The commonest indication for surgery was failure of medical management (48%). Surgical interventions included subtotal colectomy with ileostomy (18), extended right hemicolectomy (11), total colectomy (1) and limited ileal resection (1).

74% (n=14) of CD patients had no relapses in the follow up period after surgery. The average number of relapses (in 12 patients for whom data was available) came down from 2.3 in the year before surgery to 0.4 in year after surgery with a mean reduction of 1.9 (p=0.0001; 95% CI: 1.2 to 2.7). There was no statistically significant difference in the average number of acute readmissions between these periods. At one year after surgery the increase in mean SDS was 0.78 (p=0.01 CI: 0.2 to 1.3) for weight and 0.3 (p=0.002; CI: 0.13 to 0.46) for height.

UC does not recur after total proctocolectomy. Hence there were no relapses after surgery. In the six patients for whom data was available, there was an insignificant increase in the average number of hospital admissions from 1 in the year before surgery to 1.5 in the year after (mean increase 0.5; 95% CI: 1 to 2; p=0.45). At one year after surgery the change in mean SDS was -0.1 (p=0.5; CI: -0.4 to 0.2) for weight and 0.18 (p=0.07; CI: -0.02 to 0.4) for height.

Conclusions There was improvement in growth and reduction in number of relapses after surgery in CD patients. For UC patients no significant improvement was seen either in terms of readmissions or growth

G47(P)

NON-CASEATING SPLENIC GRANULOMAS, AS THE FIRST MANIFESTATION OF VERY EARLY-ONSET INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

AP Rajendran, R Mardare, A Modi, M Ashworth, N Ramkumar, H Rollins. *Paediatric Gastroenterology Department, Luton and Dunstable University Hospital, Luton, UK*

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Background *Splenic granulomas (SG)*, are rare and a challenge in terms of diagnosis and treatment. There is no reported incidence for SG and they usually appear in young adults. Our patient presented with SG, as an extra-intestinal manifestation of *Very Early-Onset Inflammatory Bowel Disease (VEO-IBD)*.

Case report We report the case of a 3 year old girl who developed multiple SG at the onset of Crohn's Disease (CD), making her, to our knowledge, the youngest patient reported to have this extra-intestinal manifestation of IBD.

She presented with a history of recurrent episodes of fever, vomiting, abdominal pain, weight loss and mouth ulcers. No infectious aetiology was found and she had normal immunological workup. Ultrasound (USS) of the abdomen showed hypoechoic splenic lesions. Splenic biopsy was performed, as despite an 8 week course of antibiotics there was no resolution of her symptoms and USS findings. Splenic biopsy showed non-caseating granulomas.

Her faecal calprotectin (FC) was raised, hence she had upper and lower gastrointestinal tract endoscopies and Video capsule endoscopy (VCE), which showed multiple ulcers throughout the small bowel, confirming a diagnosis of VEO-CD.

Results She was started on Modulen and Azathioprine, which improved her gut symptoms and the SG resolved on the USS. After the initial improvement her gut symptoms returned, so Infliximab was added to her management.

Four months after commencing Infliximab, she started developing symptoms again and her repeat FC was elevated. Repeat endoscopies and MRI reconfirmed the diagnosis of active CD. Both Azathioprine and Infliximab doses were increased, with some improvement of her symptoms. But Infliximab was later changed to Adalimumab as the Infliximab levels were persistently low. With just one loading dose of Adalimumab, she developing benign intracranial hypertension, hence was discontinued. She is currently on Thalidomide and Azathioprine, thriving well, while being monitored with regular abdominal ultrasound.

Conclusion Patients with VEO-IBD usually do not respond to first line treatment, therefore biologics are often used early on in this disorder. Further studies on VEO-IBD need to be undertaken to help us manage this unusual disease entity.

G48(P)

INCIDENTAL FINDINGS IN MRI-ENTEROGRAPHY IN PAEDIATRIC PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

N Basheer, SH Kanumakala, A Butt, V Lavanya. *Paediatrics, Royal Alexandra Children Hospital, Brighton, UK*

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Aims Although coincidental findings in inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) patients detected on MRI-enterography (MRE) have been extensively discussed in the adult population, only very few papers have discussed such findings in children. The primary aim of this study was to determine the frequency of incidental findings detected in children with confirmed IBD undergoing MRE for diagnostic/staging purposes. The secondary aim of the study was to evaluate the clinical impact of such incidental findings.

Methods All MRE performed at a single centre from January 2014 to December 2016 were retrospectively analysed; only patients with a confirmed diagnosis of IBD were included. A random selection of MRE without incidental findings was reviewed by a consultant radiologist to inform that incidental findings were not missed previously (double reporting). The medical notes of children with incidental findings were retrospectively reviewed to inform the clinical impact of such findings.

Results A total of 190 patients underwent MRE over the three years, but 102 patients with a confirmed diagnosis of IBD were only included. Incidental findings were noted in 16 patients (15.6%); two were intestinal findings (probable small bowel intussusception) and the rest were extra intestinal findings. 50% (8 patients) of the incidental findings related to renal pathology (solitary kidney, cyst, duplex kidney, dilated pelvicalyceal system), 18.7% (3 patients) to spleen pathology (splenomegaly, cyst), 12.5% (2 patients) to prominent mesenteric lymphadenopathy, and 6.2% (1 patient) to gallbladder pathology (gallbladder stones) respectively.

In 7 patients (43.7%) (1 with kidney cyst, 2 with duplex kidney, 2 with dilated pelvicalyceal system, 2 with splenomegaly), further imaging studies (ultrasounds) were done. Incidental findings were re-confirmed in 4 of them; one patient with prominent splenomegaly required further haematology investigations and the other 3 patients with renal pathologies (1 with duplex kidney, 2 with dilated pelvicalyceal system) did not require further investigations.