(T1DM) and even precipitate a more severe presentation of DKA. It is also dangerous to fast a child with suspected diabetes insipidus. Reasons for GP referrals for FBTs were reviewed.

Methods A retrospective audit was conducted in 2015, assessing all GP referrals to the paediatric outpatient department (POPD) for FBTs from April to December. Subsequently, the POPD staff advised parents that FBTs were not required when they booked their blood tests. A re-audit was undertaken in 2016 from April to December.

Results 88 children were referred for FBTs in 2015, with a 42% reduction to 37 referrals in 2016. Ages ranged from 17 months to 16 years. Referrals were made from 36 GP surgeries (2015) and 26 GP surgeries (2016). In 2016, referrals were made from 31 different doctors. In each cycle, 1 patient had hypoglycaemia. The rest of the results were in the normal range (table 1).

Abstract G222 Table 1 The most common reasons for FBT referrals (More than 1 reason for some patients)

Reason for FBT	Number referred	
	2015 (n=88)	2016 (n=37)
?T1DM	7 (8%)	4 (11%)
Hypoglycaemia/hypoadrenalism	1 (1%)	2 (5%)
Polyuria/polydipsia	21 (24%)	10 (27%)
Lethargy	11 (13%)	6 (16%)
Weight loss	6 (7%)	1 (3%)
Recurrent infections	10 (11%)	4 (11%)
Glycosuria	1 (1%)	0 (0%)

Conclusion Children were unnecessarily fasted: there were no positive results, however, there were two adverse outcomes of hypoglycaemia. Additionally, those with suspected T1DM were at risk of developing DKA.

Recommendations

- If suspecting T1DM, children should be referred to a paediatric team on the same day.
- A random blood glucose can be used for a diagnosis of T1DM.
- FBTs should not be undertaken for symptoms of hypoglycaemia.
- FBTs should not be undertaken in primary care settings as they can be dangerous.
- Regular updates/awareness (P)s for GPs regarding investigation of suspected T1DM and clinical risks of fasting in children.
- POPD staff should advise parents that FBTs are not required when they book in for blood tests.
- Re-audit.

G223 HIGHER PERCENTAGE OF INSULIN PUMP USERS ACHIEVABLE BY A SMALL TEAM! EXPERIENCE OF PAEDIATRIC DIABETES TEAM AT ISLE OF MAN (IOM)

A Gangadharan, P Unsworth, V Varshney, A Kurien. *Paediatrics, Noble's Hospital, Douglas, Isle of Man, UK*

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Introduction Continuous subcutaneous Insulin infusion (CSII) using pump has revolutionised the management of diabetes in children. Studies have demonstrated that better metabolic control could be achieved using insulin pump. NICE recommends use of insulin pump in children with poor metabolic control, disabling hypoglycaemia or clinical situations where MDI use is not practical.

National Paediatric Diabetes Audit (NPDA) reports serves as yardstick to compare individual unit performance against wider national data. The IOM, not part of NPDA cohort aims to provide highest quality of care by critically analysing its performances against national audit outcomes.

Aims

- To assess the prevalence of pump users and mean HbA1c on the Island
- Compare unit performance with NPDA report
- Identify the potential ways of promoting wider insulin pump use in T1D

Methodology Data of all diabetic patients from April 2015–March 2016 managed at Nobles hospital, IOM. Key outcomes such as age, percentage of pumps users, mean HbA1c, and prevalence of associated disorders was collected. All results were compared to NPDA report for the year 2015–2016.

Results [Combined England and Wales data in bold]

Total of 48 patients with T1D [M=25 (52%)] with a median age of 13.2 years (range 6.2–19.0) at the final point of data collection. The mean HbA1c was 63.3 mmol/mol [68.3], <58 mmol/mol was 31.2% [26.6%] and >80 mmol/mol was 6.2% [17.9%]. A total of 90% (43/48, 27-Animas, 15-Omnipod and 1-Medtronic who moved from UK) were on pump compared to 28% in England and Wales for the same period. Rest of them were on MDI. Associated coeliac disease (1) and thyroid disorder (1) was noted. There were 3 admissions of hyperglycaemia/ketosis during this period.

Conclusions

- Better glycaemic control is achieved in a smaller unit in spite of a very high percentage of pump users.
- Provision of only 2 different pumps helped in better utilisation of expertise and at the same time providing crucial choice for the users (tube Vs tubeless).

Though part funding from charity organisation helps in procuring the pumps, it does not guarantee long term sustainability and hence need for liberal funding options by NHS.

G224 DEVELOPMENT OF CARDIOVASCULAR RISK FACTORS IN CHILDREN WITH TYPE 1 DIABETES – A LONGITUDINAL COHORT STUDY

^{1,2}S Jones, ^{1,3}A Kanolkar, ²K Matyka, ^{4,5}E Gevers, ⁴J Allgrove, ¹T Stephenson, ¹R Amin. ¹Great Ormond Street Institute of Child Health, University College London, London, UK; ²Warwick Medical School, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK; ³Institute of Environmental Medicine, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden; ⁴Department of Paediatric Endocrinology and Diabetes, Royal London Children's Hospital, Barts Health NHS Trust, London, UK; ⁵Centre for Endocrinology, Queen Mary University, London, UK

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Aims Cardiovascular disease is the leading cause of death in adult diabetes. Atherosclerosis is related to modifiable risk factors beginning in childhood but can be reversed. Screening for complications is recommended from 12 years in the UK.