

tidal volumen/weight (V_T/W) values according to the ventilators and interface used while receiving non-invasive ventilation (NIV) in the Paediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU).

Methods Prospective study done in 4 Spanish PICU of University Hospitals during 2013. Consecutive register using a dataweb (www.NIVresearch.net), of patients diagnosed with acute respiratory failure (ARF) treated with NIV. V_T/W was measured at the beginning of NIV, 1, 2, 6, 12 and 24 h. Failure was defined as need for intubation. Bonferroni's adjust for mean comparison was used.

Results 607 episodes were included. 58% male. Median age was 11.3 months (P25 2.1–P75 60.5). Mean values V_T/W (ml/kg) between groups success/failure were: starting NIV was 9.4 ± 5 DS vs 8.3 ± 3.4 DS, at 1 h 8.5 ± 4 DS vs 7 ± 3 DS (p 0.02), at 2 h 9.2 ± 5 DS vs 7.8 ± 6 DS, at 6 h 9.7 ± 5.4 DS vs 8.5 ± 3.8 DS, at 12 h 9 ± 5 DS vs 9.5 ± 14 DS and at 24 h 9 ± 4.8 DS vs 10.6 ± 8 DS. Mean V_T/W shows significant differences between BiPAP Vision and conventional ventilator at start point (p 0.022), 1 h (p 0.01), 6 h (p 0.016), 12 h (p 0.01), 24 h (p 0.01). Differences of V_T /weight between several types of interfaces reached statistical significance.

Conclusions V_T /weight differs according to the ventilator and interface used. V_T /weight differences between success and failure group suggest that this variable could be a new predictive factor for NIV failure. Further studies with multivariable adjustment should explore this hypothesis.

PS-141

HAEMODYNAMIC EFFECTS OF NEURALLY ADJUSTED VENTILATORY ASSIST (NAVA) AFTER PAEDIATRIC CARDIAC SURGERY - A RANDOMISED CROSS-OVER STUDY

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Background and aims Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist (NAVA) is an assist mode of mechanical ventilation that delivers an inspiratory pressure proportional to the electrical activity of the diaphragm. To date, no study has focused on its haemodynamic impact. The aim was to study haemodynamic effects of NAVA compared with conventional ventilation (CV).

Methods Prospective randomised cross-over study was conducted in a paediatric intensive care unit between June 2012 and March 2013. After a baseline period, infant received CV and NAVA during two consecutive periods of 30 min in a randomised order. During the last 10 min of each period, haemodynamic and respiratory parameters (including cardiac index

assessed by transoesophageal Doppler ultrasonography) were collected.

Results Six infants (mean age 7.8 ± 4.1 months, mean weight 6.7 ± 1.2 kg) after cardiac surgery were enrolled. Results are expressed as percent variation in NAVA versus CV.

Conclusions After paediatric cardiac surgery, NAVA provides efficient ventilation with lower inspiratory pressures than CV, and improves systolic blood pressure.

PS-142

SAFETY OF EMPIRIC OUTPATIENT TREATMENT OF SUSPECTED TICK BORNE ILLNESS IN THE PAEDIATRIC EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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Background/Aims Rocky Mountain spotted fever (RMSF) and human Ehrlichiosis are common tick-borne infections in the United States and many patients may be treated as outpatients with doxycycline. However, bacterial meningitis presents with similar symptoms. We evaluated whether empiric outpatient treatment for possible tick-borne illness resulted in cases of inadequately treated bacterial meningitis.

Methods We performed a review of all patients seen in our tertiary children's hospital emergency department (PED) from May to August of 2004–2013 who had a diagnosis consistent with possible tick-borne infection. Clinical and laboratory characteristics of all patients who returned to the PED within two weeks were collected from the electronic medical record.

Results 718 patients were discharged from the PED during our study period and 43 (6.0%) returned to the PED within 2 weeks. There were no cases of bacterial meningitis and no deaths among patients who returned to the PED. 27/43 children (63%) were discharged with doxycycline. 11/43 children (26%) underwent lumbar puncture (LP) at their initial visit; 3/43 patients (7.0%), all of whom returned with neck pain, had an LP at their return visit and all three were diagnosed with viral meningitis. 16/43 patients (37%) were admitted after their second visit, with an average length of stay of 2.7 days.

Conclusion Empiric treatment of suspected tick-borne illness in our PED did not result in any cases of unrecognised bacterial meningitis. Further prospective studies may identify low risk children who may be discharged from the PED without extensive laboratory testing.

PS-143

WITHDRAWN

Abstract PS-141 Table 1

Parameters	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3	Case 4	Case 5	Case 6	Median	p
Heart rate	+8.1%	-1.4%	+2.4%	+1%	-1%	+3.5%	+1.7%	0.181
Systolic blood pressure	+19.8%	+8.3%	+0.6%	+4.6%	+10.0%	+7.4%	+7.8%	0.026
Mean blood pressure	+15.7%	+3.2%	+2.7%	-2.8%	+13.3%	+7.5%	+5.4%	0.084
Cardiac index	+2.5%	+2.9%	+9.9%	-7.2%	-3.5%	+3.9%	+2.7%	0.845
Minute volume	+19.4%	+8.9%	-8.9%	-13.5%	+6.7%	+4.2%	+5.4%	0.675
Inspiratory pressure	-51.0%	-33.3%	-54.1%	-29.1%	0%	-28.3%	-31.2%	0.019
ScvO2	+16.7%	+7.9%	+11.4%	-4.0%	-14.2%	+1.8%	+4.9%	0.764