P221  SAFETY AND EFFICACY OF PROCEDURAL SEDATION AND ANALGESIA IN PEDIATRIC ONCOLOGICAL PATIENTS

Saba Laila Aslam*, Anwar-ul Haque, Muhammad Tariq Jamil. The Indus Hospital, Karachi, Pakistan

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Background and Aim: Procedural sedation and analgesia is the standard of care for painful procedures in children that require immobility. Children with cancer are subjected to many procedures for their treatment which are painful and cause anxiety in them. Our aim was to assess the safety and efficacy of procedural sedation and analgesia in pediatric oncological patients in a large tertiary care hospital in Karachi.

Methods: A retrospective study was done and records were reviewed of children receiving PSA (procedural sedation and analgesia) for pediatric oncological procedures. This included patients for oncology procedures (lumbar puncture, intrathecal chemotherapy and/or bone marrow aspiration ≥ trephine). PSA was provided by non-anesthesiologists. These patients were assessed according to PSA protocol guidelines by American Society of Anesthesiology (ASA). Low dose Ketamine (0.5 mg/kg) and Propofol (2 mg/kg) were used.

Results: A total of 1216 oncological procedures were performed out of which lumbar puncture was the commonest procedure performed (n=956; 78.6%) followed by bone marrow aspiration only (n=137, 11.3%) and both (n=123, 10.1%). A total of 565 children were enrolled in the study out of which majority (65.1%) were males and 34.9% were females (Table 1). Only eight (0.7%) of the patients were found to have hypoxia as an adverse effect of propofol-ketamine drug with 50% procedures utilizing propofol 1 mg/kg for sedation.

Conclusion: This study concludes that the combination of Ketamine and Propofol is safe for procedures. There were no major complications. None of the patients required CPR or endotracheal intubation.

P223  TO BE OR NOT TO BE? – VARICELLA ZOSTER!

Chaudhry Muhammad Asif Anwar*, Aisling O’Riordan, Anwar-ul Haque, Muhammad Tariq Jamil, Chaudhry Muhammad Asif Anwar*, Aisling O’Riordan, 2

Department of Paediatrics University Hospital Limerick, Limerick, Ireland; 1Department of Dermatology University Hospital Limerick, Limerick, Ireland

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Background: A rash can create a difficult diagnostic dilemma for the General Paediatrician.

Aim/Method: Our aim is to describe the clinical presentation with clinical photos, diagnostic pathway and result of microbiological investigations in a school age child who presented to our Paediatric Emergency department (PED) with an unusual rash ultimately proven to be Varicella Zoster despite vaccination.

Results: A previously well 11 years old boy presented to the PED with a rash for four days and a one day history of pyrexia, coryza and cough. The rash started behind the ears and...