

or DGM lesions (without CP). In the majority of children with isolated hemispheric haematomas outcome was consistently good.

605

A CLOSER LOOK AT CRYPTOGENIC- ENCEPHALOPATHIES WITH DERANGED HEPATO-RENAL-MULTI- ORGANS- DYSFUNCTIONS CONSISTENT WITH REYES SYNDROME(RS) GUIDES SPECIFIC/INVASIVE INVESTIGATIONS/INTERVENTIONS AND FOLLOW UP.

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Background/Purpose: RS is a non-inflammatory-post-viral-acute-encephalopathy.It is likely that interactions with toxins-pollutants such as pesticides-solvents-drugs may be contributory in its propagation. Globally, the putative-association of Aspirin/NSAIDS/ influenzaeB/varicella/ARI/GET were suggested as the most plausible-event. Abnormal blood-ammonia- level may be absent.Some unusual/unexpected-complications were-described for RS.. Concerns of accompanying- bleeding- diathesis-precluding- biopic- studies-suggests that most diagnosis- were- made-postmortem,which- may-not-always be-achievable.

Methodology/cases: Algorithmic-certainty-classifiers-using-historical-clinical-radiological-pathological -biological-data-were-applied-to-suspected-RS-cases.Other- crucial information- were-gleaned.Cases-within-the-epidemiologic-range-of-interest- were -analyzed.

Results/Interventions: (n=76) had-suggestive-features. All cases had paracetamol,in addition in(n=11)an over- the-counter-cold-preparations-constituted-with-acetylsalicylate/ibu-profen. In(n=47)the-diagnosis-of-RS- were-determined-to-be- worthwhile.In (n=29), presumptive- RS- was-considered- plausible on the basis of the above-features consistently- with- the guide- of a raised-aspartate transaminase a mitochondrial enzyme, BUN/other relevant data. These cases were analyzed further.Most cases were under fives.Febrile-responses(n=29) were constant- feature,Seizures in (n=19),progressive-drowsiness(n=17) (n=17),Irritability (n=23),vomiting (n=14),abdominal pains (n=12) Bleeding diathesis (n=9),Cephalgia (n=6), Hepatosplenomegaly (n=), Leucopaenia

(n=2),polymorphonuclear leucocytosis(n=10) were the accompanying features.:Class one -Conscious but lethargic and irritable (n=3)Class2-Unconscious but responsive to stimuli (n=9)Class3-Absolutely unconscious with decorticate posture (n=7) Class4-Absolutely-unconscious with-decerebrate posture(n=6)Class5-Absolutely- unconscious- with-flaccidity (n=4)In (n=18)ARI antecedents,where as (n=11) there were GET precedents,(n=29) had predominantly significant hepatic dysfunction,where as in (n=) there was an associated-renal dysfunction(n=5),haematuria (n=1)pulmonary-oedema (n=3),aspiration pneumonitis were demonstrated in (n=18), in (n=) severe MOD (n=5) Bleeding diathesis (n=3), Septic shock/bleeding diathesis (n=3) with demise (n=3) & (n=2) with cerebral morbidity were confined to classes 4&5.

Conclusions: This result suggests- that the supposedly low incidence of RS in settings where the level of aspirin use in common childhood illnesses is undetermined needs to be reappraised.Utmost management would imply a rational approach to a complex problem.

606

“BIOPHYSICAL PROFILE OF BLOOD PRESSURE IN URBAN SCHOOL CHILDREN OF SOUTH INDIA”

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Objective: To Study the prevalence of Pre-hypertension & Hypertension and the relationship of Blood Pressure with variables like Age, Sex, Weight, Height, Body Mass Index (BMI), Socioeconomic status and Family history in Urban school children.

Design: Cross sectional study

Participants: 2500 children in the age group of 5 - 14 years, selected by systematic random sampling during March 2008 - June 2009

Results:

a) The Prevalence of Hypertension among children between 5 - 14 years was 7.2 % (6.6 % in Boys & 7.9 % in girls).

b) The Prevalence of Pre-hypertension was 4.7 % and was found to be twice in Boys (6.2%) as compared to that in Girls (3 %).

c) Multiple Regression Analysis showed Positive and significant correlation of age, weight, height with each SBP and DBP (P value < 0.001)

d) Mean SBP and DBP in obesity & overweight group were significantly higher than those in normal weight group (P < 0.0001).

e) Children with positive Family history of Hypertension has significantly higher mean SBP & DBP than in children with normotensive parents (P value < 0.001)

f) Higher the grades of Socio economic status, higher are the mean SBP & DBP. (P < 0.001).

Conclusions: Regular Blood pressure measurement of children is mandatory for early detection of Pre hypertension & Hypertension. High Body mass index & Positive Family history of Hypertension forms an important indicator of childhood hypertension and appropriate therapeutic life style changes should be initiated to prevent Hypertension & its complications.

607

INOTROPE CHANGE OVER IN PAEDIATRIC INTENSIVE CARE

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Background and aims: Variations in inotrope changeover technique can contribute to deviations in blood pressure, heart rate, internal bleeding and in extremis, death (Sheppard, 2001; Crisp, 2002; Morrice et al, 2004; Trim and Roe, 2004). Clinical audit was performed to establish inotrope changeover practices in paediatric intensive care (PIC) and highlight inconsistencies amongst the local nursing population.

Methods: Nursing staff (n=80) completed a one sided, questionnaire comprising of 5 criteria.

Results: Frequency of inotrope changeover: Nursing staff (n=45) reported implementing inotrope changeover at least once a week. Others perform inotrope changeover every shift (n=25) or even once a fortnight (n=9). Few staff never implement inotrope changeover (n=1).

Side effects observed by staff: Nurses reported witnessing hypertension (n=55) and hypotension (n=49) during inotrope changeover. Tachycardia

(n=23) and bradycardia (n=8) were also reported. One respondent reported observing cardiac arrest.

Inotrope changeover practices of staff: Inotrope changeover technique is dependent upon patient stability. The double pumping technique (n=47) was performed frequently. Definitions of double pumping were not examined. Quick change (n=23) and purging (n=32) technique are also used.

Content of nursing documentation: Common themes for nursing documentation include current inotrope dose (n=60), adverse events encountered during changeover (n=56), indications for inotrope infusion (n=23), changeover method used (n=16) and reasons for inotrope changeover technique used (n=4).

Conclusions: Inotrope changeover comprises variables not examined here such as job role, experience and patient dependency. Clinical audit has raised awareness of this important issue and the need for more in depth examination of practice.

608

THE STUDY OF LATE ARTERIAL LESION IN CHILDREN WITH CORONARY ANEURYSM DUE TO KAWASAKI DISEASE

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Objectives: Concerns have been raised regarding the existence of endothelial damage and the possibility of a predisposition to premature atherosclerosis in young adulthood with a history of Kawasaki disease (KD). This study was designed to evaluate the endothelial function and carotid intima-media thickness in children with coronary aneurysms.

Methods: Thirty-one children with coronary aneurysms (9 with medium and 22 with giant aneurysms) due to KD and 21 healthy controls were enrolled. The duration from the onset of disease was 1-12.5 years (median 2.53 years) in KD group. Brachial artery flow-mediated dilation, non-flow-mediated dilation, carotid artery stiffness index and intima-media thickness were determined by high frequency ultrasound.

Results: One KD patient had angina pectoris, another had heart failure and abnormal Q waves. Endothelial dependent flow-mediated dilation (FMD) and Non