G335(P) FEVER AFTER MENINGOCOCCAL B IMMUNISATION: A CASE SERIES

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Objective To document the clinical features and management of infants presenting with fever after their first meningococcal B vaccination, and develop guidance for clinicians.

Design A prospective case series over a 12 month period.

Setting The Royal Hospital for Children Glasgow, a tertiary paediatric hospital.

Patients Infants ≤3 months of age who had received their first set of immunisations (including *Bexsero*) within the preceding 72 hours and reported fever.

Results Ninety two infants met the inclusion criteria, accounting for 0.78% of the local vaccinated population. The most commonly described features were poor feeding, sleepiness and irritability. Sixty six patients (72%) were admitted to hospital. Median CRP was 12 mg/L and median WCC was $16 \times 10^9/L$. Fifteen patients (16%) had a lumbar puncture and were commenced on antibiotics. There was one confirmed bacterial infection in an infant who had presented with fever starting 54 hours after immunisation. All other microbiology samples were negative. There were no cases of missed serious bacterial infection (SBI) in those patients observed or discharged.

Conclusion Post-immunisation fever is a common presenting problem to the paediatric emergency department. Based on our findings, routine investigations are not warranted if the infant appears well on examination. Where other common side effects are present and there is clinical concern, a period of observation may be a reasonable option. We suggest selective use of investigations, especially inflammatory markers, that are unlikely to discriminate between serious bacterial infection and post-immunisation response. We advocate extra caution in infants presenting with fever more than 48 hours after immunisation.

G336(P) THE IMPACT OF A YOUTH VIOLENCE INTERVENTION PROGRAMME ON REATTENDANCE RATES AND YOUNG PEOPLE'S WELLBEING

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Introduction Tackling gang violence is a significant challenge. With knife crime and serious youth violence on the rise, the Government has looked towards alternatives to punitive measures. Hospital-based youth violence intervention programmes (YVIP) are one alternative that aim to reduce risk and increase protective factors for gang-related youth violence. Users views of YVIPs have yet to be evaluated in the UK.

Aims We had 2 main aims:

- to compare reattendance rates to A&E of those who engaged with the YVIP and those that refused engagement
- to evaluate the YVIP by examining exit surveys of the young people who had completed the programme

Methods The reattendance rates were analysed for those attending for gang violence who either fully engaged, partially engaged or refused to engage with the programme. The exit

survey responses of those patients who had fully engaged were evaluated. The exit survey contained statements that the completed service users responded to based on how strongly they agreed/disagreed with statements. This allowed self-assessment about whether the YVIP had any impact on their lifestyle.

Results Since its inception in October 2014, the YVIP had received 465 referrals. Only 18% (85 patients) engaged with the service. At the time of study only 15 services users fully engaged and completed the programme. Those patients who had fully engaged had lower reattendance rates (6.7%) than those patients who engaged and dropped out (19%) or those who had refused to engage (26.7%).

Every completed service user felt that the YVIP had provided helpful support. 33.3% (5/15) strongly agreed that they were much happier since joining the programme. 33.3% (5/15) agreed that they were happier and 33.3% (5/15) were neutral. 73.3% (5/15) felt they were less likely to reattend A and E due to youth violence, whilst 26.7% (4/15) were neutral. 100% (15/15) strongly agreed that it is a good idea to have a youth support service in the hospital.

Conclusions Although it is hard to engage young people who have been involved in gang violence, there is evidence of the usefulness of YVIPs on both reattendance rates and the well being of those who engage.

G337(P) GENDER, ETHNICITY AND SOCIAL DISADVANTAGE PATTERNS IN ED ATTENDANCE – NOT SUCH A SIMPLE STORY

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Background There are well established gender, ethnicity and socio-economic differences in the incidence and prevalence of epilepsy, autism and allergy sensitisation.^{1,2,3,4} Less is known about these differences within an ED setting.

Simons et al. noted a gender disparity with more boys presenting to ED with sickness, head injury and falls than girls,⁵ but this was not statistically significant.

Aim To establish the role of gender, ethnicity, and social deprivation as factors associated with presentation to ED in children under 5.

Methods Study design: A retrospective study was conducted on a routine operational data set of basic demographic data collected from a large district general hospital.

Sample: Paediatric ED data 01/04/2015–31/03/2016 for children below 5 years. Levels of deprivation: 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation.⁶ Office for National Statistics (ONS) mid-year data used for denominator.

Analysis: Descriptive analysis. Rate ratios were calculated for each age. Deciles were obtained for each postcode using 2015 Index of Multiple Deprivation data.

Results Of the 19 267 under 16 year-olds paediatric attendances, 10 925 (56.7%) were less than 5 years of age. Of these, 6227 (57%) were male; M:F ratio in ED 1.33 cf. 1.05 local population. The proportion of the population attending ED decreased with age. Presentation rate was consistently higher in males than in females, but the gender gap decreased with age.