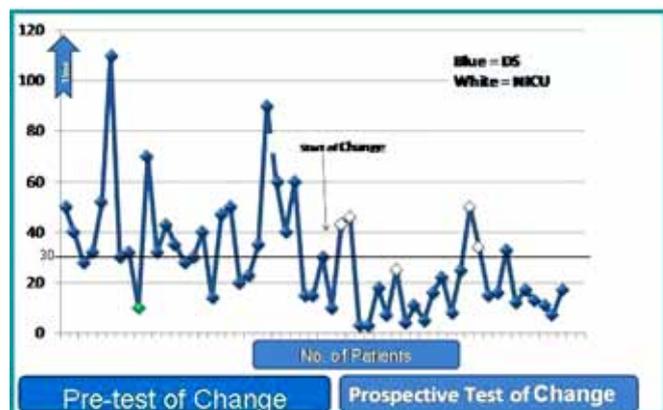


Methods Time: 10/2010- 02/2011

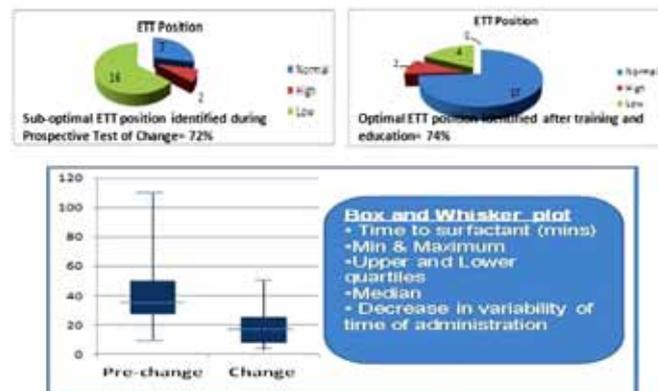
- Babies < 28wks and those at risk of RDS with ETT placement on DS in view of risk to RDS & for surfactant administration

Results

- Change of site of administration was easy
- Shorter Mean time of administration from 39.1 to 12.8 min
- Decrease in variability to time of administration (Standard Deviation decrease from 22.1 to 7.6 min ($p < 0.0001$))
- Identification of sub-optimal ETT position as a safety issue; introduction of evidence-base for ETT position, training, leading to significant improvement.



Abstract 1632 Graph I



Abstract 1632 Graph 2

Conclusion

- Use of evidence-based medicine, team training, audit cycle application to improve target outcomes and patient safety.

1633 THE EFFECTS OF SYNBiotics ON MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN NEWBORNS WITH CYANOTIC CONGENITAL HEART DISEASE: A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Background and Aim In cyanotic congenital heart diseases (CCHD), with the changes in intestinal flora, necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC) and sepsis frequency increases. In this study, the effect of synbiotic use on morbidity and mortality in newborns with CCHD is evaluated.

Methods Fifty-seven newborns with CCHD were randomly assigned to receive either synbiotic [probiotic: *Bifidobacterium lactis*, 5×10 colony forming unit, 30mg+prebiotic: Chicory inulin, 900 mg (1 sachet/day Maflor®, Cidex), $n=29$] (Group-1) or placebo ($n=28$) (Group-2). Synbiotic or placebo was started with the first enteral feeding after hospitalization in NICU and continued until the infants were discharged.

Results There was no difference regarding the demographic and clinical features between groups. No difference was stated considering the first enteral feeding age and the time interval to reach full enteral feeding between groups. It was also observed that the duration of mechanical ventilation in Group-1 was shorter ($p=0.007$). Early and late clinical sepsis rate and late culture proven sepsis were lower in Group-1 ($p=0.001$). NEC (stage ≥ 2) was significantly higher in Group-2 ($p=0.01$). The frequency of increased gastric residuals during enteral feeding was less in Group-1 ($p=0.001$). The mortality rate was significantly lower in Group-1 ($p=0.02$). In multiple regression analysis it was observed that synbiotic use reduces mortality independently from birth weight, gender and surgical attempt ($p=0.01$).

Conclusion Introduction of synbiotics with the first enteral feeding in newborns with CCHD after hospitalization in NICU shows a positive effect on morbidity and mortality.

1634 THE EFFECTS OF SYNBiotic USE ON MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY IN PREMATURE INFANTS: A PROSPECTIVE RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL

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Background and Aim It is previously claimed that probiotic and prebiotic use in premature infants prevents pathogenic bacterial colonization in the intestine and reduces morbidity and mortality. In this study, the effect of synbiotic (probiotic+prebiotic) use on morbidity and mortality in very low birth weight (VLBW) infants is evaluated.

Methods Thirty-four VLBW infants were randomly assigned to receive either synbiotic [probiotic: *Bifidobacterium lactis*, 5×10 colony forming unit, 30mg + prebiotic: Chicory inulin, 900 mg (1 sachet/day Maflor®, Cidex), $n=17$] (Group-1) or placebo ($n=17$) (Group-2) from the first enteral feeding and throughout the hospitalization period.

Results There was no significant difference regarding the sociodemographic features between groups. The time interval to reach enteral nutrition to 50 cc/kg/day was similar in both groups, whereas it took shorter time in Group-1 to reach 100/cc/day ($p=0.02$). Increased gastric residual (former feeding $>50\%$) occurred less in Group-1 ($p=0.002$). There was no significant difference between groups in the rate of early clinical or culture proven sepsis, however late clinical sepsis rate and late culture proven sepsis in Group-1 was significantly lower ($p=0.001$, $p=0.04$). Synbiotic use reduced the risk of sepsis independently from gestational age and gender ($p=0.03$). Necrotizing enterocolitis (stage ≥ 2) was significantly higher in Group-2 ($p=0.001$). The rate of bronchopulmonary dysplasia (BPD) and retinopathy of prematurity (ROP) were lower in Group-1 ($p=0.04$, $p=0.03$). No difference was identified regarding mortality, actual weight during hospitalization and discharge between groups.

Conclusion Introduction of synbiotics with the first enteral feeding can help to reduce feeding intolerance and morbidity in VLBW infants.

1635 ARE WE ON THE CORRECT FREQUENCY WITH EXTREME PREMATURE BABIES? AUDIT ON VANCOMYCIN DOSE INTERVALS

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Background Vancomycin is commonly used in neonatal intensive care for suspected or proven Coagulase Negative Staphylococcus [CoNS] sepsis. Achieving the therapeutic level is important but sub-therapeutic levels are common. There is little data to guide dosage adjustment.

Method A retrospective audit on vancomycin use was undertaken, using standard 24 hourly dose interval in extreme premature babies [< 29 weeks]. Finding resulted in a change of dose frequency to 18hrly: a prospective audit was then performed.

Result Of the 27 extreme premature babies on 24 hrly vancomycin, 70% had sub-therapeutic levels; 26% had normal levels. 1 baby [4%] with abnormal renal function had high level.

A subsequent prospective audit of 20 babies [dosed 18 hrly], showed 70% with sub-therapeutic levels, 25% with normal levels; one baby [5%] with abnormal renal function had high level.

The commonest correction for sub-therapeutic levels was to increase the dose by 10%; only 33% of repeat levels were then in normal range. Up to 4 dose increases were required to achieve the therapeutic target.

Conclusion Increasing vancomycin dosing frequency to 18 hrly produced no increase in the number of therapeutic or sub therapeutic levels, but might theoretically result in longer periods of therapeutic drug levels during the course.

On finding the sub-therapeutic levels, there should be flexibility in approach as 10% increase in dose is often ineffective; perhaps, change in frequency should also be considered. More studies are needed to guide the rapid achievement of therapeutic drug levels.

1636

PREMEDICATION FOR NEONATAL INTUBATION: CURRENT PRACTICE IN THE TERTIARY NEONATAL UNITS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

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Background Evidence clearly shows that awake intubation is associated with a significantly higher intracranial pressure, higher blood pressure, and more variable heart rate than premedicated intubation. The last national survey was over 10 years ago. Recently there has been promising research on use of Propofol during neonatal intubation which showed it to be more effective than the morphine, atropine and suxamethonium.

Aims To establish and up to date census on the current use of pre-medications to facilitate neonatal intubation in the UK tertiary neonatal units.

Design and methods Telephone survey included all the 44 tertiary neonatal units in the UK. Professionals were asked about their current practice in use of pre-medications during neonatal intubation.

Results 44 tertiary neonatal units were contacted and all units use pre-medications to facilitate intubations. 40 of the 44 units (91%) have written guideline or protocol. 6 premedication drugs are being used in 10 different combinations.

Combination of Fentanyl, Atropine and Suxamethonium is the most commonly used drug regimen used by 16 of 44 units (36%) while 2nd most popular regimen (used by 25%, 11 of 44 units) included combination of Morphine, Atropine and Suxamethonium. Propofol is being used in only one unit.

Conclusion Use of premedications to facilitate intubation has become standard practice across the tertiary neonatal units in the UK. However practice varies in terms of choice, number and doses of premedication drugs. Six premedication drugs are being used in 10 different combinations/regimens which vary from 1–3 drugs.

1637

USE OF PREMEDICATION DRUGS FOR NEONATAL INTUBATION: IS THIS THE TIME TO THINK OF CHANGING CLINICAL PRACTICE?

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Background A recent national survey of tertiary neonatal units in the UK showed that six different premedication drugs are being used in ten different combinations. Preparation and administration of three premedication drugs, especially regimen having controlled drugs, may take significantly longer time and may delay intubation.

Aims and objectives:

To study the time taken for preparation and administration of commonest drug regimen (combination of Fentanyl, Atropine and Suxamethonium).

To study its efficacy during neonatal intubation.

Design and methods A prospective study in a tertiary neonatal setting in the UK included elective and semi-elective intubations. Neonatal intubations done in the delivery suite and emergency situation, where patient was collapsed, were excluded.

Results Data was collected from use of premedication drugs during 24 neonatal intubations. Mean time taken to obtain and prepare premedication drugs was 18 minutes (Range: 3–94 minutes) and mean time taken to administer premedication drugs was 3 minutes (Range: 1–10 minutes).

Mean time taken from insertion of laryngoscope in mouth to successful intubation was 5 minutes (Range: 1–24 min) and mean number of attempts were 2 (Range: 1–7 attempts). Only 8% cases needed repeat premedication drugs.

Conclusion The average time taken for preparation and administration of three premedication drugs was 18 minutes which is significantly longer than expected for emergency situations. Use of single un-controlled premedication like Propofol can be quick and cost effective. Is this time to change our practice or do we need more randomised trials to study the efficacy of Propofol?

1638

WHAT IS THE EXTENT OF EXCIPIENT INTAKE IN THE PICU PATIENT?

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Background Many medications used in PICU contain excipients which are classed as non-pharmaceutically active ingredients. There is increasing reports of adverse effects attributed to these agents. This study looks for recommendations of maximum levels and actual excipient intake in 5 PICU patients.

Methods EmBASE, Medline, UK and International guidelines were searched for adverse effects, pharmacokinetics, maximum doses for non-pharmaceutically active ingredients. The medication intake for 5 PICU patients was recorded and excipient content calculated where available.

Results There were 49 medications administered, no excipient information could be found for 8. There was 235 excipients listed in the remaining 42 medicines, complete excipient information was available for 11/49 medicines. Maximum upper limits were found for sorbitol (0.5g/kg), Propylene glycol (25mg/kg) and hydroxybenzoates (10mg/kg). Only a lethal dose was found for ethanol (3.8ml/kg), there was a recommendation that no ethanol should be contained in medicines for under 6 year olds.

Whilst excipient intake calculation was not complete due to lack of response or availability of information from the manufacturer, each patient received a medicine containing ethanol. Patient 3 and