

Abstract PO-0247 Table 1

	Months		Years											
Age	0–11	12–23	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
% pyogenes	12.2	11.8	28.5	36.0	34.8	33.8	31.4	34.5	17.9	41.9	16.1	33.3	13.3	21.4
N	49	187	221	239	161	130	86	58	39	43	31	30	15	14

Glutathione peroxidase (GSH-Px), superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and malondialdehyde (MDA) levels were measured to show oxidative stress. All analyses were made with SPSS program and $p < 0.05$ was considered statistically significant.

Results Transaminase levels were high, thrombocyte and leukocyte levels were low in 6-MP group than control group. There was no difference between 6-MP+CAP and control group for transaminase levels and leukocyte numbers. Superoxide dismutase, glutathione peroxidase, catalase levels were low and malondialdehyde level was high in both blood and tissue samples of 6-MP group when compared to 6-MP+CAP group ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion These findings suggest that *C. ovata* may prevent against some haematological and biochemical side-effects induced by 6-MP in rats. The histopathologically proven hepatotoxicity and bone marrow suppression induced by 6-MP via increasing the lipid peroxidation, synthesis of free oxygen species and decreasing the antioxidant enzyme activity may be prevented concomitant CAP administration. This study, first in the literature, examined the beneficial effects of *C. ovata* administration against 6-MP chemotherapy and will hopefully be a source for the future projects.

PO-0247 S. PYOGENES REVIEWED IN A PAEDIATRIC POPULATION: AGE AND PREDICTIVE MODELS

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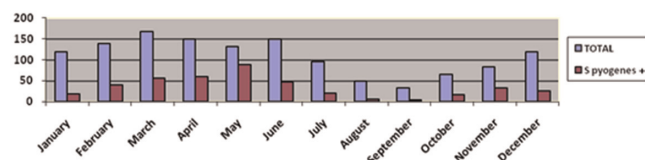
Background There isn't universal agreement regarding streptococcal pharyngitis, still considered rare below age 3 years.

Aims To study prevalence variations by age, season and clinical data. To test Centor and McIsaac scores and seek a better predictive model.

Methods We retrospectively reviewed all clinical records of the patients seen in our hospital in 2011 selecting those in whom a throat swab for rapid antigen detection test or throat culture was collected to study prevalence and those with pharyngitis or scarlet fever diagnosis without throat swab to test score application effect on antibiotic prescription.

Results GABHS prevalence: 28.3%, 1303 children included (aged 58 days-13 years), without seasonality:

Centor and McIsaac scores didn't differ between those with and without GABHS. The best punctuation system we found, by logistic regression analysis, can predict GABHS with ROC 0.738 (95% CI: 0.702–0.772) combining age ≥ 3 years, scarlatiniform rash, palatal petechiae, lower temperature and absence of cough,



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but is complex. Its use without throat swab would've decreased antibiotic prescription at most 11–12% in this setting.

Conclusions GABHS seems more prevalent below age 3 years than commonly considered. Seasonality isn't clear. Neither Centor nor McIsaac score was valid here, but finding a simple and better predictive model is complicated.

PO-0248 EVOLUTIONARY PATTERN DURING THE LAST 12 YEARS OF OSTEOMYELITIS AND SEPTIC ARTHRITIS IN TWO HOSPITALS IN BARCELONA

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Background and aims Infectious osteoarticular pathology has different clinical, etiological, diagnostic and therapeutic presentation. The aim is to analyse the clinical presentation, diagnosis, therapeutic management and evolution of patients included. Unusual cases identification and their implications.

Methods Retrospective review of admitted patients in the paediatric service of Hospital del Mar and Hospital de Nens de Barcelona with osteomyelitis and septic arthritis diagnosis between 1st January 2000 and 31st August 2012.

Results 31 patients with osteomyelitis. Average age of 5.9 years, 35% located in the long bones of the lower extremities. *S. aureus* isolated in the 41% (etiologic agent not achieved in 48%). On average, the radiography is performed at 5.7 days; the radio-nuclide bone imaging at 7.1; the nuclear magnetic resonance at 10.8; the ultrasonography at 5.8. Average treatment duration of 46.2 days. Favourable and uncomplicated evolution in 61%.

44 patients with septic arthritis. Average age of 2.6 years, 48% located in the knee. Etiologic agent isolated in the 21%, *S. aureus* the most prevalent (11%). Arthrocentesis in the 59% and mean treatment duration of 23.1 days. 95% without complications.

Conclusions Increased number of diagnoses of osteomyelitis and septic arthritis in relation to the ER number of visits. *S. aureus* is the most common etiologic agent, despite the low sensitivity of the collected medical cultivations. All patients have required sequential treatment: initially intravenously and lately orally. Most cases have a good clinical outcome.

PO-0249 MEDICAL TREATMENT OF HYDATID CYSTS: ABOUT 6 CASES

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Background and aims Hydatidosis is a common parasitic disease which is still endemic in Tunisia. Treatment is usually surgical.