Conclusion These reference data on right ventricular and atrial dimensions and volumes can be used for follow-up studies of boys and girls at 6-years-of-age. 3D volumes correlated moderately with BMI.

1140 EFFECT OF A PILOT INTERVENTION ON SETTING UP LONG-TERM MECHANISM OF NEONATAL RESUSCITATION TRAINING IN 4 COUNTIES IN CHINA

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1140

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Background and Aims Neonatal mortality is the leading cause of under-5 child deaths in China. The aim was to evaluate the effect of a pilot intervention on setting up long-term mechanism of neonatal resuscitation training in 4 counties in China.

Methods A neonatal resuscitation leading group was set up within each county level hospital to lead the in-hospital training, department coordination, resuscitation practices and cases audit. A random control survey was conducted in the intervention counties and 4 randomly selected control counties to evaluate the impact of the intervention. Indicators evaluated include knowledge and self-confidence score of health providers, in-hospital regulations, changes of asphyxia incidence and mortality.

Results Over 90% of intervention hospitals had carried out neonatal resuscitation related regulations requiring that trained paediatricians participate in case discussion of high-risk delivery and onsite resuscitation, while in control hospitals less than 55% had such requirements. The average knowledge score of health providers was significantly higher in the intervention counties than the control counties (9.19±1.18 VS 8.40±1.52). The average self-confidence score in the two groups were 57.33±2.50 and 54.09±8.19 respectively. The incidence of birth asphyxia (defined as Apgar score≤7) decreased from 8.83% to 5.99% in the intervention counties, and the intrapartum-related deaths in the delivery room decreased from 27.60 to 5.03 per 100,000. No significant changes were found in the control counties.

Conclusions Setting up long-term mechanism of neonatal resuscitation training is an effective method to strengthen in-hospital training, build up capability for neonatal resuscitation and therefore, can decrease the incidence of neonatal asphyxia.

1141 THE DIAMETER OF CORONARY ARTERIES IN HEALTHY NEWBORNS AT BIRTH, ONE AND SIX MONTHS OF AGES

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1141

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Objective The aim of this study was to determine accurate and validated z-score equations for the normal values of coronary diameters adjusted with growth changes of the neonates by testing three different time periods.

Methods Echocardiography was performed on 200 healthy neonates at birth, one and six months of ages. Several regression models for the left (LCA) and right coronary artery (RCA) diameters were tested with weight, height, body surface area and aortic annulus diameter. Reliable standards for the coronary artery diameters for healthy newborns by determining z-score equations with appropriate statistical validations were established.

Results The coronary diameters on birth measurements were strongly correlated with birth weight, height, surface area and the

diameter of the aortic annulus (Pearson's $R>0.8$, all $p<0.01$). There were significant associations between the mean data of weight, height, body surface area, aortic annulus and the LCA and RCA diameters measurements of study subjects at birth, one and six months of ages ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion We present a new set of equations for neonatal z-score calculation on the basis of a large number of healthy neonates on three different time period consisting of birth, one and six month of ages. It is clear with this study that the growth in caliber of the coronary arteries is definite and progressive during postnatal time.

1142 SAFEGUARDING THE BRAINS OF OUR SMALLEST CHILDREN: SAFEBOOSC – THE PILOT STUDY

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1142

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Background and Aims The SafeBoosC project aims to test the benefits and harms of cerebral near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) oximetry in infants born before 28 weeks of gestation. A phase II trial will randomise infants to cerebral NIRS oximetry and a treatment guideline during the first 72 hours of life or standard care with blinded NIRS-monitoring. The primary outcome is the area (burden) outside the normal ranges of $rStO_2$ of 55 to 85%.

Methods This pilot of the experimental group included 10 infants using the INVOS 5100C and NONIN EQUANOX 7600.

Results Median gestational age was 26 weeks + 3 days. Median start-up time was 133 minutes after delivery. Median recording time was 69.7 hours. Mean $rStO_2$ was 64.2 +/- 4.5%. Median burden of hyper- and hypoxia was 30.3% hours (range 2.8–112.3). Clinical staff responded to out of range values 29 times – once was it to a value above 85%. In comparison, there was 83 periods of more than 10 minutes with $rStO_2$ below 55% and four episodes with $rStO_2$ above 85%. These periods accounted for 72% of the total burden of hypoxia. 18/29 of interventions were adjustments of FiO_2 that 13 of 18 times resulted in an out of range SpO_2 . Two infants suffered burns.

Conclusions Early cerebral NIRS monitoring proved feasible, but prolonged periods of hypoxia went untreated, while adjustment of FiO_2 often would result in SpO_2 out of local target range. This points to a less than perfect implementation of the treatment guideline.

1143 PREDICTORS OF DUCT DEPENDENT CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE IN INFANTS TRANSFERRED BY NEWBORN EMERGENCY TRANSPORT SERVICE (NETS) VICTORIA

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1143

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Background Duct dependent congenital heart disease (DDCHD) may be difficult to distinguish from other diagnoses, notably persistent pulmonary hypertension (PPHN). Affected infants born in regional hospitals require transfer to a tertiary paediatric centre for echocardiographic diagnosis. Identification of predictive factors to distinguish DDCHD would assist in appropriate early management during transport.

Aims To describe transport of infants with suspected DDCHD and investigate early predictors of DDCHD.

Methods A retrospective study of infants with suspected DDCHD/PPHN transferred by NETS. Clinical, physiological and investigation data were compared between DDCHD and non-DDCHD (including PPHN) groups.

Results Of 142 eligible infants, 81 had DDCHD and 61 had non-DDCHD, of whom 51 had PPHN. There was no significant difference in median gestation, birth weight, sex, or distance of transfer between DDCHD and non-DDCHD groups. DDCHD infants were more often transferred by air than land.

At univariate analysis, presence of heart murmur, abnormal pulses, upper and lower limb BP difference > 10 mmHg, cardiomegaly, initial SpO₂ of < 92% and pre-post ductal SpO₂ difference > 10% were significantly associated with DDCHD. Labile SpO₂, abnormal lung parenchyma, mean blood pressure < 40 mmHg, pH < 7.25, lactate > 5, PaO₂ < 50 mmHg and FiO₂ > 0.5 were significantly associated with non-DDCHD.

On multivariate analysis, only labile SpO₂ and mean BP < 40 mmHg were significantly associated with non-DDCHD.

Conclusion Labile saturations and mean BP < 40 mmHg at the time of referral were significantly associated with non-DDCHD/PPHN. Other clinical features and physiological measures did not distinguish DDCHD from non-DDCHD.

1144 CARDIAC INVOLVEMENT IN NEWBORN OF DIABETIC MOTHER: DIAGNOSIS AND FOLLOW UP OF EVOLUTION

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1144

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Objectives To present the main aspects of diagnosis and follow up of cardiac involvement in newborn of diabetic mothers (IDMs).

Methods/patients 84 IDMs investigated in the first week of life and re evaluated at 6–12 month (49), by clinical exam, ECG, cardiothoracic radiography (Rx.CT) and Doppler echocardiography (Echo). Fetal echo was performed in 38 cases.

Results Fetal Echo showed: cardiomegaly and myocardial hypertrophy of left ventricle (LV) (11 cases) confirmed by postnatal Echo. Clinical exam in newborn: macrosomia (40%), systolic murmur (32 cases), signs of heart failure (3), others being asymptomatic or non cardiac symptoms. ECG: LV hypertrophy (14 cases). Rx.CT: cardiomegaly (12). Echo showed: non obstructive hypertrophic cardiomyopathy (HCM) with asymmetric IVS hypertrophy (42%), arterial pulmonary hypertension (6), LV diastolic dysfunction with normal systolic function (52%) and congenital cardiac anomalies in 17% cases. HCM was not correlated with the type of mother's diabetes, before pregnancy or gestational, but rather to an inadequate control of disease. Control performed at 6–12 months (21 cases): normal morphological cardiac aspect (14) or significant reduction of HCM (7), with normal diastolic and systolic LV function.

Conclusions IDMs presents a high risk for cardiac involvement, either cardiac congenital malformations (17%) or acquired cardiac pathology: HCM (43%) and disturbances of diastolic function of LV (54%) and justify early cardiologic screening for all of these newborns with or without of cardiac suffering symptoms. Fetal and

post natak Echo are the most sensitive and noninvasive methods of diagnostic and follow up on IDMs cardiac diseases.

1145 EFFECTS OF IBUPROFEN ON CEREBRAL AND SOMATIC REGIONAL TISSUE OXYGENATION, USING NIRS IN PRETERM INFANTS WITH A SIGNIFICANT PDA

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1145

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Introduction To investigate the impact of a haemodynamically significant patent ductus arteriosus (PDA) and its treatment with ibuprofen on regional tissue oxygenation, both cerebral and somatic (gut) using near infrared spectroscopy (NIRS).

Method Prospective observational study in the neonatal intensive care unit of Rotunda Maternity Hospital from May 2011 to April 2012. Infants < 34 weeks and < 1500g with a haemodynamically significant PDA confirmed on echocardiogram by Consultant Paediatric Cardiologist (OF) were eligible for the study. The machine used was the Somanetics INVOS system. NIRS sensors were applied to the head and liver for a minimum of 5 hours pre and 12 hours post treatment. Control patients were infants who met the above criteria but had a contraindication to ibuprofen therapy.

Results Total of 18 recordings for 15 infants, 10 in treatment group and 8 in control group. 2 infants received ibuprofen on 2 occasions. 9 male, 6 female. The mean gestational age was 26.63 (23.71–28.12) weeks and birth weight 798(550–1230)grams. The average recording was 13.46 hours pre-treatment, 39.78 hours post treatment and 39.97 hours in the control group. The median [range] cerebral regional oxygenation (cRO) pre-treatment was 68 [60–79] and post treatment was 70 [56.6–78.5]. The median [range] somatic regional oxygenation (sRO) pre-treatment was 50 [15–79] and post treatment was 54 [15–69.5]. In the control group, the median [range] cRO was 69.75 [62–78] and sRO was 40 [14–71.5].

Conclusion There was no statistically significant difference in regional tissue oxygenation (cerebral and somatic) pre and post treatment with ibuprofen.

1146 PERFUSION INDEX VARIABILITY AND N-TERMINAL PRO-BRAIN NATRIURETIC PEPTIDE LEVELS BEFORE AND AFTER CARDIAC INTERVENTIONS IN CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE

doi:10.1136/archdischild-2012-302724.1146

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Background and Aims Congenital heart diseases (CHD) are the most common life-threatening anomalies with significant morbidity and mortality in newborns. The aim of this study was to evaluate perfusion index variability (PI) and pro-Brain Natriuretic Peptide (NT-proBNP) levels before and after cardiac interventions.

Methods A prospective study was performed on hospitalized newborns diagnosed with CHD. Oxygen saturation (SaO₂), PI, heart rate and serum NT-proBNP levels were obtained before and 6th hour after cardiac interventions (catheterization or surgery) in all patients, by using Masimo Rainbow SET Radica 17 Monitor (Masimo Corp., Irvine, CA, USA). Duration of mechanical ventilation, morbidity and mortality rates were documented.

Results Thirty-four CHD diagnosed newborns were included. Pulmonary atresia (20.6%), aortic coarctation (14.7%), and transposition of great arteries (11.82%) are the most common diagnoses.