, heart rate (HR) 173 ± 15.2 beats/minute; respiratory rate (RR) 56.2 ± 11.2 breaths/minute. After 120 minutes of CPAP, clinical score, HR and RR fell 1.9 points, 15 beats/minute, and 8 breaths/minute, respectively ($p < 0.05$). At 60 minutes, improvement in clinical score (3 ± 0.9 vs. 2.8 ± 1), HR (166 ± 21.5 vs. 160.2 ± 13.3) and RR (47.3 ± 18.5 vs. 47.3 ± 11.1) was similar in both groups ($p > 0.05$). No adverse effects were recorded during the crossover period; later, two patients required intubation: one belonged to IF group and the other one to HI group.

Conclusions: HI-CPAP was as effective as IF-CPAP in infants with acute bronchiolitis. Safety of both systems seems to be similar.

87

AEROSOLIZED PFC IMPROVES PULMONARY FUNCTION AND GAS EXCHANGE IN A PRETERM LAMB MODEL

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Background: The aerosolization of PFC has emerged as a feasible alternative to the instillation for the experimental treatment of Respiratory Distress Syndrome.

Aim: To determine the effects of aerosolized perfluorocarbon (PFC) on pulmonary gas exchange and lung function in preterm lambs.

Methods: 12 preterm lambs (80-90%GE) were used. Lambs were randomly assigned to receive aerosolized PFC (10 ml/kg/h for 2h), delivered via an inhalation catheter, coupled to a jet nebuliser, and placed at the distal end of the endotracheal tube connected to a ventilator (PFC-aerosol) or not (CONTROL), both groups were maintained during 6h on IMV. Cardiovascular parameters, arterial partial pressure of CO_2 ($P_{a\text{CO}_2}$), pH, oxygenation