The aim of this study is to evaluate the prevalence of gastrointestinal symptoms in caustic ingestion, the severity of lesions and the role of early conducted endoscopy in prediction of outcome. In a cross-sectional study all children hospitalized for caustic ingestion during two years, aged 12 years and younger were evaluated for clinical history, endoscopic findings, method of treatment and observed complications. Out of 51 children, 8 consumed acidic and 43 alkaline materials. The mean age of the children was 35.9 $\pm$ 18 months. Thirty four (66.7%) patients were male and 17 (33.3%) were female. In endoscopic survey, 38% had grade 1 and 62% had a burning intensity of grade 2 or higher. During the follow-up, esophageal structure developed in 5 cases and Gastric Outlet Obstruction (GOO) in 1 case. Two of 5 patients with stricture were treated by endoscopic dilatation and 3 of them underwent colon transposition surgery. Gastrectomy was done for the patient with GOO. Esophageal structure as a complication had a more incidence in acid ingestion. Gastric Outlet Obstruction (GOO) occurred in a case of acid ingestion. One of the patients died. Positive statistical relation between early endoscopic findings and complications found in control endoscopy suggest that early endoscopy probably is safe and provides important prognostic information. The role of prevention as a comprehensive strategy promoted by medical councils and the mass media is imperative.

374 IMPACT OF A WORKING GROUP ON GASTROINTESTINAL DECONTAMINATION OF PEDIATRIC EMERGENCY IN SPAIN

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Introduction In a study conducted in 2001–02 including 17 pediatric emergency departments (PED) in Spain high variability was detected in management of acute pediatric intoxications and, more specifically in the gastrointestinal decontamination. Since that time, the Working Group of Intoxications (WGI) of the Spanish Pediatric Emergencies Society (SEUP) Poison designed and spread in different ways recommendations based on international guidelines based on scientific evidence about the management of these patients.

The objective of this study is to analyze the impact of the measures designed by the WGI in the management of acute intoxications in PED.

Patients and Methods Comparative study cohort. We analyze the management and, specifically, gastrointestinal decontamination in three time periods in the PED included in the WGI:

- Group A: 2001–02, 17 PED, 2157 episodes
- Group B: 2008–09, 37 PED, 612 episodes
- Group C: 2009–11: 42 PED, 400 episodes

Results Of the 3169 episodes recorded, 1031 (32.5%) underwent for a gastrointestinal decontamination procedure (Group A: 34.1%, Group B: 27.8%, Group C: 31.5%)

Of the patients who underwent gastrointestinal decontamination, technique used in each group are described in the following table.

Abstract 374 Table 1 Decontamination technique used in each group

TECHNIQUE	2001–2002 N (%)	2001–2008 N (%)	2009 N (%)	2010 N (%)	2011 N (%)	p
Activated charcoal	697 (94,8)	159 (93,5)	50 (98)	39 (95,1)	32 (96)	n.s.
Gastric lavage	214 (29,1)	48 (28,2)	16 (31,4)	12 (29,3)	5 (14,7)	0,08
Ipecac syrup	168 (22,8)	3 (1,7)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0,0004

Conclusions Recommendations developed and spread by a Working Group have approached the management of acute pediatric poisonings in Spain to international guidelines based on scientific evidence.

375 PAEDIATRIC ABDOMINAL PAIN: A CALL FOR A BAYESIAN APPROACH TO DECISION MAKING

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Background/aim of study Paediatric abdominal pain is a common. Efficient investigation and triage remains a challenge with stubborn rates of negative appendicectomy.

This study analysed the characteristics of paediatric presentations with abdominal pain.

Methods Retrospective review of presentations to casualty with abdominal pain in calendar years 2005–2006. Data was collected on age, sex, time of presentation, investigations and outcomes.

Main results 1. 1007 patients presented with abdominal pain with a female preponderance. A peak in incidence about the age of 6–7 in both sexes was noted. The incidence in both sexes then stabilised till a pubertal rise in female incidence.

There is a seasonal variation with approx 25% more pain presentations in winter. No such seasonal effect was seen for appendicitis.

Overall abdominal pain is more likely to present after midday, while appendicitis presents throughout the day.

81 of 1007 patients had appendicectomies, 61 with appendicitis. Adolescent females were much more likely to have normal appendixes removed, with $p < 0.001$.

2. Mean WCC was 15.1 for those with true appendicitis, compared to 11.4 for those with normal appendixes: WCC sensitivity 87% and specificity 90%.

In those who had ultrasound, the appendiceal visualisation rate was 57%.

Conclusion Paediatric abdominal pain presentations vary in incidence depending on sex, age, season and time of day. Conditions requiring operation are relatively uncommon, and the patient's background, history and a priori likelihood of disease should be considered before ordering investigations or operation.

376 EVALUATION OF KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON CHILDHOOD ASTHMA AMONGST TEACHERS IN ISTANBUL

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Aim A survey including the questions about the general information about childhood asthma, symptoms, triggers, emergency medical care in attack was applied to the teachers, and their education level was determined.

Patients/methods This study was done with the participation of randomly selected 826 teachers from 22 different (20 primary+middle and 2 high) schools between November to December 2011 in Istanbul. The teachers were questioned with a survey consisting of questions about the general information on asthma, symptoms, triggers, emergency care in the asthma attack, and therapy. Likert scale was used for the evaluation of answers (Disagree, Partly Disagree, Not Sure, Partly Agree and Agree).

Results The knowledge grades of general information on asthma were calculated as one of the highest, while the grades for triggers were found to be the lowest. According to the sex, the average grade